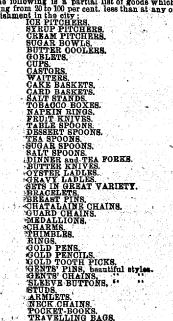
THTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Maked to Eubscribers out of the City at Seven Dollard Per Annus, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents for Six Months, One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents for Three Months invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six Lines constitute a square. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Four Do

Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars EER Annum, in advance. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. CLARK'S.

602 CHESTNUT STREET,

E CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY or PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATEI PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS LLING BAGS, &c.



D. W. CLARK'S, WATCHES! WATCHES! AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. COMPANY'S SALESROOM SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

I: B. MARTER,
AGENT.
These watches have now been in use over twelve years,
and, for ACCURACY, DURABILITY, AND RELIABILITY, In every conceivable manner, have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the This result has been brought about by a strict appli-cation of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT. in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

"The Company have tosted their Watches, in many in-stances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer. LADIES' WATCHES.

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have aeretofore produced, with several improvements calcu-ated to secure the greatest accurady of performance, and ko prevent the usual accidents which foreign watches are liable. idents and derangem WATCHES, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES, . LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES. KILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. · For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by D. T. PRATT, aps tf 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

23 North SIXTH Street. **WULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RE** vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low prices.

GRUSSELL,
ap25-tf

22 North SIXTH Street. J. C. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PEN IN USE, FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-8m PINE GILT COMBS IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.

my22-3m No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. WULCANITE RINGS. J. C. FULLER,

No. 712 CHEST NUT Street. my22-3m MUSICAL BOXES.

IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, from 1 to 12 tunes, shoice Opera and Ame FARR & BROTHER, Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street below Fourth CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. GLEN ECHO MILLS,

M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS, 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

OABPETINGS OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET-MMGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of each and short-time buyers. fe27-3m JUST RECEIVED.

-8,000 ROLLS

CANTON MATTINGS.

"IT's which we invite the attention of the trade.

M'OALLUM & CO., NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS,

QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturer s much below the present price of stock.

THOMAS POTTER, FIANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, 229 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York, my12-2m R E M O V A L

J. T. DELACROIX, STOCK OF CARPETINGS, From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his NEW STORE, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Where he offers to his old customers, and purchaser generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

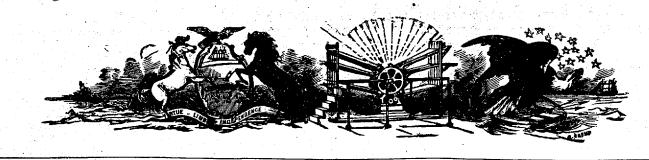
CARPETINGS, eof all grades, and best known makes.

"SIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut

SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE. WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW-STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER. and other valuable im

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street. RURGUNDY PORT.—175 QUARTER ust received per ship. "Laura," for sale in CHAS, S. & JAS, CARSTAIRS, 126 WALDUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

VOL. 6.—NO. 252.

COMMISSION HOUSES. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET. Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple PRINTS. LAWNS. BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS,

COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS, SILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS. 6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS, UNION CASSIMERES. EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS. NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS, ARMY GOODS, &C., &C.

DAVID ROGERS. No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Importer and Jobber of MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c. CPRING,

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., importers and Jobbers of SILKS FANCY DRY GOODS, MOS, 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK

SPRING GOODS, COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-

BROIDERIES, AND LACES. The attention of the trade is requested. fe27-3n PHILADELPHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.

SEAMLESS BAGS, Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net each on delivery. GEO. GRIGG.

Nos. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA. MADE GOODS.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. BLACK SILKS. JUST RECEIVED.

SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF SUPERIOR EBLACK GROS DE RHINE,

In 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inches Which will be sold to the Trade at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. M L. HALLOWELL & CO., NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.

M. W. CORNER MARKET AND FIFTH STS. (501 Market Street,) Jobbers of English, French, and German

DRESS FABRICS, SHAWLS, &c.

We invite the attention of the RETAIL TRADE to ur well-assorted stock of which we will sell at the very lowest market price.

We pay especial attention to the large Auction Sales, and Buyers can find Goods in on Store, at much less than cost of Importation, and as cheap as they can be found anywhere.

T. R. DAWSON. J. G. BOMGARDNER. O. BRANSON ap18-38t JOHN KELLY, JR.,

TAILOR, HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET,

EDWARD P. KELLY'S, 142 South THIRD Street,

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the eity—at prices much lower than any other first-class est blishment of the city. apl-tf

> Fine Clothing, FOR Spring and Summer WANAMAKER & BROWN S. E. cor. 6th & Market

Medium and Commo GRADES, Cut and Made i Fashionable Style

SOLD AT LOW PRICES



GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET.

C. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

At RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH St.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcela and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods. del8-ly CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SILK CLOAKS

MANTILLAS. NEW SILK CLOAKS NEW SILK CLOAKS

AND MANTILLAS. AND MANTILLAS. OPENING EVERY MORNING, OPENING EVERY MORNING,

THE BALANCE Of Spring Cloaks, made in Light Zephyr Cloths, suitable for all summer, now closing out at REDUCED PRICES J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

BLACK SILK MANTLES FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS. ELEGANT GARMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES. COOPER & CONARD.

my21-tf S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sts. THE NEW STORE, ARCH STREET,

Have now opened a handsome assortment of
Ladies' and Children's

Silk, Lace, and Cloth

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS. my21-6t LADIES' WRAPPERS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE WHITE GOODS, all descriptions EMBROIDERIES. do

LACES. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, de VEILS, &c., &c. And respectfully invites an inspection of his

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. SUPERIOR WIDE BLACK TAFFE-SUPERIOR WIDE BLACK TAFFETASILKS for Mantles, from \$1.62½ to \$4 per yard.
Heavy Black Corded Silks.
Check Silks in great variety from \$7½ cents up to \$1.25.
Two lots of neat Stripes every glossy and rich at \$1.25.
One lot of Plaid Foulard Silks at 75.
Two lots of Black Figured Silks, \$1.25.
One lot of Blues, Frowns, and Mode Silks,
Fancy Silks at reduced prices.
Will HALL & CO.,
No. 26 South SECOND Strest.
N. B.—Silks, Mantles, and Cloaks of the newest shapes.

FINEST STOCK OF Fancy Cassimeres in town.
Nobby Styles for young Gents.
Cadet Cassimeres, the right Shade,
81 Meltons and Tweeds.
6-4 Meltons, good mixtures, low prices.
Black Cloths and Cassimeres.
RICH MANTILLA SILKS.
With cost and low nying Black Silke. BIGH ANTILLA SILKS.

High cost and low price Black Silks.

Frices range from \$1.25 to \$3.25.

Black Wool Delaines, 55 and 50 cts.

Lupin's Wide Black do., \$1 to \$1.31.

Black Tamartines, a bargain at 38 cts.

CHEAP BLACK ALPACAS.

Best goods in town for 31 and 38 cts.

Firer grades, 40, 50, 62, and 76 cts.

Mode Alpacas from 26 to 622 cts.

Some Light Colors, Choice Shades, at 55 cts.

Thin Dress Goods at nearly old prices.

my21-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets,
SUMMER CLOAKINGS.
Just received a few Light-colored Middlesex Cloak-SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Street SPECIAL NOTICE.-MOZAM-

Foil De Chevres—beautiful assortment,
Lupin's 6-4 Black Wool Delaine,
Reduced Silk and Wool Plaids,
Challi Delaines, all styles, at 25 ets.
Plain Brown Foulard Silk.
Brown Lawns, neaf figures.
Choice Summer Dress Goods.
Also, for Men and Boys—
Largestock Gloths and Cassimeres,
Dark Marsellles Vestings,
Cottonades, Linen Checks, Drilling,
Fatteens, and other wash goods,
Barege and Barege Anglais Shawls,
Williamsville, Wamsutta Muslins, always on
hand, at JOHN H. STOKES'. 702 ARCH Street. THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN

FILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS. MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE, and respectfully ask the early attention of ladies wishing CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have

SPRING STYLES, Ladies, do not fail to give us a call. BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S,

CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c.,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES, No. 137 South EIGHTH Street, Three doors above Walnut SPRING MILLINERY. MILLINERY GOODS:

M. BERNHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRAB, BUFF, AND WHITE RIBBONS, IN ALL WIDTHS.

DRAB, CUFF, AND WHITE ENGLISH CRAPE. BONNET SILKS TO MATCH:

A FRESH LINE OF FRENCH FLOWERS. CALL AT No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET. 1863 8 P R I N G WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

Have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, STRAW HATS AND RONNETS IISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS. FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS. FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer-

CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing. mh7-3m STRAW GOODS, 1863. FRENCH FLOWERS, LACES AND RIBBONS, OF THE LATEST FASHIONS. JUST OPENED

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S. No. 799 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH, ap3-2m MILLINERY STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.

JOSEPH HAMBURGER,

25 South SECOND Street,

25 South SECOND Street,

25 South SECOND Street,

36 to which he respectfully invites the attention will illusors and Merchants. Goods received daily from Mew York auctions.

Mew York auctions.

FURNITURE, &c. FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT. W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, 1209 CHESTNUT STREET. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street,

connection with their extensive Cabinet business, as W manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply finished with the MOGRE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the mannNEW YORK CITY.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

Letter from Parson Brownlow. NASHVILLE, May 20, 1863: To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I am boarding, for the time being, at the same house with Dr. Peters, the gentleman who re-cently killed the rebel General Van Dorn. Dr. Peters turns out to be a different man from what I supposed him to be. In other words, he turns out to be a gentleman I know something of. I served with him in the Southern Commercial Convention, seven or eight years ago. He, more recently, served in the Legis-lature of Tennessee. He is a very clever gentleman, and is a man of good sense, and, with all, is worth several hundred thousand dollars. He owns the most princely mansion in Maury county, at Spring Hill, where he spends his summers. He ownes three plantations in Arkansas, within our lines, and 150 slaves. He is a Union man, and has been all the time, and has been protected by our generals for the last twelve months. He is even now raising a crop of cotton between Helena and Memphis; and I have joined Gov. Campbell and Col. Stokes in p for him authority to visit his plantation in Arkansas to look after his interests

Dr. Peters is a modest, courteous, and kind-heart-ed gentleman, in his 44th year, and is about five feet nine inches high. He commenced life a poor man, and has practised medicine about twenty years. He has three children by a first marriage, and two by his present wife. His present wife was a Miss Mc-Kissic, a fine looking woman, very sensible, and highly accomplished. She performs well upon the piano, harp, and violin. The particulars of her criminal connection with the rebel general I am not able to give, and, if I were, I am not disposed to go into such details. Suffice it to say, that the evidences of criminality, and of most villainous treatment by the rebel officer, are clear and unquestionable. The black-hearted villain deserved to die the very death he did die, and at the hands of the very man who killed him. The case ought never to come into court, and I take it the Doctor will never be inquired of

why he shot the miscreant, unless he should unfortunately fall into the hands of the rebels. He has the sympathies and respect of all loyal men in this The Doctor performed a painful duty when he shot Van Dorn, but it was one of bold and manly daring, rithout a parallel since this wicked rebellion was inaugurated. He walked into the rebel general's quarters in open daylight, passing the sentinels, and demanded satisfaction for the injuries done him, while the rebel was surrounded by members of his staff, and while he was seated at his table writing. He rose up, and read to the Doctor what he had written, and offered as satisfaction. The Doctor told him that was not satisfactory, whereupon Van Dorn ordered him to leave his room, a d—d cowardly rascal, or he would kick him out. The Doctor instantly drew a revolver, and shot his brains out; wheeled upon his heel; passed out through two gates; mounted his horse, and rode off some three miles, when he had a heavy pair of black whiskers, coming down upon his bosom, shaved close to the face, and a coat of hair flowing down upon his shoul-ders cut short. He laid aside a high-crowned fashionable hat, and put on a sleek cap, and, upon arriving at Shelbyville, he learned that the Right Reverend Major General Bishon Leonidas Polk had ordered his arrest, and started out some cavalry in search of him, with printed bills describing his person. He rode several miles with three of the men, passing with them out of town, but he by no means filled the

ville in safety. Van Dorn, a graduate of West Point, was the next best partisan general in the rebel service to Stone-wall Jackson; he has gone, like the latter, to give an account to the judge of all flesh. He died at the dieth : a fit retribution, for he was a double traitor He was in a subordinate command in Texas when that old gray-haired traitor, Twiggs, betrayed the Union forces there at the outbreak of the rebellion. Twiggs paroled the Union troops, and agreed that Van Dorn, acting upon the principle that one traite vas not bound to respect the pledge of another traite of the same sort, villainously and treacherously inercepted the paroled Union troops, stole their vessel, put a portion of them in irons, and made them captives, treating them not even with the leniency due to prisoners of a hostile army. That such a scoundrel has been ingloriously shot down in the midst of his staff of brother robbers, brought about by his crimes, will cause no emotion of regret among loyal men, either North or South. His destruction of property, stealing of horses and negroes, and floundering in the mud and mire of crime, all over this country, caused him to be of great service to the rebel army, and his absence to a new field of operations will cause him to be often thought of by those who dreaded him most, and suffered at his hands! The indications are, though not very strong, that the rebels will either attack the grand Army of the Cumberland, or seek to get in our rear. It is certain that, three days ago, two divisions of the rebel army moved forward several miles. A military gentle. man gives it as his opinion that these divisions were

coming in. Be this as it may, the fortifications of be taken. The Army of the Cumberland is in fine condition, and has supplies of all kinds, here and at Murfreesboro, for eight months to come, or until the first of April next.

The news from Grant and Banks is all that the riends of the Union can desire, and stimulates our soldiers and people here. But one feeling animates the bosoms of our army here, and of loyal citizens— and that is a determination to prosecute the war without an armistice, and regardless of foreign in-tervention, till the rebellion is crushed out. The cry is, let us first save the country from the uplifted to the organization of political parties. The desire s, that the President, under the enrolment act of Congress, shall at once bring out half a million of

I have seen and conversed with intelligent refugees from East Tennessee and North Georgia, who say that Union men and families suffer greatly, but stand firm. The rebels are destitute of much that is absolutely necessary to comfort. Among the existing evils are searcity of provisions ragged old laye's "Paris in America;" "Marian Grey," a clothes, dirt and want of seap, small-pox, influenza, measles, secesh, mumps, worthless paper money, the itch, and a species of body-lice as large as grains of wheat! Add to all this, that they are fighting in a wicked and disgraceful cause—the cause of treason and rebellion—under the lead of the worst men in the world, influenced by the worst motives that ever governed any set of villains out of hell! . I made quite a long speech last evening to three Tennessee regiments, in the beautiful grove, about one mile south of the capital. I. there met with many a poor East Tennessean in Federal uniform, who had been driven from his home and kindred on count of his devotion to the old stars and stripes. They were my old acquaintances and neighbors, and I had not seen them for about two years. Whilst I spoke of the death of some of their relatives, fathers and brothers, by name, who had died in prison, under the gallows, and at the points of rebel bayo nets, many of the poor fellows were bathed in tears, and evinced by their lemotions their resolution and fixedness of purpose to see that the murderers of their friends should meet a similar fate! The East Pennessee Unionists are all coming out through the mountains, who are at all able to get out, and they

are making up new regiments at three different points, and filling them up rapidly. To their honor be it said, that as soon as they get through the nountains they go into the Federal army to fight back to their homes. Will the Government let them go? They ask nothing more than rations, clothes, and arms, and a leader, and they swear by all the gods at once that they will take and hold Esst Tennessee, or all die in one struggle!

ment.

day last, I will give you a correct statement. The Monitor has been published since last August, and

has been a violent anti-Administration paper, de-

field. The paper was distributed ffee of charge among the men of the 125th Regiment, under General

Hooker. Four companies of this regiment were from this place, and I have been informed by mem-

bers of the regiment that the men determined, be-

fore they left the army, to destroy the office as soon.

as they should arrive at home. One article in the

Monitor, published some three weeks ago, denounced the regiment as an unholu mob. The four companies

entered the office, and in less than half an hour the

press, type, and everything cise, was thrown into

the street and destroyed, and the office sprinkled

and swept out. Of the party engaged in the de-

returned soldiers of the 125th. A number of citizens

interfered to prevent the destruction, but all to no purpose. A reserve of over a hundred soldiers stood

idly by, ready to assist in the destruction, if their

have all the credit; they counted the cost, and are

of the men who made the "charge" were slightly

intoxicated, while others were perfectly sober and cool, and determined in their purpose.

Mr. George Black, the only man from this place

was arrested and bound over to keep the peace

To day a warrant was issued for the arrest of R

Bruce Petrikin, R. Milton Speer, J. Simpson Afri-

ca, A. Owan, and David Caldwell, editors of the

Monitor, on the oath of Mr. Lewis, editor and pro-

prietor of the Globe, for threatening the destruction

of his office. The two first-named were arrested and

bound over. The rest of the party have not yet been

The "Democrats" have issued a call for a county indignation meeting, to be held here on Friday after-

noon next. As the Monitor editors have threatened

that a thousand bayonets cannot protect the Globe

office, some of our citizens fear that there may be an

attempt made on that day to carry out the threat.

The others were from the country.

taken, but will be if they can be found.

Yours, &c.,

Yesterday one of the party making the "charge,"

illing to take all the responsibility. Two or three

vices should be needed. The soldiers wish to

struction, all were Democrats but one, and all were

Sin: As the people should know who des

To the Editor of The Press:

HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 23, 1863.

nitor printing office, in this place, on Wednes-

ing its war measures and endorsing Vallan-

Very truly, W. G. BROWNLOW, The Destruction of the Monitor Establish-

her operatic speculation will prove a failure. THE THEATRES digham as a true Democrat, besides frequently publishing articles to offend the Union soldiers in the body else. The New York Twenty-ninth Regiment arrived home early on Wednesday morning last.
About ten o'clock a dozen or more of the soldiers and the Turners.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The New York 29th Regiment, one of Rush eck's brave regiments, will return home, and pass through this city on the 4th or 5th of June. Th regiment is almost entirely composed of members of the Philadelphia Turner Association, (the Lieut. Colonel Commanding, Major, and at least one-half of the officers, being Philadelphia Turners.) It is the intention of our society to give them a grand re ception, and if you see proper to take notice there-of, you would much oblige us. Our regiment lost in the late battle 121 men, and only 300 will return of an organization that marched through this city two years ago 1,000 strong.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

B. SPRUNGK, President of the Philada. Turner Society.

place, peace.

SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. D. KELLEY.—The speech of the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, before the Loyal National League, on Thursday evening last, gave great satisfaction to all who heard it. In the main it was a calm, argumentative, and convincing address, upon several of the great political questions of the day, each subject being treated in a masterly manner. If there were any honest anti-war. Democrats present, they must have been convinced of the unsoundness of their views. At times, however, the honorable gentleman became truly eloquent, and elicited great applause. Such speeches are calculated to do much good in this region. The audience was a good one, in spite of the attraction and distraction outside the house, consequent upon the freturn of our brave soldiers. Refined and intelligent ladies graced the meeting, and seemed to be as much pleased with the speaker as were those of the gender that does the voting and fighting. Let us have some more speeches of the same sort.—Reading Journal, May 23,

New York, May 23, 1863. PUBLIC FEELING ensational city has sobered down to ad level of general apathy as to affairs of State, and the people are growing philosophically indifferent to everything save the opening of the fashionable season at Saratoga, and the means of getting out of town before the blazing days of July have come. The war has become an old story; every-where you find it believed, that the rebels are only fighting now to secure a peace which shall secure to them immunity from wholesale confiscation and

judicial proscription, and citizens yawn over the morning newspaper, as though dreadfully bored to find shoulder-straps still rampant. It is greatly to be feared that our copperhead gentry, who have started two papers on the strength of the idea that there would be a great furore over the Vallandigham case, will be sadly out of pocket by the speculation. The public, as I have before noted, are grown apa. thetic for the time being to all military and politi-cal matters, and refuse to feel excited at any price. Probably the weather has something to do with the general inertia; we are basking in real summer sunshine, though May is not yet over; the ladies are out upon Broadway this afternoon in their "Marie Stuart" chip bonnets, crape shawls, and bareges; and a few of our more solid old gentlemen move majestically and meltingly along, with a paim fan in one hand and a white sun-umbrella in the other. It is impossible to take a very active inte-rest in anything but personal comfort in such lazy weather, and so we take all mundane dispensations nonchalantly. This morning, the early-rising fra-ternity of bill-posters contrived to placard the deadwalls and fences about town pretty extensively with a printed extract from Governor Seymour's trump-ery letter to the Albany meeting of Vallandighamites; but the thing does not take at all. Something more original should be tried next time. There is considerable amusement in social and editorial circles over the recent debate in the British Parliament upon the letter from General James Watson Webb, our minister in Brazil, to the

English premier, complaining of the unmannerly and groom-like conduct of John Bull's represent ve at the same court. To those who are familiar with the exceedingly-pompous bearing and testy disposition of General Webb, there is somethin very ludicrous in the idea of his being reprimande ver whist, for "talking too much," by the equally esty British diplomatist. It must have been hat Webb was quite ready to fight a duel about it or it is one of his principles, that the duello is an inseparable adjunct of all gentlemanly civilization Earl Russell's sneering way of alluding to Webb's letter in Parliament will serve to show whether any additional respect for American character has been gained across the ocean by Secretary Seward's very bliging surrender of the mail-bag of the Peterhoff can assure you there is no small amount of soreness felt here at said surrender, and the dignified and temporizing Secretary of State has lost politically by it. Over at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last night, when Miss Dickinson, in the course of her address, gave her usual slap at Seward, the applause was unamiably strong. We have a couple of Mexicans of high rank here, who came ecently from Vera Cruz via Havana, having obtained permission to do so from General Berthier They say very positively that the French have full possession of Puebla, holding all the works, save a couple of forts in the outskirts, where thousands of women, children, and old men have taken refuge. They ridicule the idea of calling the Mexican troops 'patriots," saying that they are simply brigands, who make patriotism a convenient plea for committing all sorts of outrages upon friend as well eed, as they feel that their success will deliver

them from a system of disorder and robbery inci-

lent to a long reign of anarchy. Americans will take these representations cum grano salis; but they are accepted as gospel by our French citizens, who rather prefer the conquest of Mexico to that of the AN UNFÓRTUNATE EX-CONSUL personal story characteristic of the times. He was United States Consul at Cadiz, when the rebellion proke out, and being an Alabamian, was superseded lesigned returning from Spain, the pirate Sumpter topped for provisions at Tangiers, and he went thither, with a party, to hear what news the pirates had to tell. Having been seen in conversation with some of the Sumpterites, he was arrested by the Moorish authorities at the instance of our Consul at Tangiers, and placed in prison to await transports ion to the United States. This Consul afterwards admitted that he had acted rather hastily in the matter; inasmuch as our friend is really a good Unionist, and had simply tried to obtain some news from home; but he dared not retract after going so far, and, accordingly, the unfortunate gentleman from Cadiz was sent home as a prisoner, on board s ected to a short examination, and then permitted to ro South to see his family in Alabama. He went hither, a Union man still, and says that he missed no opportunities of telling his Southern friends high and low, that they were engaged in a wicked and hopeless struggle, and had better get out of it as one of those to whom he thus expressed himself. Wearying of the terrific cost of living, and sad social condition in rebeldom, where he found the most aristocratic ladies reduced to do their own housework, he went to Richmond, and from there came North, through the lines of the two armies, to Washington. On reaching Washington he was summarily arrested as a spy, and, although offering to prove his loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance, was imprisoned for a hundred days in the Old Capi order from Secretary Stanton, which directed him to leave the country in so many days, under penalty of a fresh arrest. He is now here, on his way back

to Cadiz, where he has some business to settle, intending to return in time to petition the next Congress for damages. He has certainly had a hard THE NEW BOOKS published to-day are "A Memoir of Christopher North," by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon, with an introduction by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie; "Two Pictures; or, What We Think of Ourselves, and What the World Thinks of Us," by Miss McIntosh; "The novel, by Mrs. Holmes, and Stephen Massett's "Driffing About." A goodly list for one day, and indicating that war does not affect the literary markets to any detrimental extent. Nearly all the lately-published New York books are enjoying a good sale. The volume selling most copies, however, is that entitled "My Southern Friends," which is published by the Tribune Association, and has the benefit of all the advertising and steady laudation the *Tribuns*, in all its editions, can give it. A number of booksellers from California have been n town during the week, and from the liberality of their orders for miscellaneous books, it would seem that the business is flourishing in the Golden State. HAMBLETON, THE REBEL EDITOR of the Atlanta Confederacy, whose incarceration in Fort Lafayette has given rise to our latest habeau corpus imbroglio, is in a fair way to say what he can for himself at last. It has been agreed between his counsel and General Wool, that he shall be pri vately examined, and the result of the examination submitted to Judge McCuun for consideration. It will be a pity if this fellow, whose insolence in daring to come to New York is truly Southern should be permitted to go loose. He is the notorious individual who came North just before the war

to learn what Northern houses having Southern trade were favorable to Mr. Lincoln's election, and then went South and published a "black" and a 'white list" in his paper. has ceased with us, so far as the Academy of Music and the Italians are concerned; but on Monday, the dashing and irrepressible Felicita Vestvali, aided by artists from Carl Anschutz's recent German troop, will commence a trial season of English opera at the Winter Garden, with a translation of the "Orpheus" of Gluck. Vestvali has made herself suc perfect mistress of our language, that she can read

Shakspeare like a native. I fear, however, that are finishing the spring campaign with such resources as they have left. After the Vestvali experiment at the Winter Garden, that theatre will come under the temporary management of Messrs.

A. H. Davenport & Webb, who propose to try a short season with the Webb Sisters. Miss Bateman plays another week at Niblo's, and then Brougham's translation of the "Duke's Motto" is to be produced, Collins, the Irish comedian, and Manager Wheatley taking parts in it. Mrs. English is not doing well at Laura Keene's Theatre, with her French mountebanks, tumblers, and daners, and will probably sub-let the house to some-STUYVESANT.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. Special Correspondence of The Press. Especial Correspondence of The Frees, I FORTRIES MONROR, May 22, 1863.

The flag-of-truce boat W. Whilldin arrived to-day from City Point. She brought no released prisoners, but had dates up to the 21st inst. The Richmond Enquirer, of Monday, 21st inst., has at telegraphic report of the battle in Mississippi, which was fought at Baker's creek, about twenty miles west of Jackson. They claim to have "whipped their enemy badly, until he was reinforced from Jackson." General Pemberton was then obliged to fall back to Big Black bridge. They acknowledge and estimate their loss at 3,000. Gen. Loring, with his rebel left, was cut off, but managed to make his way through Crystal Springs, twenty-five miles south of Jackson. He was badly whipped! Gen. Tilgman, of Fort Henry notoriety, was killed. The Yankees are reported to be still making their way southward, to interrupt communications. Our mer will get into the heart of the productive districts, just in time to harvest the great abundance of "gold en grain," which they delight so much to boast of. The newspaper men in rebeldom, are obliged to lis ten to gentle hints and strong remonstrances from the military power, as well as our own editors and correspondents. Gen. Beauregard is instructed to look well after the editors of his department, un-

less he has no objection to the enemy knowing about the distribution of his troops and everything else. Omniscient men, these editor The two small boats, which I a short time back informed you were captured by guerillas near Currituck Sound, were taken to Franklin, on the Blackwater as I supposed. The little mail steamer is to be fitted up by the thieving rebels into a flag-of-truce boat, to be used between Petersburg and City Point. She is to be taken to Petersburg by railroad. The two mails on board were sent, one to headquarters on the Blackwater, and the other to Governor Van A card appears in the Mobile Register and Advertiser, of the 15th instant, denying that General Van Dor had any intimacy with Mrs Peters, or that he had seen Miss Peters on more than one occasion. Dr. Peters shot Van Dorn in the back of the head while he was writing at a small table. Peters is charged with having made his escape into the enemy's lines. Dr. Peters is said to have remarked, that "he los his land and negroes in Arkansas, but thought he would do something shortly that would get them

back." It was after this that he tore down fences and prepared relays of horses and escaped from their The steamer John Rice has just reached here with eight hundred rebel prisoners on board from Fort Delaware. Four men were captured at noon to-day by our pickets, two miles from Norfolk. They were just returning from Richmond, which place they had left three days ago. Their names are James Hayden, William Ray, Thomas Woodhousen, and James Simmons, the latter a rebel soldier, probably a spy. FORTRESS MONROE, May 23, 1863. A combined land and water expedition was made by order of General Keyes, into Matthews and Gloucester counties. This movement began on Wednesday, and was under command of Gen. Kilpatrick, who, with Captain Gillis, returned to Yorktown last night, and report the raid to have been eminently successful. Bridges, nor barns, nor mills were spared, but the same impartial destruction was meted to all. Very large amounts of grain, provisions, horses, cattle, &c., were brought into mp. These two counties, with two or three others I might mention, have suffered little of the ravages of war. Their barns have always been full to overflowing, and the doors ever open to the voracious re bels. A few such rapid destructive movements on our part, and the enemy will have cause to lament the great productiveness of this region. At the Hygeia Hotel, about a mile from the forting last night. Governor Pierpont, who had just returned from Cherrystone, addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, in the most lively strain. He

ed Northern traitors, and Southern rebels, Copperheads in the city of New York than rebels in Virginia. At this portion of his address his feeling of enmity against such species of patriot overcame him, and stopped his eloquence The Governor told how he had been with Western Virginia through her sorrow and travail, until Western Virginia was organized; now, he intended to reside among the ends before and around him, and organize East Virginia. Slavery he abhorred, not so much for the negroes' account as for other reasons. It was inju rious to the whites, detrimental to civilization, and created an aristocracy which sapped the strong pillars of our Republic. He was for free labor. Hon. Joseph Segar, of Norfolk, formerly of Williams burg, one of the candidates for Congress, made few remarks which were well received. S ings are commendable. They show who are for the Union, and act as a sort of thermometer, showing how the loyal sentiment increases, and the superst tious idolatry for State rights diminishes. One can-not help contrasting Norfolk and Portsmouth, as they are, with what they would have been had the are peaceful, orderly, and quiet-the citizens well ed, but inclined to smuggling. Miss May Abbot came here this morning, from Baltimore. Her friend, Miss Butts, of Norfolk, used to receive numerous little favors from Miss May, such as millinery, fancy goods, &c.; but her long success made her at last incautious; she was detected, and arrested for an examination. A deputation from the provost's office received her at the boat landing. About eighty-four emaciated rebel prisoners were brought here this morning on the steamboat Louisians, from Fort McHenry. They will be conveyed on board the Croton to Fort Norfolk, where they will rusticate for a season, or till exchanged. Th treatment these men receive is quite different from that our men are favored with when they come from Richmond to City Point to be exchanged Rebel prisoners are carefully transported by railroad and steamboat at the expense of the Governmen they would crush. Union soldiers are compelled to march all the way from Richmond to the place of exchange under the command of brutal Legrees, who, instead of resuscitating the drooping soldie by running a pin into his flank, kill him outright with their unfeeling bayonets. Woe to the man who lags on the march! It were better for him he had never been born. Once at Fort Norfolk, these men will be well aired and fed. Major Weidman, the humane commander, will see them treated like

The expedition which I intimated was sent out to check the outrages the guerillas were perpetrating on vessels passing through the Dismal-Swamp Canal, has not been heard from since its departure However much I may wish them the most sanguin success, I cannot help thinking at times they have been "gobbled up." It would be exceedingly an-noying if they did, for the least success in the world elates the rebels, and makes them presumptuous. The United States revenue-cutter Hercules as rived here this morning, and this afternoon the steamboat Hero, crowded with jubilant contraband stopped for a few moments in the "Roads," while the darkies relieved their surcharged spirits in laughter and songs. Never was a merrier party seen on a steamboat. One would suppose they were bound for some elysian haven, instead of the fortifications at Acquia Creek. The majority of them

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Official Report of the 61st Regiment, Penn CAMP OF THE 61ST PENNA. VOLS.,

Sin: I have the honor to report in relation to the part taken by the fist Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late battle, that, agreeably to orders, the regiment broke camp at 10 o'clock A. M., of the 28th day of April, and, with the brigade, marched to near Dr. Pollock's house, on the Rappahannock, where it remained bivouacked until about 10 o'clock P. M., and was then detailed to carry pontoon boats to the place designated for crossing; the regiment carried down five boats, and it was done in perfect silence and order. After launching the boats, the regiment marched to where their arms had been left, and was then ordered to the banks of the river, where it remained until the bridge was finished; it then marched to a hill a short distance from the river, and remained there bivouacked the river, and remained there bivouacked tuntil about 4 o'clock P. M. of the 1st of May, and relieved a regiment of Brooks' division doing picket duty, being under artillery and musiketry fire several times during the day, until about 6 o'clock P. M. of the 1st of May, and in one hour and a half afterwards. At 12 midnight, the march was taken up for Fredericksburg, arriving the evening and bivouacked about 10½ P. M., and was, by orders, "falled in" and read, by orders, "falled in The regiment then under my command assisted the troops, under the command of Col. Shaler, in driving the enemy some three miles along the plank road, and in the direction of Chancellorville, capturing num-ners of prisoners. As no account of them was taken, in the direction of Chancellorville, capturing numbers of prisoners. As no account of them was taken, they being immediately sent to the rear, the precise number cannot be given. The regiment was relieved about 4 o'clock P. M., and was a short distance to the rear of the second line of battle during the heavy fight that took place about 5 o'clock The regiment was moved up; until about dark it was in the first line, and was placed in support to Butler's 2d United States Battery, where it remained until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 4th, when, with other regiments of the Light Brigade, it was moved to the right, and in the direction of Banks' ford, to feel for the enemy and keep open the communication with the ford. At about dusk the regiment, with another, was sent to support Howe's division, which was being beavily attacked. The regiment was under a heavy fire from musketry; fortunately, with little loss, Capt. Orepps and five enlisted men being wounded. The design of the enemy, to cut our communication, being foiled, and he being instead driven back, the regiment took up its line of march towards the ford, and asfely recrossed the Rappahannock at about 1 o'clock of the morning of the 6th. On the 8th the regiment was detailed to assist in hauling the pontoons from the banks of the river to a short distance back, which was done without molestation from the enemy. On the morning of the 9th the regiment was marched to its present of a short distance back, which was done without molestation from the enemy. On the morning of the 9th the regiment was marched to its present of a short distance back, which was done without molestation from the enemy. On the morning of the 9th the regiment was marched to its present of a short distance back, which was done without molestation from the enemy. On the morning of the 9th the regiment was marched to its present of a short distance back, which was done without molestation from the enemy. On the morning of the 9th the regiment was marched to its present of a short distance with the

THREE CENTS

ment, thereby preventing its escape; and Private
James Robb, of Company H. who seized the colors
when the sergesnt was wounded, and bore them unit
til relieved by Color Corporal William Taylor.
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Major Commanding 61st P. V.
Lieut. Col. HIRAM BURNHAM, Commanding Light
Division 6th Corps. CASUALTIES IN THE 61ST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUN-TREES, MAY 2D AND 4TH, 1863. CASUALTIES IN THE SIST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, MAY 2D AND 4TH, 1863.

**Rilled.—George C. Spear, colonel; Henry Sylvus, A; Jackson Stuchel, A; George B. Mott, A; Edward Schumascher, corporal, B; Leopold Betz, corporal, B; David Kimble, B; H. M. Shaw, corporal, B; George F. Harper, second lieutenant, E; Perry Hiney, E; William P. Riley, E; William J. Fleming, G; Michael Osler, corporal, K.

**Wounded.—Jacob Creps, captain, A; L. Brady, sergeant, A; Israel Grey, corporal, A; James S. Neill, A; J. H. Brown, A; J. A. Stewart, A; Eugene Koerner, first lieutenant, B; Philip Voelp, sergeant, B; Joseph Hough, sergeant, B; John W. Rowe, corporal, B; James Baker, B; Høram Kelly, B; John Shultz, B; Alexander Thompson, B; John Beck, corporal, C; Georre F. Harbaugh, sorporal, C; John Heninger, C; William W. Ellis, captain, D; J. J. Shaffer, corporal, D; William Beels, D; John Benning, D; William Lippindott, D; Rufus McGuire, D; Theodore L. Stout, D; George C. Saul, sergeant, E; Henry Furake, corporal, E; J. F. Shanafelt, corporal, E; William Wilson, corporal, E; Jet' Thorpe, E; William Cheltant, F; L. Voeler, F; John W. Crosby, captain, G; M. Crowthers, G; C. Louther, G; James P, Donnelly, G; M. Storm, G; C. F. Kennedy, sergeant, H; James M. Craig, H; William H. Fisher, H; Alexander Jameson, H; William Gleason, I; William Farrell, I; A. Faust, corporal, I; J. Benedict, sergeant, K; D. H. Ford, color sergeant, K; William Holzeheimer, corporal, K; C. Shultz, K; J. Ritz, K; J. Kelsh, K; John Kraieling, K.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The News of Victory—The Great Battle at Baker's Creek—Gen. Grant and Gen. Pem-berton—The Army and the Campaign. VICKSBURG. A dispatch to President Lincoln announces the render of Vicksburg. Its date is Cleveland, May 24, and it is based on another from the telegraph as tendent at Memphis, who declares that the stars and stripes float over Vicksburg, and that the victory is complete. That the President received this message yesterday is certain; we only wish it had been signed by Gen. Grant, in order that all doubt as to the fact might have been dispelled. There is, however, a second dispatch which has not been sent to the press, which stated, with rather more precision than the first, that the whole rebel amy has been captured; smd a third, also private, confirming the accounts of the other two. We consider both these as nearly trustworthy as anything but official or direct information can be, and, reading them in the light of the previous news, it is hardly possible to doubt that the crowning victory of the long struggle for the greatriver has at last been won, and that Vicksbürg is ours.—Tribune. stars and stripes float over Vicksburg, and that the

THE VICTORY AT BAKER'S CREEK. CINCINNATI, May 25.—Special despatches from General Grant's army have been received here, containing full accounts of the battles recently fought in Mississippi.

They represent them as a zeries of bloody engagements, in which our soldiers have immortalized themselves.

The correspondent of the Commercial, in a letter dated "On the battle-field at Baker's Creek, May 16," says: dated "On the battle-field at Baker's Creek, May 16," says:

"The Federal army under General Grant has won another glorious victory. A furious battle, lasting for nearly five hours, resulted in the defeat of the enemy at all points, with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, and the capture of three complete batteries of heavy rified cannon, besides large quantities of small arms and camp equipage.

"Our success was signal and complete.
"Early on the morning of the 16th inst. General McClernand's corps was put in motion. General Hovey's division advanced across the open field at the foot of Champion Hill, and at 11 o'clock commenced the battle.
"The hill was covered with timber, and flanked menced the battle.

"The hill was covered with timber, and flanked on both sides with ravines and gullies, and, in many places, covered with an almost impenetrable growth of scrubby bushes.

"The rebels opened with a heavy fire from a four-with batter and form than abouter this could have

The release opened with a heavy life from a fourgun battery and from sharp shooters stationed in the
woods. Here the battle raged terribly from 11 o'clock
till 3 in the afternoon.

"General Hovey's division carried the heights in
gallant style. Making a dash on the first battery,
they captured it. The rebel dead lay thick in the
vioinity of the guns. Gun carriages and caissons
were broken and overturned, while /knapsacks,
blankets, small arms, and other debris, attested the
struggle for the ground. At this juncture, the rebels
being reinforced, General Hovey was slowly driven
back; but a brigade from General Quimby was
ordered to his support, and the ground was speedily
reoccupied and the rebels finally repulsed.

"At the commencement of the engagement Logan's division marched past the brow of the hill,
forming in line of battle on the right of General
Hovey, and advanced in gallant style, sweeping
everything before them to the edge of the woods.

"In front of Logan the battle was of the most
desperate character imaginable; the rattle of musdesperate character imaginable; the rattle of mus-ketry was incessant and continuous, in which the reports were so blended that a single discharge was "Logan captured two batteries and a large portion of the prisoners, amall arms, &c." GEN. GRANT AND HIS ARMY.

Ulysees S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant Ohio, April 27, 1822, and graduated at West Poin in 1843 as brevet 2d lieutenant in the 4th Infantry During the Mexican war he participated in Taylor' battles at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Mon During the Mexican war he participated in Taylor's battles at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. Afterward his regiment joined Scott at Vers' Cruz, and Lieutenant Grant took part in every engagement up to the city of Mexico, receiving brevets of ist lieutenant and captain, for meritorous conduct at Molino del Rey, and Chepultepec. At the case of the war, his regiment went to Oregon, where he was promoted to a captaincy, but in 1853 he resigned, and settled in St. Louis.

In 1859 he removed to Galena, Ill., where he was engaged in commercial business when the rebellion broke out. He was among the first to offer his services to Governor Yates, and was made colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, with whom he weat into service in Missouri. In the summer of 1861 he was made brigadier general, and assigned to the distitut about Cairo. He immediately occupied Paducah, Ky., stopped the flow of supplies for the rebell up the Tennessee and Cumberland, moved soon after on Belmont, opposite the rebell stronghold at Columbus, from which place he was driven only after a desperate fight by a largely superior force of the rebels. In February, 1862, he led the land forces sent against Fort Henry, but did not participate in the victory, the gunboats having done the work before he gof there.

against Fort Henry, but did not participate in the victory, the gunboats having done the work before he got there.

Thereupon he marched forthwith upon Fort Donelson. This place he besieged and assaulted, and on the 16th of February the rebels raised the white flag (Gens. Fillow and Floyd having stolen off during the night with 5,000 men, leaving Buckner to surrender), and sent to Grant for terms. He replied that the surrender must be unconditional, or he would instantly move on the works. This short and soldierly answer gave him the sobriquet of Unconditional Surrender Grant—the initials being the same as of his real name. This fortunate and fairly won victory was rewarded by a commission as major general. In April he reached Pittaburg Landing, Buell being in his rear with reinforcements. The rebels did not wait for Buell, but made a furious onslaught upon Grant, who was forced back to the shelter of his gunboats, where he resisted Johnston with success. Next day Buell came up, and the rebels got a severe flogging at what they call the battle of Shiloh, their commander, General Albert S. Johnston, being killed. His more recent/operations, now culminating in the capture of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi, are fresh in the public mind. General Grant is represented as a man of plain appearance, about five feet nine inches in height, light hair, blue eyes, rather tactivn, closely attending to business, methodical and cautious, though full of daring and dash if need be. He is held in the lighest esteem by his men, who seem tol place unbounded confidence in him, not because of his political preferences or aspirations, but because he is emphatically a "fighting general."

The army of General Grant consists of three copps, commanded respectively by Major Generals McClernand, Sherman, and McPherson. The appearance of the commander. Chief and some of his subordinate generals is thus described by the correspondent of the Gincinasti Commercial, in giving an account of a recent engagement:

"General Grant was of the Cincinasti Commercial, in giving an account of a recent engagement:

"General Grant was continually running along the lines, giving advice, caution, and encouragement to his subordinates. His face was neither flushed with enthusiasm nor pallid with excitement: He was always to be found where the heaviest firing was going on. Of all our Western generals, none can look upon a battle and direct its movements with more coolness and unconcern than General Grant.

"Generals McUlernand and McPherson were on the ground all day, directing their commands and watching every movement." They are officers of great courage and intrepidity, and are always ready to lead when they want their men to follow. During the hottest of the fight, McPherson was the same courteous, conversational gentleman that he is in camp and in private life. He displayed less anxiety on the field than McClernand, though the two corps commanders were equally vallant and courageous. mmanders were equally valiant and courageous, all our commanders, General Grant was the Of all our commanders, General Grant was the coolest and Logan the most enthusiastic during the GENERAL GRANT'S STATEGY. rom General Grant's army, toward the middle of

the campaign, says:

"If your readers will but look at the map, they will to some extent realize the daring of the present move of General Grant. It cannot be contraband to inform them now, for long ere you will receive this the most splendid deed of daring—one that shall place his name above that of all others in this war—will be won by his army, or all will be lost in irretrievable defeat.

"You will observe that he landed sixty miles below Vicksburg. Of course, all thought that the object was that city direct. Nothing of the kind. The darling object was Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river, only eight miles from where we now lie. It is not his intention to go nearer Vicksburg than Jackson; destroy all commissary stores, the railway bridge; wait there long enough to make sure of provisions to reach his destination. To do this—to march through hot sun, through a hostile country, carry, all the equipage for so many, ammunition, and arms—is more than a less brave man could dare.

"Haines's bluff reached, communication is open hold. They have sent an army to cut off his retreat instead of advance. So much in our hand. This fleet lies at the mouth of the Yazoo, ready to bear him provisions if he succeeds.

"The bluff is the key to Vicksburg. Military men Harper wounded, and 10 enlisted men killed, and 54 wounded.

The regiment then under my command assisted the say that it is as good as an open door. It will be a great saving of life, and the consummation of our wishes. GENERAL PEMBERTON.

GENERAL PEMBERTON.

Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, of the rebel army, is a native of Pennsylvania, nearly fifty years of age, and was appointed a cadet to the West Point Military Academy in 1833. He graduated on June 30, 1837, standing No. 27 in a class of fifty members, among whom were Generals Benham, Scammon, L. G. Arnold, Vogdes, Williams (dead), French, Sedgwick, Hooker, Todd, and others in the Union Army, Braxtou Bragg, Mackall, Early, and several other noted rebels. He was promoted to second lieutenant of the 4th artillery July 1, 1637, and to first lieutenant March 19, 1842. In the Mexican wax, he was aid to General Worth, from 1846 to 1848, and was brevetted captain from September 23, 1846, for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, 1846, and major from September 8, 1847, for the battle of Molino del Rey. He was distinguished and wounded in the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted to capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted to the family of April, 1861, he resigned his connection with the United States army, and at once joined with its enemies. He was made a colonel of the regular army of the rebel States, and for some time remained with this rank, when suddenly he was raised to the rank of lieutenant general, and placed in command, of the works around Vicksburg and the Department of Mississippi and East Louisians. INTERESTING MEETING.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. E. E. Adams, Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Lancaster, and Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, chaplain U. S. A., Newbern, N. C., are expected to deliver addresses at the anniversary of the Ameri-can Sunday-School Union, this evening, at the Mu-sical Fund Hall. THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

[Correspondence of The Press.] Mississippi Squadron, May 20, 1863. On the 18th instant Captain Phelps, of the East-On the 18th instant Captain Phelps, of the Eastport, took command of the fleet going up the Tennessee. If he holds this position permanently,
Captain J. P. Foster will take command of the Eastport, but who will get command of the now famous
Chillieothe I do not know. I hope soon to give you
further particulars about all those gunboats.

The same day that the freet went up the Tennessee river; the Majne Brisade under command. see river, the Marine Brigade, under command of General Ellet, dropped out of the Ohio into the Mississippi, en route for Greenville, Louisians, and other guerilla haunts. The Mississippi river never before bors on her wide bosom a more grand and imposing sight. It was really splendid—the Autocrat in the lead, followed by the Diaze, Adams, Baltic,

Raine, Fairchild, and Woodford; and four rams with coal barges in tow. The news from General Grant is truly gratifying, even if he has not caused the rebels to evacuate Port Hudson. Between Clinton and Raymond, on the Jackson Railroad, are the celebrated copper wells, a watering place; and rendezvous for rebel invalids. Hind county is in a high, rolling country, of ordinary land and post-oaks ridges, and celebrated for its health. Edward's Station is a very low, swampy, sickly place. REPORT OF LIETT. LE ROY FITCH-EL-LET'S MARINE BRIGADE. The following was enclosed in Admiral Porter's ecent report to the Secretary of the Navy :

recent report to the Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. GUNBOAT LEXINGTON,
HAMBURG BANDING, April 23, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 24th inst., while cruising down the river ahead of Gen. Ellet's fleet, I met the steamer Emma Duncan, Acting Master Griswold commanding, coming up to report his vessel for duty. Learning that he had been attacked by a field battery at Green Bottom Bar, and had three men badly wounded, I proceeded on down the river, giving him orders to follow me, in hopes of catching the rebels at or near the same place. and had three men badly wounded. I proceeded on down the river, giving him orders to follow me, in hopes of catching the rebels at or near the same place.

I passed the bar about dusk in the evening, but the enemy was nowhere to be seen.

Arriving at the fort of Green Bottom Bar about midnight, I anchored till morning. Still seeing nothing of the enemy, I proceeded on up the river, to meet and communicate with Gen. Ellet.

The Emma Duncan, remaining nearly a mile in my rear, caught a ferry flat coming out of a creek after I had passed. The guerillas in the flat jumped out, and made their escape in the woods. The flat, however, was destroyed, and set adrift. I cruised up along the right bank, but saw no signs of them till I arrived at Duck-river shoals; when I heard musketry and artillery a short distance (not a mile) ahead. I pushed on over the bar, and met General Ellet's fleet just at the head of the shoals, engaging the rebel battery. I was then in good range, and at once opened fire on the enemy. There was not room for his boats to round to or to back out of the channel; he was, therefore, compelled to push on over the bar before he could effect a landing.

I took the battery side and moved on up to cover the bar before he could effect a landing.

I took the battery side and moved on up to cover the bar before he could effect a landing.

I took the battery side and moved on up to cover the bar sense time raking the bank with our heavy guns. The ram Monarch, by this time, came in range and opened fire also.

As soon as I rounded the point the enemy fired a farewell shot at one of the brigade boats, limbered up, and were off. Some few sharp shooters, remaining behind, fired a few shots at a transport having on board sick and wounded. I followed on up the bank, throwing shells after them, till I thought them out of range, and ceased firing. By this time Gen. Ellet had landed and was pursuing them.

Several of the enemy were found dead on the bank; and many more were dragged off in the woods. I should suppose t

Acting Rear Admiral T ing Mississippi Squadron. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court-Judge Hare. William Harvey vs. John T. Jones, owner or reputed where and contractor, and George Woelpper, terre-nant. Actions on mechanics' liens. Two cases Ver-ct for plaintiff in one case for \$165, 50, and the other for dict for plaintiff in one case for \$165.50, and the other for \$75.50.

Hannah S. Gillingham, executrix of Wm. H. Gillingham, deceased, vs. Wardale G. McAllister, administrator, &c., of Wm. L. Newbold. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff for \$87.33S.

Sarah Wilson vs. John Naglee. An action on a promissory note. The defence set up was failure of consideration, it being alleged that the note was given in payment of certain goods and articles on a farm in Virginia, which it was afterwards discovered had been consisted by the rebels at the time of the giving of the note, and that the goods never came into the possession of the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff or \$241.35.

Marmaduke L. Burr vs. Smith Harper. A feigned issue. Verdict for defendant by agreement.

John O. Mead & Son vs. John R. N. Bird, defendant, and Daniel Leineau, garnishee. An attachment execution to recover money in the hands of the garnishee.

District Court-Judge Sharswood.

Joseph Allen, assignee of James Ballenger, vs. Benjamin Allen and Hannah M.P. Allen, his wife. An action on a mortrage, the defence set up to wife. An action on a mortrage, the defence set up to wife. An action on a mortrage, the defence set up to wife. An action on a mortrage, the defence set up to wife. The ment. Verdict for plaintiff or \$3.4 & Thomas R. H. cock for plaintiff; Samuel Flood for defendants.

Thos Singer vs. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annutities. Garnishee of Robert Ewing. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff for \$3.034 S.

James N. Stone et al., trading as John Stone & Son, vs. Theresa Heyer, garnishee of D. T. Brainard. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff for \$557.23.

Richard C. Dale et al., trading as Dale, Ross, & Co. vs. Theresa Heyer, garnishee of D. T. Brainard. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff for \$230.0.

The Philadelphia Mercantile and Building Association vs. Edw. M. Bartlett. An action on a mortgage-Verdict for plaintiff for \$200.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the suggestion of James O'Neill, vs. Robert Ewing, late sheriff. &c., John O'Neill, Hugh Deehan, James Deehan, Mathew Guinn, and Edward McAnally. An action against the late sheriff and his sureties to recover damages for his alleged negligence in failing to collect the amount of an execution placed in his hands. It was alleged that, at the time of the levy made by the sheriff is deputy, there were enough goods to satisfy the execution, but through the neglect of the sheriff in not placing an officer in charge of them, part of the goods were taken away, and the balance failed to reach above \$500, under an appraisement. On trial. Geo. W. Thorn for plaintiff; Jas. E. Gowen for defendants. District Court-Judge Sharswood.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.] Scenes at the Central Station. The following scenes in the drama of life were enacted before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, yester-day afternoon: The first act opened by the introduction of a tall colored woman with a si clying bonnet and gay ribbons to match. She was arraigned on the charge of stealing a. Government Bond,
to the amount of twelve hundred dollars, the property of Matthew Howe. The defendant gave the name of Earbara Terry, and was employed, we believe, as a domestic, which facilitated her in robbing the honse. Among the articles taken was a \$1,200 Government bond She was committed in default of \$81,500 bail, to await a further hearing at 2 o'clock on next Monday afternoon.

Scene Second—Hotel Thief.

Officers Benkert and Dale now made their appearance, leading a prisoner with a bandaged ankle. They seat him in a chair. This man gives the name of John Switzer. He is charged with robbery. The evidence adduced the following interesting points:
T. Huntley sworn.—Am attached to the St. Louis Hotel; the prisoner came to the house between 6 and 7 o'clock last eye ning; broke into several rooms, those of Mr. Reed. Mr. Marsham, Mrs. Burr; forced open valities; dropped himself from a window to escape; sprained or broke his ankle. which prevented him from gelting off; witness kept him in custody until the arrival of Officers Benkert and Dale, who took him to the lockup.

Mr. John. Reed sworn.—I board at the St. Louis, my.

Mr. John. Reed sworn.—I board at the St. Louis, my. Government Bond. getting off; witness kept him in custody until the arrival of Officers Benkert and Dale, who took him to the lockep.

Mr. John. Reed sworn.—I board at the St. Louis; my room was entered and my valise broken open by some one who understood his business well: articles: were stolen from my valise; these sieeve-buttons are mine; this likeness of myself, taken when I was twenty-one years of age, is mine.

Isaiah Brown, a lad, sworn.—While passing down Franklin. place, a little before 7 o'dock last evening I saw the prisoner drop from the bath-room window; he hurt his leg, and hopped into the kitchen, Mr. Huntley came in and charged him with breaking poen truks in the hotel; he denied it, and then tried to hop away.

William Tobin (full-grown lad) sworn.—I was standing in the doorway of the kitchen, when the prisoner golf out of the bath-room window, and hanging by the sill with his hands, dropped and hurt himself.

Mrs. E. Witeshaw, eworp.—I live at York Springs, Pa; at present I board at the Washington House; my room was entered between 5 and 6 o'clock yeterday artenoon; my trunk was broken open and robbed of my purse, coral necklace, and armiets; these articles (articles shown) are mine, him at the lock-up; a loaded revolver and fask of powder, a couple of pocket-books, Mr. Reed's sleeve buttons, and Mrs. Witshaw spurse, armlets, &c., were found upon him; one or two of the articles belonging to Mrs. W. were found at the St. Louis Hotel.

The case was disposed of as follows: Prisoner to give

Hotel.

The case was disposed of as follows: Prisoner to give bail in the sum of \$600 to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, \$1,000 for robbery at the St. Louis Hotel, and \$1,000 for robbery at the Washington House. The prisoner hobbled below in company with officers.

Scene. Third-Higamy.

William A. Helt was introduced as a bigamist. This seene was short. "Helt," said the magistrate, "you are charged on the oath of D. Hearshling with having more than one wife. You must enter bail in the sum of \$1,000 to await a hearing before Mayor Henry to-morrow. Mr. Helt became held, by a commitment, he not having the required amount of bail. Scene Fourth and Last. street. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones testified that her front door was open, and that she had a loaf of bread baking. She was standing in her doorway; saw the prisoner go across the street; white man followed and shot at him; colored man went into McCleary's; white man again shot at him.

ig. stion by Mr. Goforth. You, say, you, did not get Question by Mr. Guestion by Mr. Guestion by Mr. Guestion was the prisoner out of your sight, from the Guestion. Was the prisoner out of your sight, from the time you were robbed until you were arrested?

Answer. Do you know how fast nowder will send a ball; how could I shoot him if he was out of my sight?

Question. Did you see him have the money in Mc. Cleary's?

Answer. He took my money from me and I shot him,
sin't that plain enough? and if the officers had gone in
they might have got it all; the door was barred in their
aces. The scene here closed, and the curtain fell, the pri-soner going below in default of \$1,500 bail. His wounds are not dangerous.

[Before Mr. Alderman Shane.] Before Mr. Alderman Shane.]

Riot and Assault and Battery.

John Ager and John Mays were arraigned yesterday in the charge of riot and assault and battery on Charles crossly. It is alleged a difficulty occurred at the scene if a slight fire on Sunday evening, in the upper part of the city, during which Ager struck Crossly over the nead with a half spanner. The other defendant became involved in the melec. The parties were bound over to answer at court.

nswer at count.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Concealed Deadly Weapons. Concealed Deadly, Weapons.

A. Frenchman giving the name of Gousin Cycle was arraigned before Police Magistrate White yesterday morning on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. It seems that on Sunday evening he made his appearance at the public house of Mr. Folf, on Dock street, behaving like an individual laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu. Much to the terror of weak nerved people he pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot at imaginary things in air. Officer Yoder was speedily upon the spot and took the crazy fellow into-custody. He was committed in default of \$600 bail, to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—The number of patients remaining in the army hospitals in this city; at present is 3,430. During the past week 314 were returned to duty, 64 were discharged, and 2 died.