THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, For SATURDAY, May 30th, just issued and for sale, possesses unusual interest, correspondent with the great events of the hour. Its contents are: LITERARY.-The first instalment of a brilliant novelette, entitled "Forence Liston, a Story of the Heart," by Ferdinand L. Sarmiento, Esq., and a valuable miscellany of literary selections. ILLUSTRATIONS.—"Capture of the Rebel Fortifica-tions on the Fredericksburg Heights," and correct por-traits of Major General Grant and Lieutenant General tonewall Jackson.

WAR NEWS.—The fullest details published of all the

great operations of Gr. nt on Vicksburg; correspondence from all the martial contres; and collated intelligence from East, West, South, and North, with the latest his-tory of the wars in Mexico and Poland, and of European GENERAL NEWS. -Correspondence and gathered in-

telligence from all the principal cities; and the newest information of Fluance, Commerce, &c., &c.

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THE. NEWS. THE gubernatorial election in rebel Virginia will

ting conventions have been held, and each aspirant is therefore a candidate independent of party organiation. Of candidates there are plenty. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, recently in command opposing Gen. Keyes, near Williamsburg; Wm. L. Goggin, formerly the "Know-nothing" rival of Letcher; exnember of U. S. Congress, ex-Governor of Virginia, extra" William Smith, a general in the Confeder rate service; Gen. George W. Randolph, late rebel Secretary of War, who is called the "people's candidate;" Col. Thomas S. Flournoy, formerly named for the same office against Wise-an ultra war candidate, and Col. George Wythe Mumford, a similar hero. Of these, Goggin, the old-line Whig candidates for sake of name, extra Gen. Smith, and Col. Flour noy are most prominent. Gen. Imboden, the guerilla, will probably be elected Lieutenant Govern What with the Governor elected by the rebels, Mr. A. J. Boreman, who will be elected to the chair of magistracy in West Virginia, and Gov. Francis Pierpont who will have the same office in loval East Virginia, the historic State will have plenty of Governors, not to mention the tyranny of warfare. WE print some notable statements with reference to a new offensive campaign by Gen. Lee against rated in some measure by the tone of the Richmond press, which unanimously counsels a movement of offence before the army of Hooker is relieved from the burden of defeat. According to the Herald's Baltimore correspondent, Lee had less than 75,000 troops when he invaded Maryland. He will move now with fully 150,000. His left wing already rests at a point on the Upper Rappahannock, opposite the Sulphur Springs, seven miles southwest of Warrenton, and only fifty miles from Washington. It is supposed to be his intention to move his whole army rapidly towards Centreville and Fairfax, over the Warrenton turnpike, and to move thence either direct on the works on Arlington Heights, or else by way of Vienna to Madildaville, to cross the Potomac at Coon's ford, twelve miles above Washington; then to move directly east to Bladensburg, tear up the with the North and East, and then to attack Washestimates the strength of the whole rebel army at 427,000, from data of the quotas furnished by the various rebel States. By a ready conscription the army is constantly kept to its complement of four

THE Canadian Government is about introducing a new patent law, which will be found of great importance to American inventors. Under the present system, patents are granted only to resident Canadians. Under the new, it is proposed to extend the protection to inventors of all nations, without distinction in favor of natives. The expense of pro-curing patents will be reduced to about the same amount as is required by our regulations, and the Americans have been virtually cut off from the beneans have, in many instances, pirated our great inventions. The new law will be how the first and when this Government of our allegiance digham, and crushed it. It is now deventions. fits of Canadian protection, while resident Canadi and insure justice to our people. THE army of Rosecrans, it is reported, will soon render us stirring news, and it is not improbable that his columns are already in motion to seize the opportunity made by the success of General Grant, and prevent reinforcements to Johnston or Pemberton. turnside was about to take the field with a sufficient army in a movement co-operative with Rosecrans

GENS. HERBON AND BLUNT, who outrank Gen. Schofield as major generals, and whose relations with that officer have not been of the most cordial character, will probably, it is said, be assigned to ther commands when that officer arrives to direct the Department of Missouri. the State Convention, which does not by any means represent the true feeling of Missouri, to act upon he question of emancipation. The State Conven tion, it is said, contains a large portion of rebels, or

ecessionists, who are unfit to cast a vote upon questions affecting the loyalty of Missouri. THE national loan subscriptions last week were \$13,184,950. The total popular subscription to this oan is \$91,742,350, with no prospect of diminution, and including the amounts sold by the Treasury and ries, they are \$105,000,000. GENERAL BARON DUPIN, celebrated for having aved the life of Napoleon, at Schoenbrun, by seizing the arm of the regicide Stahs, and who fought in all the Napoleonic campaigns, died at Paris on he Sth.

GEN. SULLY arrived at Milwaukee on Monday and reported to Gen. Pope. It is said that he is to have command of the southern wing of the expedi-

tion which is to march against the hostile Sloux. THE court-marrial in the case of Gen. Corcoran, for shooting Col. Kimball, has concluded its investigations. The result is a justification of the Gene-

Although we have not yet, at the early hour in the morning when these lines are written, received the official despatch announcing the fall of Vicksburg, we are still confident that the city is in the possession of the Federal forces, or virtually in their power. We have intelligence from every source but the general himself and those who are with him. A very satisfactory despatch has been received by a Chicago newspaper from its correspondent, and this | the present season, we find that in Northis given to us this morning by telegraph. The details of that despatch are interesting, and confirm the news heretofore printed. Making some allowance for the enthusiasm and haste of the writer, and the exaggeration thus naturally produced, it gives us a very intelligible idea some little difficulty in sowing a full crop on of the situation of our army. On Friday account of the scarcity of labor, but will aclast the complete investment of Vicksburg | quit herself as creditably as in any former took place; and it is impossible, in reading season. From Massachusetts there are some the crude sentences of our informant, not to | complaints that the season is a "little backrecall the glory of Fort Donelson. General ward," but the paragraphs are generally in GRANT, on advancing his forces, prepared a hopeful vein. California is of opinion that to attack. Gen. Pemberton sent out a flag | a few "gentle showers" would be benefiof truce, offering to surrender if his men were | cial, but entertains no fears of a drought. allowed to lay down their arms and march | Kentucky, than which no State has suffered out of the city. This General Grant re- more of the embarrassments and losses enfused, determined to accept nothing but an | tailed by the war, has accommodated herunconditional surrender. Here we are re- self to her abnormal condition, and her peominded of the immortal reply to the rebel | ple expect a larger tobacco crop this year than BUCKNER at Fort Donelson: "I propose | ever before. Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Wisto move immediately upon your works." The advance instantly took place—therebels | mise of plenty, not only for all our needs.

PORTER is in front shelling by day and night, and the final contest seems to have Since this we have nothing reliable. If there is any feeling of anxiety let it be dispelled-for, with our seat of war in the outer limit of the enemy's country, communication must necessarily be weary and tardy. PEMBERTON'S proposition to surrender shows that the only resource is desperation. The story that JEFFERSON DAvis has sent him word to hold his post for a few days, and reinforcements would come, is possible, without being probable. Gen. GRANT is well aware of the necessity of speedy action, and he will not permit any delay or indecision to destroy the fruits of his vitcory. Vicksburg either surrendered on Saturday, the 23d, or was taken by storm. This is the me ming of the news we reprint this morning, and the next despatch from

Arbitrary Arrests. We understand that at the Democratic

General GRANT's final success.

Cairo will announce the joyful tidings of

meeting to be held on Monday evening next. to protest against arbitrary arrests and interference with the rights of citizens, a resolution will be offered denouncing General McCLELLAN for having, while in command of the Army of the Potomac, arrested the present Judge McCunn, of New York. (then staying in Washington city,) at midnight, taking him by a provost guard, placing him on the cars and banishing him to New York, with an injunction not to return under peril of his life. What makes the case of Judge McCunn more flagrant, is the fact that no reason was assigned for his arrest, and he has not been able to visit Washington city since it took place. Loyal men, of course, will admit that General McCLELLAN had a perfect right to remove any person from his military department, who had attempted to demoralize or injure his army, and will sustain his act. We very much regret that a meeting of our Democratic fellow-citizens should be convened for the purpose of expressing disapprobation of it, and trust the resolution will be defeated.

The Temper of the Country. The temper of the country is in a feverish and petulant condition. It is singular that it should be so, for at no time since the beginning of the rebellion have loyal men had more cause to be cheerful and buoyant. From the army and the navy we hear nothing but good tidings. Joyful victories are gained in Mississippi, and about to be gained in Tennessee. The industry of the nation is prosperous. Labor commands a larger reward than it ever obtained before, and thousands are hurrying here from European communities to take the places of those who have gone to war. There is an abundance of money. The gentle pressure of taxation has had no other

effect than to stimulate enterprise and thrift, and so great is the confidence in the Government, that the people are giving it. their money as freely as the most profitable private enterprise. Lands and leases and bonds and mortgages, and the hundred ways of accumulating wealth, are forgotten the determination to strengthen the nation by accepting its faith as their revenue, and staking all upon the salvation of the country. The loyalty that gives the soon take place. As far as we can learn, no nominaresult of a life's industry and genius to the cause of liberty is the same that gives life itself, and we never see a large subscription to the national loan without regarding it as person. The mischief that such a mind can a victory. We do not disguise the woe that | work is almost beyond conception. Weak the war has brought, nor do we forget the and ignorant men are swayed by these sacred griefs that now sanctify many a de- | plausible and dangerous demagogues. The solated home. Alas! that it should be so, or that man's blood should ever be shed by man. But in looking upon war as a national effort, we must forget everything but the losses and gains—the courage and sagacity—the manifestations of power-the things called victories. We see nothing but this nation as a strong man, with armor girding his loins, full of passion and purpose, every energy bent in a strife that must overthrow him or enable him to overthrow. The strife is now in its fiercest progress, and our champion requires our prayers and support. It is sad to know that there is not only anenemy in his front, but another in his rear-

one enemy who endeavors to strike him down by the sword, another who would stab him in an embrace. We who are at home, and under the protection of an army and a Government, whose lives are saved from the angry and ambitious enemy that now menaces our borders, must see that the hands of the Administration are strong, and that the efforts of enemies to nullify and weaken its power by destroying the public peace are thwarted. This is our duty, and to obey it we should organize a home campaign. Let every loyal man range himself under the law, and prepare to sustain the officers of the law in their duties. Let every attempt at riot or disturbance be defeated, no matter from whence it may come. Let us be patient, forbearing, confident. Let us have no more assaults upon newspapers, or upon obnoxious men, for violence only invites violence. Let us as citizens submit to any license that liberty of speech may engender; for liberty of speech is a precious thing, and not to be tossed hither and thither by an angry mob. At the same time, while we pay general features of the new bill are much the same. this due respect to law and peace, let us prepare for any contingency that may come, act of stern and necessary justice, let us | a trial in the courts. This would be stand by it and assume with it every responsibility. Invitations to blood, insur-

rection, and anarchy, are in themselves despicable-they suit a deprayed press-aud may call back the shouts of a drunken and vicious mob. We may laugh at them as we would laugh at the fury of those who bleeding at every pore, the foe in the field, time let us be vigilant, and if in this time of trial, and danger, and agony, a single arm be raised against the Government or the 'flag, let it be answered with the only answer that free and loyal men can make. The Condition of the Crops.

From every section of the country we receive highly favorable accounts of the condition of the crops, and the cereals especially promise to be as abundant as in any previous season. The spring, it is true, has been tardy, but the winter-wheat, so agricultural papers say, has not suffered in consequence; while the fruit crop, not having been prematurely developed, escapes the possibility of encountering a "chilling frost," and unless the result disappoint all calculations, it will prove bounteous. Throughout the State, it is said that wheat and grass look very well. While Pennsylvania has been acknowledged to be in advance of her sister States in the extent of her mineral productions, in her yield of petroleum, coal and iron, more particularly, there is a less general disposition to award us the credit, to which, as an agricultural State, we are entitled. According to the last census, Pennsylvania in 1860, yielded considerably over thirteen million bushels of wheat, while the total yield of New York, New Jersey, and the New England States, for the same period, promising; and from Central Indiana the

was but a little over eleven and a half million bushels. Returning, however, to ern Indiana the wheat crop is quite reports are still more favorable. Ohio, which, in 1860, yielded about thirteen and a half million bushels of wheat, promises to do better this year. Minnesota experienced consin, in fact all the loyal States, give us prowere driven into their inner works-and | but to feed the hungry millions of Europe when the narrative ceases, Grant is in the And, with the Mississippi opened, the farmrear pressing his advance to an assault.

ers of the West should be the happiest and most prosperous in the land. The editor of the New York World, in a feeble imitation of H. G.'s celebrated letter to the President, writes two columns of a personal letter to our Chief Magistrate. The point of this remarkable performance will be found in the following ingenious and original sentence: "Sir, with the horror natural to an ingenuous mind, you have read of the Roman Emperor who placed his edicts so high in the air that they could not be deciphered by the keenest eye, and yet severely punished any breach of them." The conclusion of two columns, of which the above is a characteristic extract, suggests to us very forcibly the epistolary communications

recent proceedings, they are viewed by the country and will be judged by history "In the light "In which "They are "Now regarded "By

" The World."

of Mr. Wilkins Micawber. Thus: "What-

ever, sir, may be your own estimate of your

Notice has been issued from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, that all instruments o writing taxable under the law, and executed after the 31st inst., will be invalid unless stamped as required by Congressional enactment. Business men would do well to attend to the subject. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1,075 PACKAGES DRY Boods, &c.—The early and particular attention of

dealers is requested to the very extensive and valuable assortment of American, British, French, and German dry goods, twines, etc., embracing about 1,075 packages and lots of desirable and scarca staple and fancy articles in cottons, linens, woolen worsted, and ailks, including 225 entire packages tandard American goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this ing, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day and the greater part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myera & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. The Bohemian Outward Bound. ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 26.—The steamer Bohemian, ontward bound, from Quebec, was boarded off Cape Race this afternoon.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 27, 1863. Let me say something about Mr. Vallan

digham, now either refused or received by the rebels, with whom he sympathizes. I justify his arrest and his transfer to the common foes of my country; if only to try the experiment whether they are ready to accept the doubtful gift of a citizen, who, realizing all the advantages of the most just and generous Government on God's earth, could yet assist in, and applaud those who attempt its destruction. Now that he is within their lines, he can see for himself how much they GRANT MASTER OF THE SITUATION. deserved his sympathy. He may pro-

bably discover that all his efforts in their behalf were either not appreciated or indignantly rejected. Mr. Vallandigham has some fine qualities. I have known him for many years. When we belonged to the same party we were frequently opposed to each other: and it is due to him to say that he saw the weak and wretched character of Mr. Buchanan long before I did. Identified with some of the aristocratic families of Maryland, he always seemed to me to borrow his liking for slavery from them. He is a man of uncommon ability and of fine manners. He speaks and writes with equal fluency, and is what might be called a genial

question arises, whether they should be permitted to endanger the public peace, and to fetter the public authorities? Observe that these partisans do not confine themselves within the limits of decent difference. They are not content with criticism of the officers of the Government, civil and military. They insist upon showing hatred to the Government by every word and act. Nothing that is done to save the Republic receives their approval. They vote against supplies to the army, and against reinforcements. They have no tears for our defeats, and no joy for our triumphs. When such men can be heard and applauded by crowds of people, would not the Government sink beneath contempt if it feared to interpose? Suppose Judah P. Benjamin or John C. Breckinridge insisted upon addressing these crowds, should they not be stopped and punished for their insolence? Who would not laugh at the claim that to arrest their treason was to deny them free speech? What lawyer

would not scorn the proposal to give them a trial before they were punished by banishment or otherwise? Now neither of these traitors hates the Union more bitterly than Mr. Vallandigham. They differ from him only in this, that they do not insist upon living upon the generous bosom of an indulgent country, only to strike more surely at her heart. They are in the battle-field against her, and deserve at least the credit of making their blows follow their words. The Government has no hatred of individuals. Its great characteristic is gratitude to those who sustain it. Its course towards Vallandigham follows naturally from its duty to the people. It would be as false to them if it allowed Breckinridge to speak his treason. as if it permitted Vallandigham to sow the seeds of disaffection. Its agent, General Burnside, saw the evil created by Vallanmanded that men of his stamp should have only to furnish them a new stage of action and of sedition. If they could convert our courts into theatres, with sympathizing au-'diences, and a daily transfusion of their treason through the papers, they would be

and the foe not in the field, must be struck at once, and placed where they can do no harm. After the war it will be time enough to decide whether it was right to kill the one and to silence the other. OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

well repaid the pangs of the martyrdom

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, May 27, 1863 Vicksburg News from Gen. Hooker-Lee Meditating an Advance. The town is still greatly excited over the news from Vicksburg. There seems to be not a particle of doubt in any quarter that General GRANT will succeed in capturing Vicksburg and the most of the rebel army there. General HOOKER is in town today, and speaks in enthusiastic terms of Grave Rappahannock admit that they have lost Vicksburg. BUTTERFIELD and INGALLS, of HOOKER's staff, are here also with their commander, and various ruat this time. There seems to be a growing impression here that General LEE is meditating an attack upon Hooker, or an advance in the direction of Washington. The rebels admit that their position is desperate one, and that they must dare uncommon dangers, in the hope of destroying our army in Virginia and of capturing Washington.

No News from City Point. A despatch from Newport News, dated to day, received at the War Department, says the steamer Georgia, just arrived from City Point, brings no eleased prisoners, papers, or news. The officers report that they saw a Richmond Examiner of yes erday, which contained only the reports of the day

Commander ROBERT TOWNSEND has been ordered the command of the iron-clad steamer Essex, to elieve Com. Caldwell. Lieut. Com. E. P. Mc-Com. RALPH CHANDLER to command the Owasco. o relieve Lieut. Com. MADIGAN. Acting Ensigns E. T. MANLER and WHITMAN to the steamer Iron Age. Acting Assistant Paymaster H. P. BROWN to the storeship Courier. Acting Assistant Paymaster. W. W. WOODHALL to the steamer Delaware. JAS. G. N. BARBOUR has been appointed acting assistant surgeon and ordered to the steamer Iron Age. The Conscription Act. Attorney General Barks has not, as stated, given

an opinion respecting the \$300 clause in the con-The subject has not even been submitted to him, as was ascertained on inquiry to-day. General Burnside to Take the Field. A Cincinnati despatch says: "There is no truth in the report that General Burnside has asked to be relieved from the command of this department. He takes the field in a few days, in accordance with the original understanding." Departure of Beauregard's Forces from

A despatch to the Post from Washington, yesterday, says: "It is regarded as certain that BEAURE.
GARD has left Charleston with most of his forces, for the West or Virginia; more probably for the former, though it is possible he has been ordered to Lee on the Rappahannock." Contrabands.

About 600 contrabands, comprising men, women, and children, arrived here this afternoon for Acquia creek. They were turned over to the provost mar Personal.

RALPH S. DORN, of California, has been appoint-

ed receiver of public moneys for the district of lands

subject to sale at San Francisco.

The Honor of a Martial Career. At the recent meeting of the Loyal League o Utics, New York, a letter from Gen. Sickles, concluding as follows, was read: Nothing will contribute more to the martial spirit which the exigencies of the times require than to make the profession of arms the passport of honor to soldiers as well as chiefs. The brave men now make the profession of arms the passport of honor to solders as well as chiefs. The brave men now returning to their homes, after a long period of faithful and heroic service, should be met everywhere with affectionate welcome and hearty commendation. If disabled by the casualties of service so that they cannot re-enlist, a just Government and a generous people should accord to them a preference in all public and private employments, and this should be extended to the bereaved families of the fallen brave.

A martial people, maintaining their own free institutions, will not regard the conscription act as a hard method of compelling a service not due. They will rather accept the national enrolment as a just mode of ascertaining the order in which those who enjoy the protection of the Government shall perform their part in its defence and support.

In all wars, whether waged in the interest of humanity or of ambition, the great reliance of nations is upon the poor—those who have only a home to lose and a country to save. Yet, in a republic, neither riches, nor office, nor social position should furnish any ground for exempt for actual disability, who, by evasion or fraud, fails to enter the ranks when drafted in time of war, should be torever incligible to any post of honor or emolument, and all his property escheated to the State he dishonors and would betray to its enemies.

property escheated to the St would betray to its enemies.

VENTILATING REVOLUTION.—Governor Seymour's incendiary letter to the Vallandigham meeting is thickly posted through all the viler parts of the city. There plainly is a systematic attempt to six up against the Government all the way for the practical application of the Governor's flagitious sentiments. With all of Fernando Wood's characteristic shrewdness, it is at once appreciated what a power for mischief lies wrapped up in those few studied sentences. Its nicely proportioned exaggeration of statement, counterfeit alarm, and affected indignation, were adapted with consummate art, to fire the passions of the untinking, and to put them in the mood of adopting and acting upon the final suggestions that the war against the Washington Government begun. The official odor, too, of the proclamation, was duly rated. What came from the hands of Horatio Seymour, as a private citizen, was of little account. What comes from him as the occupant of the Executive Chair of the State of New York, must be, to the undiscriminating, of great account. Whatever it may be, it atrikes their vision as a vermilion edict. They associate authority with it; and, if its language is in the line of their old party prejudices, they are almost sure to accept it implicitly, and shape their action accordingly. It was a clever thought in the rebel allies to placard that missive. It is worth to them all their covert wire-pulling, and all their platform rant, a thousand times over.—N. Y. Times.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG

CONTINUED TRIUMPHOF OUR ARMIES. GRANT ADVANCES TO ASSAULT.

The Navy in the Front, the Army in the Rear, PEMBERTON OFFERS TO CAPITULATE. Grant Demands Unconditional Surrender HE MOVES IMMEDIATELY ON THEIR

LATEST OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALL GOING ON WELL. The latest official intelligence from Vicksourg is up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when all was represented as going on well. Onicago, May 27.—A special despatch from Cairc, to the Journal, says: The paroled prisoners, who left Sherman's Landing on the 23d inst., state that a bearer of despatches from General Pemberton to General Johnston had been captured. The despatch bearer reported that the number of rebels at Vicksburg vas between 25,000 and 30,000 men. On Friday morning General Pemberton sent a

lag of truce to General Grant offering to surrender licksburg, if the latter would allow his command o lay down their arms and march out. This offer was refused.

On Thursday, the rebel batteries on the north of he town were taken, and burned. On the same day the batteries at the foot of the hill were captured; and on the same evening the water batteries below Vicksburg were taken by Gen. Porter's

nortar-boats. On Friday, after the refusal to accept Pemberton's erms of surrender was made, General Grant moved on his works, and the rebels were driven into their inner fortifications. General Logan guards the Black river bridge. General Grant feels certain that he will be able to ake care of Johnston. The latter had only about ten thousand men, exclusive of what he may have he reinforcements. General Grant's army is larger than is generally supposed, and quite enough for the work in hand. It stretches completely around

the doomed city, each wing resting on the river. The city of Vicksburg is full of women and children-not only comprising the original inhabitants, but many who have come from the surrounding country for safety. A special despatch to the Chicago Times dated Three miles east of Vicksburg, May 20th," says: "Our wounded at the battle of Champion Hill umbers over 1,700. The enemy's loss is acknowledged to be but not over that. We had about 20,000 roops engaged, and the rebels about 10,000. "According to the accounts given by their wound

ed, we took 3,000 prisoners, and about 3,000 men at he battle of the bridge. "Gen. Sherman crossed on pontoons. McPherso and McClernand's forces built three bridges on Sunday night, and crossed their commands by Monday noon. At 4 o'clock the advance of Gen. Sherman's corns, under Gen. Steele, advanced on the enemy's works back of the city, and took a position on the right of the bluffs above. They then commenced the bombardment.

General McPherson planted his command in front, orin our centre; General McClernand took the extreme left, reaching almost to the river below. All possibility of escape is cut off. Everything, every living man, woman, and child must fall into our hands. During all the forenoon vesterday, the difent brigades were taking their no in lines of battle, etc. At 2 o'clock the battle began. There had been skirmishing all the morning. General Steele drove the enemy from the several forts, and took one complete line of fortifications fronted by rifle-pits. His extreme right rested on the river bank, under the bluff at sundown. His division fought gallantly all day, though the men were hungry, dirty, foot-sore, and sleepy. Sherman's left and McPherson's right are in supporting distance. Both advanced their line of skirmishers to within fifty yards of the breastworks;

and their artillery to within five hundred yards, and are in position at these distances this morning. McClernand is not progressing so fast, but is doing well. We lost 1,500 in killed and wounded. This morning there is firing on the enemy's works rom all points. Louisville, May 27.—Passengers from Nashville eport that large portions of the rebel army are

leaving Tullahoma, and, it is supposed are moving in the direction of Vicksburg.

gone in search of the rebel cavalry under Colonel tered a short distance beyond Woodbury. The firing attracted the rebels in the vicinity, who collected in considerable force to annoy and impede several miles. Twelve miles this side of McMinnville our forces came on a camp of Breckinridge's forces, who hastily decamped. Pressing them closely, however, Wilder succeeded in capturing nine prisoners, twenty-five serviceable horses, and thirty head of beef cattle. Among the prisoners are two surgeons, who were driving a wagon loaded with sanitary stores, which they had collected at Liberty, and were taking to Shelbyville. Having secured the prisoners and burned the tents and bag-gage left by the cavalry, our forces pushed rapidly forward, skirmisbing with and driving the enemy until within seven miles of McMinnville, when the pursuit was abandoned, and our forces returned to Murfreesboro, scouting the country on both flanks, and capturing a number of soldiers who were at home on furlough.

Among the papers captured was a general order

issued by Bragg on the 17th inst., directing that the sick and disabled rebel soldiers and wagons and baggage calculated to retard the march be removed to the rear. The prisoners also say that all the cavalry under Wheeler and those under Morgan are ordered. to report at Columbia within five days; that forces at Liberty, under Harrison, comprising five reginents, were preparing to move, and that Morgan is falling back to Sparta to join Gen. Wharton's forces. which are also preparing to move. The opinion is, that Bragg will evacuate. The railroad between Tullahoma and McMinnville is repaired, with the exception of a bridge, and trains are again arriving

FORTRESS MONROE.

§ FORTRESS MONROE, May 26.—The flat-of-truce steamer State of Maine, from City Point, has arrived here. She brings down sixty-seven exchanged Union officers; among them Captain Brown and Lieutenant Carstair, of the gunboat Indianola. She also brings back fourteen rebel officers, the rebels having refused to give up our officers in exchange. They were sent to Fort Norfolk by the steamer Croton. The rebels are holding a lienten ant as a hostage for a spy to be executed by General The steamer Emilie, from Newbern on the 24th, rings 166 rebel prisoners, who were captured at

Kinston, about twenty miles from Newbern on the 20th Our force consisted of five regiments, under colonel Jones, of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Colonel was killed, but we suffered no other The Richmond Whig, of May 25th, contains the "IMPORTANT IF TRUE. -- Our Southern exchange ventilate a rumor that General Johnston has taken from General Pemberton his sword, and placed him "The steamer Margaret and Jessie, Captain Wil on, Annie, Captain Carlin, and Kate, Captain Stubs, arrived at Charleston on last Wednesday; rom Nassau, with valuable cargoes. Tennessee, on the 14th inst. He is to take command of General Van Dorn's division. "TULLAHOMA, May 23 .- The rumor of the captu of one of our regiments in the front, with one piece of artillery is not true. The enemy did surround and capture a small outpost of some forty men. All is quiet in the front. "The Jackson Appeal, of the 13th, says that our loss during the first day's engagement, near Raymond, may be stated at 600 killed, wounded, and nissing. The loss of officers is said to be small. "A despatch from Mobile, dated the 23d, (the

supplies of every kind, and can be taken only when he force defending it has exhausted its supplies.' The State Defence. HARRISBURG, May 27 .- Governor Curtin, by appointment, will leave this evening for Washington where, in conjunction with Major Gen. Schenck he will consult with the President and authorities relative to the future protection of the State against The Governor will be accompanied by Adiutant General Russell, who, whilst there, will urge upon the Government the payment of the militia called out in September last, and the expenses incurred in organizing the army and subsisting and transporting

them. An appropriation by Congress has already been made to liquidate claims of this character, and

an order by the War Department, setting forth the

nanner and by whom the appropriation shall be

main portion of which has been telegraphed) says,

The enemy are reported to be at Pouchatoula, run-

lisbursed, is all that is required. This order Gen. Russell hopes to procure before returning. Another Report from Mexico. A despatch from San Francisco, dated Tuesday, eccived yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, says: New York, says:

"It is not believed here that the French have abandoned the siege of Puebla. On the 30th of April, Ortega, in Puebla, advised Comonfort, by special courier, that the French continued the bombardment, and were constructing ditches and mines preparatory to another assault. This appears to be later news than any received from Puebla by way of Havana, and comes entirely through Mexican sources." NORTH CAROLINA.

Surprise of a Rebel Camp-Capture of Philadelphia Schooner. [Correspondence of the Associated Press.]
NEWBERN (N. C.), May 24.—Colonel Jones, of the 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, made a reconnoissance from Newbern on the 22d, with General Lee's brigade. When within about seven miles from Kinston he surprised and captured some two hundred rebels, belonging to the 58th North Carolina Regiment, including several officers, and together with field piece, small arms, equipments, &c. A rebel captain and lieutenant were killed. None were killed on our side. The schooner Sea Bird, of Philadelphia, while aground at the mouth of the Neuse river, on the

20th, was captured and burned by the rebels, who attacked her in small boats. The captain and crew were taken prisoners. All the rebel troops in the State, including the recent conscripts, had gone to Virginia. Gen. Wild is making fine headway in recruiting his African brigade. Gen. Foster is now on a tour of inspection to the lifferent military posts of this department, which

he is continually strengthening.

BEAUFORT, May 20.—It appears, from recent developments which have been made, that a million dollars' worth of supplies have reached the enemy through the agency of the division and regimental autlers. The former have the exclusive right! to open wholesale houses whenever they choose, and, in many cases, such houses have been established where there was no military jurisdiction, and free access to the enemy was readily obtained.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The bark Lata arrived from Hong Kong to-day, with advices to March 31. Under the influence of the disturbances in the neighborhood of Shanghae and Ningpo, the import trade had fallen off, while the export season was over. Money was very scarce and the rates of exchange very high, on account of the rapid decline of gold. Shipping leaded well. Several ships would soon sail for California with a number of Chinese

A War Council. NEW YORK, May 27 .- A special despatch from Washington, to the Evening Post, says:
"A council of war was held yesterday at the White House. It was the result of the late visit of Senators Wade and Chandler to the Army of the Potomac, and had reference to the offensive movements which the rebels in Virginia have been for some time threatening. General Hooker is said to express the opinion that the rebels are bringing up all their forces from Charleston, and probably from North Carolina, for the purpose of making an aggressive movement. In view, however, of the publicity which has been given to these threats by the rebels themselves, it seems more likely that their design is to provide for the defence of Richmond, and by their usual bluster, deter Hooker from making another immediate advance."

False Report of the Capture of Helena, Arkansas. OINCINNATI, May 27.—The report received through rebel sources of the capture of Helena, Ark., by General Price, is false.

The Gazette publishes a letter from that place, dated on the 20th, which states that General Price was threatening an assault, but merely as a feint to over a contemplated move on some other points. The Loyal League Meeting at Utica.

The Loyal League Meeting at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., May 27.—A large multitude is in attendance at the Mass Convention, and all sections of the State are represented. Speaches are being made from three stands. The 26th, 14th, 4th, 9th, and 10th Regiments are here, together with squads from several other regiments. Great enthusiasm and general good feeling prevails.

UTICA, N. Y., May 27.—The mass loyal Convention was largely attended this afternoon. Three stands were erected for the speakers, from all of which addresses were delivered and listened to by attentive and enthusiastic audiences.

The Hawkins Zouaves appeared on the ground with a banner, on which was inscribed the name of General McCledlan as candidate for President.

Colonel Hawkins made a speech, advocating the employment of negroes as soldiers.

Some fourteen hundred soldiers partook of the collation furnished by the ladies. The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Revolution The insurrection continues to increase, and acquires daily fresh developments in Lithuania and Lamogoura. In the latter district it has assumed an entirely religious aspect. The oppulation here is strictly Catholic, and the latter district it has assumed an entirely religious aspect. The oppulation here is strictly Catholic, and threatened by the Russian Government. Several voluntractened by the Russian Government. Several voluntracted by Catholic, and threatened by Country clerky.

Within the latt foring hit here bands have been victorious in several engagements, the most noteworthy of which took place upon the road between Wilmokir and Ponow, which passes through the forest of Rogow. At this point Dolenga repulsed two fussian columns. The hero of the day was Father Mackiewicz, who fell upon the Russian flank with a company of scythemen, and turned the scale of victory. The Russians lett forty killed and an ammunition wagon upon the field.

After the engagement, the band of Dolenga—in all 2.700 strong—fivided into four parts. One of these, led by Father Mackiewicz, advanced as far northward as Onikschiz, driving out all the Russian colusts of aiministration and expelling the frustian officials.

The inhabitants of Onikschiz, consisting chiefly of pessants occupying the crown domains, received Father Mackiewicz with indescribable enthusiasm as he entered the village at the head of his troops, waving the Polish lag and singing the national hymns.

A large increase of volunteers has taken place in the district of Szakole, near Trischki. A very small division under Pisarski has gained considerable advantages over the Russian columns commanded by Mijor Smotnoff. After the engagement, the Russian sea country house on fire, consuming twelve of their wow dead in the flames, in the hope of concealing the extent of their losses. Kowno, May 8, 1863.

the flames, in the hope of concealing the extent of their in the direction of Vicksburg.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A Reconnoissance by Wilder's Mounted Infantry.

MURPRESSORO, May 26, Colonel Wilder, with his mounted infantry, retained this P. Wifton a frip in the direction of McMinnville, whither he had gone in search of the rebel cavalry under Colonel. comparatively secure place in the country will be the Polish camps.

In the governments of Wilna, Grodno and Mausk the scope of the insurrection increases daily.

In the district of Lida the volunteer leader Marbutt, son of the Lithuanian historian, has particularly distinguished bimself by his activity and daring. GRAND DUKE MICHAEL'S ESCAPE FROM THE CIRCASSIANS.

The following nurrative of the dangers and escape of the Russian Grand Duke Michael from the Gircassians will be found interesting;
On the 28th of Ramuzan the Grand Duke Michael, having come to visit Circassia, was surrounded by Circassian soldiery, and whilst going from the river Abonden to the castle of Hahl two hundred and fifty Circassian horsemen attacked several hundred Russian horsemen, and, the Grand Duke having fiel, they left one hundred and eighty dead, and two wagonloads of booty and an officer fell into the hands of the Circassians. Again, the Grand Duke, going from the castle of Hahl to Shabza, was attacked by five hundred Circassians, and was obliged to fly. After leaving many dead on the field, he escaped into Shabza castle.

Again, on his going to Lilian Luya, in Ibzak, to look after the inhabitants, the army of Shapzug and Ibzak came cut against him, and a battle which lasted three hours was fought in a level place called Elliky Sub, the like of which has not been for forty years. In this battle one general and several minor officers were killed, and the Russians were completely routed and obliged to retreat in disorder. The soldiers in the suite of the Grand Duke being desirons of showing their loyalty, and the people of Circassia being determined to defend their country, there have been many encounters and much blood spiti. In this encounter Sherken Hamuf Oghli, of the recopic of Shapzug, having sitacked the Cirad Duke Michael, and orders being given to take Oghli alive, he was taken, being exhausted, and brought into the presence of the Grand Duke very on done the?" and the replied, "Alas! I have not succeeded in what I jutonded, "Alas! I have not succeeded in what I jutonded, "Alas! I have not succeeded in what I jutonded, "Alas! I have not succeeded in what I jutonded, which was to destroy you and take your life; as you are destroying and taking the life of my country." The Grand Duke, instead of keeping him, gave him some money, and monu GRAND DUKE MICHAEL'S ESCAPE FROM THE CIRCASSIANS.

Government Contracts. RAITIMORE, May 27.—Capt. Thomas G. Sullivan, com missary of subsistence to this department, made the fol lowing awards to-day, under the proposals advertised B. Bastman & Co., of Baltimore, 1,200 bags orim Blocoffee at 31c. \$\pi\$ b.; 1,500 bbins of mess beef at \$41.236 James W. Hammersley, of Philadelphia, 500 bbls. of thin mess pork at \$14.73.

J. Parkard of Baltimore, 300 bbls. of prime mess pork at \$14.73.

J. J. Parkard of Baltimore, 300 bbls. of prime mess pork at \$14.73/2 \$2 bbl.; 100,000 fbs. of new bacon sides at \$7.57%; t 57, 57%. Reynolds, Howell, & Reiff, of Philadelphia, pickles at 8, 50 % gallon jar, and 86,25 % half gallon jars. James Beatty, of Baltimore, 500,000 lbs. of hard bread at \$4.80.

W. H. Crawford, of Baltimore, 6,000 fbs. of Sumatra pepper. in the berry, at 27/4c.

J. W. Farlin, of Chicago, 50,000 lbs. of sugar-cured hams at \$9.59.
Wildam A. Fowler, of New York, 100,000 bus, of payer. m A. Fowler, of New York, 100,000 bus. of navy beans at \$3.60. Drakeley & Fenton, of Baltimore, 100,000 fts. of new bacon sides at \$7.98; 45,000 fts, sugar-cured hams at \$9.76; 65,000 fts. of do. at \$9.90.

The Paterson Races. New York, May 27.—The second day's race on the Paterson Course was numerously and respectably attended to day. The first race, for a purse of \$500, in two mile leats, was won by West Roxbury. Time, 347% and 346.
The second race, for \$200, a mile and a quarter dash, was won by Dr. Welding's bay filly, beating Mamena, Ben West, and Rectifier. Time, 2.13.
The third race, for \$500, mile heats; was won by Pennick's filly. Time 1.49, 1.55½
The great trot at the Fashion Course, between Butler and Patchen, was won by Butler. Patchen won the first heat in 2.51%; Butler won the next three heats in 2.27%, 2.28, and 2.23%. Convention of Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A Convention of manufacturers is called to meet in this city on Tuesday of next week, to consider the propriety of urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury the justice of postponing the collection of the income tax on manufacturers until the meeting of the ext Congress. The signers of the call set forth the fact that the amendment taxing the incomes of manufacturers was passed without a knowledge of its unfavorable effect. The Anniversary Meetings at Boston. Boston, May 27.—The anniversary meetings held in this city during the week have been quite well attended, and without exhibiting many features of unusual interest, are especially demonstrative of patriotism and support of the Government. The report of the Secretary of the New England American Tract Society shows that the agents of the society have distributed \$50,000 in the form of books, etc., to the army and navy during the year. The Canton Company. BALTIMORS, May 27.—The property of the United Manufacturing Company, at Canton, which has been improved only by the erection of a few small dwelling-houses, was offered at public sale to-day, but with chawn, the bid of \$838,500 being considerably below its real value, although double the sum the property would have commanded before the war.

The case of the Canton Company vs. the Northern Central Railroad Company will, it is believed, be decided in favor of the former before the end of the week.

Bank Election. INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—George W. Rathbone, Evansville, Indiana, has been elected President of Eark of the State of Indiana, to succeed Judge McClach, who has been appointed Comptroller of Unit States Currency Bank Suspension in Canada. Toronto, C. W., May 27.—The Bank of Branton closed its doors to-day. It is supposed that arrangements will be made to redeem its circulation, which limited

The Massachusetts Eleventh

Boston, May 27.—The 11th Massachusetts Battery ar rived here to night. They met with a cordial reception from the National Lancers. The Atlantic Telegraph. Bostox, May 27 —The special committee of the Board of Trade report strongly in favor of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, and commend the project to the consideration of merchants and capitalists. ants and capit Wool Sale at Boston. BOSTON, May 27.—At the sale of Cape Wool nearly all the lots were taken at full prices. Departure of the Steamer America. Boston, May 27 —The royal mail steamship America ailed to-day for Liverpool, with \$21,000 in specie. The Great Eastern.

New York, May 27.—The steamship Great Eastern which arrived to-day, brought 900 passengers.

Burning of Military Barracks.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A cavalry regiment, stationed at liker's Island, burned their barracks this afternoon.

The Washington Chronicle, in the course of an elaborate biographical notice of Gen. Grant, has the following, describing his personal appearance:
Gen. Grant is about five feet nine inches high, has sandy hair and whiskers, blue eyes, a firm and determined mouth, a well-shaped nose, and a complexion that shows the effects of exposure. He is very far from what is called a handsome man. He has a good form, very equare shoulders, and generally stands squarely on his feet, never resting on one leg, or lounging against a support. He never borate biographical notice of Gen. Grant, has the

General Grant.

plexion that shows the effects of exposure. As is very far from what is called a handsome man. He has a good form, very square shoulders, and generally stands squarely on his feet, never resting on one leg, or lounging against a support. He never uses profane or extravagant language. He is almost a model of temperance, seidom drinking at all, but he smokes continually. In conversation he is rarely animated, except among his most intimate and familiar companions. He prides himself on his horsemanship. At the battle of Monterey he was ordered to carry an order to a point wherehe had to pass under the fire of a battery. He put his horse into a full gallop, threw himself off on one side, after the manner of the Indians, holding on by the horse's mane and by one leg thrown over the cantle of the saddle, and in this position leaped a four-foot wall. Gen. Grant was married soon after he left the regular army, and has now three children, one of whom, a boy about six years old, is nearly as good a rider as his father.

General Grant is an unassuming, modest man, has no personal enemies, never speaks ill of any one, even of those who injure him, knows nothing about politics, has no ambition for office or distinction, but only desires to do his duty. General Halleck described him very well when he said: "What I like about Grant is that when he is ordered to do anything he sets right about doing it. There are no objections or evasions or suggestions of delaynot a moment's rest until the order is executed as well as he can do it with the means at his command." Grant is not a man of the highest order of intellectual ability, but his operations have shown him to possess strategical skill of the highest order of intellectual ability, but his operations have shown him to possess strategical skill of the highest order of intellectual ability, but his operations have shown him to possess strategical skill of the highest order of intellectual ability, but his operations have been always underrated. Newspaper correspondents, who ma

ties are not, therefore, appreciated by the geople, though they are by the Government; which may now feel as great a pride in having sustained Gen. Grant as in any other instance when they have with stood popular clamor and private expostulation. A Floral Farewell to Henry Ward

A Floral Farewell to Henry Ward Beecher.

It having been announced to the school connected with Plymouth Church that their pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was about to leave them for a while, it was proposed that, in a body, they should visit his house and bid him an affectionate farewell:

The hour of 3 was fixed as the time for the call. For some time previous to the arrival of the Sunday-school procession the sidewalks in front of Mr. Beecher's residence, No. 52 Columbia street, were thronged with men, women, and children, who had collected to witness the novel and interesting exhibition which rumor had designated as about to come off in that locality: By-and-by, Sanger's band made its appearance in front of the house, and struck up the popular Sunday-school air, "We're Marching Along," which was the signal for the procession to move. Meanwhile, Mr. Beecher had taken his position upon one of the middle steps leading to his doorway, while Mrs. Beecher, and one or two other members of the family, occupied the background, and all stood waiting for the juvenile demonstration. One of the Sunday-school teachers here proposed "three cheers for our pastor, Mr. Beecher," which was responded to by a thousand voices. The procession then commenced moving past Mr. Beecher, which was responded to by a thousand voices. The procession then commenced moving past Mr. Beecher, which was responded to the pastor received was a houng in which struck of from the hands of a fair young was caught ero it reached the ground. Scarcely had he recovered from the stunning blow of the sweet-scanted missile, when another canie, and another, and still another, until he was obliged to give up in desnair, all attempts to catch or to hold the flowery balls, and with both hands full, he stood in blank astonishment at the odoriferous shower that was nouring in upon him, and allowed the thick falling bouquets to drop untouched loving lads and lasses.

After the procession had passed and the band try in, and it, is proper that there should be some

playing, Mr. Beccher addressed the assembled throng as follows:

I believe the procession has now passed by, and it is proper that there should be some words said by way of dismissal. I have often stood in my garden 'knee-deep in flowers,' but never before did I find myself thus surrounded on my door-step. I beg you to understand, my friends, that this is a surprise. I was told a week ago that I was to be surprised, ard was charged to keep the servet, and I have done so. I did not know, however, that flowers were to be distributed on the occasion, and I suppose this may be considered the blossoming out of the surprise. (Laughter.) I once before had a surprise; while I was attending some sick soldiers, one night, some kind friend surprised me by denoing and blackonwinter, this is the brightness of summer. It is said that he who hath the young folks halb the future; and if I haven't got all the young folks in Brooklyn, I don't know where they are. [Laughter.] Children and flowers are the sweetest things we have on earth—first children, and then flowers, and with the profusion of both that I see around me on this occasion. I deem myself doubly blessed. My friends, I will now bid you good afternoon, hoping that you have enjoyed as much as spectators as I have in being the recipient of your kindness, and one of the figures in this interesting occasion.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer NNE...N by W...NNW SSWE THE COOPER-SHOP ANNIVERSARY.—The THE COOPER-SHOP ANNIVERSARY.—The second anniversary of the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreghment Committee was celebrated without any intention for public display or show, such arrangements being attended with more or less expense. The committee, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, after partaking of a collation furnished by private contributions, adjourned to the main upper saloon of the Cooper-shop, where a few pleasant hours were passed in scenes incident to the ball-room. The Jefferson Cornet Band were voluntarily present, under the supervision of Mr. Joseph E. Sass, an active gentleman of, the general committee. In the gay and festive scene a few soldiers, who had done the State some service, mingled and thus enjoyed the pleasant pastime of the hour, in contrast with the terrible realities of warfare. Several naval officers, in full uniform, were also present, indulinging in a "trip on the light fantastic toe," by way of variety from the scenes and incidents of trips on the ocean.'

riety from the scenes and incidents of trips on the ocean.

In regard to the business operations of the committee, we may state that speeches at the festive board were made by Mr. Cooper, president; W. H. Dennis and Rev. Mr. Parry, of the committee. Mr. E. S. Hall presented the following statistics of the operations of the committee since the organization, on the 26th day of May, 1861, to the 25th day of May, 1863; also, the statistics for the second year of the institution. It is by such an account that the great public who so generously support the institution may judge of the action of the committee:

Number of men fed in the saloon since its organization, 174.946. Number of men led in a zation, 174.946.
Total receipts......

From 1862 to 1863, May 25th, number of men alance previous year..... Balance on hand ... \$1,323 83 Receipts of hospital......

uded a large number of soldiers who had their ounds temporarily dressed, or who staid over night waiting conveyance to military hospitals or othe awating conveyance to military nospitals or other places?

Besides the receipts of money for the saloon, there were received donations of first-quality food, such as beef, poultry, fish, vegetables, cheese, bread, crackers, coffee, sugar, tea, fish, &c. These taken into consideration with the amount of money receipts, make the cost of feeding each soldier about seventeen cents during the past year. During the year 1861 and 282, the cost for feeding each soldier was about nine and a half cents. The difference in the rates is incident to the advanced prices in provisions generally.

LINDE VOLUMENTER REPRESENTATION UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SA-

UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON—GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—The second anniversary of the organization of the Committee of the
Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon was celebrated yesterday afternoon. A very large number
of ladies and gentlemen participated in it. The Saloon was gaily decked with the American-ensign,
with thirty-five stars upon the field, the extra star
being for, the new State of Western Virginia. At
four o'clock "Fort Brown" opened its batterics, and
thirty-five guns were fired, under the direction of
Commander Brown, who has exclusive jurisdiction
of the fort.

Sheriff John Thompson was called to the chair,
who, in a few well-timed remarks, introduced to the
vast assembly the Rev. Mr. Brainerd, of the Third
Presbyterian 'Church. This gentleman, as usual,
was eloquent, and awakened the most lively demonstrations of applause. He was followed by
Rev. Mr. Harifs, of Ohio, who delivered a thrilling
speech on the progress of the Western army in restoration of the Union.

The Rev. Mr. Waterbury, of Iowa, was next introduced, and he gave a vivid and pleasing display
of Western eloquence, abounding with strong Union
sentiments.

The Rev. Franklin Moore, a graceful and effective sentiments.

The Rev. Franklin Moore, a graceful and effective speaker, was next presented to the meeting. He awakened a deal of enthusiasm.

William H. Maurice, Esq., delivered an excellent speech, and recited with effect the poem relating to the sleeping sentinel, who was ordered to be shot, but pardoned by President Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Harris, of Camden, New Jersey, was also introduced, who made a beautiful address. John J. Hicks, the old soldier who has been in three wars—the present one included—was also introduced, and delivered a short and entertaining address. The celebration was largely attended, many of the ladies coming from distant parts of the city. All passed off very pleasantly, amid the greatest amount Since the last anniversary the Saloon has been

or wounded.

There was no annual statement of the doings of the institution presented. Probably something official will be made on this subject in a short time. There are many rebel trophies about the saloon, among them the antiers of an old deer that one had a place in the mansion of Stonewall Jackson, the deceased rebel. Boston and New England..... Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Washington, D. C...

ne war, or returning from it sick, weary,

\$2,329,600

The delay in getting decisive and favorable news from Vicksburg has had no sensible effect upon the sale of these bonds. The subscribers look more to the final success of the Government and to the security which is given, than to the present and simple gains upon such investments. While success may further increase the daily subscriptions; delay or failure does not lessen the willing contributions which the people are making in the glorious cause. FIRES LAST EVENING.-A few minutes ATTRES LAST EVENING.—A few minutes after eight o'clock, last evening, smoke was discovered issuing from the fourth-story windows of the fine, large, handsome five-story store at the corner of Arch and Front streets, by a police officer, who promptly gave the alarm. This building is occupied by Messrs. Guggenheim, Dreifuss, & Co., manutacturers of spices, essence of coffee, store polish, and indigo blue. The fire broke out in the shop on the fourth floor, where the tin cans used in the business

Park the state of the state of

are made. The flames were kept confined to the apartment, and though there was no more water used than necessary to suppress them, yet the stock in the lower stories was more or less damaged by the deluge. The stock is insured to the extent of \$13,000 in the Pennsylvania and other city insurance companies, which is thought will cover the loss. When the firemen reached the shop in which the fire was burning the flames were making rapid headway to the roof. It was owing to the promptness of the police giving the alarm, and the speedy response of several near fire companies, that prevented a very serious conflagration.

At the same time the above fire was discovered another one broke out in the second story of a tavern at the corner of Front and Coates stareets. At this place a quantity of bed clothing and some other light combustible material were consumed. The damage is reported as trifling.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION — AFTERNOON EPISCOPAL CONVENTION - AFTERNOON EPISCOPAL COMVENTION — AFTERNOON SESSION.—The afternoon session began at 50 clock. Invitations were received to visit the various public institutions, and also the Union League, the Academy of Natural Science, the Institution for the blind, and the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons. The following was read:

No. 1118 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, May 26, 1863.—John Clayton, Esq., secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania—Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia to tender, through you, to the clerical and lay deputies of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session, a cordial invitation to visit the League House, No. 1118 Chestaut street.

reet. The directors desire to place their rooms, and all the accommodations of their house, at the entire disposal of the members of the Convention at all times during the session, and will be happy to meet them at any time and in any way which may be them at any areas agreeable to them.

With great respect, your friend and servant,

GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary. Laid upon the table for the present. APPOINTMENT OF ENROLLERS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ENROLLERS FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Board of Enrolment of the Fourth Congressional district has made the following appointment of enrollers for the district:

Fourtenih Ward—Edwin Bailey, John G. Johnson, E. D. Ledyard, F. A. Osborne, E. K. Shelmerdine, Fifteenth Ward—John Q. Dyke, Dr. Henry L. Aitken, J. B. McGinley, James Bigger, Issac M. Krupp, Edward Spain, Robert Torrence.

Twentieth Ward—E. S. Stuart, John N. Gregory, Henry V. Christy, Issac Ashmead, Jr., Englebert Mintzer, Wm. Ellison, Wm. McClain.

Twenty-first Ward—Joshus L. Fletcher, Jacob L. Warner, John Sanders, Jacob M. Keech, Wm. Rose.

Warner, John Sanders, Jacob El. Reech, will. Rose.

Tucenly-fourth Ward—George Ingraham, B. F. Warren, Frank Ferguson, F. S. Ashmead, Lieutenant Christian Young, Wim. Bechtel.

Messrs. George Kern and B. E. Davis have been appointed clerks.

The headquarters has been established at the corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets, and it is expected that the enrollers will to-day enter upon the duties of their appointment. ENLARGEMENT OF CANAL LOCKS .-

ENLARGEMENT OF CANAL LOCKS.—The locks on the canals of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to be enlarged, and the lines otherwise improved, so as to be able to carry from 150 to 200 tons each. The Susquehanna Company took the initiative in this matter; and when the other companies complete their improvements, canal navigation in this State may be changed from horse-power to steam. The great increase in the receipts of the Susquehanna Canal Company (some sixty-five thousand dollars in 1862 over 1861, and it is estimated that 1862 will be one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars over 1862—a sum sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds, as well as a dividend on the stock,) should be an incentive for other companies to put their canals in the most complete order, in view of similar gratifying results to bond and stockholders. GENERAL ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

—In the evening, at eight o'clock, the anniversary
of the Home Mission was celebrated. The congregation was fair, but not crowded. M. W. Baldwin,
Eq., presided. Addresses and other exercises were
gone through with, by Rev. Mr. Weber, of Indiana;
Hon. Mr. Olds, of Columbus, Ohio; Rev. Mr. Darrah, Missouri; Rev. Dr. Clark, of Buffalo, and
others. The occasion was one of much interest.
The session recommences at nine this morning. DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE YOUNG MAN:-The many friends in this city of Sergeant William-Sproule, of Rush's Cavalry, will learn with regret that he died on the 19th instant, in hospital, at Ac-quia Creek, of camp fever. He was greatly beloved y his comrades, and possessed many estimable qua-ities. The remains have been brought to this city or interment, in charge of Captain Davis, of Com-sany F.

SPRING EXHIBITION.—The spring exhibition of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, will be held on Thursday, 18th of June, at Norristown, at which a trial of mowers will take place, and a general exhibition of farm im-plements will be made. Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT STREET TREATRE.—The "Fair One with the Golden Locks" has filled the Chestnut street

many literary demerits, is something remarkable; and there is little doubt that it will be run for several weeks to come, unless some previous arrangement of the management should forbid. The music, it must be admitted, is enjoyable, the scenery magnificent (particularly the transformation scene, at the end), and the acting and vocalism of Mrs. John Wood at once sprightly and finished. These reasons may, perhaps, account for the extraordinary success of the piece.

CONCERT FOR A WORTHY OBJECT.—This evening a concert will be given at the Sansom-street Hall, for the benefit of Mrs. Anna Fithian, a graduate of the Instituion for the Blind. The name of this talented and worthy oung lady, whose musical proficiency has enabled her support a widowed mother and an afflicted sister, must be familiar to all who have attended the concerts at the Blind Asylum. The performers for this evening are all chossessed of rare talent, and the programme could not be well improved. We hope the house may be crowded on the occasion.

Mr. Wolfsohn will give his last classical soirée this season in the foyer of the Academy of Music this evening. It promises to be a very fine entertainment, if no

the finest with which this talented artist has favored us. The programme speaks its own praise. It includes son: tas by Weber and Beethooven, for horn and piano, se tett for piano and wind instruments, a dust by Schu-mann, and a polonaise by Gutman. Mr. Wolfsohn commands success.

The Peak Family.—The entertainments of the Peak THE FRAR FAMILY.—The entertainments of the Peak Pamily are among the most novel and attractive that have been presented to the Philadelphia public. The performers are all possessed of an unusual degree of musical skill, and the symphonies of their silver bells nightly elicit the applause and admiration of the audience. arged their programme of musical selections, and are, in consequence, drawing even larger houses than originally greeted them.

THE REHEARSALS OF THE GERMANIA.—The public rehearsals of the Germania Orchestra every Saturday afternoon at Musical Fund Hall, have been meeting

with the high success commensurate with their attrac-tive character. We know of no series of musical enter-tainments which has continued so long, met with such unvarying success, or attracted more fashionable auences. The performance for next Saturday embrac FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. Rumors and counter rumors respecting Vicksburg used considerable excitement in Gold, which opened at 144% strong, but before noon fell suddenly to 142%, allying up to 144%, at which figure it closed. Government securities continue very strong. Money is without nauge. The subscriptions to the five-twenties to-day were very The Stock market was at a stand-still as to prices, but

active as to sales, an uneary feeling causing some stocks to be rather pressed for sale. Sixes, 1881, sold at 108; seven-thirties at 107%; State fives rose to 101%; new City sixes were steady at 111%, the old at 108; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages sold at 114½; second do. at 107, no change; Reading sixes (1870) sold at 105%; Elmira Railcoad sevens at 111; Sunbury and Eric sevens at 1121/2; Camden and Amboy sixes (1883) at 107; Morris Canal first Cameen and Amboy sixes (1885) at 107, Morria Ganal first mortgeges at 107; 57 was bid for Schuplkill Navigation 1882s; 95 for North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes. Catawissa shares sold freely at S; the preferred at 21; Reading opened at 55%; closing at 55; North Pennsyl-vania declined 1/2; Philedelphia and Erie sold at 25%; Beaver Meadow was steady at 75; Morristown at 584; 36 bid for Long Island; S7 for Elmira; 53 for the preferred; 50% for Little Schnylkill; 66 for Pennsylvania. Passen ger Railways brought good prices; West Philadelphia sold at 69%, no change; Spince and Pine at 17, no change; Race and Vine at 13, no change; Seventeenth and Nine teenth at 13%, no change; Arch-street at 23%; Tenth and Eleventh rose %.

Surquehanna Canal sold at 15%, a decline of %; Union at 2; Schuylkill Navigation preferred declined 1/2; 45 bid for Delaware Division: Hazleton Coal sold at 60; Bank of Northern Liberties at 63; Manufacturers and Mecha-

nics' at 26; Union at 40; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 56 The market was firm at the close, \$55,000 in bonds an 5.100 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:
United States Sixes, 1881.
Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States 7 3-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Vonchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebted. Jay Cooks & Co. quote G Quartermasters' Vouchers... Demand Notes... Gold... Sales of five-twenties, \$2,229,600 The following shows the amount of coal transport

May 23, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862, com pared with the same time last year: ..26,023 05 : 522,038 09 543,161 14 Corresponding Week last year.......16,005 [8 339,742 01 . 355,747 19 182,296 03 192,413 15 The following is a statement of the business of the Lebigh Canal for the week ending May 23, 1833;
For the Week. Total.
FROM MAUCH CHUNK. Tons. Cwt. 17018. Cwt. "Total.
"ons. Cwt.
69, 226 11
S, 026 09
2, 069 04 FROM MAUCH CHUNK. 210 07 2,292 01 4,201 10 4,827 1 599 0 13,996 1 1,099 06 3,032 18 3,500 04 Total..... -20,091 10 113, 142 04 The following are the receipts of the Delaware Di-

vision Canal Company— For week ending May 23, 1863:.. Previous in 1863..... 829.373 **5**3 Week, ending May 24, 1862... ...86,298 73 ...25,000 55 \$1,934 65 The following shows the shipments Delaware, backawanna, and Western week ending Saturday, May 23, 1863, same time in 1862:

Week. Year. Tons. Cwt. 112.771 08 315,325 15 Tons. Cwt. 5,901 19 21,859 03 27,761 02 Total..... 428,097 03 For the corresponding time last year: Total..... . 22.527 12

Among the new projects called into existence by the great abundance of unemployed capital in England, the London Times of the 11th mentions the projected com-Mobiler, which has been definitely arranged. The Hobiler, which has been definitely arranged. The Times says:

The title of the London establishment is "The International Financial Society," and the proposed capital is £3,000,000 in an establishment is "The International Financial Society," and the proposed capital is £3,000,000 for allotment. The shares are to be £20 each. The object of the society is to assist and take part capital and thoustrial undertakings, especially foreign loans and enterprises possessing government guarantees. The London board is powerful, and of a character to command much confidence. The combination is thus one of Kuropean weight and importance, for there is no financial enterprise, however vast, which could not easily be carried through by it. The £20 shares were quoted yesterday at £10 premium.

The Times' city article hints that if the London establishment is to follow the lead of its Parls ally some er, which has been definitely arranged. The lishment is to follow the lead of its Paris ally some doubts may be entertained as to the permanent popularity of the combined undertaking y of the combined undertaking.

The New York Evening Post of to day says: _The new York Evening Post of to-day says:]
The money market is gradually working better, and it is expected that before long we shall see lenders glad to get 5 % cent. During the last week, when some of the banks were refusing to lend even on the best securities to old customers, some of their large depositors were withdrawing their balances, and lending to the same parties. The large acquaintance of outsiders with the stock business has also developed the same in regard its lending money.

Indeed, the loan market is full to repletion, and to the first class houses on choice securities more money is offer-Indeed, the loan market is full to reoletion, and to the first clars houses on choice securities more money is offered than in the present weak state of the Stock Exchange they can find employment for. Whatever stringeney may have been complained of is due to no other cause whatever, except the determination of the great money-lending institutions to exact larger margins and to throw out certain speculative stocks.

The business of the Stock Exchange exhibits some irregularity this morning. National securities are very strong, railroad bonds are steady, while Border State bords and railway shares are lower. A number of orders to sell have arrived from the country, and hence for the moment a check is given to the anticipated and inevitable improvement in the tone of the market.

The following table shows the principal movements of the market as compared with the latest prices of resterday evening:

Wed. The Adv. Des.

120 % 95 % 105 133 112 114 % arlem preferred i. So. guar. lois Central tiena.

eve land and Toledo 1
licago and Rock Isl'd.

rt Wayne.
lickallyer Co Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, May 27.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, May 27.

(Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

2S Catawissa R. Pref. 24
100 do. 24
150 do. 59 Arch. et R. 25%
150 do. 24
150 do. 55 Arch. do. 25%
150 do. 24
150 do. 59 Arch. et R. 25%
150 do. 24
150 do. 59 Arch. et R. 25%
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150 do. 59 Arch. et R. 25%
150 do. 24
150 do. 59 Arch. et R. 25%
150 do. 60 City 6s Arch. et R. 25%
150 do. 70 168
150 Spr. et R. 25%
150 do. 65 150
150 do. 101
150 do. 101
150 do. 101
150 Catawissa R. Pref. 24
150 do. 101
1

Philadelphia Markets. May 27—Evening. There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use, and the market is very dull; about 400 bbls extra sold at \$6.50; Western family is offered at \$6.50@7 F bbl, and 400 bbls Ohio family at \$6.75@7 F bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying in small lots at \$5.75@6

is quiet at \$4.25 for Brandywins, and \$4@4.12½ Fbbi for Pennsylvania.
GRAIN.—There is more doing in Wheat, but prices have declined. Sales comprise about 15,000 bus at 155@ have declined. Sales comprise about 15,000 bus at 155@ for Pennsylvania reds, in store and adoat and white at 170@178c Pbus, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rys is unsettled, with sales of 1,200 bus, in lots, at 100@186 Pbus, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rys is unsettled, with sales of 1,200 bus, in lots, at 100@186 Pbus, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rys is unsettled, with sales of 1,200 bus, in lots, at 100@1876 Pbus, at 100@1876, weight, for light and beavy Pennsylvania.

BARK—Quercitron's in demand'at 235 Pb ton for first No. 1. We hear of no sales.

COTTON.—There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales, and prices are rather lower; we quote Middings at 10c Pb, cash.

PhOVISIONS.—There is no change to notice in the market; 1000 bbls city packed meas Beef and Porksold on terms kept private. Lard continues dull, with small sales of bbls and tes at 10½ Pb. Butter is also very dull.

GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in Sugar or dull.
GROCERIES.—There is vory little doing in Sugar or Coffee,; we quote the former at 10½@12c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ th for Guba and New Orleans, and Rio Coffee at 30@32c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to.
WHISKY is dull; small sales of bbls are making at 45c, and drudge 43½ e \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon.
The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Yiour. 2.600 bbls.
Wheat 400 brs.

ASHES remain quiet, with sales at \$5.25 for pois, and \$9.25 for pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is more active and prices a little firmer.

The sales are 11,000 bbls at \$5.156.5.30 for superfine Michigan, Iddiana, Icwa, Ohio, &c. : \$5,756.6.65 for extra State: \$5.756.5.35 for superfine Michigan, Iddiana, Icwa, Ohio, &c. : \$5,756.6.65 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$6.15.66.30, and trade brands do at \$6.356.7.50; amber Iowa, \$51.424, 18 for winter red. Western, and \$1.496.153 for amber Brichigan.

Southern Flour is firmer and in moderate request; rales \$00 bbls at \$8.406.83 for suberline Baltimore, and \$6.56.76.9 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is in better demand, and prices are a trite higher; sales 500 bbls at \$5.756.0 for common, and \$6.1567.90 for good to choice extra.

Eye is dull, with small sales at \$4.60.25 for the range of fine and superline.

Corn Meal is quiet, and without essential change; we quote Jersey at \$1.25. Brandywine \$1.500.60, Caloric \$4.60. Puncheons \$22.

Rye is dull, and quoted at 99.60.\$1.

Barley is more active, with sales of 7,500 bushels State on private terms, with an extisp hysines dating at 10000. New York Markets, May 27: on private terms.
Onts are firm, with an active business doing at 70.071 for Jersey. and 71.075 for Canada, Western, and State, Corn is firmer, and prices have advanced 1.02c \$\bar{c}\$ bu, with a fair demand at the improvement. The sales are 100,000 bus at 73.075c for old mixed Western, and 63.073c for new do. Chicago Breadstuffs Market, May 25.

Chicago Breadstuffs Market, May 25.

Flour.—Received, 8,046 bbls; shipped, 2,000 bbls. The market is dull and heavy, and there is very little doing. Prices are drooping.—Sales 100 bbls "Bartlett's XX" choice spring extra at 55.70; 90 bbls "Nettleton & XX" choice spring extra at 55.70; 90 bbls "Prairie Queen: 150 bbls "bremium" on pt; 78 bbls "hacon" spring super at 54. 50; 90 bbls "Prairie Queen: 35.410; 100 bbls spring super at 54; 100 bbls unsound spring extra at 33.75; 60 bbls spring super at 35.50—all delivered.

Wheat.—Received. 23,016 bbs; shipped, 27,025 bbs. Market dull, and prices declined lc 3 bu on Mo. 2 spring, with only a limited business transacted. Sales include the following: Winter Grades—400 bbs No. 2 red, at \$1.16%; 900 bbs rejected red, at \$1.2%; 3,000 bbs do at \$1.16%; 2400 bbs at \$1.16; 1,200 bbs \$1.15%; 900 bbs at \$1.16%; 400 bbs at \$1.15; 1,200 bbs at 52.16%; 300 bbs at 52.50 bbs at 52.16%; 300 bbs at 52.50 bbs at 52.16%; 300 bbs at 53.16%; 200 and bus at 93.6; and bus at 32.2, bus at 79c; 1,800 bus at 75c—all the above in stora. By sample, 2,400 bus condemned Wheat, on track, at 50@70c; 800 bus do at 37c.

Corn.—Received, 166.384 bus; shipped, none. Market dull, and prices declined &@1c \(\frac{7}{2}\) bus, and closed dull at the decline; sales were, mixed, 15,000 bus early at 47%c; 35,000 bus at 47%c; 30,000 bus at 47%c—all in store; white, 2,000 bus at 47%c; 300 bus at 51%c; 300 bu Baltimore Coffee Market, May 27. There is very little doing at present in this article, but prices of all kinds are nominally unchanged, viz: Ric 0%@31c, Laguayra 53@33%c, and Java 35@39c per fb.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. YM. L. REHN ENJ. MARSHALL, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. hip Tenawanda, Julius. Liverpool, May 25 ark Gulding Star, Bearse Liverpool, soon brig Breeze, Outerbridge Barbadoes, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1863.

ARRIVED

Ship Frank Boult, Morse, from Key West, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Bark Sea Eagle, Howes, 15 days from Port Spain, with sugar, molasses, and hides to T. Wattson & Sons.

Brig San Antonio, Jackson, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to Henry Simons.

Schr J V Wellington, Chipman, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Cornell & Hendry.

Schr L A May, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Kennedy, Steirs & Co.

Schr Eugene, Harker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Growell & Collus. Schr Engene, Harker, 6 days from Boston, with mdsa to Crowell & Collins.
Schr West Dennis, Sears, 5 days from Böston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Febr, Mail, Kelly, 4 days from Providence, with mdsa to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Jannes J J Day, Baker, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Jas Logan, Smith, 1 day from Wilmington, Del. in bellest to galisin. Scrif Jas Jogan Smart, Tany Roll Willington, Del, in ballast to captsin.
Scir Paugassett, Waples, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain
Schr Packet, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del, with grain-to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Buckaloo, 4 days from Lynn, in ballasi to captain Schr Matanzas, Blake, 8 days from Portland, with mdsa

ballast to captain
Schr Matanzas, Blake, S days from Portland, with mose
to captain,
Schr Jos Maxfield, May, 7 days from Boston, with ice to
Thos E Cahill.
Schr Ber Merice, Kelly, 5 days from Boston, with ice to
Thos E Cahill.
Schr Bi Tay, Cain, 4 days from Dighton, in ballast to
Nolle, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Excelsior, Riley, from Boston.
Schr Bereisior, Riley, from Boston.
Schr D G Floyd, Racket, from Boston.
Schr D H Wheaton, Slover, from Boston.
Schr D H Wheaton, Slover, from Boston.
Schr J B Johnson, Endicott, from Providence.
Schr J B Johnson, Endicott, from Providence.
Schr J H Allen, Allen, from Newbort.
Schr J H Allen, Allen, from Newbort.
Schr J H Allen, Allen, from Newbort.
Schr J H Allen, Topincott, from Salem:
Schr J H Bonnson, Hathaway, from Colasset.
Schr A Pharo, Lippincott, from Salem:
Schr M C Deunison, Hathaway, from Colasset.
Schr A C Bennison, Hathaway, from Boston.
Schr S Goefrey, Russell, from Braintree.
Steamer H T McPadden, McPadden, I day from Baltimete, with midse to McFadden at Thompson.
Schrager New York, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with midse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Andragate, Jones, 24 hours from New York, With midse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Andragate, Virdea, Shours from Lewes, Dal.

A TRANSPORT AND A Y