The Press

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

-We can take no notice of anonymous commu-We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different will be paid for.

THE NEWS. FURTHER news from the Army of the Mississipp confirms and enlarges previous accounts of the rapid and general success of the operations of Grant upon Vicksburg. Admiral Porter, in an official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Haines' Bluff, the 29th, relates the capture of that remarkable po-Haines! Bluff, with fourteen forts, comprising an extraordinary network of defences, came into our possession, along with a numerous armament of the heaviest guns, and large quantities of camp equipage and ammunition. Upon this triumph, following "a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army," the capture of Vicksburg and the main rebel force, so often beaten and at last circumvallated by the army of Grant, was imminent and certain. Details of the desperate battle at Champion Hill, (incorrectly called the battle of Baker's Creek,) which was fought on the 16th, have also reached us, and add another page of glory to the record of Western valor. In this battle Pe berton's whole army was engaged. General Lloyd Tilghman was killed, and the rebels lost 4,000 men. Pemberton having been driven to the Black river, a number of miles from the scene of the opening encounter, on the 17th occurred the battle of Black river, near the bridge of that name, and again the total defeat of Pemberton, who retreated across the river, burned the bridge, and returned to Vicksburg. Grant immediately constructed four new bridges, and crossed in pursuit. On the 18th he arrived in the vicinity of Vicksburg, opened a line of supply by way of Ohickasaw Bayou, and,

on the 20th, osptured Haines' Bluff. From this point of progress, letters from Grant, Sherman, and Steele, inform Admiral Porter of their vast success; and a little later, we have reason to believe from the character of our news, the greater part of he Vicksburg fortifications was carried. Johnston had been out off from all junction with Pemberton's es, and the army of Vicksburg was surrounded The Army of the Mississippi, under the daring and skilful command of Grant, has accomplished the most instant, versatile, and successful campaign of the war, graduating with celerity from victory to greater victory, culminating in triumph greater than all. In twenty one days the army of General Grant, which, at the outset of the campaign, num-bered about sixty thousand men, has marched over a hundred and twenty five miles, fought seven or eight of the severest battles of the war, put hors d bat nearly the entire Confederate forces of Mississippi, estimated at upwards of fifty thousand, ably captured the strongest fortified position of the rebellion. In this extraordinary campaign Grant has outgeneralled two commanders heretofore regarded as among the ablest of the

In the Confederate service there are five full generals, ranking as we print their names, thus: Cooper, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, and Bragg. They have even lieutenant generals, ranking as follows Longetreet, Polk, E. K. Smith, Hardee, Jackson (now dead), Pemberton, and Holmes. And there are over two hundred major generals and brigadiers. This is stated from a rebel newspaper, but it seems questionable that Cooper (commonly regarded as Davis' adjutant general) is a full general over Lee, unless he occupies in the rebel army the office which Halleck holds in our own. The rebels have tenat General Albert Sydney Johnston, Lieutenaut General "Stonewall" Jackson, Major General Earl Van Dorn, Brigadier Generals McCulloch, Zollivan Boli, Braiow, Gregg, Paxton, Hope, Branch, Tilghman, and half a score of less distinguished. The rebel loss in principal officers is far greater than

ALL the Indians are now removed from Minnesota, except in the Cedar Valley. According to the St. Paul Press not an Indian lodge is to be found bea few stragglers, who will very soon be compelled to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. The entire agricultural area of the State is now practically clear of Indians, and in three or four eeks from this time will be as secure to settlement as the neighborhood of St. Paul. For this happy deliverance by the military power, a heavy sacrifice

A FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY, of which Sir Thos. Fowell Buxton is President, has been organized in London, in view of emancipation in America. On motion of Mr. Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," the society resolved to record its detestation of the particular atrocities of American slavery, its internal slave trade exposing 23,500 men, women, and children every year to the experience of new cruelties of the violation of sacred family relations; its denial to nearly four millions of people, living in the midst of a professedly Christian land, of the common eleof God, which bringeth salvation; and its impious pretence of justifying all this by the sanction of the Divine will.

GENERAL TURCHIN, long persecuted under the military administration of Buell, has been recently appointed to the command of the 1st Division of Davalry in the Department of the Cumberland. The division is made up of twelve regiments of horse and parts of two batteries of flying artillery. In the division are the 4th Regulars, 4th Michigan, 4th Ohio, 7th Pennsylvania, and others equally distinguished for their share in the great battle of Stone river. General Turchin is a Russian, and a skilful and energetic officer, highly valued by General Mitchell, in whose command on the Alabama line he

THE enrolment began yesterday in New York, un-der order of Provost Marshal General Nugent. In he Fourth Congressional district, says the Post, the enrolling officers commenced with the election disricts for the First ward, and in one or two districts of the Second ward. At least one month will be required for the collection of the names. The colored men are regularly enrolled and described on the lists. No opposition to the work of enrolment is manifested; on the contrary, good feeling is more general

nan was expected.
Unionism in Nashville has increased since the President's emancipation proclamation. The Nash-Previous to the proclamation the applications for membership averaged about twenty-two per week for four weeks; since that time the applications have numbered forty per week. Slaveholders, who have never been suspected of harboring a thought adverse to the "divine institution," have come forwas an unmitigated curse, and incompatible with our Government, THE African Methodist Episcopal Conference has had a very interesting session in New York. A series of resolutions, declaring confidence in the Administration, and calling upon the colored popu-

lation to show their courage and patriot flocking to the recruiting offices and enrolling themselves in the army of the Union, were unanimously adopted. Representatives from some fifty African churches from all parts of the country were in attendance.
THE Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis crat publishes a very large number of extracts from letters in the possession of the State offices, which show that formidable preparations are making

in that State to resist the draft, secret military organizations, &c., having been formed for that purpose. The State will be ready to meet any treasonable demonstration. Soon, it is hoped, the conspiracy will be more thoroughly revealed, and its authors punished. A suir has been commenced on behalf of the United States Government, for the possession of the famous quicksilver mines in California, which have

been the subject of so much litigation between the Quickeilver and New Almaden companies. It is well known that grants of land in California, either by the Mexican or United States Governments, do not comprise the minerals found within them, but that the title to these remains vested in the Government. It is upon this ground that this suit has been

AT THE Utica reception festivities to returned New York volunteers, Gen. McClellan was toasted for the American name, thus deliberately as the only successful general of the American army, and Gen. Fitz John Porter as the man who commanded at Yorktown, planned, fought, and won the battles at Gaines' Mills, Hanover Court House, and bloody Malvern, a patriot, a soldier, and a gen-

manufacturers of America of his willingness to represent their interests in the great National Fair, to ome off in Hamburg, and has issued a letter of instructions to those wishing to send contributions to an exhibition that cannot fail to introduce their wares to the vast multitudes of continental Europe. SIXTY-FIVE railroad companies controlling an agw delegates to the Chicago Ship Canal Convenwill ait is large enough to hold six thousand persons. Money is raising, by subscription of the citizens to "provide the most liberal and ample accommodations for the Convention."

THE Bath Paper Mill, situated on the South Carodestroyed by fire. Southern papers speak of this as a very severe loss, and one which will severely interfere with the publication of many journals. The ladies of South Carolina are bestirring themselves as rag-pickers, to supply the raw material for the manufacture of paper.

THE rebel debt, if divided equally among the inhabitants of the Confederacy, would amount to \$163 for each person. The portion of the debt which a married man, with a family of six children, may be said to owe, is \$1,300. The Confederacy, according to its own calculation, owes by this time nearly a billion of dollars, which, notwithstanding its promissory notes, it does not promise to pay. NOTICE has been given through the Cincinnat papers that the plates of the Provincial Bank of Darmstadt, Germany, have been stolen, and bills of the denomination of five guilders printed from them German citizens may find it worth while to keep this notification in mind.
The Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School,

met at Peoria, Ill., on Thursday. Two hundred and twenty five commissioners are in attendance. Dr. Morrison, of Northern India, has been chosen Moderator, and Dr. Knox, of Philadelphia, temporary olerk; and Boston has been selected as the place of A SERCIAL despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial

from Columbus, Ohio, says that the members of the 3d Ohio Regiment, now here, give full details of the capture of Colonel Straight and his forces near Rome, Georgia. They say the surrender was justiflable and unavoidable, the enemy occupying an im- ask a great audience. We may say that on class city and Eastern manufacture, to be perempto pregnable position, with overwhelming numbers.

A New York Councilman has introducd a resoution to pay the exemption fee of every citizen

It would cost the city \$3,000,000 to carry out this proposition.
The number of our yessels taken by Southern pr vates is 106, and the property lost was of the value of \$10,000,000. The loss is still greater in regard to the ineccurity of our flag, whereby business is thrown into the hands of foreign ship-owners. TEXAN crops promise to be immense, which renders it all the more necessary for us to get command of the Mississippi, so that they may not be used to S_{1X} Monitors are building at St. Louis, large and strong, and promising to be most useful in giving us command of the Mississippi and its tributaries. FIVE-TWENTIES to the amount of \$100,000,000 have

The Victory and its Results. The grandest victory of the war has been chieved. If ever we had cause to rejoice and give thanks, as a nation, for the triumph of our flag, we have it now in the stirring sentences that have announced to the world the fall of Vicksburg. There might be victories, perhaps, that would thrill the popular heart with a sense of greater retributive character, and be accepted as worthier concessions to the pride of our arms. It might be conceived that there would be more of poetic justice in the capture of Charleston or Richmond, where rebellion sprang into existence, and where it had assumed the head and front of its offending. The fall of either of these points would have been appropriately heralded by the ringing of bells, the waving of flags, the blazing of bonfires, and the other elements that go to make a popular demonstration of rejoicing. Yet, in moral and material results, affecting us as a people, immediately or remotely, at home or abroad, the taking of Vicksburg is of infinitely greater importance than a success at any other point within the whole area of the seceded States could be. The keystone of the rebellion has fallen, and the arch upon which the superstructure rests must soon crumble into fragments, before the ponderous and welldirected blows of our mighty armies. And from these shattered fragments, the possibility of reconstructing our modern Ephesus, that sacred temple which only madness could ever have attempted to destroy, is no longer questionable. The smoke of the terrible struggle begins to roll away, and by the clear light of the sun we can see that the limits of the battle-field have been greatly contracted. The foe is being pressed to his mountain fastnesses; his haughty banner trails amid the dust, and the blood is trickling from his death-wound. He may make nor postponed.

a few more convulsive struggles, but the approaching dissolution can neither be averted Who shall estimate the value of a triumph such as this, over a foe haughty, insolent, and deemed to be impregnable? The financier, who pledges all his worldly wealth upon the existence of the Government; the agriculturist of the West, who seeks a market for his grain; the soldier, who needs the stimulus of some great victory to nerve his arm and inspirit his heart; the merchant, whose business transactions are never too extensive; the patriot, who hails with delight every new assurance that the Government of his fathers shall be the Government of his children-in short, every lover of his country, every lover of prosperity, every lover of peace—must be jubilant over the glorious news we print to-day. To the skill of General GRANT, the bravery of his heroic command, and the favor of Almighty God, we owe this splendid victory—this culmination of a series of splendid victories. The measure of our gratitude should be as boundless as the results of our success are incalculable. They cannot be expressed in dollars and cents; they cannot be figured up by states. men or statisticians; they cannot be propounded in military formula by skilful strategists. The calculating machines that PASCHAL and BABBAGE contrived would be found at fault in such a task. How much has been saved to the national treasury by this victory, who shall say? How much has been saved to the wearied patience of the people, who can imagine? How many years of war have been averted; how many foreign complications avoided; how much precious blood saved—these things we cannot know. But we know that this victory, striven for month after month, in heat and cold, in rains and snows, is the seed and not the harvest. We know that it must germinate a renewed confidence in the sucsentiments now divergent, and awaken sympathy where before there was only coldness. We know that it is the best endorsement that could be offered of the Government credit, financial and political; and that the idol gold must now come down from its pedestal. We know that our armies, hitherto merely carrying on a border

war, can now be concentrated, and traverse the whole area of the rebellion, carrying victory and freedom inscribed upon their banners. And, finally, we know that recruiting will once more become active, and, perhaps, sufficiently so to render a draft unnecessary; and that every branch of business will receive such an impetus that the burden of taxation will scarcely be felt. These are the inevitable results of victory, and such a grand victory as that which has just been achieved has never before figured in our history. Nor can we tell what we have gained by looking at the map. It is more than mighty river—the largest on the face of the earth; it is more than thousands of miles of territory; it is more than a strategic position, and a great army with its cannon;these are great advantages, but they are simply material. They are gained to-day, and might be lost to-morrow. We have shown to the world that we are still a nation, and have the power to command its respect if we cannot have its friendship. We exemplify the justice of our cause in its success to-day, as we exemplified it in the gloomy days of the past, by our confiding and patient endurance of misfortune. We have dissipated the delusion, so fondly nursed by our enemies abroad, that superiority of arms lay with the rebels, and that

finished, and the day of peace must dawn now very soon. THE NEW YORK WORLD a journal published in a loyal State, and pretending to be a friend of the Government, the Constitution, and the laws, and to have some respect and wantonly slanders the Republic. We can imagine the joy with which a paragraph like the following would be read by every traitor and tyrant in the world:

they were impregnable. Our task is almost

traitor and tyrant in the world:

"A general strikes down the very pillars which protect the homes of us all; and shouts, as from some Circe-smitten and unreasoning horde, hail the fatal blow. Men are selzed without warrant of law, and sent into exile, but no gleam of awakening reagon light these stolid and besotted eyes. A Federal cofficer at one swoop orders the whole adult male population of a flourishing town to cease the pursuit of their daily avocations, and converts a city practically into a prison for its whole population: but still the glasses clink, and the bacchanalian chorus rings out loud above the sorrow and the shame, the wantonness and the wrong. All the signs which portend a supreme social catastrophe gather in the air—the passions of political calumny and intolerance creep into every household, pollute the ordinary intercourse, and poison the common relations of men, The machinery which has made the worst Governments of history excerable in the eyes of mankind is openly set up in our streets. Spies go about the land; the drum usurps the forum; the bayonet supplants the press. Men are taken from their beds under cover of the night, to vanish alike beyond the control of law and the consolations of love, the ostracism of ancient Greece is publicly recommended, the deportations of modern Russia are openly practised. And all these things are done with jubilation and applause, without shame as without remore, without consideration for the imperilled future."

An EVENING PAPER, called The Dial, and

AN EVENING PAPER, called The Dial, and published by Mr. S. E. Cohen, made its appearance yesterday. It is a medium-sized sheet, and will be sold at the price of two cents. The Dial has heretofore been a small financial sheet, or stock bulletin, and the success it thus received has led Mr. Conen to enter the regular field of journalism. The first number is bright, readable, edited with care and taste, loyal to the Administration, and filled with news. There is a field for a good evening paper, and we wish Mr. JOHEN all possible success.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the brave and gifted champion of freedom, will make an address at the Academy of Music this evening. She speaks in behalf of a noble charity; and for this reason, as well as for the good and true words she will utter, we soft hats, etc., embracing about 300 packages of firstthe occasion of Miss Dickinson's delivery of this address in New York, recently, it drafted who is not able to pay the money himself. | was received with great enthusiasm.

The French Beaten in Mexico. If the intelligence from Mexico, vià Ha vana, be true, the French troops have sustained a very serious defeat before Puebla General FOREY, a gallant and experienced commander, has been beaten by an enemy who, it was expected, would have been conquered with the "Veni, vidi, vici" rapidity of Casar's facile campaign in Pontus against the son of mighty MITHRIDATES. At first, only 8,000 men were detailed for the

new conquest of Mexico, but, ere long, it was found necessary to send such large reinforcements that General Forey's command lately numbered 30,000 men. After six weeks' investment of the city of Puebla, the French have been compelled to retire upon Orizaba with such great loss that it was believed they could do nothing further without getting more troops from France. From all the provinces of Mexico native troops were coming in to swell the number of the national army, commanded by Or-TEGA and COMONFORT, and it is probable that the invaders will have to act on the defensive against this patriotic force. Indeed, dispirited and reduced as they are, the French are likely to be driven back to their ships. In a word, this Mexican expedition promises to be as great a fiasco as the first NAPOLEON'S invasion of Egypt was at the close of the last century. After eighteen army is reduced and demoralized.

months' warfare in Mexico, the French The effect of the disasters in Mexico may be very prejudicial to the Emperor Napo-LEON. Frenchmen are easily elevated by success, and grievously depressed by failure. NAPOLEON has succeeded in the Crimea, in China, in Italy, in Cochin China, but his defeat in Mexico might cause all these triumphs to be forgotten. To prevent Frenchmen from thinking, from grumbling, perhaps from conspiring—for there are Bourbon and Orleanist as well as Red Republican enemies of the Empire in Paris-Napoleon must do something that will atone for the defeat in Mexico. He committed the error of undervaluing his opponents there. He calculated on easily routing an armed rabble, (probably misinformed on that point by his ill-adviser, General Almonte,) and was repelled by brave men, whom danger and patriotism have disciplined into formidable soldiers. He must either send vast reinforcements to Mexico or withdraw the remnant of his army from that fatal shore. To advance will be costly and hazardous, to retire will be disgraceful and alarming. This invasion of Mexico, it should be remembered, was not an original Napoleonic idea. As early as the summer of 1861 it

was secretly agitated first in England, under the especial auspices of Lord John Rus-SELL. A few creditors of Mexico met, in Liverpool and London, and entreated Lord RUSSELL to take some strong measure to recover from Mexico what was there due to them Lord Russell answered plausibly, and suggested to France a joint action in the case. Spain was subsequently taken in, and the expedition which reached Vera Cruz in November, 1861, consisted of French, English, and Spanish troops and ships. Very soon, England and Spain cannot feel particularly indebted to Lord Russell for having put him into this strait. It will not take much time nor any very great cause, we suspect, to destroy the political ties which have united France and England since 1848. If Napoleon takes any step to get rid of the disgrace of defeat in Mexico, it will probably be a war with Russia, without, if

cares as little for Polish nationality as his uncle did (who merely turned over the Duchy of Warsaw to the King of Saxony), but Poland would make a popular casus belli. He has lately appeared disposed to give employment to his vast army, and he has built up one of the finest war-navies in the world. Russia is assailable by sea as well as by land. England, in the event of war, would try and remain neutral, but would soon drift into war, and the consciousness of this probability may be the secret | the hill and turned them on the rebels, who were of the mitigated tone of PALMERSTON'S Government and newspapers toward the United States. War in Europe is much more likely now than it was in the summer cess of the cause in every loyal have of 1858, and France has an old grudge som. We know that it must unite against Russia for the disasters sustained against Russia for the disasters sustained by the first NAPOLEON and his mighty army in the campaign of 1812. It seems scarcely possible, with the Polish revolt assuming vast proportions, for Russia to avoid losing

> Poland or fighting France. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, May 25, 1863. From Richmond. The Richmond Enouirer of the 23d has been received, but contains nothing of importance beyond the despatches in relation to Vicksburg quoted else-The Enquirer defends Pemberton's course on the Big Black; thinks he is entitled to a candid and intelligent criticism, and not to be blamed rashly. Twenty-seven Yankee prisoners, captured at Jackson, Mississippi, arrived at Libby prison on the 22d,

big enough to brag about. Settlement of a Fugitive-Slave Case. The fugitive slave Hall, whose case has excited so much interest in this community, and about whose custody a conflict existed between the civil army, thus escaping further pursuit by his owner. Our Foreign Relations. There is reason to believe that the present condition of our affairs abroad is regarded as very satisfactory by the State Department. Payment of the Army.

The Secretary of the Treasury signed warrants to-day placing funds in the hands of the paymaster e pay of the entire army of the United States to the first of this month. No further payments will be due until July next. Pardon by the President. The President to-day granted an unconditional

pardon to Wm. HAYDEN, who was convicted, at the October term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, of aiding in lestroying letters stolen from the mails. Blockade Runner Captured on the Potomac. The schooner Emily, which is supposed by her logslate to be from New York, was captured by the Po-tomac flotilla, above Urbana, on the Rappahannock, on Friday, and arrived here to-day. The officers and crew, on her character being discovered, set fire to the vessel and escaped. The flames were soon extinguished. She is supposed to be a regular block ade runner, and her cargo is worth \$50,000.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—The flag-of-truce the latter brought down 400 paroled prisoners. Dr. Hand, medical director at Suffolk, the crew of the Indianola, and a reporter from the New York World, are among the number.

Col. Ludlow, commissioner for the exchange of

noon, a discussion took place between Senator Wilson and Wendell Phillips, on the action of the Se nate and the Administration relative to officers who had manifested unfriendly feelings toward negro enlistments and the emancipation policy. Phillips charged that the Senate had never put its ban or any such officers; which assertion Mr. Wilson denied, saying that it had often done so. Mr. Phillips said that if such was the case, the public had no knowledge of it, and therefore it was of no public value. The only case that had come to the public knowledge was that of Gen. Stevenson, and he was promoted, instead of being rejected. Mr. Wilson said Gen. Stevenson was confirmed at the express and urgent recommendation of Gen. Hunter. is whom the anti-slavery men had great confiden The discussion was quite lengthy and spirited, but conducted in a friendly manner.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES GAITER UPPERS, STRAW GOODS, &c.-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots and shoes, stock of shoes, men's and boys' Leghorn and Panama hats, Shaker hood rily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, com Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

THE NEWS FROM VICKSBURG Official Despatch from Admiral Porter. Capture of Haines' Bluff and Fourteen Forts with Guns and Camp Equipage.

A SERIES OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES. Sherman's Attack on Haines' Bluff.

THE BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILL

Official Despatch from Admiral Porter. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following has been received at the Navy Department: OAIRO, ILL., May 25.—To the Hon. GIDEOR WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:
The following despatch has just been received:
A. M. PENNOOK,
Fleet Captain Mississippi Squadron.

Fleet Captain Mississippi Squadron.
Flag Shir Blaok Hawk,
Haines Bluff, Yazoo River, May 20.
To the Hon. Cideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
On the morning of the 16th, I came over to the
Yazoo river, to be ready to co-operate with General
Grant, leaving two of the iron-clads at Red river,
one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, which left me a
small force. Still I disposed of them to the best advantage. On the 18th, at meridian, firing was keard
in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that
General Grant was approaching the city.
The cannonading was kept up furiously for some
time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discerned a company of our artillety advancing, taking a position,
and driving the rebels before them.
I immediately saw that Gen. Sherman's division
had come into the left of Snyder's bluff, and that the
rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the
forces in the city.
I despected the De Kelb Lieut Commander forces in the city.

I despatched the De Kalb, Lieut. Commander Walker; the Choctaw, Lieut. Com'r Ramsay; and the Reno, Petrel, and Forest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Com'r Breeze, up the Yazoo, to open communication in that way with Gens. Grant and Sharmen Sherman.

This I succeeded in doing, and in three hours received letters from Generals Grant, Sherman, and Steele, informing me of their vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime Lieutenant Commander Walker, in the De Kalb, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in hopes of taking away or destroying the large amount of ammunition away or destroying the large amount of ammunition on hand.

When they saw the gunboats they ran, and left everything in good order—guns, forts, tents, and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands. As roon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen forts was reported to me, I five of the gunboats from below Vicksburg to far at the hill batteries, which was kept up for two or three hours.

At midnight they moved up to the town and opened upon it for about an hour, and continued at intervals during the night, to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

could.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted eight and ten-inch and seven-and-a-half-inch rified guns, with ammunition enough to last a long size. inch rified guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege.

As the gun-carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time.

These works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and the riflepits proper of Haines' Bluff extend about a mile and a quarter. pits proper of Haines' Bluff extend about a mile and a quarter.

Such a network of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour.

As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut. Com. Walker up the Yazoo river, with a sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a navy yard and store houses. In the meantime, Gen. Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points. invested. Vicksburg, and has possession of the vest commanding points.

In a very short time a general assault will be made, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army. There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months are about to be rewarded.

It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Violence the area of Port Hudson, which will follow Violence the area of Port Hudson, which will follow the area of the a backed out, leaving France to carry on the low Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

D. D. PORTER, war single-handed. Of course, NAPOLEON | tire length. D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, commanding the Mississippi Reports from Vicksburg. CINCINNATI, May 25 .- The Commercial's special, dated Memphis, May 23d, says: As soon as it was known that Jackson was taken, a movement was made on Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs, the Unionists being under the command of Gen. Sherman. The rebels were thoroughly entrenched, and determined to dispute the occupation of the Bluffs to the last. Gen. Sherman made the attack in the most brilliant manner. After a severe not with, the co-operation of England, He fight, with heavy loss, he occupied the field, capturing 8,000 prisoners, 100 heavy guns, 1,000 animals, camp ammunition, and large quantities of corn and stores. The loss to the rebels in killed and wounded is awful. The prisoners were paroled and sent across the Yazoo river. [This does not agree with Com. Porter's despatch, who represents that the re-

bels evaquated Haines' Bluff.]
On Sunday Gen. Grant directed an attack to be made on the upper batteries at Vicksburg, and simultaneously the gunboats commenced bombarding the water batteries at that place. It is stated by gentlemen who stood on the De Soto, at a point immediately opposite Vicksburg, that on Tuesday Gen. Grant took the rebel guns on at the water batteries. Paroled prisoners state that Gen. Grant had possession of the entire line of fortifications surrounding Vicksburg, and that rebel offi-cers told them it was impossible, since the capture of Haines' Bluff, for them to escape.

It is stated that General Johnston had started to

Vicksburg with 19,000 men, but had been cut off and driven back. When the Empress arrived at Milliken's bend, on Wednesday, the firing at Vicksburg and up the Yazoo had entirely ceased, which leaves no doubt of the occupation of the entire Vicksburg fortificaions, as well as all the surrounding points, by General Grant. General Frank P. Blair had sent down to the point for quartermaster's stores, stating that his division rested on Chickasaw bluffs. The 12th Missouri came out of the engagement with only 84 fighting men.

Battle of Champion Hill.

The decisive battle seems to have been fought at

The following is the Commercial's special account: CHAMPION HILL BATTLE-FIELD, 26 miles east of Vicksburg, May 16, 9.30 P. M.—The Union army, under General Grant, has won another glorious victory! A furious battle, lasting nearly five hours. with a loss of from 2,000 to 3,000 killed and wounded. Three complete batteries of heavy rifled cannon, besides several single pieces, and from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners, fell into our hands, and an immense quantity of small arms and camp equipage. Our success is signal and complete. Nothing mars the intense satisfaction of officers and men but the heavy sacrifice of life by which it was achieved. Early this morning, General McClernand's corps was put in motion, General Hovev's division on the main road from Jackson to Vicksburg, but the balance of the corps was a few miles southward, on a Hovey's division closely. At nine o'clock General Hovey discovered the enemy in front, on Champion apparently in force. Skirmishers were thrown slowly, to give General McPherson's advance division, under General Logan, time to come within supporting distance. General Hovev's division advanced across the open field to the foot of Champion Hill, in line of battle, at eleven o'clock, and commenced the battle. The hill itself is covered with timber, and is but the abrupt terminus of the high ridge running north and south, flanked on both sides with deep ravines and gullies; in many place scrubby white-oak bushes. The rebels appeared to be deficient in artillery throughout the battle, but opened with a rather heavy fire from a four-gun battery of rified 6 pounders, planted about four hundred yards back from the brow of the hill. The woods winding back on the ridge a mile or more, was filled with sharpshooters, supported by infantry. Here the battle began in earnest, as our men entered the edge of the timber, and it raged terribly from 11 o'clock till between three and four. General style, and, making a dash on the first battery, captured it. The rebels lay thick in the vicinity of the guns, and their horses were more than half killed. Gun carriages and caissons, broken and overturned, with knapsacks, blankets, small arms, and other debris, attested the struggle for the ground. The colors of the 31st Alabama Regiment were captured there. At this juncture Mitchell's Onio battery was opened eighty yards from the brow of the hill. The rebels made a dash for it, and nothing but the fleetness of the horses prevented its capture. Capt. Mitchell was wounded, and is believed to have fallen into the enemy's hands. At this juncture the rebels appeared to receive reinforcements of fresh troops on the hill. Gen. Hovey was slowly driven back, but a brigade from Gen. Quimby was ordered to his support, and the ground was speedly eoccupied by us, and the rebels were finally re-At the commencement of the engagement, Gene-

ral Logan's division marched past the brow.of the bill, and forming in line of battle on the right of Hovey, advanced in gallant style, sweeping every-thing before them to the edge of the woods in front of General Logan. The battle was of the most musketry was incessant from the first moment of in which the reports were so blended that a single discharge was revely heard. Not a man flinched, or a single line wavered. Two batteries were captured by this division, and enough hard fighting done to immortalize it. Besides this, it captured a large ortion of the prisoners, small arms, &c. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, General Osterhaus' and McArthur's divisions, which were miles away when the battle began, came up and finished the work. The enemy were in full retreat soon after, and these livisions pursued them fill 9 o'clock, and are now encamped at Edwards' Station, five miles beyond the battle ground. We had no cavalry, so that pursuit was out of the question. From prisoners we dissatisfaction existed. The rebels charged Pemberton with selling out to Grant, and planning military operations during the

The same paper has a despatch dated headquarters of Gen. Logan, sixteen miles from Jackson, May 16, which says : Immediately on entering Jackson, on Thursday, Gen. Grant despatched orderlies to McClernand's corps, which were coming up in the rear, to countermarch and get on the main road to Vicksburg and Clinton. Gen. McPherson's corps was put in motion, and in the same direction with Gen. Logan's in advance, and reached this point at iour o'clock. Intercepted despatches from Pemberton ordered the rebel force to fall back to the entrenchments at Vicksburg, when hard pressed. This will no doubt The battle at Jackson was short but spirited.

past four weeks to insure defeat.

General Croker's division had the advance. But two brigades were under fire. The 43d Illinois, 18th Wisconsin, 80th Ohio, 19th Missouri, 4th Maine, 24th Missouri, and 5th and 11th Iowa, composed them.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. No Illinois or Wisconsin commissioned officers wer

njured.
Our loss in killed will not be far from 70; the wounded may number 200, though I could obtain but 170 names. General Sherman's corps will lose about dozen men, all told. The enemy were in full retreat soon after, and these divisions pursued till nine o'clock, and are now encamped at Wood's station, eight miles bewond the battle-ground.

EUROPE.

Later by the Hibernian. Pont at Basque, May 25.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 24th instant, was boarded by the Associated Press yacht on Saturday night. Liverpool, May 14.—Rain has been falling in considerable quantities lately.

The breadstuffs market is inactive, and transactions in

The production market is defined by and transactions by the at are limited.

There have been no sales in provisions.

The sugar market is dull.

London, May 14.—Consols are quoted at 95½ for ac count.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

PORT AU BASQUE, May 23, via Sackville, May 25.—
The steamship Hibernian passed this point on Saturday Port au Basque, May 23, via Sackville, May 25.—
The steamship Hibernian passed this point on Saturday evening.
Milner Gibson, in the House of Commons, explained that the application of the New York Associated Press to erect a fog trumpet at Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought if to allow a foreign company to do it. The matter was under consideration, but the gun was thought to be the best signal.
The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £458,000 during the week.
The steamers Jura and Edinburg arrived out on the 13th, and the Hammonia on the 14th.
It is reported that the merchants and shipowners of London intend to memorialize the Government to put an end at once to the pretentions of the Federal Government, in seizing neutral ships bound to neutral ports.
The London Times says the merchants and shipowners appear to regard the order of the Federal Government to discharge the cargo of the Peterhaff as merely a pretence to gain time and delay.
The London Shippinh Gazette says it can see nothing in the evidence of the witnesses in the Peterhaff case to have justified the science of that vessel, unless it was the alleged throwing overboard of a box or parcel of papers.
The London journals generally regard the latest American advices as unfavorable for the prospect of an early peace. The advices had the effect of sending the Confederate hoan to a slight discount.

It is rumored that the Confederates have sent another commission to Europe, to press the subject of mediation on the Governments of England and France.
The London Observer looks on the mission of Mr. Everts to London as an earnest of the good feeling which animates the Washington Government.
The Times' city article argues that a protraction of the war, or even the subjugation of the South, will involve the Union finances in ruin. It says these facts are being recognized in Europe, and render the possibility of a Union loan being negotiated as entirely out of the vernments of France and Russia were negotiating upon Union loan being negotiated as entirely out of the question.

The Polish question remains unchanged. The Goyernments of France and Russia were negotiating upon a scheme for a European Congress, Russia having accepted, in principle, the project for such a conference.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies and the ministers are at loggerheads. The latter having had their freedom of speech limited by the President of the Chamber, retired, and refused to attend any more sittings.

A sangulnary battle is said to have taken place on the
12th inst at Kalish. The Russians are said to have been
victorious, but suffered greatloss.

The secret Provisional Government of Poland has proclaimed severe penalties against the collection of taxes in
Poland for the Russian Government.

The insurgents have been dispersed at Glinka. The insurrection is gaining ground in the province of Volhy nia-

and for the Russian Government.
he insurgents have been dispersed at Glinka The inrection is gaining ground in the province of VolhymiaRussians were repulsed at Kolo, but the Poles have
1 defeated near Korin.
ENGLAND. The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time descended to 4 per cent, discount, but subsequently rallied, closing at 3½ to 3 per cent, discount, being a fall of 3 per cent, as compared with the previous day.

Mr. John White Aspinal, commissioner from North Carolina, had issued, at Manghester, an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of \$200,000 sterling. Carolina, had issued, at Manchester, an invitation for rubscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £20.000 sterling.

The New York correspondent of the London Times, in his message to that journal per the Jura, announces that a telegram, which he wished to send to Halifax, per the Amelia, on the 25th ultimo, was not allowed to be transmitted from New York, the military censor stating that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever, in relation to the army of General Hooker, to be given to the public. This despatch in question merely gave the commencement of General Hooker, to be given to the public. This despatch in question merely gave the commencement of General Hooker's army to cross the Rappahannock, and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, the Mayor and Mr. Clint, Chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alexandra, etc.

The Mayor said that it was true that one detective had a, etc. The Mayor said that it was true that one detective had

The Mayor said that it was true that one detective had been employed, at the request of the Home Secretary, to make inquiries whether the foreign enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Beyond that he was not aware of any system of espionage by the police.

Mr. Clint denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He bolieved that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate against a rose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by Federal officials in England.

The London Morning Herald, in speculating upon General Hooker's advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the South, will go far to end the war. nd the war Parliamentary proceedings had not been particularly important.
Mr. Dawson gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for the particulars of the loss of the Anglo-Saxon, and whether the Government had refused purmission for the use of Daboll's fog trumpet at Cape Race, and if so, what were the grounds of refusal.

The Shipping Gazette has an editorial on the same subject, in a tone of censure upon the Government for refusing such a great advantage to shipping.

The Gontinental political news was generally unimportant. FRANCE.

portant. CALCUTTA, April 27.—Shirtings and twist are dull. Exchange, 28.2d. The Paris journals announce that M. Thiers, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for representative for the second district of Paris, and also for two provincial districts.

AUSTRIA An Imperial decree states that, in order to throw into oblivion the events in Transylvania between 1844 and 1863, the Emperor relieves those who have passed their term of imprisonment for high treason from ulterior legal PRUSSIA. The Prussian conflict between the chambers and the ministers is not yet adjusted. The House had resolved to support the President against the Cabinet, and was preparing an address to the king, praying him to set aside persons and policy which threaten to bring ruin, upon them and the country, and declaring that the House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

INDIA.

Bembay mails to April 28th had reached Suez. Shirtings and twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange 28 2d. Freights quiet.

Arrived from New York, May I, New York, at Malaga. Expedient, at Oporto; 9th. Milhewana, at Malaga. Expedient, at Oporto; 9th. Milhewana, at Antwerp; Kesigna, at Falmouth; 11th, Dido, (88) at Deal; 12th, Charlotte, at do: 11th, Bell Wood, at Liverpool; 13th. Admiral, Columbia, Ernestine, Cynosure, and Milita. (88) at do.

Arrived from Boston, March 31st, Conqueror, at Singanore. pore. Arrived from Philadelphia, May 13th, J. W. Webster, at Deal. Arrived from Baltimore, May 13th, John Clark, at Ll-Singapore:
Sailed for New York May 1st, Lady Alice and Bolivia,
from Lisbon; Saguenay, from Gibraitar; 9th, Puvidgenite, from Cardiff; Ida Mathilda, from Limerick; 9th,
Charlotte and Emma, and Adelaide, from Liverpool; 11th,
Amazon, from Plymouth Later by the Asia at Halifax.

Later by the Asia at Halifax.

Halifax, May 25.—The royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 16th Instant, via Queenstown on the 17th, arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock this eyening. The steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. The steamship Great Eastern was passed in Queenstown harbor on the afternoon of the 16th.

The American news brought by the steamer Persia was eagerly canvassed, and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect at London, but in Liverpool it caused a depression in the cotton market, and the strengthening of the breadstuffs market.

Letters from Jamaica, received in England by the West India mail, report that on the 7th of April a seafight took place at Pedro Bluff, between a large war steamer, which strikingly resembled the pirate Alabama, and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 9 o'clock A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 o'clock P. M., but the result was not known. firing lasted until 2 o'clock P. M., but the result was not known.

The Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies will' be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £58,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July.

It is reported that Captain Bullock was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another robel pirate cruiser, which was ready for departure from that river.

The Army and Namy Gazette says the Federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Intelligence.

[By the Asia.]

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Cotton—The sales to-day amount to 5,000 bales, the market closing unsettled, with a slight decline in all qualities under the Fersia's advices.

The Hanchester markets are quiet but firm.

The Hanchester market are quiet but firm.

The Hanchester market market closed firmer. Provisions continue quiet. Bacon is still declining.

LON DON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 934.

10936. The bank minimum was advanced to day to 334. per cept.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Erie Railroad 50@51; Illinois Central 41@40 per cent. discount.

HAVRE MARKETS.—Sales for the week 12,600 bales.
The market is active and advancing. Stock in port 33,000helms Paris, May 16.—The Paris Bourse is heavy. Rentes Further from Europe—The Hansa at New York.

New York, May 25.—The steamer Hansa, from South-ampton May 13, arrived at this port this afternoon Her papers contain the following additional foreign

ampton May 13, arrived at this port this afternoon
Her papers contain the following additional foreign
news:
The Arabia arrived on the 10th of May.
The Gazella for Donegal, with Indian corn, has sunk
on the North Benk.
The Paris Gatigmani says: "An application was made
to the president of the Civil Tribunal by MM. Erlanser & Co., brokers, under the following circumstances:
In the beginning of 185 the applicants had undertaken
the nexotation of a loan for the Confederates, but their
operations were suddenly paralyzed by a notice of seizure
of its proceeds served on them at the instance of MM. Dupasseur & Co., shipowners; of Havre, who alleged that
they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a
half of rancs, as an indemnity for the wiltin deserved on their ship, the Lemnel Dyer, with 2 ccargo
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of 2,638 had their ship, the Lemnel Dyer, with 2 confederate
product of seizing the proceeds of the loan. Erlanger
nov applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the
ground that is interfered with their frights as negotiators
of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order to seizur
The application was opposed by Dupasseur & Co.

The application was opposed by Dupasseur & Co.

whose counsel argued that the Confederate government
was the only party entitled to demind annihment of the
seizure, but the president decided that, as the seizure
had impeded Erlanger & Co. so porations, they had a
right to demand its suppression, es and ne accordingly granted the other demanded by the applicable.

The Times says: The Confederate loan receded to par on the later news from America announcing further Federal successes on the Mississippi, but these accounts must be received with caution, since little is known with regard to the strategy of the Confederates, and it was certain that every effort would be made before the first of May to create a favorable impression in New York, not merely to facilitate the financial operations of Mr. Chase, but to mitigate the difficulties of the conscription question.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur says: "The Empress being slightly indisposed, the evening party which was to have taken place at the Tuileries on the 11th, has been adjourned to he 18th." the 18th."

La France asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

The Pays announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg at the end of the presentmenth. month.

Cficial despatches received here from Cochin China.

March 21, state that public order was re-established in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission, Admiral Bonnard and a Spanish plenipotentiary were to leave for Hue on April 3, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of peace of 1852 All the Spanish troops were to re-embark on the 2d of April, to return to Manilla.

The insurrection the rathrations of the teaty of peace of local Art the Spanish troops were to re-embark on the 2d of April, to return to Manilla.

The insprection gains considerable ground in the envirous of Lubar, in Volhynia. The Russians have been stracked in the palatinate of Sandomir. Taezanowski, the Pollsh leader, who had been surrounded by a hostille force near Kouin, on the Warths, gave battle at Koo, near Kalish, and repulsed the Russians.

The Berlin New Preussiche Zeitung, says: "Trustworthy cpinions of the provincial authorities think it unnecessary at preent to proclaim a state of siege in the Grand Duchy of Posen. This is believed the less requisite for the entire province, as discouragement has been caused by the recent domiciliary visits and arrests."

The New Preussiche Zeitung states, on "reliable authority," that negotiations are being carried on between the French and Bussian Governments relative to the scheme of a European Congress for the settlement of the Polish question.

The same journal thinks that both cabinets are favorable to the scheme. A despatch from Lemberg, of May 11th, says: A battle took place yesterday in the district of Ulanow, between the insurgents and the Russian troops.

The insurgents crossed the Galician frontier the same evening.

PRUSSIA. At the sitting of the Deputies, on May 12, the President read a letter signed by the Ministers, stating that so long as the House supports the assumption made yesterday by the President for right to limit the Ministers' freedom of speech, the members of the Cabinet should no longer be present at the sitting of the Chamber. Present at the sitting of the Chamber.

POLAND.

The Ost. Deutsche Zeitung, of May 12th. says: "Upon the 8th, eighteen companies of Russian lutantry, with eight guns and five squadrous of cavairy, attacked Nazanow-ki, neur Konin. After a stubborn resistance the assailants succeeded in storming the place, which had been strongly barricaded, and the Poles retreated towards Silisia."

Arrival of the City of Baltimore. New YORK, May 26.—The steamer City of Balti-more arrived at Quarantine at 2 o'clock this morn

ing. Her news has been anticipated.

THE VICTORY AT VICKSBURG. Further Details of the Battle of Champion Hill. CHICAGO, May 25.—The special despatches ceived here contain the following information: From the rebel prisoners we learn that Gen. Pemberton commanded in person. Fitzhugh Lee (?) and Gregg, who commanded at the battle near Raymond, and others of note, had subordinate com-It is impossible yet to more than approximate our loss, which is supposed to be about 1,000 killed and wounded. It may prove less, but cannot be much

Lieutenant Colonel Swain, commanding, was killed. Not a general nor staff officer on our side has been This has been the hottest and most brilliant fight the Southwest for several months. Gen. Grant s everywhere received with enthusiasm. His reckss exposure on the field begets unbounded admiration among the privates.

Well authenticated cases of rebel barbarity to our wounded men can be enumerated. Three different quently sabred by the rebels, when they temporarily retook the ground. The men lived to narrate the atrocity, but will scarcely recover. Black River Bridge,
Twelve miles east of Vicksburg, May 17.

nore. But few officers of distinction were injured.

The 24th Indiana Regiment lost 100 men, and

General McClernand's corps marched to this place early this morning. Osterhaus was in the advance, and found the rebels strongly entrenched on the east bank of the river batteries. He was soon in position, playing on the enemy's works.

At 10 o'clock, Lawler's brigade, of Carr's division, charged across the open fields, two hundred vards in width, wading the bayou, and swarmed over into the entrenchmenrs. Seventeen cannon were taken inside of the earthworks, and from five hundred to two thousand prisoners captured. No description can do justice to the intrepedity of the regiments comprising this brigade. The rebel fire was appalling, but they rushed on to victory regardless of death, and literally swept everything pefore them. General Mart Green's Missouri (rebel) Brigade, over 1,200 strong, was cut off by the 11th Wisconsin and surrendered. The principal part of Gen. Vaughan's Brigade were also captured. The loss of the 11th Wisconsin Regiment was slight. The 21st and the 23d Iowa led in the charge, and sustained the principal loss. The 11th Wiscon sin also captured a stand of colors. A furious cannonading was continued all day from the rebel batteries on the other side of the river.

They fired the bridge, to prevent our crossing. Pon-toons have been sent to Sherman's corps, and he will probably cross a few miles above and attack them in the flank.

The force opposite is thought to number 25,000. Our army are in excellent fighting condition, and think themselves invincible. As General Grant rode to the front to-day he was verywhere greeted with tremendous and uproarious This morning two 4-bound howitzers and two

6-pounder rifled guns were surrendered, with their horses, harness, and ammunition complete, without a shot being fired.

A few miles back on the road these guns became eparated from the main body of the rebel army, and vesterday, on the retreat, were cut off by our ad-Our loss to-day was not heavy. The rebel killed and wounded is unknown. Their

troops did not fight as obstinately as yesterday. They seemed to expect defeat. The wonder is that they had not totally withdrawn to the other side, without an engagement. Gen. Osterhaus was slightly wounded, but rode on the field again. The Latest from Vicksburg. Washington, May 25.—General Dix telegraphed from Fortress Monroe, to-night, that a flag-of-truce

boat is expected to arrive to norrow, and that a deserter, who came into Suffolk to day from Frankin, stated that Vicksburg has been taken. If this is the case, the General adds, additional facts will be known to-morrow with certainty. It may be a mere The following, which is procured from a high offimorning, and was received here to-night. It is from ordnance officer, showing the condition of affairs of Vicksburg was not at that time taken. Great advantages had, however, been gained, although the enemy made a firm resistance. The impression prevailed that our forces would take Vicksburg the next day, as at that time we completely commanded the town. Our men had their colors planted on the enemy's works, and were lying on the extreme slope. Our captures were about 6,000 prisoners and 74

pieces of artillery, some of which had been destroyed. The position of our troops was within a mile or a mile and a half of the court house. General Grant is represented to be in good spirits, and is confident of more brilliant results. It is supposed that there are 15,000 rebel troops at the event of the capture of the town. The despatch further says that the mortar land gunboats were in front of Vicksburg, hard at work. low had arrived at Memphisun to 9 o'clock to-night. the Yazoo, for the purpose, doubtless, of meeting any possible contingency. It may, therefore, be twenty-four hours before we have anything definite. Yazoo at 1 o'clock on Thursday, when the battle was still raging with the land forces in the rear. Porter's mortar boats below and mortar boats above were engaged. It is believed that a large number of

vomen and children still remain in Vickst women and children still remain in Vicksburg. CHICAGO, May 25.—A special despatch from Cairo Dates from below to the morning of the 22d have The bombardment of the enemy's upper works was ontinued by the mortar fleet. Persons who saw the operations through a glass say they are satisfied that Grant has captured a bat-tery on Walnut Hill. A furious cannonading is go-From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 25. -The following orders were promulgated to-day:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, No. 56.—In consequence of the gross abuses that are practised upon the Government and the army by registered purveyors, the Commanding General directs that all permits of this class of persons be revoked and the office abolished. To avoid unnecessary inconvenience to officers, and loss to purveyors, such articles as had been inspected by the United States offiers at Sixth-street wharf, and are now in transit from Washington, may be brought to the army, but no new orders will be filled. no new orders will be filled. Regularly appointed sutlers, under existing regu-lations, can furnish by private conveyance such ar ticles as are necessary for the commands to which they are respectively attached. But public trans-portation will not hereafter be granted nor priviege bestowed to any trader whatever. The commanding officer of every regiment and deachment to which a sutler is legally appointed, will be held responsible that his duties, as defined in the 30th article of war of the revised army regulations, and the act to provide for the appointment of sutlers, &c., published in General Order No. 27, War Department, 1862, are properly performed. and thereby escaping taxation, conscription, and the burden that falls upon their fellow-citizens, is a great and growing evil, and every commanding officer will reduce to the smallest possible number his own camp followers, by sending to these headquarters every citizen found within these lines without the permits

required in paragraph 3 of General Order No. 18, Army of the Potomac.
By order of Major General Hooker S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General. Paragraph 3d of General Orders No. 18, referred above, is as follows: "Citizens not resident will not be allowed to remain within the lines or camp of this army without a permit from the Provost Marshal General. Commanding officers will cause all such persons within this command to be brought before the provost mar-The sultry heat of the previous two days was changed last night to a chilling wind from the northeast, accompanied by a slight mist. There are no events of importance to report to-

Admiral Wilkes' Fleet.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The United States ships Vanderbilt, Wachusetts, Alabama, Oneida, Chippewa, Sheppard Knap, and Gemebok, were at St. Thomas on May 16th. A number of vessels, were also there discharging coal for the United States Government.

Arrival of Vallandigham within the Rebel New York, May 25 .- A despatch to the Herald, dated Murfreesboro, to-day, says:
"Vallandigham arrived here on an extra train from Nashville last night. After a conversation with General Rosecrans, he was put into an open wagon, and escorted by a body of cavalry to the outposts, and delivered to the enemy this morning. A. single rebel private received him Wr Vallandigh saying, 'I am a citizen of Ohio and the United States. I am here against my will. I surrender my-

Prisoners Paroled CINCINNATI, May 25.—A special despatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Commercial, says: "The members of the 3d Ohio regiment are now here. They were a portion of Colonel Straight's force, captured by the rebels near Rome, Georgia. The surrender was perfectly justifiable, having been unavoidable, the enemy occupying an impregnable position with overpowering aumbers." United States Steamer Hartford.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—A letter received from an officer on board the United States steamer Hartford, dated the 12th of May, says she was still afloat, notwithstanding the numerous rebel reports of her destruction and capture, and still maintains her position at the mouth of Red river, in defiance of their Return of the Second New Hampshire Regiment to the War. Boston, May 25.—The 2d New Hampshire Regiment left Concord this morning to return to the seat of war, having been recruited and put in the best fighting condition.

Boston, May 25.—The steamer Expounder, from Warhington for Bangor, with the 2d Maine Regi-ment aboard, passed Cape Cod at noon to-day. Funeral of Capt. Temple, U. S. A. ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—The remains of the late Capt. Temple, who was killed at Chancellorville, were buried here to day. They were followed to the cemetery by Gov. Seymour and staff and a large number of army officers. Capt. Temple was the youngest captain in the regular service.

The Second Maine Regiment.

Public Entertainments. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—This establishment closes its career this week. The engagement of Laura Keene and company was a dead failure. We neither hope nor believe that this was altogether the fault of that admirable actress. She did her best in what she had to do. The shabby support she re-ceived; both from her own company and from the management, which should, at least, have made the attempt to produce new plays in a decent manner, was enough to consign any dramatic production to

L. Tilton, Dr. Cunnington, and Mr. B. Young, appeal to, and deserve, the kind remembrances of the public. These gentlemen are of much private and professional worth. They are painstaking and successful, and will, without doubt, be saluted by full auliences.
Swiss Bell Ringers.—The Peak Family Swiss Bell Ringers hold forth at Concert Hall, for one week longer. Their entertainments, when they

character to insure a continuance of such evidences of public good will.

were last here, were well attended, and were of

THE CITY.

The Thermometer NNW....NW...W by N ESE....E by S...E by S A Unionist among the "Traitors"-A SINGULAR SOENE.-Last evening, at the Union League House, Mr. W. A. Porter, of Waynesburg, Green county, Pa., delivered a spirited and patriotic address, in the course of which he related a highly amusing and singularly novel incident which took place on Saturday evening, and of which he was in crat of long standing, though most ardently and fervidly attached to the Union cause, and resolutely in favor of the war for the crushing out of the reellion. A short time ago, Mr. Porter was invited by Mr. Chas. Ingersoll to deliver, on last Saturday evening, an address before the Democratic Cen-tral Club. Mr. Porter accepted and was re-ceived with great cordiality by the audience. In the course of his speech he took occasion to say, unequivocally, that he was a "fighting Demo-crat, and, for one, determined to support the Admicrat, and, for one, determined to support the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion."
He further declared that he would never permit any one to call him a "Copperhead," a name which suggested treason to the country and hostility to its glorious institutions. At this a number of persons in the audience, surprised that loyalty should have dared thus to speak within the sacred precincts of the Democratic Club room, rose to their feet, crying, "We are Copperheads!" "No such talk in this room!" "Put him out!" and other choice phrases.

Mr. Porter's voice was completely drowned by the loyder roise of the sudience, and he was feally common at the such at the suppose of the sudience and he was feally common at the such at the sudience and he was feally common at the context of the sudience and he was feally common at the context of the sudience and he was feally common at the context of the sudience and he was feally common at the context of the sudience and he was feally common at the context of the sudience and he was feally common at the context of the cont pelled to retire. The narration of this incident, to-

gether with the reading of the letters of invitation, couched in the chaste and perspicuous style of Mr. Ingersoll, was the subject of no little merriment at the League. SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE New School Preserterian General Assembly—Fourth Day—Morning Session.—The session commenced at nine o'clock. The services were ffered asking God's blessing upon all the interests having arrived, it was moved that the reading of the oll should be dispensed with for the future. The ninutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected, and approved. The Moderator read the following telegram:

ing telegram:

"To the Moderator of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session at Philadelphia:
"The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, now in session at Peorla, have unanimously elected delegates to represent them in your body."

(Signed by the committee of conference.)
This despatch was received, accepted, and ordered to be placed upon the minute book.
The reports of delegates to corresponding bodies were read. Hev. Franciss McCabe, delegate to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, reported the existence of a fraternal and Christian feeling evident in the body.

Rev. A. Boardman Lambert, D. D., delegate to the General Association of Massachusetts, reports that he was well and cordially received. He remarks a thoroughly patriotic and religious feeling in the association.

Rev. J. B. Condit reported the history of his visit to the General Conference of Maine, which was gratifying to him.

Rev. Peter Snyder, delegated to the General Convent Hey. J. B. Condit reported the instity of this visit he General Conterence of Maine, Which was gratifying to him.

Rev. Peter Snyder, delegated to the General Convention of Vermont, speaks encouragingly of the work of this body at its session last year.

Rev. Mr. Hyde, from Vermont, addressed the Assembly relative to the affairs of the General Convention of that State. He saic that he could bring with him the Christian and fraternal salutation of his brethren to this Assembly. The Convention was only nominally divided from the Assembly. They were one in effort, in hope, in feeling, and in general management. This Convention has purisdiction over two hundred churches, with about seventy-five members each in good standing.

All but thirty of these churches have settled pastors. The total membership of this branch of the Church is set down at 14,500. Last year this community contributed the sum of \$25,000 for missionary purposes. The Sanday-school system us progressing with great success. Middlebury College is in good condition: Within the quarter of a century of its excitence it has graduated one thousand persons; half of this number have become ministers, forty have been professors, and an presidents of institutions of learning, ten have been ladges, and a number have been elected Governors Assembly, reciprocated the feelings of fraternal regard and stations mexpressed.

de. Adams, delegate from the General Association of Massa-chusetts, which was accepted and ordered to be recorded on the minutes with other communications of the same Adams, delegate from the General Association of Massachusetts, which was accepted and ordered to be recorded on the minutes with other communications of the same character.

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions made a report through Rev. Albert Barnes, chairman. The report siludes to the fact that the whole world is now open to the preaching of the Gospel; that this work has been successfully entered upon; that we have the means necessary for the prosecution of the great work; that the great Head of the Chuich was mercifully inclined toward us. The report concludes with a series of resolutions proposing renewed and continued effort in the work of Foreign Missions. The resolutions read as follows:

Resolved, That the removal Ofevery obstacle to the preaching of the Gospel there is abundant cause for gratitude and encouragement, and the strongest appeal to every friend of the Redeemer to enlist to the extent of his ability in the work of evangelizing a lost world.

Resolved, That the fact, so painfully evident, that as a Christian people we are not properly awake to the claims of the heathen, and are doing little for their salvation compared with the ability which God has given us, is one that should humble us, instruct us, and induce us to devote ourselves henceforth while we live, our sons and our daughters, our means and our prayers, to this great work.

Resolved, That this General Assembly and the churches we represent are called upon to cherish and manifest the deepest interest in the work of foreign missions, as conducted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with which we have been so long and so happily connected, and which has given us such abundant proofs of the skill and fidelity which have marked the management of its great rust, and of the entire fairness of all its arrangements relating to the dictates of their own judgment as to the formation of Presbyteries in their respective fields.

Resolved, That the General Assembly regard with preat satisfaction the resul

The War in Tennessee.

Grechmart, May 25.—Ferguson's and Chaimee's guerillas have been operating near Memphis, and, last week, were within a mile of the city. The captured a few pickets and mules, and wounded two or three menh.

A shirmish took place near Fort Doneison, last week, in which the rebels were routed: We brought in seven thousand younds of bacon after the affair.

Our loss was one lieutenant and two privates wounded. All is quietin fivuring the common of the common distribution of the common and in Souther and the common of the common of the common of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies, and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies, and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies, and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies, and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies, and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies, and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions. He had been dearly veryies, and action independent of the American South of Fortial Missions and the Missions and the fortial mis

PERSONAL .- Hon. William H. Seward

PERSONAL.—HON. WILHAM H. Sewsion, Secretary of State, was in the city pesterday. He visited the soldiers' Refreshment Salcons, at the foot of Washington etreet, and was received with the usual honors by the managers of those institutions.

have performed a patriotic act in ordering for presentation to the seth Regiment P. V. a superbuse, rishly mounted, and suitably insorried. This is a Schuylkill-county regiment, commanded by Major William Lessig, and the praiseworthy services which it has rendered on many a well-fought field richly entitle it to this graceful recognition: The flag was got up at the military establishment of Messrs Eyans & Hassell, and was seen and admired by hundreds of our officens at their large cram-colored warehouse, No. 418 Arch street, yesterday. It is constructed of the richest silk, and contains on one side of it the State Arms of Pennsylvania, surone side of it the State Arms of Pennsylvania, surrounded by the following inscription: "Presented to the Seth Regiment Pa. Vols. by the Ladies of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.," together with the names of the battles in which the regiment has been engaged. The reverse contains the United States coat of Arms, and also the names of the battles—to wit: "West Point," "Gaines! Mill," "Chickahominy," "Charles City Cross Roads," "Maivern Hill," "Second Bull Run," "Crampton's Pass," "Antietam," and "Fredericksburg," while the flag was in the artist's hands the regiment again advanced upon Fredericksburg, under General Hooker, thus adding the name of the latter to their list of engagements a second time. The inscriptions are admirably arranged, the effect of the Scroll work being decidedly artistic. The flag reflects much credit upon the committee of ladies in Pottsville to whom the affair was entrusted, whose names we take the liberty to mention, as follows: Misses Clara Lessig, Matilda P. Russel, and Maggie Boyle, the Philadelphia member of the committee being Mrs. H. P. Taylor. The committee of gentlemen, upon whom the pleasant duty of presenting the flag to the regiment will devolve, is composed of Captain C. Tower, John Claytoa, Esq., and Andrew Russel, Esq.

MAGNIFICENT FLAG FOR THE NINETY.

SIXTH PERNSYLVANIA.—The ladies of Pottaville

THE ENLISTMENT FUND.—The following mmunication refers to a subject of to all our citizens:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Last year the City Councils and the citizens of Philadelphia subscribed upwards of one million dollars to encourage enlistments. Only a portion of the money has been used for that purpose. Where is the balance of the fund: Why cannot this be used to lessen the number required to be drafted?

Philadelphia, May 24, 1863. D. W. F.

In answer to this, we have to say that the City Councils, by ordinance of July 26, 1862, appropriated \$500,000 to aid the enlistment of volunteers. A loan to meet this appropriation was authorized. By ordinance of the 16th of September \$50,000 of this fund was placed at the disposal of the Mayor to aid "millitary company organizations in the city," and was expended for that purpose, under the direction of the Committee on Defence and Protection. Of the balance, \$382,641.58 was expended by the City Bounty Commission, leaving, up to the 12th of January, 1863, when the commission concluded their labors, an unexpended balance of \$67,555, of which \$50,000 has since been authorized to be applied to purposes of city defence.

The Citizens' Volunteer Bounty Fund Committee collected, we believe, in the neighborhood of \$500,000, which was mainly expended under the direction of the committee in filling up old regiments. A report made some three months since, if we remember rightly, exhibited a balance then on hand of \$125,000. This committee, however, acted independently of Councils; and the authorities had no control over their fund, which has probably, ere this, been to a large extent expended by the public-spirited gentlemen of the committee in the prosecution of their multiform and arduous duties.

The Chief Exgineer and The Kenall our citizens:
the Editor of The Press: This week several benefits will be given. Mr. E.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND THE KEN-

THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND THE KENSINGTON WATER.—Isaac S. Cassin, Eaq., Chief Engineer of the Water Department, has used every exertion placed in his power by City Councils to remedy the great and growing evil in regard to the
impurity of the water pumped into the Kensington
basin. A resolution was adopted by Councils a
short time since, instructing the Chief Engineer to
drain the Kensington basin of all the water, and remove all the fifth or eediment that has collected
therein. The Chief Engineer addressed a communication to the Committee on Water, upon the subject, which was concurred in by them, in which he
speaks as follows:

"I beg leave to say that the impurity of the Delaware water and its deleterious properties cannot be
removed by any process of subsidence in the reservoirs, nor can the remedy be found in the removal of
deposits caused by this process, from the Kensington
basins. The impurities exist in the water in solution, and the removal of a very small proportion of
its solid matter yearly, or even monthly, would not
produce any desirable result. During the past year
the Kensington reservoirs were thoroughly cleansed,
and it was found that the same complaints existed
after as before the removal of the deposits found in
the basins. I beg to say further that I regard the
periodical expenditure of money for this purpose of
extremely doubtful propriety, as it has been found
of no perceptible benefit.

"No temporary measures can be resorted to or
adopted that will change the fact that the Delaware
water is entirely unfit for domestic purposes, and the
quantities of impure and objectionable matter are
constantly ingressing; that the health, and even the
life, of the people is endangered by its use, and that
there is the most urgent necessity for the early adoption of measures of a permanent character looking
to the discontinuance of adopting measures that will
afford permanent and substantial least

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE F. LEFFIEN.—Yesterday
afternoon the remains of Lieutenant Colonel G. F.
Leppien, who died in Washington on Sunday morning from wounds received in the Battle of Chancellorville, arrived in this city. His right foot was shattered by a shell which rendered amputation necessary, from the effects of which he died. Colonel
Leppien was among the first of our gallant defenders, and though like many other brave men who have
gone before him, he was comparatively unnoticed
while taking part in the most severe and trying active operations. The deceased was twenty-seven
years of age, and was a native of this city, and was
educated in Europe. He first served as a lieutenant
of artillery in the defence of Washington, but was
subsequently commissioned to take command of the
5th Maine Battery, in which connection he took part
in nearly all the principal engagements north of the
Rappahannock. He received his death wound at
Chancellorville. His funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Wolf, 509 Walnut street.

The Cuty Treasury—The receints at ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF LIEUTE-

THE CITY TREASURY.—The receipts at PAYMENT OF CAPTAINS MUSTERED OUT

PAYMENT OF CAPTAINS MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.—We learn that the accounts of captains of companies now being mustered out, or hereafter to be mustered out of the service of the army, shall not be settled by paymasters until the accounts of each officer have been approved and settled by the Ordnance Burea in Washington. It is alleged that great negligence has been shown by many officers in the enforcement of proper care among the men under their command of arms belonging to the Government. In order to correct the evil, all captains are to be held strictly responsible for such arms, and until their accounts are properly adjudicated by the Ordnance Bureau, the amount due them on their pay rolls will be withheld by the Government. COOPER-SHOP REERESHMENT SALOON. In honor of the late victories of General Grant, this establishment was illuminated on Saturday evening last. To day will be the second anniversary of the organization of the Cooper-shop Committee. The event will be appropriately celebrated at the Salonn A salute will be fired, and the Jefferson Cornet Band will be present, the members appearing for the first time in their new uniform. It is expected that Dr. Andrew Nebinger will deliver an address,

that Dr. Andrew Nebinger will deliver an address and speeches will doubtless be made by other mem bers of the committee. LUKE SHEARD, a popular soldier of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was lately killed by accident near Harper's Ferry. He took cars from Baltimore to his regiment, at Winchester, and arrived at Harper's Ferry at two o'clock on the morning of the 20th. Getting out of the cars without knowledge of the locality, Mr. Sheard and Charles Moss, a fellow-soldier, stepped over the embankment, which is twenty feet high, and without protection. He survived the accident but a few hours. The members of his company have communicated to his widow their sincere condolement. Sword Presentation.—Last evening,

Capt. James Gleason, late quartermaster of the 59th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was presented by his friends with a handsome sword, in token of his recent appointment as brigade quartermaster in the Army of the Potomac. The presentation cermony was of an interesting character, and speeches were made, appropriate to the occasion, by Lieut. Col. Tschudy, Capt. Gleason, Capt. Jack, and others. JAY COOKE (general subscription agent)
 JAY COOKE (general subscription agent)

 reports the sale yesterday of \$2,285,800 worth of five

 twenties in the following localities:

 New York and New Jersey.
 \$1,150,000

 Philadelphia and Pennsylvania
 610,800

 Boston and New England
 300,000

 Washington
 105,000

 Baltimore
 17,000

 Western States
 103,000
 Hospital Case,—William Miller, aged 21 years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, yeaterday morning, with several flesh wounds in his legs. It is alleged that he was shot by his father-in-law, in Warren street, near Thirty-sixth, West Philadelphia, on Sunday evening lest. The wounds are not dangerous. The father-in-law was taken into custody last evening. The reason for the shooting has not been stated.

PASSING THROUGH.—The 32d New York Regiment, with the 11th Massachusetts Battery, 660 men in all, will reach the Union Refreshment Saloon this morning on their way home from Washington. A New Hampshire regiment, of 700 men will reach the same place late in the afternoon, going to the seat of war. A PATRIOTIC OCCASION.—The Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee contemplate cele-brating their second anniversary on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant. Some of our most dis-tinguished speakers have been invited, and a fine band of music, with a national salute, will form part of the programme. Soldiers and citizens are invited to attend. BOARD OF TRADE.—The Board held a stated meeting last evening, but did not transact any business of public interest. Mr. Cooley made a motion that the rules be so altered as to provide that the executive council shall meet on the same evenings as the Board of Trade. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned over until September. ACCIDENT.—A man named Felty, residing in the vicinity of Sixth and Green streets, in attempting to get on a gravel train on the Reading Railroad, near Fountain Green, last evening, fell, and had one of his arms severed by the wheels. PROFESSIONAL PICKPOCKETS. - A couple of female pickpockets—no more adroit ones are known to the police—will have a hearing this after-noon at the Central Station. They were arrested as professional thieves by Detectives G. H. Smith and

Caggert. STABBED.—A sailor, named John Kelson, was dangerously stabled during a fight at Penn and Lombard streets, about eleven o'clock last night. He was removed to the Penn Hospital. order of the United States marshal, the prize schooler Minnie was sold at public auction for \$4,500. SALE OF A PRIZE VESSEL - Yesterday, by SIGNOR BLITZ will amuse the citizens of Frankford to-day; Wednesday at Holmesburg, and Thursday at Bristol. Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltinors, May 25.—Four is very dult and heavy. Ohio-extra. \$6.50@c.62%. Wheat sotives Kentucky white \$1.72@1.80. Pennsylvania red \$1.66@c.62. Dorn quiet; white 91c; yellow \$2a. Whisky'dul', and drooping; Ohio 43@43.54.