The Press

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

THE NEWS. News of the highest importance, satisfactory to the best expectations of the public, appears to-day from the army of Gen. Grant. It brings us report of multiplied victory, success upon success, cap-tures of great extent, and evidently of triumph overwhelming and decisive. Vicksburg has been taken, after a first-class battle, succeeding a catalogue of splendid contests which have taken place along the line of Grant's victorious march from Grand Gulf to Vicksburg. On the 18th, Vicksburg was closely invested, and upon this Haines' Bluff and all the riflepits north of the city were taken, after a desperate assault; still later, the entire works of Vicksburg were carried, and finally the city is in our possessio What the captures are we can but surmise. The probability is suggested by our news that the greater part of the rebel army has been made prisoners. Three very considerable battles seem to have occurred more immediately before the city was taken; one on the 16th, called "the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's creek," in which Pemberton's whole force was defeated, with a loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 400 men; another on the 17th, when the same force was beaten at Big Black bridge, with the loss of 2,000 men and 17 guns; and, since this, a great battle for the direct possession of Vicksburg. the preliminary battles Pemberton is reported to have lost nearly all his artillery. Upon the -capture of Haines' Bluff and the rifle pits, the earthworks at Vicksburg and all his guns came into our possession. It seems veritable that having lost nearly all his artillery, Pemberton has by this time surrendered the greater part of his army. We have a report estimating the captures of the prefatory battles, near Vicksburg, at sixty-four guns and nearly ten thousand prisoners. The battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Mississippi Springs, Jackson, Baker's Creek, Edward's Station, Black River, and Vicksburg, fought within the space f a month, comprehend a campaign, doubtless, unequalled in the war for expedition and success.

IMPORTANT news comes from New Orleans. The Era informs us that a part of Gen Hunter's army the Gulf Department to enter into immediate opeations against Mobile and Galveston, which, it is believed, will be in our possession sooner than a month. From the Onelousas comes news of the immense stores of cotton hidden away from the Confederate authorities, and now thrown upon the market of New Orleans by the victorious operations of General Banks. The planters are all returning to their allegiance. Lately General Banks directed an order of the highest compliment to the prisoners of the 8th United States Infantry, captured by the rebels under circumstances of treason and villainy, in Texas, just upon the out break of the rebellion, and very lately exchanged by the rebel authorities. A large number of this her band volunteered in the Army of the Gulf, but Gen. Banks thinks it due to their long suffering and persistent heroism to allow them to return to the North THE bombardment of Port Hudson, by the fleet under Admiral Farragut, is described in our news from that officer's squadron. At midnight of the 8th inst. our mortar fleet, assisted by the iron-clad Essex and sloop-of-war Richmond, commenced the bombardment of the lower batteries. It was kept up an hour, the enemy not respond-ing. On the 9th trials were made, to secure acate range, and at 10 at night another bombardment took place, and continued an hour without response. At three A. M. of the 10th the batteries were again bombarded, and continued till half pas four, when the enemy replied, and the firing became rapid on both sides. The Essex was struck but not injured. The Richmond, with a full broadside, silenced the enemy's guns. None of our vessels we injured. The Era says: "It is not proper to state the object of this bombardment of the Port Hudson batteries, but it may be safely said that it is not a useless waste of ammunition." It is probable that this bombardment was made in the interest of General Grant, who had then just captured Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, and was moving toward

THE rebel papers are filled with desponding and gloomy articles upon the position of affairs at and near Vicksburg. They evidently anticipate the worst in that quarter. The Richmond Whig is very ral Pemberton in command at that important noint. It says: "The public were never able to ount for the sudden promotion by which Colonel Pemberton, Confederate States Army, ex-lieu ant United States Army, became, without trial or experience, and without the possession of unusual abilities that were ever heard of, a lieutenant general commanding the Department of the Mississippi. His management of affairs in that quarter, and especially the failure to keep the enemy out of the capital of Mississippi, has not elucidated the mystery. When the pinch came another general of ried and known ability was sent there; but it was too late. If Pemberton was not competent for the du ties assigned him, why was he sent there? And if it | nearly sixty years of public life, during was intended to relieve him when the cris came, why was the relief withheld until it could not avail? The telegraph tells us that the plunder and destruction at Jackons amounted to from five to FROM the Army of the Potomac we learn the fol-

lowing are among the casualties of the 11th Corps in the battle at Chancellorville : "Colonel Peissner, 119th New York, killed; Colonel Reilly, of Ohio, killed; Lieut Col. Moore, 73d Pennsylvania, shot through the chest; Colonel Jones, 154th New York, wounded; Colonel Hecker, 8th Illinois, wounded Colonel Richardson, 25th Ohio, wounded; Colonel Glenty, prisoner; Surgeon Hartman, died of wounds, el Desauer, General Howard's aid, killed. A paroled prisoner brings reports that General Lee passed a high compliment upon the skill and prudence of Gen. Hooker, and the desperate energy of the late battles. Lee expected reinforce ments near the moment of Hooker's crossing, with the design of intercepting all retreat and cutting him off from his base of supplies. We have a report that the rebels contemplate a crossing of the Rappahannock, to drive Gen. Hooker from his base OUR news from Europe shows that the Polish re-

nothing.

Another of Palmerston's recent moves

treme-he is a Radical and something

more, and is son-in-law to Mr. Ashurst.

the London attorney, who got up the Gari-

baldi fund. Mr. STANSFELD has been ge-

nerally considered as one of Mr. BRIGHT's

followers. He has gone over to PALMER-

The Polish question appears to have nearly

Czar, who, with much ingenuity, holds out

the promise of liberal institutions and good

(The want of success in Mexico appears

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

If the men in the free States who are

clamoring for peace on any terms, with the

seceded South, would take instruction from

such witnesses as the gallant Colonel Grier-

son, who said that during his great expe

dition through Mississippi he discovered not

only a strong Union sentiment, but realized

that the strength and resources of the so-

called Confederacy had been studiously ex-

aggerated and misrepresented, they would

do much more to hasten an honorable

adjustment of our national troubles than

by weakening the Administration of the

Federal Government in its efforts to put

down the rebellion. Quite as good an

evidence as this of the increasing de-

spondency of the people who have been

misled by desperate and infatuated leaders,

is the widespread grief and dismay occa-

sioned among them by the intelligence of the death of Stonewall Jackson. An officer

of the American army now in this city,

who was taken prisoner in the late battle

near Chancellorville, and who was driven

to Richmond, where he was exchanged, pre-

and were not abundantly confirmed by

others. It is true, he states, that the officers | deut.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1863.

put a man of the people into office.

rience. He had previously been Undervolution is still active. It seems that the sanguine Secretary for India, and subsequentlaner, confidence of the Poles in aid from the French Emperor must be founded on something more solid than vague hope. To make Polantia of the sides, it is suggested, has descendliberal. His Under-Secretary will be the d. along with that of Italian Unity and many others, to his astute nephew. The Emperor of Rusin listens with respect to the friendly advices of Austria, and will allow the inspiration of clemency lessness (if it did not mean more), in wearing as soon as the Poles prove tractable. Prince Gortschakoff alludes to the "permanent conspiracy ora rebel badge in his button-hole at a fancyzanized outside by the cosmopolite party of revoluball on the Fifth avenue, New York, a tion which is the principal source of these agitations." The King of Sweden is said to be thoroughly in heart with the Poles, and the Swedish nation is in sympathy with its king. The Times has nformation that while every effort will be made to since been transferred to the War Departinduce the consent of Austria, England, and France, pursue his object alone. The question has been put struggle, he may have plenty to do, ere long. The Marquis is a fluent speaker, the Poles can maintain themselves for two months -and merits praise as, at all events, being a more; and the reply is affirmative. Orders have candid man. When he was recently rebeen sent to the French Atlantic ports for the reception of a Swedish fleet, expected next month; a elected, after accepting office, he frankly Russian fleet was getting ready for the Baltic, and the declared that, after some months' residence in the United States, he thought very mean-Correspondence of the Times assures us that the inly of us, and wished success to the South. surrection in Poland is spreading and conservatism passing into rebellion, under the oppressive rule of Earl De Grey, his superior in the War De-Russia. Marquis Wiepolski, the recreant Pole, conpartment, and a Cabinet minister to boot, is demned by Prince Napoleon, has lost health and good Federalist. energy, under the pure military rule introduced at peror will soon set him aside. The great faithfulis the appointment of Mr. James Stansess and generosity of the Jews, in money and men, FELD, member for Halifax, as junior Lord to the cause of Poland, is also mentioned in our of the Admiralty. Mr. STANSFELD, now in his forty-third year, is one of the ablest

A FEW days since the steamer Monticello and a oner went up Mu rrill's Inlet, a few among the rising "young men of the day." miles north of Charleston, which has not been visit-In politics his opinions are almost exed or blockaded before during the war. They found five schooners and a number of storehouses there doing a thriving business. The storehouses and one of the schooners, which was aground, were burned. The other schooners escaped, some of them running out and some up a river running inland. An intel ligent negro, who was taken on board the Monticel-10, states that from two to six vessels weekly run in nd out of this inlet, and that two companies of two hundred soldiers were there, waiting for our forces A TABULAR statement of the trade of England

with the West Coast of Africa in 1859, states that the exports from the West Coast to England during that year amounted to about ten millions of dollars. being an increase of a million and a quarter over ose of 1858. The imports from England amounted to about five millions, being an increase of a million and a quarter over those of 1858. Of the exports about afteen-sixteenths was palm oil, and of the imports about one-half were cotton manufactures. THE news from Mexico is full of encouragemen

government to Poland, but declines doing to the cause of that Republic against the unfortu- any thing while the Poles are in arms. nate invasion of the French. The Mexicans have nobly maintained their ground, against desperate to have much irritated the public mind of onsets of the French, till at last Forey has been compelled to relinquish the siege, after months of fruit-Paris. The conflict between the King of less privation, battle, and slaughter. Thus far, it Prussia and his Legislature has become so oughly appears, the Emperor's designs to reintensified, that his deposition may be establish Mexico upon a French basis have proved looked for at any time.

THE PARIS Moniteur has announced officially that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Fontainbleau, which has been so long taken fo granted, is not to take place, and was never intended to happen. "Despite the pleasure which it would have conferred," says the Monilour, "the Court of the Tuileries never hoped that the duties in England of the Prince and Princess would allow them to pay ALL the colored regiments in General Banks' department, except the engineer corps, have been turned over by him to General Ullmann, who has

the entire control of their equipment and organization. In addition to the present four regiments, there are already two thousand five hundred recruits in camp. General Ullmann would immediately proceed to organize a corps d'armée of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, under white officers. THE people of Jefferson and Washington counties. Missouri, celebrated, a few days since, by a mass demonstration at De Soto, the anniversary of the

capture of the first Secession flag and first armed traitors in Southeast Missouri. Delegations were present from all the surrounding towns, and the occasion was one of great enthusiasm. THE official report of Gen. Stoneman will show the following losses: Officers wounded. 1: missing.

14. Men wounded, 8; missing, 149; killed, 8. The command of Gen. Stoneman captured 43 officers, 635 lmen, 202 mules, 230 wagons, and 656 horses. REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE, now at the head of the Bureau of Equipment, has forsaken his crutches, and is now thoroughly recovered for the service. He is anxious to have again command of a squadron. and assist in the victories of the Mississippi, whose brilliant record he inaugurated. THE Secretary of War announces that all officers | sents a picture of the condition of the Southand men duly exchanged as prisoners of war since ern people that would searcely be believed, out delay, equipped for if it did not come from so high an authority, Innuary 10th will be, wit the field, and forwarded to the armies to which they

belong from posts or camps wherever they may be

who were captured with himself, some THE brave fellows in the field, and the eighty-one in number, were treated with unexampled barbarity by high officials, and glorious heroes who sleep in honored even by the women they met on their graves all over the South, were remembered way; and he adds that this feeling was yesterday with grateful tears and prayers by so great, that they were forced to walk the millions of rejoicing men and women. It entire distance to Richmond, although has been said, by one who desired to they could have been transported through by rail. But facts like these are rather proofs frighten our people from the good work

Even their mourning becomes bright in the

presence of such a memory. They are the

envy of thousands who cannot share in their

deep, yet joyful sorrow. The days of chi-

valry have not passed aways. They have

returned to us; and we live in them

now. The battle of the ages is upon us,

coronets. For the first time since the birth

of Christ there is a fair fight for national

liberty and for a thorough civilization.

irresistible against a world in arms.

· European Matters.

The latest intelligence from Europe i

of desperation than of strength, and inof destroying slavery and giving imdicate, in connection with the prosmortal life to our free Government, that pect of almost universal destitution, that "nearly every Northern household had peace with the United States would be a dead man in it." If this were even so, hailed by the Union people of the South, as what one of these households did not feel well as by those who have been misguided yesterday as if the spirit of its dead hero by the rebel leaders, with the most profound gratification. If it should so happen that was present, joining in the rejoicing over the unparalleled triumphs in the Southwest just the victories which are now setting steadily in our favor in the Southwest could be reachieved by the army under GRANT? And peated in Eastern Virginia, and that several Nine Thousand Prisoners and Sixty-right what one did not feel that their loss was remore of the prominent chiefs of the returned and compensated? If the living | bellion could be captured or killed, little soldier is proud of his scars, and feels that they are the best legacy he can leave to his posterity, what a glory the deeds of a brave man, who sleeps in his unforgotten tomb, shed upon his family!

time would elapse before the Southern statesmen, who have always heretofore advocated the Union against the Secessionists, would find encouragement and recompense in raising their voices in favor of such a settlement as the General Government has always stood ready to approve. Observe that most of these men have rarely appeared upon the surface of affairs since the beginning of the war in the South. Some of them, in order to save themselves from personal violence, have been forced into the army; but we hear very little of George S. Houston and Williamson R. W. Cobb, of with its thousands of responsibilities and Alabama, and others of the same school, in different portions of the South. In a letter of invocations. Mankind here is not fighting Hon. Reverdy W. Johnson, published in the for principalities or powers; for kings or National Intelligencer of the 21st, the following passage occurs: And he who takes honest part in this fight for these great principles, is from

lowing passage occurs:

"But the errors of the past cannot be corrected. We can only learn from them wisdom for the future. What does that teach us? Is it that no Union feeling is now to be found in the Southern States? Is it that it is so totally extinct that to revive it is impossible? I do not think so. The Guthries and Wickliffes, the Joneses, the Rodneys and the Bates, the Rives and the Summers, the Ruffins and the Moreheads, and the thousands and thousands who united with them still have in their hearts, as pure as ever, love of the Union which their fathers constructed. Satisfy them that, the war ended, that Union will be as it was intended to be, and was before tresson and fanaticism involved us in the existing frightful struggle, and much, very much, will be done to bring the struggle to an end, and to restore our former nationality. We shall then, too, know each other the better, and value each other the more." that hour an object of pride to his family, friends, and country. One such day as yesterday, when from nearly every pulpit, and in every church of God, and at-every family altar, and wherever men did congregate, thanks went up to the throne of the Almighty for the great tri-The mistake of Mr. Senator Johnsonumph He has given to our arms, has made whose high personal and political character newly sacred the blood shed for our dear has never been better illustrated than in a country, and relighted the fires of parecent letter, in which he declared that the triotism in many doubting and desponding only way to close the rebellion was by force hearts. It was a day to make us feel of arms-his mistake, I say, consists in the that we cannot lose in this struggle; that | remark contained in this extract, in which he intimates that when the war is ended the Slavery cannot longer baffle Freedom, and Union will not be what it was before 'streathat the American Republic, shaken from son and fanaticism" attempted to destroy it. turret to foundation-stone, is being so re-No nation has ever passed through the terribuilt and so cemented with the blood of its ble ordeal of civil war, and endured the best sons, that it will stand for centuries, the trial unchanged; and whether in war or fortress of Freedom, puissant in itself and peace, the law of constant change holds as

true of national as of individual lives. Laws are modified; institutions are altered or abolished; abuses pass away; old forms of error are replaced by forms of truth. But scarcely important. In England, repeated the storm, however violent, does not alter defeats in Parliament show the progressive the face of the country; it simply purifies weakness of the Palmerston Ministry. A the atmosphere, and leaves the mounmeasure, fully sanctioned by them, for levytains and the valleys as before. Does Mr. ing church-rates wholly on church-people, Senator Johnson suppose for an instant was defeated in the House of Commons, and | that when the storm of war has passed away, a proposition by Mr. GLADSTONE to put a | it will leave us a different Constitution, or a tax on the incomes of charitable institutions | was so successfully resisted that its with- for which our people have made such noble drawal alone prevented its defeat. In the sacrifices? I have too much confidence in House of Lords, too, a bill to prevent and the sagacity and patriotism of the American punish corrupt practices at parliamentary people to conceive such a thing possible. elections was defeated, on its leading penal There is not now a single Republican or clause, by a majority of 66, though suployal Democrat in the free States who would ported with the utmost verbosity by Earl not at once approve of the restoration of the RUSSELL. No one expects that PALMER-Union if the seceded States should evince STON, even if defeated nine times; instead any inclination of returning to their alleof three, will think of resigning office. He giance. The persons that have sought to looks upon office as the natural reward of separate the Union and to alter the Constitution are some of the very men who which time he has been about half a century are now clamoring for "the Union in place, under Premiers of all shades of poas it was and the Constitution as it is!" litics. He knows that the Opposition party The ultra anti-slavery men, who have are rather disunited, and therefore unable to always been in a minority, and have somefight him effectively. He knows, too, that times insisted that they are for no peace Queen Victoria, (still nursing her grief as

which does not include a perpetual proviif no other middle aged woman ever before sion against slavery, could no more resist lost a good husband,) refuses to be comsuch a reconciliation as that of an unconforted, and would be much averse, just now, ditional restoration of the Republic, than to any change which would give her the they could stay the current of Niagara; trouble of forming a new Ministry. So, | nor do I believe that one man out of a dozen putting these matters together, Palmerston of this class would desire to oppose any takes parliamentary defeat as if it meant such settlement. The men who are asking for peace should not be the discon-Meantime, he is quietly infusing new tents and malignants, and schismatics and blood into his Cabinet. The war-secretarysympathizers with secession in the free ship, vacant by the death of Sir G. C. States, but the Union men of the South, LEWIS, is now occupied by Earl De Grey when they have strength enough to overand Ripon, a man only thirty-six years old. power those who have misled and maddenbut with considerable parliamentary expe- ed the Southern population. Itet them be able, fully, to under Mr. Lincoln's Administration has always been in favor of War and anways ranked as an advanced a restoration of the Union, and there will, I predict, be a quick and generous response to Marquis of Hartington, son of the Duke of their appeal. But there is one thing that Devonshire, and not favorably remembered the Border-State men should understand, in this country on account of his thought- and that is, that there can be no reconstruction based upon the further extension of slavery. Slavery can never be restored to those sections of the Union where i short time ago. Immediately on his re- has been practically abolished; and all turn to England, he was placed in office as | slaves who have served under the flag of a junior Lord of the Admiralty, but has the Union, or escaped to the Union lines,

ment, where, should Poland continue her those in the District of Columbia. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

are as certainly and inevitably freed as are

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1863, General Butler's Command. There is some stir in military circles over the an ouncement that General BUTLER has arrived a WILLARD'S. What is he here for? is the question

asked in all quarters. General RUTLER, however, has not come here for nothing. It is said that he will go West and take command of a new military department, to consist of the free States west of the Alleghenies, and his chief business will be the enforcement of the conscription act. It is also rumored that General BURNSIDE has asked to be relieved from his present command. These rumors may be mere conectures, but it is protty certain that General Bur-LER will have a command within a few days. The Firing at Charleston.

The firing at Charleston harbor, of which we re-ceived an account by the recent arrival from Hilof the death or funeral of STONEWALL JACKSON, Our soldiers distinctly heard minute guns. The discharges continued for several hours. Courts in Tennessee.

ston, however, who takes credit in having The Government has taken preliminary measure for restoring judicial proceedings in the Eastern District of Tennessee, by the appointment of Edmonopolized public attention in Continental WARD A. DURRELL, judge of the United States Circuit Court, RUFUS WAPLES, attorney, and Europe. Through various fortunes, the JAMES GRAHAM. MAISHAL Poles still hold out against the armies of The Fugitive-Slave Case. the Czar. The remonstrances of several Sovereigns have been responded to by the

The present condition of the Andrew Hall fugitiveglave case, so much talked of, finds the fugitive in he custody of the military anthorities, who refused this morning, to deliver him to the civil authorities on a new warrant issued by the commis under the facility-slave act, the latter having been appointed to that office to-day by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Thus the case remains indecided, the civil and military authorities again peing in direct conflict. The Negro Array.

Mr. STANTON has given assurance, within a day or two, of his purpose to protect the negro soldiers in the service of the United States at all hazards. He will hold white rebels as hostoges for the safe delivery of loyal negro soldiers who may fall into he hands of the enemy. If a negro-soldier is hung by JEFF DAVIS, a white rebel soldier will instantly be executed. An announcement to that effect will sanguine of raising a colored army two hundred thousand strong before the year closes. General Hooker.

It is understood that General HOOKER is not lying idle for nothing. The country will hear from nim again sooner than is expected; and the enemy will probably have enough to do an the south side of the Rannabannock during the month of Tune Paroled Prisoners at Newsort News. The Navy Department received a despatch from Newport News to-day, dated on board the flag-ship Winnesots, stating that at 8 30 this morning the James Brooks came down from City Point with 620 paroled polsoners, including eighty officers and the rew of the Indianola. Rebel Disbedief. The Richmond Enquirer, in addition to the Mobile

elegram of the 21st, says: "Gen. Loring has assumed command of Jackson. No official confirmation has been received here of the crossing of the Big Black by the Federals, or of the destru the bridge and abandonment of the works. Private lespatches from Jackson up to the 22d say nothing of these events." Transportation of Colored Freedmen. Only one contract has been made, and carried out by the Government for the transportation of account ersons of color beyond the limits of the United states, and this was at the rate of \$50 each, for five hundred of them, in families, to the island of Avash, in San Domingo. Various applications have been made for such supplies, to be employed as laborers

in the West India Islands; but the Govern

clines to make any more such contracts for the pre-

sent, under the authority invested in the Presi-

VICTORY!!! THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG. GREAT VICTORY AT BLACK RIVER. CIRCUMVALLATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

SEVEN VICTORIES IN TWENTY DAYS VICKSBURG CAPTURED! Pemberton and Johnston Whipped by Grant, The Mississippi Again Under the Flag.

MAGNIFICENT VALUE AND GENERALSHIP. Cannon Captured.

Probable Capture of the Whole Rebel Army.

PEMBERTON ADMITS THE REBEL DEFEAT OUR ARMIES MARCHING ON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At eleven o'clock A. M. to-day the President received the following telegraph announcement that Vicksburg is ours:

&c.,

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.—A despatch from Mr. Fuller, the telegraph manager at Memphis, late in last night, said the stars and stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete. I have held this message, hoping to get he confirmation, but the line has been interrupted, and I now give it to you as it reached me. I think the wires will be all

LATER! 6,000 Prisoners and 100 Cannon Captured All the Outer Fortifications Taken.

ight soon.

CAIRO, May 24.—It is reported that Gen. Sherman has taken Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs, with 8,000 prisoners, 100 guns, ammunition, and commissary stores. The prisoners were paroled and sent across the

Another report says that these points were evacuated, and that Gen. Sherman quietly took possession. General Grant attacked the upper batteries of Vicksburg on Sunday, while the gunboats attacked the water batteries. On Tuesday the upper batteries were captured, and turn-

The paroled prisoners brought across from Vicksburg say that our forces have possession of the entire line of outer fortifications. and the rebel officers told their men that since the capture of Haines' Bluff there was no chance of escape. The rebel force is estimated at from 20,000

30,000. The wildest confusion existed among them, and the officers were unable to keep the line of battle. The Empress is the last boat that came

up, and her officers say that when she left, on Wednesday evening, the firing had ceased, and there was no doubt that the rebels had surrendered. The Gen. Blair reached Chickasaw Bluffs on Tuesday, and was sent down for rations. The Federal loss is reported as heavy. DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 21, 11 A. M. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: A citizen has arrived at Lagrange, who left Canton on Saturday. He reports that Johnson was at Calhoun, seventeen miles north of Jackson, with 6,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Pemberton at Edwards' Station. At Holly Springs he saw a de-

spatch from Canton, dated the 19th instant, as fol-

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following despatch was received by the President to-day: MEMPHIS, Tensor Way 23. General Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, a large number of prisoners, and fifty-seven pieces of artillery.

The battle is still raging, with every prospect o capturing the entire force in Vicksburg. We hold Jackson, Black River Bridge, and Haines' Bluff. A report is being made up for Washington. W. G. FÜLLER, Assistant Manager of the Telegraph.

ing, which has just been received from Col. John H. Rawlins, A. A. G., dated in the rear of Vicksburg on the 20th:

"The Army of the Tennessee landed at Bruinsurg on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May they fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Bowen, whose loss in killed.

Johnston, and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides immense stores and manufactures, and 17 pieces of artillery. On the 16th we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's creek, in which the entire Vicksburg force, under Pemberton, was defeated, with a loss of twenty-nine pieces of artillery and 4,000

On the 17th we defeated the same force at Big Black Bridge, with a loss of 2,600 men and 17 pieces of artillery. On the 18th we invested Vicksburg closely. Today General Steele carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city. The right of the army rests on the Mis-

sissippi, above Vicksburg. JOHN A. RAWLINS I learn further that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in Vicksburg, and that Pemberton lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the cannonading at Vicksburg ceased about 3 o'clock P. M. of the 20th. General Grant has probably captured nearly at CAIRO, ILL , May 23 .- The reports from Genera

Grant's army are highly important, and they are believed to be reliable. It seems that, after accomplishing all that was de sired at Jackson, General Grant marched towards the Black river bridge, burning all the bridges behind him, doubtless with the intention of preventing an attack in the rear. At the Black river bridge a heavy cattle was fought, and it is reported we captured twenty-seven guns and a large number of prisoners, and that the rebels were being driven back towards Vichsburg. If the rebels den't escape up the Yazoo river, most

Official Despatches. WASHINGTON,. May 24.-The following official details of the battle of Black River have been re-MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23-11.30 A. M. Do the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following despatch has been received at these beauquarters, and is forwarded as requested. S. A. HURLBUT, Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The following was re-

coived this morning at the headquarters of the

READ OF VICKSBURG, May 20-6 A. Mt. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Gen. Grant has won a great and momentous-victors over the rebels, under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, at Baker's creek, on the 16th inst. Pemberion had a most formidable position o the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road

passes longitudinally. He had about 25,010 men. The battle began at 11 o'clock A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. Its brunt was borne by Howey's division and McClernand's corps, and by Economic Williams will be put up on Wonday. and Crocker's, of MoPherson's. General Hovey attacked the hill, and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock P. M., when, having loat 1,600 men, be he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' bak gades, of General Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right, and cut 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

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at the bridge there, and aptured 3,990 prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by a difficult bayou full of abattis. Lawless' brigade, of McClernand's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge, and retreated to Vicksburg with only three annon out of sixty that he had taken out. After building four bridges over the Big Black Jeneral Grant arrived before the town, and now colds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the own 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 enemy's upper water

vounded. McPherson, who holds the centre, lost little, as did McClernand, who holds the left. The gunboats kept the enemy on the alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried today. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it. ANOTHER ACCOUNT-64 GUNS AND 9,400 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

batteries, and gets his water from the Mississippi.

Sherman's corps vesterday lost 600 killed and

NEW YORK, May 24 .- The Herald's special Washngton despatch says that advices had been received by the President from General Grant detailing his proceedings to the 20th. He had fought five battles, and captured 64 guns and 9,400 prisoners. WASHINGTON, May 24.-Up to ten o'clock to night the President had no further intelligence. excepting a telegram from Memphis, dated 4.30 P. M., saving, "there is nothing later vet than the mor ing report of the capture of Vicksburg."

REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th says, in relation to Vicksburg: "If some happy combination be not made between the forces under Pemberto and Johnston the heroic city must fall." OUR CAVALRY AT BRANDON, MISS. The Montgomery Advertiser of the 18th says " the enemy's cavalry were vesterday at Brandon, on the Southern road, twenty odd miles this side of Jack son, near which point we had a force to protect the

REBEL DESPATCHES FROM PEMBERTON TO LEE. NEW YORK, May 24.—The Times' army correnondence, dated vesterday, says that news received from the enemy's lines that Pemberton was defeated, between Jackson and Vicksburg, with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, as well as one division of his forces cut off and refreating in a southerly direction. General Johnston attacked the Federal forces in kson, 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 despatch

from General Pemberton to General Lee. Admiral Porter Assaulting Vicksburg. The Navy Department has information that Ad miral PORTER has been co-operating with General GRANT in the siege of Vicksburg. His fleet was can nonading the city and its works, still in the hands of the rebels, by night, while General GRANT'S army assailed it by day, thus giving the rebels within the town and entrenchments not a moment's re axation from the perils of their situation. Admiral Farragut Assaulting Port Hud-

The Navy Department has also received official information that Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet is actively engaged in bombarding Port Hudson. Rebel Reports.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Gazette's Murfreesbor despatch gives rebel reports from Mississippi to the 20th instant. Pemberton is said to have evacuated Vicksburg, and marched out to attack Grant in the rear, while Johnston is to attack him in front. The rehels anticipate a great battle there in a few days. CAIRO, May 23 .- Special despatches have been inst., which make no mention whatever of the en gagement reported in the rebel telegrams, and said have taken place at Baker's creek on Saturday General Grant had not evacuated Jackson up to

[The above dates may be from General Grant's base of operations, at Warrenton or elsewhere; but there is no doubt that a portion of his army met and defeated Pemberton, near Edwards' Station, on the 16th. Moreover, General Johnston officially telegraphed it to the Adjutant General at Richmond. THE FALL OF JACKSON.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, May 18.]

The rumors as to the fall of Jackson, Miss., in circulation yesterday, were so vague and uncertain that we had well nigh despaired of hearing anything intelligible from that quarter until the public mindshould become somewhat composed, and the chances of communication with that section be again opened. Late in the evening however, we be chance were Late in the evening, however, we by cha introduced to a highly intelligent gentlem introduced to a highly intelligent gentleman of the army, who gave us some solution of affairs in that direction. His advices from Jackson were derived from refugees who had escaped and telegraphed from Brandon and other points.

It appears from these accounts that the fight began at an early hour on Thursday morning, some eight riles southwest of Jackson, and continued nearly all day, our troops commanded by Johnston and spatch from Canton, dated the 19th instant, as follows:

"General Grant was reinforced and drove the enemy into the entrenchments on the Big Black.

Johnston has ordered all the provisions from Canton. The Pearl River bridge at Jackson and the trestle-work at Brandon were burned."

S. A. HURLBURT, Major General.

S. A. HURLBURT, Major General.

S. A. We were finally driven back to Jackson, and fought them through the streets and were compelled to evacuate the city, the enemy's forces amounting to about 20,000 or 30,000, and our own only to about 9,000. General Johnston then retreated on Canton, twenty-four miles due north of Jackson, situated on the wagon road conceining thence by Vaiden to the road running due east to the Yazoo river, and leading directly to east to the Yazoo river, and leading directly to

Vicksburg, some seventy miles from Jackson by this route.

When heard from yesterday morning, the enemy's twenty odd hearth and the Braddas of the Southern road point we had a force to protect the road. This fact is official, and may be relied on.

General Johnston had arrived at Jackson at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, and the fight commencing so early the next morning, left him no time to reorganize and concentrate the forces, and he, no doubt, made a desperate resistance, under great disadvantages. It is stated that some days before leaving Tennessee Gen. Johnston sont Gen. Pemberton an order to somewhat change his plans, which was forthwith set aside by the latter as very improper directions to so consequential a commender, whereupon Gen. Johnston received an order at the last moment on Saturday to go to Mississippi, and take command of the army. He left the same day, and arrived in unprecedented time, as before stated—Wednesday morning. We are glad to learn three to the same of the army in the same of the same of the same three commenders of the same transmission. the evacuation as to have the most important sup

WASHINGTON, May 23, 11 O'clock P. M.—The following despatch has just been received at the War Department:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—I forward the following, which has just been received from Col. John

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MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—I forward the following department for many fine for most imposition to the archives and the archives and other arthives and other arthives and other arthives and the archives and the arch AFFAIRS IN MISSISS. 1.1

The "retreat towards Vicksburg" of General Grant's army, mentioned in a late despatch, proves to have been an advance of the Federals upon Vicksburg. They have been met by General Pemberton, near the eastern bank of the Big Black river (which river runs southward between Jackson and Vicksburg, and about thirteen miles from and Vicksburg, and about thirteen miles from Vicksburg), and here, after a fight of nine hour the Confederates have been forced to retreat behin

wounded, and prisoners, was at least 1,500, and loss in artillery five pieces.

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

On the 14th we defeated General Joseph E.

On the 14th we defeated General Joseph E. the heroic city may possibly fall. General Jol the heroic city may possibly fall. General Johnston is in the supreme command in that department. By special order 275 of the War Department, dated 24th November last, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is assigned to the command of the whole geographical department of the West, embracing all Alabama and Mississippi, as well as Tennessee and Kentucky, and has the direction of the operations of both Bragg's force and Pemberton's, just as Gen. Lee commands in chief the corps of Longstreet and Jackson. Summary of Grant's Campaign. Bombardment of Grand Gulf......April 29

Landing of General Grant's troops..... April 30 Battle of Thompson's Hills.....May Occupation of Port Gibson Admiral Porter occupied Grand Gulf.....May News received of Col. Grierson's success.. May General Grant commenced his onward march..... leneral Grant's forces arrived at Fourteen-Mile Creek Seneral McPherson took Raymond. General Grant's forces defeated the rebel Generals Gregg and Walker at Mississippi

under General Remberton, near Edwards' The rebels driven beyond the Big Black Bridge at Brandon burned by Grant's ca-Hames' Bluff captured..... The decisive battle for the capture of Vicks-

Vickaburg taken......May 2 NEW BEDFORD, May 24 .- The ship Milo, a whales arrived this afternoon, spoke, May 16th; in latitude 33 north, and longitude 62 west, a Dutch brig, who reported being boarded by an English man-of-war. who was in company the day before with the pirate A Military Quarrels

New York, May 23.—There was a free fight in the City Park, this evening, between some of the returnes soldiers. The cause has not yet been ascertained. They threw down their muskets and went at it with "nature's own revolvers"—and black eyes and knock-downs were in order for a considerable period, when some of the 71st Regiment of the New York State Militia, who were out on parade, made their, appearance on the scene, and soon restored order and quietness. Nobody was se-Collision at Sea. New York, May 14.—The ship Cheshire reports May 3d, in lat. 45.35, long. 45.30, spoke ship. Escort in a staking condition, having been in contact with the ice. Her starboard bow was stove in. A British hardy same not ascertained, was bring by her taking

oark, same not ascertained, was lying by her taking off the crew. She wanted no assistance from the Prize Fight between Tom River and Co-Naw Your, May 24.—The Hand states tand a match for a prize tight has been agreed upon be-twen Tom Hyer and Joe Cohura, for \$10,000 a side, to some off within six months. Also, that past of

will be put up on Monday.

Fire in Jersey City.

New York, May 23, 10 whock P. M.—A large fire is now raging in Jersey City. The whole heavens for miles around are bralligately lighted up. A number of lumber-yards are on fire. The amount of damage done has not yes been ascertaised.

New York, May 24.—A fire occurred at Allison's ship-yard, Jersey City, hast night, which extended to the lumber yard and Monitan works adjoining. Fortunately, none of the iron-clade were injured but the engine, and rolling mill, and tool shop were destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Union Meeting at Old Point-A Raid in Mat-FORTHESS MONROE, May 23.-A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Old Point last night. Speeches were made by Governor Pierpont and Hon. Joseph Segar. The raid into Matthews and Gloucester countie ordered by Gen. Keyes, under Gen. Kapatrick and Capt. Gilles, has returned. It was emmently seccessful, and brought back a large number of horse mules, etc. It combined a land and water move

The Rebels Mourning Over their Defea at Vicksburg. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MAY 24.—The latest published rebel intelligence from Vicksburg, is in effect that Gen. Grant had crossed the Big Black above the burnt bridge, and had circumvallated Vicksburg, taking 30 rebel guns. The papers speak mournfully of their prospects in the Southwest, and hope that affairs may prove less disastrous than reported. A REBEL OFFICER CAPTURED.

The Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 15th Virginia Cavalry was brought into camp to-day, by detachment of our cavalry. He was captured east of the Rappahannock, whither he had come, as he says, to be present at the funeral of his child. Our river pickets report that the rebels were busy in digging last night on the bank opposite to wher the lower bridges were thrown over previous to the late crossing; also, that the enemy's pickets have been strengthened on the river.

ARKANSAS.

CINCINNATI, May 23 .- Various reports say that Price is certainly moving towards the Mississipp river, and had, at last accounts, crossed the Arkan sas. Warmaduke is said to have joined him.

St. Louis.

and General Schofield assumed the command of this

St. Louis, May 24.—General Curtis relinquished

department to day. Gen. Schofield was serenaded at the Planters' House last night. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR Reported Defeat of the French in Mexico NEW YORK, May 24.—The North Star has arrived am Asninwell with dates to the 16th. She has n treasure. There is nothing new from Central America. The steamer Constitution from San Francisco arrived at Panama on the 16th, bringing Puebla dutes of April 30th, stating that the French had the French losing 6,000 men. Also, that the French would probably retire to the seaboard, as the rainy season had set in. The roads to Vera Cruz were in a bad condition and were infested with guerillas

The vellow fever was soon expected to break out.

E. G. Squier, United States commissioner to Per

reached Panama. Vallandigham's Arrest—Disloyalty in Ohio and Indiana. CINCINNATI, May 23.—General Burnside is known to have said that he has not asked for instructions since his removal here, and has received none since he left Washington. The arrest and trial of Mr. vallandigham was done upon his own responsibility. After the arrest, the President telegraphed to eneral Burnside that he would sustain him in his forts to support the Government. CINCINNATI, May 23.—The following petition is circulating in Columbus and other parts of the

State:

"The undersigned, citizens of Franklin county, respectfully represent that the most sacred rights of citizens are guarantied by the Constitution of our fathers. It has been violated in the arbitrary arrest, illegal trial, and inhuman imprisonment of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. We, therefore, demand of the President of the United States his immediate and unconditional release." William Robe, a citizen of Morgan county, Indiana, was shot while at work in a field on the 21st inst., by a traitor named Bailey. Robe was guilty collecting evidence against the K. G. C's.
VALLANDIGHAM AT LOUISVILLE.

william G. Crippen, for nineteen years connected with the Daily Times, and widely known as "Invisilied last night. General McClellan. General McClellan.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—General McClellan arrived in this city at noon to-day, as the guest of Hon. Erastus Corning and Hon. J. M. Le Pruyn. During the afternoon he called on Gov. Seymour at the capitol, who extended to him a cordial welcome. He returned to New York to-night, the steamer Hendrick Hudeon being detained until 10 o'clock to enable him to do so. He was escorted to the boat by the Fire Department of Albany and from 3,000 to 4,000 citizens bearing lighted torches, and was loudly cheered all along the route. On his arrival at the boat a salute of 100 guns was fired.

Return of the 126th Pennsylvania Regiment.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 23.—The 126th Regiment, P. V., composed of Franklin and Fulton-county men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rowe, arrived here to-day. They met with an appropriate reception, and, after an address of welcome, delivered by Mr. Nicolle, a splendid collation was given them in Fountain Hall.

A Suspicious Steamer. NEW YORK, May 24.—A Buenos Ayres letter of March 27th reports that a Swedish bark, at Monte-video, was boarded off the Rio Grande, March 12th, The Academy of the Fine Arts. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The annual exhibition of the Academy of

he Fine Arts has opened with an unusually large umber of rather second-rate pictures, and but few thers. A few pictures, however, possess rare merit. nd well deserve notice : "The General-in-chief and his Staff," by H. C. Bispham, in the southeast gallery, is worthy all the dmiration it has received. No. 74, by J. Hamilton, illustrating that peculiar scene in the ancient mariner, seems to us worthy of the poem it is interned to interrect. Into is high praise. The ship certainly is peculiar; but, as most sels belonging to the seventeenth century, we will No. 41, a fancy head, by G. W. Pettit, is by far

would be a gratification to know whether it is a portrait. No. 87, "The Coming Storm," by S. R. Gifford, well testifies to the artist's familiarity with his subject. The effect of the dull-leaden clouds rising raout of the west, loaded with rain, and contrasted with the peculiar brazen light from the opposite side of the picture, need but to be seen to be remembered. "Light and Shadow" is pleasing, and fully sus tains Mr. Bierstadt's already well-established cha-

Passing to the northwest gallery, the attention is Scots," by Louis Lang. The grouping of the figures is faultless. The countenance and bearing of the unbappy queen indicate all the emotions that we wet-agony, intense, acute, but softened by love, and even trust; majesty, mingled with touching humility; but no hame, no remorse. Grief has rarely been depicted as straingly as in he attitudes of her sorrowing attendants, in resses of the figures are, in accordance with fashion of the day, and easily carry back the observer to the dark days of the 16th century. No. 354, by G. W. Pettit, bespeaks unusual talent, on a battle-field. Mr. Pettit has avoided all the horrid details, so disgusting in the latter painting; and perhaps has gone rather to the other extreme; as the boots of the "Warrior Youth" are neatly tied, and well polished, and bear no marks of a tedious march. This, however, is a trivial fault, if fault it can be called, as it merely sacrifices a little effect o the refinement of feeling, which this artist evi-Before concluding this brief sketch, we cannot

orbear noticing Nos. 26 and 286, by G. F. Bensell, and regretting that this young aspirant in art should have committed so grave an error in the beginning of his career. The pictures exhibit much care and talent. The bed of ferns, on which the "Babes" are reposing, is exquisite; and had he studied nature nore closely, he would have done much more credit made an unpardonable mistake, by leaving no point of light in the back-ground, which is a mass of foliage such as nature never produced, relieved by -nothing. We beg Mr. Ben views on this subject, sincerely hoping they may be of lasting benefit to him. Cours, respectfully, . L. THE "HOMER" LECTURES.—Professor Schaeffer.

of the University of Pennsylvania, a thorough and devoted student of the classics, will deliver a course of four lectures on Homer and the Illiad, at Horticulthis afternoon. This lecture will be free to the pub-, and will, we presume, be a reply to the query: Did Homer venture on Painting in Poetry, and an opportunity will of course attend; and few who it will fail to attend the entire course. Perhaps there is no orator in the country so competent to treat the subject in a manner commensurate with War Press will be commenced a new story, thoroughly, original, by Ferdinand L. Sarmiento, Esq., entitled Florence Liston: a Story of the Beart," The principal personages of this novel are American, out the scene alternates from New York to Vienna.

Germany, France, and England: English Pictorials.—From Mr. J. J. Krome 40% Chestnut street, we have the Ististrated News of the World, of May 9, with an engraved portrait of steel of Herr Lowenthal, the great chess-player, and the Illustrated London News, same date, with nume-LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE PRENCH

local coloring cannot be wrong, because he was U. S. Consul at Venice during the great war of 1859,

and is well acquainted with the principal cities in

Bny Goods, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the very elegant and desirable ssortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, embracing about 1,050 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles in silks, cottons, worsteds, and woolens, including a desirable assertment of pring and suramer shawls, of the importation of Messis. H. Heanequairs & Co., icid and Lisis gloves and gauntiets, hosiery, shirts, and drawers, &c., to be peremptonily sold by catalogue, four months' of credit, commanning this morning at precisely ten of the Pentecost. It is likewise recontized as the Shebarth, or the sixth of Tebeth, 5623—on. the second say of the Passover, the Omer or measure being arranged so as to mark the days until forty-nine have interviewed, as is said in Levticus, chap. 234.

Myers & Co., auchioneets, Noz. 222 and 234 Market street.

Arction Nowick—Positive Salm of Boots and ye shall count unto you know the morns after the Sabbath, from day that ye baths shall be complete; even unto the mornov after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall count unto the Lord."

At the fiftieth day is celebrated the "Feast of Wecks," commandments, and of the evenis narrated in the Book of Buth. Floral offerings and general rejoisings make the Jewish Synagogues localities of much interest and emotion on such an occasion.

Will receive immediate attention.

THE Pantecost.—Yesterday was commenced the celebration.

THE Pantecost.—Yesterday was commenced as the month of the celebration of the sum 62. 114% 116 local shall will be continued, the celebration.

Do has *20.10 c...

Do has *20.10 c...

Do bats 76.

Do bats 62. 107 local shall ye make the days until forty-nine have interviewed, as is said in Leviticus, chap. 234.

Mortion Nowice—Positive Salm of the verses: "And ye shall count unto you know the morn after the Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall count unto you know the morn after the seventh of the morn after the sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall count unto the Lord."

At the fiftieth day is celebrated the "Feast of Wecks," commenderative of the giving of the Tea.

Do baths.—12 local shall yet local shall yet

The Comptroller of the Currency has left Wash ington, for Indiana, to resign the (presidency of the State Bank. The Bureau is making strangements for putting he new law into operation, and has promulgated the new law into operation, and has promulgated the following for the benefit of all concerned:

Before circulating notes with the delivered to any bank organized under the national general banking law, the Comptroller must have satisfactory evidence by the report of an examiner or otherwise—
First. That the bank is located his one sity, town, or village which is easily accessible, and not in some out-of-the-way, inaccessible place, selected for the purpose of making the return of its notes difficult and expensive.

Second. That the bank is provided with a suitable banking-room, or banking rooms, uncornected with and expensive.

Second. That the bank is provided with a switable banking-room, or benking rooms, uncornected with any other business, and also with a visit or rafe; for the safekeeping of its funds.

Third. That the bank has procured such books as may be required for the transaction of a regular banking business, one of axid books to bear record or minute book, in which shall have been recorded its articles of association, copies of which shall have been forwarded to this department, and in which the proceedings of the board of directors shall be entered and preserved.

Fourth. That the bank shall have adopted by-laws for the management of its business, approved by the Comptroller.

Fifth. That the amount of its capital stock required to be paid in has been so paid, and that the same remains in bank, in cash, or with some sofe depository, subject to sight check, or has been invested in the United States bonds, or in some other satisfactory manner.

The Treasury.

satisfactory manner.
Sixth. That the bank has in its exaployment competent officers for the transaction of its business, that its directors are men of fair strading, and that he bank has been organized to carry on legitimat The Comptroller will afford every sid and encouragement in his power to banks organized for the purpose of carrying into effect the spirit and inten-tion of the law, but will discountenance and prevent, as far as practicable, all attempts to pervert the law from its proper object, by establishing banks upon fictitious capital, which, by their inability to meet promptly their engagements, may, at any time, bring the system into disrepute. Blockade Runners.

A number of small rebel blockade runners had ar

rived at Havana, and the steamers Ruby, Neptune,

Nita, Cuba, Union, Atlantic, Alice, and ten schoon ers, had sailed, probably to run the blockside. THE CITY.

The Thermometer SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—MORNING SESSION.—The sixty-ninth annual session of the New-school Presbyterian General Assembly transacted on Saturday the business of the third day. It met at nine o'clock. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New York. The 565th hymn was then sung, and a scriptural selection read. After this prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. S. W. Spear, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Elder Walter S. Griffith, of the same place. The word of God was expounded in a few remarks by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, whose text was found in the third chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians.

The hour for the transaction of business having arrived, the Moderator took the chair, and the roll of the Assembly was read for correction. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected, and approved. Dr. Spear announced that the ninth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the church erection fund was prepared. The report was read, received, and referred to the proper committee. The report is one of great length, and gives in detail the loans and donations made by the trustees, during the past year, to the different churches under the control of the Assembly. The following is the treasurer's statement of the diaposal of moneys in the hands of the trustees of the church erection fund for the year ending May 1, 1863:

he year ending May 1, 1863: Amount loaned to churches.... .\$49,461 92 mount donated to churches. Call loans and temporary investments. 55,000 of Interest thereon to date. 340 of Amount of securities for original subscriptions, estimated 1,000 of 340 00 mount of cash in bank..... \$118,87 04 The committee on Devotional Exercises reported the appointments for to-morrow, which were corrected and adopted. Rev. Dr. Darling read the report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, which was appropriately referred. The report refers in a respectful and affectionate manner to the earnest and important labors of the late Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, D. D., secretary of the Roard The

port of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, which was appropriately referred. The report refers in a respectful and affectionate manner to the carnest and important labors of the late Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, D. D., secretary of the Board. The report shows that the affairs of the Presbyterian House are in good condition. The Committee on Education made a report, covering the present condition and prospects of the different seminaries and institutions of learning under the jurisdiction of the church. The condition of these institutions was spoken of generally as Albert 1987. The condition of these institutions was spoken of generally as Albert 1987. The condition of these institutions was spoken of generally as Albert 1987. The presence of the Lang Seminary, at Cincinnati, as laving seen the Lang Seminary and assistance of the more favored districts and churches. The Union Theological Seminary reports through its faculty a god and prosperous condition, with great hope 8 for the future. The receipts from contributions for the past year. The Philadelphia Education Society have expenditures to \$13,334.

The Philadelphia Education Society have expended the sum of \$329.14 in the dissemination of Ref. Church Erection Committee, in consequence of sevinous indignosition. Rev. Dr. Skinner made a few remarks concerning the condition To the past year and the content of the church in the service of which he was engaged. His character as a man, a minister, a teacher, and his many virtues, were eloquently alluded to and extolied. Rev. Dr. Robinson was devoted to the cause in the service of which he was engaged. His character as a man, a minister, a teacher, and his many virtues, were conducted in the service of the house in the service of which he was engaged. His character as a man, a minister, a teacher, and his many virtues,

THE FIRES ON SATURDAY.—On Saturday

THE FIRES ON SATURDAY.—On Saturday morning, at 11 velock, a fire suddenly broke out. The locality was in Handolph street, above George, and the building a two-story frame carpenter shop. The building, being filled with combustible material, was soon destroyed. The firemes extended to a dwelling-house adjoining on the north. This was badly damaged, and the furniture of the occupants was some stringly demolished. A dwelling-house sijoining on the south was also somewhat damaged. The fire originated accidentally, as is supposed, from sparks from a fire built for the purpose of boiling glue. Nos. 965, 969 and 971, were all more or less damaged. 965 was occupied by Mr. Hesselpoth; 969 by Charles Deity, and 971 by Jacob Marricer. The carpenter shop was occupied by T. C. Moore. When the apparatus was about leaving the fire, the roof of a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, on Fifth street, above Poplar, was discovered in fiames. The lott was supposed to be due to the sparks of a steam fire engine. At half past five, on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the back part of the extensive foundry of Swinden & Murphy, on Willow street, below Thirteenth, and extending through to Pleasant street. The rear building, a brick structure four stories in height and about fifty feel long, was entirely burned out, and all its contents were destroyed. All the fisaks and patterns in use by the firm were destroyed, involving a serious loss, independent of the intrinsic value of the articles burned. The loss of the firm is estimated by them at \$9,000, only one-third of which is covered by insurance. The hands employed in the foundry had just quit work, and left the building at the time the fire was discovered. The origin of the fiames is not known, but Fire Marshal Blackburn is of the opinion that they commenced from a spark which had escaped from the cupola, and lodged among some loose shavings. Some damage from water was sustained by a few of the buildings on Pleasant street, and adjacent to the burning foundry.

Saturday afternoon a number of sick and wounded were received and entertained at the Citzens. Volunteer Hospital, at Broad and Prime atreets. The following Pennsylvanians are included in these fresh following Pennsylvanians are included in these farriyals:
Thomas Evans, I. 28.
Charles H Barrett, H. 46.
Samnel L Brown, C. 63.
James D Byerly, E. 105.
George W saylor, A. 147.
John Smmerville, C. 91.
Wm Timmons, corp., D. 48.
Wm R Simpson, corp., E. 18.
Thow J Croes, K. 95.
James Moore, sergt, B. 147.
Jak M Vincent corp. K. 141.
H Junop, A. 23.
James R. 161.
B Webb, F. 81.
Jawenshive, A. 116.
B Gross, F. 119.
B Gross, F. 119.
G Gover, F. 118. James C Campbell, C, 57. Peter Booze, G, 115. James C Campuss, ...
Peter Booze, G. 115.
Matthew Patron.corp, G. 114.
John F Giuu, K. 63:
Edward Reed, J. 28.
A J Anderson, A. 114.
S. James cullen, B. 114.
19. Geo Ringold, G. 114.
M Lawler, D. 27.
W R Asper, D. 33. House of Correction.—The necessity

and adjacent to the burning foundry.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

of a House of Correction in this city has long been pressed upon the attention of the Legislature and councils, but thus far nothing of a definite character has been done in relation to it. The Legislature of the 24th of March 1989 according to a supporting ter has been done in relation to it. The Legislature on the 28th of March, 1869, passed an act authorizing the crection of a suitable bushling, and empowering Councils to make the necessary appropriation. A joint committee of Councils was appointed in 1861, to act in conjunction with the managers of the House of Correction, in selecting a suitable site for the erection of the building. In a short time afterward, that committee reported faverably, and recommended the purchase of a site selected. Here the matter dropped, as as appropriation was ever made. The Philadelphia Society for the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons have taken an active interest in the subject, and it is likely that it will receive immediate attention.

A SUPPOSED VIOLENT DEATH.—On Saturday morning, Monroe street, between Third and Fourth, was wrought up into a state of excitability by the discovery that a woman of the name of Margaret Conner, who lived at No. 326 Monroe street, was lying dead in her house. Gossip discovered marks of violence upon her person, such as singer-marks upon her throat, &c., and report said that a German soldier was at the house the night before, and that during an altercation with the woman he had choked her while upon the floor. Coroner Conrad held an inquest in the case on Saturday afternoon, and the evidence fatled to fix the facts that I'm deceased was away from her home for several days together, some weeks since, and when she returned she was badly bruised about the body. Dr. Shapligh mades post faortem examination on Saturday, and found that death had resulted from congestion of the brain, but hory that condition was produced was a mystery, as there were no marks of violence about the Izad. This is the condition in which, at present, the case remains.

A PROMOTION.—A compositor, formerly A FROMUTION.—A COMPOSITOR, INTEREST employed in the office of the Sunday Disputa, Savage by name, has been promoted to the second lieutenamy of Company B. 3th (Scott Legion) Reginent. This is a merited promotica, and will be halled with satisfaction among his nutwerous friends. Mr. Savage, when the Precident called for "three Jundred thousand more," Copped the composing stick and took up the musket. He enlisted as a private was soon promoted a coworal, and afterwards. vote, was soon promoted a corporal, and afterwards a cergeant passing safely through the first bloody hattle of Fredericksburg, in which he proved his title as a brave soldier and a good man. Since the battle of Chancellorville Captain Thomas Funston appointed him to fill a vacancy. The friends and relatives of Lieutenant Savage, both at home and abroad, will wish him well in his new position. THE ENRORMENT.—The First Congres-THE ENROWMENT.—The First Congressional district enrollers commence their work to-day, the Washington officials having transmitted to them the necessary blanks. Captain William E. Lehman, the provest marshaf for the First district, has taken the large building No. 245 South Third street for his fleadquarters. His authority extends over the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards. It is expected that the War Department will make a call for three hundred thousand men. The conscription will therefore take place as soon as possible.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.-Yesterday, be-ALMOST AN ACCUDENT.—Yesterday, between twelve and one A. M., one of the cars conveying a number of sick and wounded soldiers to this city from Washington, ran off the track at Washington-avenne landing. The water in the vicinity happened to be shallow, and no one was seriously hurt. But, to use the language of the poet, "it might have been" a serious accident. ELECTION OF A DELEGATE.—At a meeting of the medical officers of the Philadelphia Dispensary, held on Saturday evening, Dr. Edwin Scholfield was unanimously chosen a delegate to represent the institution in the American Medical Association to be held at Chicago, on the 9th prox.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON.—At 80 clock to-mor-row evening the second anniversary of the Cooper-shop Refreshment Saloon will be celebrated. Dr. Andrew W. Nebinger will make an address, and the Jefferson Cornet Band will furnish the music. THE DEMOGRATIC HEADQUARTERS .- A. Mr. Robinson delivered an address, on Saturday evening, at the Democratic Headquarters. The affair was one of those pleasing occasions less difficult to imagine than to describe. BASE BAIL.—A match game of base ball will be played at three o'clock this afternoon be tween the Keystone and Minerva Clubs, on the ground of the latter, at Fairmount Park.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1563. siness matters were very quiet on Third street to Gold was steady at 149. Government securities ar day. Gold was steady at 149. Government securities are steady, without special movement. Money is tightening, but the supply from the country is coming in freely, and tends to balance the present temporary extraordinary demands—the rate may be named from 5 to 7 per cent The Government are getting all the money they want by the sale of the it re twenties, and as long as the conversions continue at the present rate the Secretary need be in no lear of the want of money. Yesterday, the subscriptions amounted to the round sum of two and a half millions, while to-day it reached two million one hundred thousand at four P. M. The total amount converted at in no fear of the want of money Yesterday, the s the office of Jay Cooke, Esq., is one bundred and seven The Stock market was irregular this morning, but prices were steady at the close. Sixes of 1831 sold up to 107%; the seven-thirties at 107; 114% was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages; 107 for second do.; 101; Allegheay County Railroad sixes at 80; North Pennsylvania sixes at 86; West Chester sevens at 106; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1867, at 103; 1876's at 106; Schuylkill Navigation sixes were steady at 89; Susquehanna Canal sixes at 631/4; 1111/4 was bid for Elmira savens. vania Railroad shares sold largely at 16%@16%, closing at 16; Reading was strong-advancing from 56 at the opening to 56%; Camden and Amboy sold at 171; Philadelphia and Erie at 26%: Huntingdon and Broad Top at 21%: Minehill at 65; nevlyania at 68; Little Schuylkill at 51; Elmira preerred at 54; 36% was bid for Long Island; 24% for Catawissa preferred; Spruce and Pine sold at 17%; Tenth, and Eleventh at 42%; Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 13%. Passengers generally were weak.
Susquehanna Canal declined 1/4; Union sold at 2;
Schrylkill Navigation preferred was in demand at 26;
Lehigh scrip sold at 47; 59 bid for the shares; 139 for

Messrs, Imlay & Bicknell report a cou

Morris preferred; New Creek sold at 4%; North Ameri-can Insurance at 24; Commercial Bank at 52; Philadel-

ons. Cwt. 6,605 00 1,905 00 13,586 00 141 00 22,237 00 157 211 02 179,478 00 To same time last year... The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 21, 1863: From Port Carbon

Total Anthracite coal for the week 88.022 | From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k 5,9291.273.759 17 The following shows the shipments of coal over the Lykens Valley Resurcad, and the Treverton Railroad, for the week and season, up to Saturday, the 16th inst., compared with corresponding time last year

...1,313 665,717 00 51, 198 05 62,667 08 11.469 03 ... 4,403 14 The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Morris Canal Company for the present scason and week, and the same periods last year \$49,180 56 The New York Evening Post of to-day says The New York Evening Post of cay says:

The market opened steady on Governments, but weak
on Border State bonds. The railroad share list, with a
ew exceptions, was firm, at about the closing prices of
ast evening.

The heaviest decline since last night was 2 per cent, on
Reading and 3 per cent, on Pitsburg. The fall in Pitts-

lich, So. guar llinois Central litsburg.....

nicago & Northwest

Gold has risen to 149 on news from Vicksburg, and ex-hange for the steamer is moderately active at 105. The specie list of the City of New York, to-day, mounted to \$165,000. Reported by S. E. Slaymaker, Philadelphia Exc