# Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 25.


## CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

| | IN SUN. | IN SHADE. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 o'clock, A. M. | 66 | 56 |
| 12 " M. | 104 | 84 |
| 6 " P. M. | | 80 |
| Barometer | | 29 7-10 |

### The Arsenal Question.

In the *Evening Gazette* of April 4th at the suggestion of James W. McFarland, of Allegheny city, for two years past an employee in the machine shop at the U. S. Arsenal, at Lawrenceville, we published the following paragraph:

"COPPERHEADS.—We are informed by an employee of Major Whiteley that the U. S. Arsenal at Lawrenceville still furnishes employment to certain persons who seem to take pleasure in denouncing the Government from which they receive their daily bread. The present commandant is a gentleman whose loyalty is unquestioned, and who is doubtless unaware of the real sentiments of the persons in question. We have been furnished with the names, and have been informed of the expressions and sentiments of quite a number of employees at the Arsenal. Our informant is a gentleman every way reliable and unprejudiced. We trust that the commandant will take the proper steps to purge the Arsenal of the hissing vipers of the copperhead persuasion, and thus meet the approbation of the loyal and patriotic employees who are compelled to associate with the tories."

On the 6th of April we were handed the following note from the commandant, by John B. Butler, Esq., Military Storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal:

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, April 6, 1863.

*Editor of the Daily Evening Gazette, Pittsburgh:*

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 4th inst. you state that you have been furnished with the names of a number of the employees at this Arsenal who are disloyal to the Government, &c.; and I respectfully request to be furnished with the names of those parties, to enable me to have the matter investigated.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Major of Ordnance.

P. S.—Also the name of the person giving the information, and oblige.

On the 9th the following note came to hand:

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, April 8, 1863.

*Editors Pittsburgh Gazette:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that Mr McFarland, who tells me he gave you the information, that certain hired men employed at the Arsenal were suspected by him of disloyalty to the United States, has given me their names.

I have had them all before me, and they are willing and anxious to have an investigation of the charges made against them, with the least practicable delay. Will you be pleased to designate three persons to act as counsel, in with yourselves, and with five persons to be selected by the accused, for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against them. Also please appoint the time and place (other than this Arsenal) for such meeting and investigation.

Yours, respectfully,
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Major of Ordnance.

To the above, the following reply was returned:

PITTSBURGH, April 9th, 1863.

*Major Whiteley, Commanding Allegheny Arsenal, Lawrenceville, Penna.:*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 8th instant is duly received.

I am glad to learn that Mr. McFarland has had an interview with you, and that he has furnished you with the names of the persons accused of disloyalty to the Government of which you and I, sir, are humble representatives. I had already addressed a note to you, under date of 8th inst., covering the names of the accused persons, which note was sent by mail. As was stated in my note of 8th inst., I am not the prosecutor of these persons; as a public journalist, known to have *disloyalty*, I was requested to direct your attention to a fact which, for two years past, has been a source of mortification to all true loyal men, viz: That within the walls of the U. S. Arsenal at Lawrenceville there were persons in the employ of the Government who habitually, in the workshop, in the yard, on—amongst fellow-workmen and amongst fellow-citizens—had only words of ignominy and reproach when alluding to the Government of the United States and its friends, and who, by common consent, amongst the loyal and patriotic workmen in the arsenal shops, and the citizens with whom they associated, were ever considered sympathizers with, if not guilty of, treason.

Patriot as I fancy here that it seems strange that a soldier of the United States, educated in her schools, entrusted with the command of one of her arsenals, should desire a "trial by jury" to satisfy him of the truth of a charge of such a serious character against employees of the Government. And if I also state here that it has surprised me that, within the past twenty-four hours, an employee of the Government at Lawrenceville has been suspended from his employment because he defended himself from an assault committed by one of these suspected persons, while the assailant is maintained and employed, after the matter has been brought to your notice, you will pardon me.

Entertaining these sentiments, and knowing nothing of these persons save from hearsay, you will perceive that I would not be a proper judge in the case. But as you have kindly invited me to designate "three persons, who, with ourselves, shall form a committee of five, to meet five other persons, to be selected by the accused," I would respectfully suggest the following gentlemen, citizens of the borough of Lawrenceville, to whom I have addressed a note of this date, asking their chairman to wait upon you, and if agreeable, designate a time and place, as suggested in your note, viz: Samuel F. Barr, Thomas Howard, George W. Irwin, John Chislett, jr., Hobson Robinson.

Yours, very truly,
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Shortly after the publication of the above correspondence, the publishers of the *Gazette* were notified of a prosecution for libel, instituted by the said Thomas K. Laley and others. We appeared before Alderman Nicholson, and were by him held in our own recognizance to appear in court to answer the charge. The prosecutors gave bail for their appearance.

On the 15th of April we received the following note from the chairman of the committee of investigation:

LAWRENCEVILLE, April 14, 1863.

*Samuel Riddle, Esq., Editor Evening Gazette:*

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the gentlemen named by you as part of a Committee to inquire into the alleged disloyalty of Thomas K. Laley and others now employed in the Allegheny Arsenal, to notify you that the Committee are unable to proceed to the transaction of their duties, for the reason that the accused have not yet—so far as I can discover—appointed the five members of the Committee which we were induced to believe would be appointed by them to meet us.

A portion at least of our number are now, and have been for a week past, delaying their important private affairs to attend to this grave matter, because of the public anxiety to know the truth or falsehood of the charge, viz: whether the Government employees at this arsenal are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Republic.

While private interests will be freely set aside by the Committee, to enable them to perform a public duty, I am instructed to submit to you whether we may not properly ask of some one how long this may be necessary, and whether it be possible for us to find out the probable limit to this prevarication and delay.

Truly yours,
SAMUEL F. BARR, Chairman.

Some days after the date of the above note, the committee addressed a note of inquiry to Major Whiteley, Commandant at the Arsenal, to ascertain what course he intended to pursue, in relation to the question at issue, to which no reply was made.

The committee, above named, however, at once proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned them; Major Whitely having failed to appoint a committee on the part of the accused, the testimony taken was altogether ex-parte. At the conclusion of the labors of the Committee, and after they had reduced to writing a mass of testimony, they instructed their chairman to address the following note to Major Whitely.

LAWRENCEVILLE, May 13, 1863.

*Maj. Whitely, Commanding U. S. Arsenal:*

SIR—The committee appointed, at your suggestion, to inquire into the alleged "sympathy with the rebellion" of certain Government employees, after waiting in vain for weeks for the appointment of five persons on the part of the accused to serve on that committee, proceeded to the discharge of the duties assigned them. They have labored long and, they trust, faithfully to arrive at the truth. They have finished their work, and I am instructed to ask you: First, *Are you ready* to hear the evidence, and the report of the committee, and when? Second, Shall prompt action on your part follow, in case any or all of the parties testified against are proven to be sympathizers with the rebellion, and consequently disloyal to the government of the United States.

Hoping for an early response, I am,
Very Respectfully, your ob't servant,
SAM. F. BARR, Chairman.

No response having been received, on the afternoon of the 15th inst, the following note was also sent:

LAWRENCEVILLE, May 15, 1863.

*Major R. H. R. Whitley, Commanding Allegheny Arsenal:*

DEAR SIR: Acting from a sense of duty, I take the liberty of calling your attention to my note to you, dated the 14th inst., and most respectfully ask an answer to it. I feel the delicacy of my position in so doing, but I am left without any discretionary power in the matter. It is done by the command of the Committee of Investigation. I am instructed to inform you that the Committee are anxious to proceed to the transaction of their duties, for the reason that the accused have not yet—so far as I can discover—appointed the five members of the Committee which we were induced to believe would be appointed by them to meet us.

A portion at least of our number are now, and have been for a week past, delaying their important private affairs to attend to this grave matter, because of the public anxiety to know the truth or falsehood of the charge, viz: whether the Government employees at this arsenal are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Republic.

While private interests will be freely set aside by the Committee, to enable them to perform a public duty, I am instructed to submit to you whether we may not properly ask of some one how long this may be necessary, and whether it be possible for us to find out the probable limit to this prevarication and delay.

Truly yours,
SAMUEL F. BARR, Chairman.

A verbal reply was received through Mr. McGee, Chief Clerk at the Arsenal, the same evening, to the effect that Major Whitely did not consider it his duty to purge the question any farther, the whole case having been carried to the civil tribunal by the persons accused.

We make the above resume of "the Arsenal Question," in answer to numerous inquiries. So far as the committee of investigation is concerned, their efforts and labors have ended in—nothing practical. The question of the truth or falsehood of the charge above implied, so far as the commandant and the public are concerned, is still an open one.

Meanwhile, to direct the public attention from the true issue, another issue is made, by charging the publishers of the *Gazette* with uttering a "wilful and malicious libel" in publishing the above quoted paragraph. We presume the Grand Jury are now determining the gist of our offence, and we are awaiting the approach of the trial with what composure and fortitude we can summon, this warm weather. But whatever the result of this case—whether under the revised common law of libel the publishers of the *Gazette* are guilty or not guilty—will not some of our readers still think it strange that the Commandant of the United States Arsenal should fail to receive the testimony which he at first solicited, bearing upon the alleged disloyalty of several of his employees? Should the court decide us guilty of the charge as made, would our condemnation acquit the accused before an impartial public?

### Our Book Table.

FIELD MANUAL, OR COURTS-MARTIAL. By Captain Henry Coppee, late Instructor in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1863. Pittsburgh: for sale by Kay & Co., Wood street. 18mo. 160pp.

This useful hand-book for officers contains the forms of proceeding of all kinds of courts-martial; an explanation of the duties of all persons connected with military tribunals, in any capacity; the modes of procedure in courts of inquiry, military commissions, retiring boards, boards of survey, inspection reports and examining boards. In an appendix the author has given the articles of war, supplementary acts of Congress, and extracts from the revised regulations as bear upon the subject of which he has written. The work is very conveniently arranged for reference, and the publishers have brought it out in a very neat style, so that it may be confidently commended as an excellent manual on the subject it treats of.

THE ARMY CHAPLAIN'S MANUAL: Designed as a Help to Chaplains in the Discharge of their various Duties, both Temporal and Spiritual; Containing, also, all the Laws and Regulations in regard to Chaplains, together with the Proper Steps to be Taken to Secure a Chaplain's Appointment. By Rev. J. Richey Hammond, M. A., Chaplain U. S. Army. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1863. Pittsburgh: Kay & Co., Wood street. 23:pp 12mo.

The above title so fully sets forth the nature and scope of this work, that we may spare any extended description of the several divisions of it, and simply content ourselves with stating the fact, that the manner in which Mr. Hammond has performed his task, has appeared so satisfactory to the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, that he has put upon the book his emphatic *imprimatur*, in a letter to the publishers, who had requested him to examine the work.

### Death by Drowning.

On Sunday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a party of young men, in rowing a skiff on the Monongahela river, in the vicinity of the Brownsville wharf boat, discovered the body of a man floating or rather lying near the stern of the steamer Gallatin. The body was hauled ashore, when a crowd soon collected, but no one knew who the deceased was until Jas. Mitchell, Esq., came up and identified the remains as those of Calvin Dodge, a well known citizen of the Eighth Ward. The body was then removed to the coffin rooms of Mr. Davore, on Grant street, where an inquest was held by Coroner McClung. No evidence was elicited tending to show how the deceased lost his life, and a verdict of "death by drowning" was rendered.

The deceased was a very worthy and esteemed citizen, and carried on the business of painting—his office being located on Fourth street. We learn that he left his residence, on Forbes street, about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening last, not advising his family as to where he was going, or what his intentions were. As he frequently left his home of a night, in warm weather, no search was made for him until Thursday, when it was found that he had not been in the house during the night. Inquiries were then made in every direction, but no tidings were heard of him until his remains were found as stated. He was about fifty-five years of age, and was a very industrious and useful citizen.

### Destructive Fire.

On Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, fire was discovered in a frame shed attached to the extensive cabinet manufactory of Mr. Thomas Lemen, located on Duquesne Way, between Hay and Marbury street. The fire soon spread to the main building, a large four story brick, which was well stored with valuable machinery, lumber, etc. The engines were promptly on the ground; but owing to the inflammable nature of the material, the flames could not be stayed, and the factory was completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and the insurance was about two-thirds that amount.

The extensive engine shops of Mr. James Rees, which adjoin the factory, fortunately escaped uninjured.

A lot of lumber, the property of Mr. McCune, caught fire and was somewhat damaged, but owing to the efforts of the firemen the flames were prevented from spreading, and the loss was but trifling.

The fire is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

### Serious Railroad Accident—Man Killed.

A serious accident happened to the Wellsville Accommodation train on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, which left this city at four o'clock on Saturday evening. While running near Courtney's station, two of the cars were thrown off the track, by a defective rail, and a brakeman named John Uhren was instantly killed. The cars were only prevented from falling down a steep embankment into the river, by the couplings, which held fast, and enabled the passengers to get out. The brakeman jumped from the train to save himself, but he was unfortunately crushed by a large stone which had been placed in motion by the accident. The skull was broken, and the brains dashed out. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and resided at Wellsville. Several other persons were injured, but we could not ascertain their names.

### Fatal Accident.

An interesting little boy, aged two years, a son of Mr. David L. Fleming, assistant foreman in this office, was almost instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock. His parents had both gone to church, leaving the children in charge of the nurse. The little boy was playing around, and made his way up stairs unobserved, when he fell, rolling to the bottom. When taken up, life was almost extinct, the spinal vertibrae having been dislocated by the fall.

The funeral notice will be found under the appropriate heading in this paper.

FIRE.—On Saturday night, about half past eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in a stable attached to the glass house of Wm. McCully & Co., in the Ninth Ward, and in a few minutes it was burned to the ground. There were five mules in the stable at the time, two of which were got out in safety, while the remaining three were burned to death. The mules were valued at $240 each. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There were several of the steam fire engines present, but they arrived too late to be of any service.

DENTAL INSTITUTE.—All work done at this establishment is guaranteed to be better and cheaper than can be had in the city. No. 101 Penn street. 1y

### The District Judgeship.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Will you allow an old subscriber to make known to the public, through the medium of your paper, that many members of the Pittsburgh bar are supporting the Hon. David Ritchie for Judge of the District Court. Your readers in the country may not even know that he is to be supported. It is hardly necessary to say that during the time Mr. Ritchie occupied the bench, he discharged his duties in a very able and satisfactory manner. JUSTICE.

ARRIVED.—The remains of Lieut. William Weeks, of Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania Regiment, who was killed during the late battle of Chancellorville, arrived yesterday on the noon train from the East. A brother of the deceased, a member of the same company and regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner in the same battle, and it is said he has since died in Richmond.

### DIED:

GAUGHER—At Falmouth, Va., May 6th, of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg, Corporal CHARLES H. GAUGHER, of Co. F, 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of George W. and Matilda Gaugher, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will leave the residence of his parents, No. 228 Third street, near Ross, at 10 o'clock THIS (Monday) MORNING, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FLEMING—On Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, THOMAS W., youngest son of David L. and Lizzie K. Fleming, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Richard Knowlson, on the old Washington Road, Lower St. Clair, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock M.

Carriages will leave Patterson's Livery Stable, Diamond street, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DODGE—On Thursday, May 21st, CALVIN DODGE, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 86 Forbes street.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DAHLEM—Killed at Harper's Ferry, on Wednesday morning, May 20th, while on picket duty, Sergeant HENRY DAHLEM, of Co. D, Capt. Pollock, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.


### SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GLOVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. P. CHAPLEY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:6m

EXTRACTION OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Various circumstances have delayed the departure of Dr. Rendall, the successful operator on corns and bunions, but the principal one of those is the great demand for his services, which his peculiar system of treatment has caused; but he assures those persons who intend to honor him with a call, that other engagements will preclude the possibility of his remaining in the city longer than the present week.

The testimonials that have been published from time to time in our paper, from well known citizens, who were previously lame for years from corns and bunions, are of themselves sufficient to prove the efficacy with which he operates. Selected from them are the following:

Certificates of Wm. Phillips, Esq., of the Select Council, and F. Boyle, Esq.

*Pittsburgh, April 18, 1863.*—We certify that Dr. Rendall has operated on our feet, removing corns therefrom, doing so without pain, and entirely to our satisfaction.

[Signed] W. PHILLIPS.
F. BOYLE.

Dr. Rendall has this day removed eight corns from my feet. The operation was a painless one, and the relief is such that I advise those afflicted with Corns and Bunions to give the Doctor a call.

April 19, 1863. SAM YOUNG, Smithfield st.

Dr. Rendall's offices are on Diamond street, opposite the Court House, fourth door above Grant street, where he can be consulted for a few days longer.

CHEAP CLOTHING AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.—The enterprising firm of Wm. H. McGee & Co., merchant tailors, corner of Federal and Diamond squares, Allegheny, being fully aware of the extraordinary advance in the price of goods, have purchased last fall a beautiful assortment of cloth, cassimeres, vestings, &c., and they are now ready to open their Spring trade with superior articles, at greatly reduced prices. They will sell their goods by the yard if desired, and as they keep constantly on hand a large supply of ready made clothing, customers can be accommodated on demand, or have a neatly fitted suit to order. The work is all done under their supervision, and always warranted to purchasers.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Our affable young friends composing the firm of John Weier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 138 Federal street, Allegheny, have just opened the most comprehensive and reasonable stock of spring and summer goods ever exhibited west of the mountains, comprising some of the most beautiful French and American Cassimeres, Cloths, Cashmeres, Marseilles, &c., &c., to be found in the eastern market. This enterprising firm has also a very large assortment of the latest styles of furnishing goods, and a considerable quantity ready-made clothing of superior quality. We advise our Allegheny patrons to call at this establishment, and see for themselves.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has just returned from the East with his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Gentlemen desiring a stock to select from that cannot be surpassed by any other in the city, and their garments made in the most fashionable manner, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor,
No. 84 Market street, one door from Third.

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.—Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 196 Greenwich street, New York. mw

FRESH FISH.—B. M. Breen & McCoy, at their stand in the Diamond market, are in daily receipt of fresh Mackerell, Shad, Sea Bass, Halibut, Lake Fish, Salmon, Lobster, Nets and Crabs. The firm has facilities for securing the very pick of the market, and those purchasing can rely upon getting fish fresh and sweet. Call and see the tempting display. 2t

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.—For repairs or alterations to stores or dwellings, new roofs, or anything else in the Carpenter line, call at Cuthbert's Carpenter Shop, Virgin alley, above Smithfield streets. All orders promptly attended to.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid to a trunk. 6m

C. SILL, Dentist, 246 Penn street, attend to all business of his profession.

### WANTS.

WANTED—A GARDENER, to take care of a Fruit Garden and small Vineyard, near the city. Recommendations required.
Inquire at the CITY FLOURING MILL, upstairs. Liberty and Adams street.

WANTED.—$10 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $10 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON,
my8:6mw Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address,
my8:6mw SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

NEW YORK CEMENT.—100 bbls. of this superior article arriving.
HENRY H. COLLINS,


# THE LATEST NEWS
## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1863.

THE FIGHT AT VICKSBURG.

The New York *Times'* correspondent, L. S. Ground, writing from headquarters of the army, this morning, says the news received yesterday at headquarters from the enemy's lines is, that Pemberton had been defeated between Jackson and Vicksburg, with a heavy loss of killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, as well as one division of his forces cut off and retreating in a southerly direction.

We also learn from the same source that Grant, having left a small force in Jackson, was moving on Vicksburg. When Johnston attacked the force in Jackson, which retreated upon the main body, Pemberton also attacked Grant, his intention being to whip him in detail, but he was himself whipped and retreated upon Vicksburg. This is all contained in the dispatch from Pemberton to Lee, and may be considered entirely authentic.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

All the rebel prisoners confined in the west are ordered to be sent immediately to City Point for exchange. All of our prisoners in their hands will be speedily released—the number to be about equal on each side.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The sentence of death, pronounced by a court-martial against Wm. S. Burgess, Thos. Parkins, alias Hawkins, and George Sims, convicted of being rebel spies, has been approved by the President, and they will be hung on Friday, May 29th, at Sandusky.

John C. Shore, private in the 109th Illinois, convicted of desertion, is ordered to be shot at Sandusky on the same day, the President having likewise approved his sentence.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1863.

Extras of the Washington papers contain the following:

At eleven o'clock a. m., to-day, the President received the following telegraphic announcement that Vicksburg is ours:

*Cleveland, Ohio, May 24.*—A dispatch from Mr. Fuller, the telegraph manager at Memphis, late on last night said: "The stars and stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete. I have held this message, hoping to get the confirmation, but the line has been interrupted, and I now give it to you as it reached me. I think the wire will be all right soon."

From the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d inst.:

*Mobile, May 21.*—A special reporter of the *Advertiser and Register*, at Jackson, sends the latest news from Vicksburg, down to Tuesday night. In Saturday's fight we lost thirty pieces of artillery, which were spiked and abandoned. On Sunday the Federals advanced to take Big Black bridge. They crossed higher up and took us in the rear, when the bridge was burned and the works destroyed; loss heavy. Vicksburg is closely besieged, the enemy closing in on every side.

General Loring has assumed command of Jackson.

No official confirmation has been received here of the crossing by the Big Black river by the Federals, or of the destruction of the bridge and the abandonment of the works. Private dispatches from Jackson, up to the 22d, say nothing of there events.

To this we have to add that our Navy Department has information that Admiral Porter has been co-operating with General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, his fleet commanding the city and its works by night, while Grant's army assailed them by day, thus giving the rebels within the town and intrenchments not a moment's relaxation from the perils of their situation.

The same department also, this forenoon, received official information that Admiral Farragut's fleet is actively engaged in bombarding Port Hudson.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Surgeons have just returned from Fredericksburg and report that the rebel loss on the Fredericksburg slope, where Sedgwick fought is thrice as large as ours. The prices of everything in Fredericksburg are fearful, and no fresh meat is to be had at any price.

Stringent orders prohibiting any communication with the rebels across the Rappahannock, on pain of death, were issued. Papers are still exchanged.

PERSONAL.

General Butler is here.

ABANDONED REBEL FARMS TO BE CULTIVATED. Orders have been issued from the War Department, requiring all abandoned rebel farms within the limits of Heintzelman's command is to be put under cultivation by contrabands

WASHINGTON CITY JUBILANT.

There is great rejoicing over the Vicksburg news. No doubt is generally entertained here of the fall of that city, though no confirmation of news is yet known to have arrived.

### Burnside Acting on his own Responsibility.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Burnside is known to have said that he has not asked for instructions since his arrival here, and has received none since he left Washington, and the arrest and trial of Vallandigham was done upon his own responsibility. After the arrest the President telegraphed that he would sustain him in his efforts to support the Government.

Wm. G. Crippen, for nineteen years connected with the *Daily Times*, and widely known as "Invisible Green," died last night.

Vallandigham arrived at Louisville yesterday morning. The boat arrived too late for the Nashville train, and anchored in the stream all day.

### General McClellan.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gen. McClellan arrived here at noon to-day, as the guest of Hon. E. Corning and Hon. J. V. Pruyn. During the afternoon, he called on Gov. Seymour, who extended to him a most cordial and hearty welcome. The General returned to New York to-night, the steamer H. Hudson being detained until 10 o'clock to enable him to do so. He was escorted to the boat by the fire department, and by 6000 citizens, bearing lighted torches. He was loudly cheered all along. On his arrival at the boat, a salute of 100 guns were fired, when the boat left the dock, the immense throng cheering.

### Secesh News.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 23d, contains the following dispatch:

*Mobile, May 21.*—In Saturday's fight we lost thirty pieces of artilley, which were spiked and abandoned. On Sunday the Federals advanced to take the Big Black Bridge, but was repulsed. They crossed higher up and took us in the rear, when the Bridge was burned and the works abandoned. The loss is heavy. Vicksburg is closely besieged, the enemy closing in on every side.

### Dutch Ship Boarded by an English Man-of-War.

NEW BEDFORD, May 24.—The ship Milo, whaler, arrived this afternoon, spoke, May 16th, in lat. 23° north, long. 63° 10', a Dutch brig, who reported being boarded by an English man-of-war, who was in company the day before with the pirate Alabama.

### A Destructive Fire in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, May 23—10 O'CLOCK P. M.—A large fire is now raging in Jersey City. The whole heavens, for miles around, are brilliantly lighted up. A number of lumber yards are on fire. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained.

## FROM GENERAL GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

## GLORIOUS VICTORY.

### Haine's Bluff and the Entire Works of Vicksburg in our Possession.

### 57 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

### *Probable Surrender of the Entire Rebel Force.*

*&c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following dispatch was received by the President to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, May 23.

*To Col. Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.*

Official information from below to Wednesday has been received. Gen. Grant has captured Haine's Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, and a large number of prisoners, and fifty-seven pieces of artillery. The battle is still raging with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburg. We hold Jackson, Black river bridge, and Haine's Bluff. A report is being made up for Washington.

(Signed,) W. G. FULLER,
Assistant Manager of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 11 A. M.—The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

*Memphis, Tenn., May 23.*—I forward the following which has just been received from Col. John A. Rawlins, Ass't Adjutant General:

*Rear of Vicksburg, May 20.*—The Tennessee landed at Brunnsburg on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May fought the battle of Port Gibson, defeated the rebels under Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was at least 1,500, and in artillery five pieces.

On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated, with the loss of 800 men.

On the 14th defeated Joseph E. Johnston and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides immense stores and manufactures and seventeen pieces of artillery.

On the 16th May, fought the bloody and decisive battle of Banker's Creek, in which the entire Vicksburg force, under Pemberton, were defeated, with a loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.

On the 17th, defeated the same force at Big Black Bridge, with a loss of 2,600 men and 12 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th, invested Vicksburg closely. To-day Gen. Steele carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city, the right of the army resting on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

(Signed,) JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

LATER.—I learn further that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in Vicksburg, and that Pemberton lost nearly all his field artillery, that the cannonading ceased at Vicksburg about 3 o'clock p. m. of 20th. Grant has probably captured nearly all.

(Signed,) S. A. HURLBUT, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Official details of the battle of Black River:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23, 1863, 11:30 A. M.

*Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters and is forwarded as requested. S. A. HURLBUT,
Major General.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20, 1863, 6 A. M.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

Since my last mentioned dispatch, and momentous victory over the rebels under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg Road at Baker's Creek, on the 16th inst. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, covered by ravines and passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 a. m. and was gained at 4 p. m. Its brunt was borne by Hovey's division and McClernand's corps and by Logan's and Crocker's of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill and held the position of it till 2 o'clock, p. m., when, having lost 1,600 men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigade of Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the hill. Boomer lost 500 of his men. Logan operated on the right and set off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at the bridge there, and captured three thousand more prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by a difficult bayou, full of abattis.

Lee's brigade, of McClernand's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers.

Pemberton burned his bridge, and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of thirty that he had taken out.

Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies, through Chickasaw bayou, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which Gen. Grant will occupy.

There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday. Steele won and holds the upper bluffs and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi.

Sherman's corps lost yesterday five hundred killed and wounded

McPherson, who holds the centre, lost as little as did McClernand; who holds the left. The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men it.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Herald's* special Washington dispatch says that advices had been received by the President from General Grant, detailing his proceedings to the 20th. He had fought five battles, captured sixty-four guns, and 9,400 prisoners.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 20th, says in relation to Vicksburg: "If some happy combination be not made between the forces under Pemberton and Johnston, the heroic city must fall."

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 13th, says: "The enemy's cavalry were yesterday at Brandon, on the Southern Road, twenty odd miles this side of Jackson, near which point we had a force to protect the road.

The *Times'* army correspondence, dated yesterday, says that news has been received from the enemy's lines that Pemberton was defeated between Jackson and Vicksburg, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and 3000 prisoners, as well as one division of his forces being cut off, and retreating in a Southerly direction.

Gen. Johnston attacked the Federal forces in Jackson, which retreated upon the main body.

Pemberton also attacked Grant, but was whipped, and retreated upon Vicksburg.

The above is said to be the contents of a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Lee.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night, the President had no further intelligence, excepting a telegram from Memphis, dated 1:30 p. m., saying there is nothing later yet than the morning report of the capture of Vicksburg.

From the facts already received, no doubts seem to be entertained in any quarter of the fall of Vicksburg. The official confirmation, however, is awaited with anxiety. The rejoicing was general throughout the city to-day.

### Arrival of Paroled Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Navy Department received a dispatch from Newport News to-day, dated Flagship Minnesota, stating that at 8:30 this morning the steamer James Brooks came down from City Point with 520 paroled prisoners, including eighty officers, and the crew of the Indianola.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Gen. Curtis has relinquished, and Gen. Schofield assumed the command of this department to-day. Gen. Schofield was serenaded at the Planter's House last night.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF CENTRAL KY.,
LEXINGTON, May 23, 1863.

I have just returned from an extended tour to the several outposts on the Cumberland. The reports of large rebel forces in East Tennessee have been much exaggerated, and are mostly derived from rebel sources. Their principal numbers are collected in Wayne county, Ky., under Morgan and Wheeler.

The report of reinforcements to Buckner, from Virginia, is not reliable.

Capt. Zalleys, with a detachment of the 44th, who crossed the Cumberland ford on a reconnoissance to the Gap, has returned. He advanced to the Gap, captured all their pickets, and inaugurated a panic among the rebels, who fled in confusion. Not having a sufficient force to venture taking the fortifications, he fell back, whereupon the rebels pursued and attacked him. Facing about, he again routed them, and safely recrossed the river. It was a brilliant and successful dash.

Major Foley, of the 10th Kentucky, reports an engagement with a party of Marshall's men, under Major Steward, at West Liberty, in which he captured some fifteen, and routed the rest.

Gen. Carter's scouts captured two of Morgan's.

These comprise about all the military items to date.

The weather is fine and the soldiers in fine health and spirits, which sums up the situation.

General Wilcox is carrying out order No. 38 with a vigor pleasing to Union men and the reverse to the rebels. Some thirty rebel ladies have been notified to join Vallandigham.

The roads are everywhere thronged with Tennessee and Southern Kentucky families, fleeing the famine impending.

The burning of the hospital yesterday had like to have been more serious than the mere loss of property. One hundred and thirty-four sick were in it, and were saved only by the most prompt and energetic exertions.

Gen. Wilcox superintended the removal till all were in the hands of benevolent citizens. He made a narrow escape from being crushed by the fall of an iron bedstead from an upper story. The engines were of no value whatever, and the pails for a time was most painful. The building cost $60,000, and is a total loss.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Navy Department has received the following from the Mississippi Squadron:

FLAG SHIP GENERAL PRICE,
*Grand Gulf, Miss, May 13, 1863.*

SIR:—I had the honor to inform you, from Alexandria, of the capture of that place and the forts defending the approaches to the city, by the naval force under my command. Twenty-four hours after we arrived, the advance guard of the United States army came into the city, and General Banks assuming jurisdiction after, I turned the place over to his keeping. The water batteries I deemed it prudent to return with the largest vessels to the mouth of the Red River. I dropped down to the forts Derussy, in the Bottom, and undertook to destroy those works. I only succeeded, however, in effectually destroying the three heavy casements commanding the channel, and a small water battery for two guns, about six hundred yards below it. I also destroyed, by bursting, one heavy thirty-two pounder, and some gun carriages, left in their hurry, by the enemy. The main fort, on a hill some nine hundred yards from the water, I was unable to attend to. It is quite an extensive work, quite new and incomplete, but built with much labor and pains. It will take two or three vessels to do it in pieces. I had not the powder to spare to blow it up. The vessels will be ordered to