National Republican.

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National Republican.

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Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock m.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.—The organization of an Invalid Corps is hereby authorized.

This corps shall consist of companies, and if it shall hereafter be thought best, of battalions.

The companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz:

First. By taking those officers and enlisted men of commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent) who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or such other light duty as may be required of an Invalid Corps. Regimental Commanders shall at once make out, from information received from their Medical and Company Officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls (according to the form furnished) of the names of all the officers and enlisted men under their commands who fulfill the following conditions, viz:

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty; this fact being certified by a Medical Officer in the service, after personal examination.

2. That they are fit for garrison duty; this fact being likewise certified by the Medical Officer, as above, after personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls shall be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular channels of military correspondence, to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

The Regimental Commander shall enter into the column of remarks, opposite each officer's name on the roll, a statement as to the general character of the officer for intelligence, industry, sobriety, and attention to duty; and all intermediate Commanders shall indorse thereon such facts as they may possess in the case, or if they have none, they shall state how far they are willing to indorse the opinion of the officer or officers making the recommendation. Similar rolls shall be forwarded from time to time, whenever the number of men fulfilling the conditions enumerated or the exigencies of the service may render it expedient.

Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty, in hospitals or convalescent camps or are otherwise under the control of medical officers. In these cases the medical officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to form, entering the names of officers and men from the same regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the surgeon, duly signed, to the proper regimental commander, who will forward them, as heretofore specified, subject to the same conditions and requirements. If, in any case, the regimental commander shall think an officer unfit, in point of character, to continue in the service of the Invalid Corps, though disabled and certified by the surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exception before signing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a medical officer in charge of a hospital or convalescent camp, desires to enter this corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who have been honorably discharged the service.

Third. By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-enter the service. In the case of an officer, application for appointment must be made to the Provost Marshal General of the United States through the officer detailed as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. No application of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fulfilled:

1. That the applicant produce the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the District in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and is not liable to draft, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade, and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being thus provided for and capable of returning adequate service to the Government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this last evidence, he may, having established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrollment that he is deserving, and present its certificate of the fact. This evidence must all be obtained by the applicant, and must be transmitted with his application for appointment.

If there be no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, the application may be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State, who is desired to indorse thereon such facts in the military history of the applicant as he may know, or as are afforded by his records, and forward the same to the Provost Marshal General of the United States. Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to re-enlist in this corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrollment.

The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfil the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz:

1. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3. That he is meritorious and deserving.
4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with this certificate of the Board, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the company to which he belonged, on file at the headquarters of the State, may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving, he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

may 5—dim

OFFICIAL.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

may 23—1m

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 26, 1863.

In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department, passes for citizens to visit the Army of the Potomac will be given at the office of Lieut. Col. CONRAD, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja 30

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

The attention of all officers, who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disibility,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

my 24

OFFICIAL.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, May 23, 1863.

DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c., are requested to furnish this office price lists of the various articles of their trade.

The same should be directed to Lieutenant Colonel ELIAS M. GREENE, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. may 26—tf

U. S. REVENUE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, May 19, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the penalties of the law will be rigidly enforced against all persons within the District of Columbia who shall neglect to comply with the following sections of the Excise law:

SEC. 95. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper, of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars; and such instrument, document, or paper as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

SEC. 147. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, including perfumery, cosmetics, and playing cards, upon which a duty is imposed by this act, as enumerated and mentioned in schedule C, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the duty before mentioned, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars.

L. CLEPHANE,
Collector for District of Columbia.
Office 476 Seventh street, between E and F sts.
my 20—1w

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMP DEPOSITORY.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, No. 476 Seventh Street, Between E and F streets.

This office having been designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as the Depository for furnishing United States Internal Revenue Stamps, a full supply of every kind and denomination will hereafter be kept constantly on hand.

The following discount will be made:
On purchases of $50, or more, 2 per centum.
On purchases of $100, or more, 3 per centum.
On purchases of $500, or more, 4 per centum.

LEWIS CLEPHANE,
Stamp Depositary and Collector of Internal Revenue for D. C.
my 12

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

Owners of steam vessels are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, and should be endorsed "Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received, they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

mar 24—2m

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 30th of MAY, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels.

Bids for different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to be commenced on the 10th day of June, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at the rate of 800 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government Warehouse, in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for distribution.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.

An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

No bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

The barrels to be new and headlined.

Bids to be directed to COLONEL A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Flour." my 18—dt30th

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock, m., of May 30, 1863, for the furnishing and delivery of about ONE MILLION OF BRICK, more or less, for use on the Treasury extension.

All bricks must be of the best quality, sound, hard, and well burned, of full size, and in accordance with samples that may be seen at this office. Bidders will give price per thousand delivered at the building, at such points as may be directed, and in such quantities per day as the necessities of the work may require. The whole to be delivered by the first of September, 1863.

All bids must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is able to perform the contract, and will execute the contract should it be awarded to him, and that the bidder is a manufacturer of brick.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, should it be considered its interest to do so, and none will be considered that do not conform to the requirements of this advertisement. Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Brick."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge.
May 20, 1863. may 21—Th3t30

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, corner G and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1863.—Sale of Condemned HORSES and MULES. On WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., will be sold at Public Auction, a lot of Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Corral, near the Observatory.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. A.
my 22—4td

MADAME S. FAVARGER, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, No. 280 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., Front room, two flights up. feb 21—

PROPOSALS.

U. S. A. MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 m., on MONDAY, 1st day of June next, and on the first of every month thereafter, for supplying this Depot with the following articles, in such quantities as may be required during the respective months:

CLASS No. 1.

Cotton Bats
Cotton Wadding
Flannel, red, (all wool)
Muslin, (bleached, unsized, 1 yard)
Napkins, (for opthalmia)
Silk, (green)
Tape, cotton, or twilled stay bind
Tape, woolen, or woolen binding
Thread, linen, unbleached
Towels
Towels, for roller

CLASS No. 2.

Twine, coarse
Tow
Oiled Muslin, 4½ yard pieces
Oiled Silk, 4½ yard pieces
Oakum, fine picked

CLASS No. 3.

Binders's Boards (2)½x12
" " 4x17
Knapsacks, hospital
Medicine Panniers
Mess Chests

CLASS No. 4.

Hand Litters
Horse Litters
Blanket Cases, canvas
Buckets, leather

CLASS No. 5.

Envelopes, printed
Paper, Wrapping, W & B
Paper, Writing, Cap, Letter
Pens, Steel
Pen Holders
Pencils, Lead, Faber, No. 2
Portfolios, cap size
Wax, Sealing

CLASS No. 6.

Water-beds, India Rubber
Rubber Cushions, for air or water
" " square small
Gutta Percha Bed Covers
" " Cloth

CLASS No. 7.

Blankets, white or gray
Counterpanes
Mosquito Bars
Hair Pillows

CLASS No. 8.

Bed Pans, delf
Bowls, delf
Dishes, assorted sizes
Feeding Cups, delf
Medicine Spoons, delf
Mugs, delf
Pitchers, half gallons
Plates, delf
Retorts, delf
Pots, chamber, delf
Pots, tea, delf
Spit-mugs, without tops
Spittoons
Tumblers, glass
Urinals

CLASS No. 9.

Basins, tin, small
Basins, wash, hand
Candlesticks
Cauldrons, assorted sizes
Cleavers
Dippers, tin, 1 pint
Flesh Forks
Funnels, tin, 1 pint
Graters, nutmeg, large and small
Knives and Forks, Mix's U. S. A.
Knives and Forks, Carving
Knives, Butchers'
Knives, Bread
Measures, tin, gallon to pint
Bed Ticket Frames
Bath Tubs
Stoves, Cooking, and fixtures
Range, Cooking
Close Stools
Pots, inodorous, army pattern
Scales and Weights, shop
Steels

CLASS No. 10.

Bedsteads, iron
Chairs
Refrigerators
Bedside Tables
Butler's Trays

CLASS No. 11.

Brooms
Brushes, scrub
Buckets, wooden
Clothes Lines
Woodaxes
Table Spoons
Teaspoons
Hatchets
Hones
Lanterns, glass
Coffee-mills
Tin Warmer, for stomach
Tin Warmer, for feet
Sadirons
Salt-cellars

CLASS No. 12.

Funnels, glass, half pint
Pill-boxes, turned wood
Pill Machines
Pill Tiles, 5x10
Rain Gauge
Razors and Strops, in case
Sheep Skins, dressed for plaster
Slates
Spatulas, 2 to 6 inches
Spirit Lamps
Vials, assorted

CLASS No. 13.

Gridirons
Kettles, tea, iron
Ladles
Pans, frying
Pans, sauce
Pans, tin
Pots, mustard
Pots, pepper

Samples of articles will be shown, and particulars as to sizes of packages, quality of articles, and probable quantity required, will be given on application at this office.

Bidders must embrace in their proposals all the articles designated in any one class. Proposals not in conformity therewith will be rejected.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposal.

Bonds, in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract, will be required of the successful bidder.

As the articles in the above classes are only purchased when the wants of the service demand them, successful bidders from a distance will be required to establish an agency in this city.

The Medical Purveyor reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed suitable, and all contracts accepted will be subject to the approval of the Surgeon General.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and
Acting Medical Purveyor.
my 20—1

RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, 280 G street, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1863.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of 938 920-2240 tons of new RAILROAD IRON, 60 pounds to the yard.

266 724-2240 tons of the above is at the Cambria Mills, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and the balance, 672 196-2240 is at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

In case a bid is accepted, the party making the same will be notified as soon as practicable. If within ten days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment in Government funds to the undersigned, the Iron for which said bid was made shall be subject to sale to any other person.

All bids must be sealed and directed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Bids for Railroad Iron."

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

Bids will be received as above invited until June 8, at which time a decision will be given.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.
my 15-14t

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, *Corner G and 22d streets*, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS, and CORN, for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay and Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.
ap 17—3m

HARDWARE.

JOHN R. ELVANS,

JOHN R. ELVANS,

JOHN R. ELVANS,

309 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

309 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

309 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

WAREHOUSE—408 C STREET NORTH AND 97 LOUISIANA AVENUE.

METAL WORKER'S STOCK.

Consisting in part as below—

Lead, in pigs, bars, sheets and pipe,

Tin, in pigs, bars and sheets,

Zinc, in pigs and sheets,

Copper, in ingots, bars and sheets,

Iron, band, sheet and plate,

Steel, Cast, (square, round and octago[illegible]

[illegible]chinery, (round) Tire, Spring, Blister, &c.,

Galvanized Iron,

Russia Sheet Iron,

Galvanized Strap Iron,

&c., &c., &c.

BLACKSMITHS' AND WHEELWRIGHT MATERIAL.

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Circles—oak, ash, hickory, elm and gum,

Shafts, Poles, Singletrees—oak and hickory,

Axles, common and patent, Black and Bright

Elliptic Springs, Axle Boxes,

Nuts, Washers, Ferrules, Malleable Castings,

Felloe Plates,

Philadelphia and Eastern Carriage and Tire Bolts, (factory prices,)

Stump Joints, Axle Clips, Top Props, Knobs and Buttons,

Anvils, Vices, Horse Rasps, Smiths' Files,

Hammers, Shoeing Knives,

Bar Iron and Steel, in every grade and size,

Enameled Duck, Drill and Muslin, (at manufacturers' rates,)

&c., &c., &c.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY HARDWARE.

Hair Cloth, 16 to 30 inch,

Green, Brown, Blue and other colored Canvass,

Tuft buttons, all colors,

Tufting Twine,

Upholsterers' Hammers,

Tack Hammers,

Moss, Curled Hair,

Upholsterers' Tacks, Light Tacks,

Finishing Brads,

Brass and Iron Screws,

Blind and Window Fastenings and Trimmings,

Castors—Bed, Chair, Table and Socket—Brass and Iron,

Back Saws, Escutcheons,

Screw Rings, &c.,

Drawer, Cupboard, Till, Chest, Box and Trunk Locks in great variety,

&c., &c., &c.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

Planes—Bench, Sash, Plow, Bead, Rabbet, &c.,

Chizels and Gauges—Firmer, Socket and Turners',

Braces and Bitts;

Braces without Bitts, extra Bitts,

Hammers, Hatchets,

Hand, Pannel and Rip Saws,

Gimlet pointed Screws—iron and brass,

Locks and Latches,

Knobs, Escutcheons, &c.,

Pulley, Sash Cord, Saw Sets,

Squares, Bevels, Levels, Compass Saws,

Hinges, Butt, Wrought, Strap, I and Hock,

Hinges, Hasps—6, 8 and 10 inch,

Door Sheaves, Door Rail, Bell Pulls, &c.,

Nails and Spikes, cut and wrought,

&c., &c., &c.

AGENT in the District of Columbia for—

"Putnam" hammered Horse Nails,

"Diamond State" Horse Shoes,

"C and P" Horse and Mule Shoes.

10—eodlm

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

"Great battle—*Times Extra!*" the newsboy cried,
But it scarcely slipp'[illegible]ed the living tide
That ebbed and flo[illegible]wed in the noisy street,
With its throbb'[illegible]ng heart and its busy feet.
Again, throug'[illegible] the hum of the city thrilled
"Great battl[illegible]e—*Times Extra*—Ten thousand killed!"
And the li[illegible]le carrier hurried away
With the sorrowful news of that winter day.

To a [illegible]eary room, to an attic high,
Tren[illegible]bled the words of that small, sharp cry;
An[illegible] a lonely widow bowed down her head
And murmured, "Willie, my Willie is dead!
O! I feared it was not an idle dream
That led me, last night, to that dark, deep stream,
Where the ground was wet with a crimson rain,
And strewn all over with ghastly slain.
The stars were dim, for the night was wild,
But I threaded the gloom till I found my child.

"The cold rain fell on his upturned face,
And the swift destroyer had left no trace
Of the sudden blow and the quick, sharp pain,
But a little wound and a purple stain.
I tried to speak, but my voice was gone,
And my soul stood there in the cold, gray dawn,
Till they rifled his body with ruthless hand,
And covered him up with the reeking sand.

"Willie, oh Willie! it seems but a day
Since thy baby head on my bosom lay;
Since I heard thy prattle, so soft and so sweet,
And guided the steps of thy tottering feet;
And thou wert the fairest and last of three
That the Father in Heaven had given to me;
All the life of my heart, love, hope and joy
Was treasured in thee, my strong, brave boy,
And the last faint words that thy father said,
Were, 'Willie will mind thee when I am dead,'
But they tore the flag from thy death-cold hand,
And covered thee up in the reeking sand."

* * * * * * *

She read the names of the missing and slain:
But one she read over again and again;
And the sad, low words that her white lips said,
Were, "Company C, William Warren, dead."
The world tolled on through the busy street,
With its aching heart and unresting feet;
The night came down to her cold bearthstone,
And she still read on in the same low tone,
And still the words that her white lips said,
Were, "Company C, William Warren, dead."

The light of the morning chased the gloom
From the emberless hearth of that attic room,
And the city's pulse throbbed again.
But the mother's heart had forgotten its pain.
She had gone through the gates to the better land
With that terrible list in her pale, cold hand,
With her white lips parted, as last she said,
"Company C, William Warren, dead."

Our War Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MCARONE.

OUT WEST, May 20.

DEAR VANITY: I am happy to inform you that I have gone into the wholesale Raid business, and am doing uncommonly well at it.

I now ride three hundred miles and burn a couple of railroad bridges every morning before breakfast.

Grierson goes with me. He is a very, very hunkey boy, and one of the best raiders I know, having been in the business a long time, and possessing rather extensive facilities.

I used to do a little in that line occasionally during the Italian War, but the country was too small. I remember, once, Garibaldi and I went out for a bit of diversion, and nearly got into trouble by riding over into Sardinia before we knew it.

(And indeed, last week, extending our operations a trifle further than usual, I and Grierson destroyed a railroad culvert in the upper part of California, supposing we were still in Mississippi.)

Still, the raid is not a stranger to European warfare. It was known many years ago, to both furious Frank and fiery Hun. You recollect Campbell's reference to it in "*Hohenlinden*:"

"By torch and trumpet fast a Raid."

Here, we use neither torches nor trumpets; they are old and almost obsolete weapons now. Carbines, sabres, and pistols have superseded them.

Speaking of implements of War, it is surprising how many troops of Flying artillery the rebels have, out here. In my various expeditions, lately, I have seen not less than a hundred troops of artillery, and every one of them was Flying.

And it was the same with their other troops.

The only man I have lost, in all these operations, was one whom I had court-martialed and executed.

Just as he was led out to be shot, he turned to me and made a remark:

"General, what am I shot for?"

"For sleeping upon your post."

"Then they ought to shoot you worse than me. I only slept on my post, while you sleep on your Four-post!"

(This was a playful allusion to my beautiful canopy bedstead, presented me by the editors of the *Chicago Tribune* for telling less truth in ten consecutive letters than their War correspondent did in five.)

I gently chid him for jesting when on the brink of the grave, and he seemed to realize his condition.

"General," he said, impressively, "can you grant me a simple request * * * the last I shall ever ask of you? Consider that I speak as a dying man, and do not, oh! do not refuse my plea."

My eyes dimmed.

"It is granted," I said.

"Promise me!"

"I promise."

"Then, General, will you be kind enough to have the muskets *loaded with blank cartridges?*"

I had promised, and a McArone cannot tell a lie. I ordered the muskets loaded with blank, but took my man out, afterward, just back of the camp, and hanged him.

Grierson has just come in from a small, undeserved raid.

He brought in a mile and a half of railroad with embankments and all complete; and tells me that he burned two canals in Eastern Mississippi. An intelligent counterfeiter, with whom he conversed, informed him that the backbone of the rebellion was broken, at least, such was the opinion of eminent military authorities in Richmond, last week.

Perhaps the most important raid I have made, personally, was when I tore up the Raritan & Delaware Bay R. R. I went tearing up that road one bright night, at the rate (George Cooper said) of "Sev'n'y-fi' miles 'n 'our."

We both rode on the cow-catcher, but being "no railroad man," I "didn't know my danger." Dick Ryerson didn't, either, though he does now. He was my Chief Engineer, then; but, poor boy, he got killed, or something, at the battle of Jersey City.

The natives along that line of country are harmless but conspicuous people. They don't object to the Old Flag, nor to invitations to drink. Some of them are clergymen. That is a good profession, but as a rule I prefer the railroad follows. However, *chacun a son goût.*

If any native of that country has found the hat I lost, that night, and will return it, I will give him the cold I got on the same occasion.

But a truce to this flippancy. The stirring peal of the bugle calls to boots and saddles. I must start on my afternoon raid. * * *

You can't guess what I shall write about in my next letter. Remember these words, and look sharp. Mark me. Lay low and keep dark. There is something to be expected.

MCARONE.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S MONUMENT.—The friends of the late Stonewall Jackson have determined to erect a monument to his memory, constructed from a stone wall.

THE $300 CLAUSE IN THE ENROLLMENT BILL. It is said in official circles, that Judge Whiting has decided that Congress meant, in passing the Enrolment bill, to make it optional with drafted men to pay three hundred dollars, but that only released the man from that draft.

The Vallandigham Case.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer of high rank in the Department of the Ohio, to the New York *Evening Post*, which gives the reasons for Burnside's arrest of Vallandigham:

"I think you are wrong about Vallandigham. His offence was essentially a military one, in this aspect, that it demoralized the army, prevented recruiting, encouraged desertion, incited men to resist the arrest of deserters, and tended to make trouble about the increase of the army by conscription, by inciting resistance to the execution of that law. These, mind you, are not problematical results of his course, but actual. Specific cases of all of them, except the last, are continually occurring, invariably among men who call themselves democrats and swear by Vallandigham. The only remedy was by sudden and short stoppage.

"This could not possibly be effected by the civil law. His offence is hardly known to civil law, and there would have been no end of trouble in getting him indicted. Then he would have been simply bound to stand his trial at some future day, and would have gone on talking his treason and sedition. And the bad effects before mentioned would have gone on growing in power and influence, and might have got too big to stop.

"Moreover, special cases of ill-doing, resulting from and directly in accordance with his teachings, have constantly to be attended to. They cannot be overlooked. Should we punish them and let him go on inciting the commission of just such acts? abusing the courts that try them, and bringing their authority into disrepute?

"You have no idea of the amount of open and bold disloyalty—not simply disloyalty by the Republican standard, but by that of any honest man—existing in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, among the Vallandigham party. It must be stopped and put down now—not six months hence—and military tribunals are the only ones that can do it. It must be put down, if it should take a temporary military despotism out here to do it. It is that, or the loss of the cause. The course of those men prolongs the war and costs lives by thousands, and I tell you either they or the government must go down, and that speedily."

Movements of Vallandigham.

MURFREESBORO', May 25.—Vallandigham arrived here on a special train, under a strong escort, at 10 o'clock last evening, having left Louisville this morning, and passed through Nashville without stopping.

His arrival was expected by the military and public, but the time not being known, no demonstration of any kind took place.

He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Major Miles, Provost Marshal General, where he was received by Gen. Rosecrans and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At 2 p. m. his southward journey commenced. Maj. Miles, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below our lines in Shelbyville. The prisoner was very cheerful, and discussed his situation indifferently; but on approaching the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Col. Webb, of the Eighth Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said, in substance: "I am a citizen of the United States, and loyal to them. I want you to understand that I am a prisoner to the confederate authorities."

To Col. Webb he made similar remarks. The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches, but did not like him; that he could not receive him within the confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The flag of truce party then left Vallandigham and returned. Vallandigham's speech was a very ingenious stratagem, by which he expected to prevent his reception by the Confederate authorities, and secure himself the credit of martyrdom as a persecuted loyalist.

I deem it more than probable that in the face of the antagonism to the South he assumed the enemy will refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by General Rosecrans that, should he arrange to return to our lines in the same way, the President's orders to carry his original sentence into effect would be executed.

MURFREESBORO', May 25.—C. L. Vallandigham was received here on an extra train from Nashville between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. After some hours' conversation with Gen. Rosecrans and others, he was put into an open spring wagon and escorted by a squadron of cavalry to the outposts, and at 9 a. m. to-day was delivered into the hands of the authorities. A single private soldier received him, to whom he made the following declaration: I am a citizen of the State of Ohio and of the United States. I am here by force and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war."

A STRONG DENUNCIATION OF VALLANDIGHAM AND HIS PARTY BY A REBEL.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d inst. has an editorial on the recent meeting at Albany, New York, denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham. After noticing Gov. Seymour's letter to it, and calling attention to that passage in it where the present great chief of the Copperheads speaks of their having given to the Government "*a generous support in its conduct of the war*," but that if to "destroy the free institutions of the North," he'll none of it—the *Dispatch* asks:

"Are these distinctions hypocritical, or do Governor Seymour and others think them just? If pretended, and merely thrown out to make fair weather with Lincoln, Seymour & Co. are not only dishonest, but too *cowardly* to resist even were he to put the rope around their necks? If they are sincere, and really think the attempt to establish a grinding despotism in the South is right, whilst they proclaim against any infringement of individual right at the North, then *they are, after all, Yankees!* Nothing more. Governors Seymour and Hunt are no better than Sumner and Chase and Sherman; nay, *not so good—not so good even on Burnside.* They are consistent. They are for the despotism—for submission to its authority everywhere and all the time, and particularly for the *crushing of the rebellion.*

"Thus viewing the inconsistency of these persons—their truly Puritan position of *selfishness*, utter indifference to the wrongs and outrages of others so long as they are not troubled, and their rights are not invaded—thus regarding them, *we should be glad to hear that Lincoln had put them promptly under arrest. They richly merit it.* A coup d'état of that sort would be a capital thing for Lincoln, and a very just commending to their own lips of the poisoned chalice which they offer to the South."

THE ANTECEDENTS OF COL. GRIERSON.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of this gallant officer:

"Col. Grierson who has made his name historic by his magnificent sweep through the entire length of the State of Mississippi, was formerly known in Northern Ohio as Ben. Grierson. Some ten or fifteen years ago he resided at Youngstown, Mahoning county. He was a marvellous musician, and performed more extraordinary passages and brought sweeter notes from his favorite clarionet than any other musician, amateur or professional, we have ever known. He gave instruction to bands, and was accomplished in all sorts of string and wind instruments. Grierson has indomitable perseverance, and accomplished a great deal in a brief space of time. We remember him as a thin faced, less than medium sized man, with dark brown hair, clear, full blue eye, and a nose that Mozart himself, would have envied. Mounted by Napoleon's rule, his nose indicated the soundest judgment and prodigious military genius; and he seems to have given evidence of it in his masterly raid from Lagrange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana."

In Kentucky the wheat crop is promising.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EXPEDITION FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Prisoners Captured—Whisky Destroyed.

STONEMAN'S STATION, VA., May 25.—Last week information was received (I need not say how) that a number of contraband traders would probably make an endeavor to run the blockade from Urbana, on the south side of the lower Rappahannock, across the Neck to the Potomac, and thence into Maryland. One company of the Third Indiana cavalry was accordingly dispatched by steamer from Aquia Creek down the Potomac to a point near its mouth, where they landed, and then marched across the Neck to a point opposite Urbana, where they secreted themselves and awaited developments.

It was not long before a schooner put out from Urbana, and made toward the mouth of the river. Our troopers, as many as could, immediately got into two "dug-outs" and pursued. After an exciting chase of ten miles the schooner was overhauled, and all the contrabandists on board were captured. They were twelve in number, fresh from Richmond, and bound to Baltimore and Philadelphia to buy goods. Our troops then returned to Urbana, and burned the bridge over Urbana Bay, captured several rebel mails, and destroyed ten thousand dollars' worth of whisky. They also took several rebel officers who were there, but made no resistance. Our men returned to-day, bringing spoils and prisoners with them.

Union League Meeting.

UTICA, May 26.—The State Convention of Loyal Leagues assembled here to-day. Among those present were ex-Governor Clark, General John Cochrane, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Gerrit Smith, and John Sage, with a number of the returned volunteers.

General John Cochrane was chosen chairman, and made an eloquent speech, setting forth the necessity of aiding the Government to put down the rebellion. He disavowed all party feeling.

The resolutions adopted by the convention affirm simply the duty of every citizen to sustain the Government without reference to party distinction; they advise that a National League be formed and maintained everywhere, and our arms are triumphant; they reaffirm the Monroe doctrine, and pronounce the Alabama, Oreto, and other similar vessels not Confederate but British privateers, violating the neutrality promised by that Government. They furthermore denounce the conduct of Democratic leaders in holding traitorous conferences with Lord Lyons with a view to interv