FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

THE NEWS.

THE news from Vicksburg is still encouraging, though the one great event to which the public anx lety and faith is directed is yet undecided. A special despatch from Cairo says that General Lee, of Kan-Bas, confirms the report that the two outer works of the enemy were taken in Friday's attack on the fortifications. Our losses were severe, as were those of the rebels, who were picked off by our sharp-shooters with unerring aim. The rebels fought with desperate coolness, but were driven back by main force into the last line of entreachments. Jackson has been destroyed, and the army which occupied it is now acting as a reinforcement for General Grant. Judging by this news, Grant had sufficient force outside of the work on Vicksburg to compete with any inimical force in his rear, and the report may not prove untrue, which we received a day ago, that Johnston had been cut off from all junction with Pemberton. Admiral Porter is cooperating with Gen. Grant, and the batteries above and below the town have been captured. When Gen. Lee, of Kansas, who was wounded in one of the assaults on the rebel works, left Vicksburg, victory seemed but a question of short moment. According to both rebel and Federal report Gen. Grant has been reinforced, and the forces at New Orleans, it is hinted, have been increased, so that Gen. Banks may assist the campaign near Vicksburg. Rebel papers publish news that Pemberton had repulsed Grant half a dozen times, that the works towards Warrenton had not been menaced and that Grant's investment was imperfect. The rebel papers also speculate that Gen. Johnston, with a reinforced army, will make an attack in the rear of Grant, but the general despondence of the South-ern press is a favorable omen to the Northern arms, and our own news, meagre as it is, seems to be late

than any intelligence published from Southern WE have news which, in some respects, possesses painful interest from North Carolina. An expedition from Newbern to Gum Swamp, of which we publish an excellent account, succeeded in capturing some two hundred prisoners, in a brilliant dash on the rebel entrenchments, completely destroying their works, and for a time dispersing the rebel force. They rallied, however, and following in the rear of our troops harassed them considerably, intil they reached their owh lines. Here the fire of the enemy became very severe, and unfortunately Colonel Richter Jones, the gallant commander of the expedition, and colonel of the 58th P. V. eatly distinguished in the exploit, was killed be hind his own breastworks by a rebel sharpshooter Colonel Jones was an officer of fine promise, and at the time of his death was acting brigadier general and one of the most valuable officers in North Caro lina. We learn also from this Department, that the schooner Sea Bird, of Philadelphia, was captured aground at the mouth of the Neuse river. Her captain and crew were taken prisoners. The rebels boarded her in small boats from the shore. It is reported that all the rebel troops in North Carolina,

including even the new conscripts, are moving to THE following is understood to be the verdiet of the Court of Inquiry in the Corcoran-Kimball affair:
That Lieutenant Colonel Kimball died on the morning of the 12th of April, 1863, from the effects of a wound in the neck produced by a pistol ball, said pistol having been fired by Brigadier General Michael Corcoran. The court further find that Lieutenant Colonel Kimball halted Brigadier Gene ral Corcoran and demanded the countersign, refusing to allow him to pass until he should give it. That Brigadier General Corcoran refused to give the tersign as ordered, that an altercation ensued resulting in the death of Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Kimball. The court further find that Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Kimball was, at the time of halting General Corcoran, intoxicated, and that he was not authorized in so halting him." Five rebel spies and one Union soldier will suffer

death to-day, under the sentence of courts martial. The following are their names: Wm. B. Compton. belonging to the rebel army, convicted as a spy, will be hung at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Thomas Per-Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, near Sandusky city, Ohio ; John R. Lyle, rebel army, spy, to be hung on Johnson's Island : George P. Sims, rebel army, spy, to be hung on Johnson's Island; George S. Burgess, rebel spy, to be hung on Johnson's Island; John C. Shore, of Company F, 109th Illinois Regiment, for mutiny and insubordination, to be shot on John-

York from London, reports that on the 10th instant at midnight, when in latitude 47.30, longitude 46, he ran into a field of ice; he wore ship and stood southeast with a view of getting clear, but at daylight found his ship completely surrounded by icebergs He continued to run in a southeasterly direction for forty-eight hours, but was still unable to get clear. Finally, however, on the 16th, he escaped, having been entirely surrounded by the ice fields during the whole six days. He passed the last of the icebergs in latitude 44.30, longitude 51.80. It is remarkable this season of the year in the familiar tracks of At-

THE captain of the ship Caravan, arrived in New

GEN. WADSWORTH repudiates the statement in the Rochester Union that he has said that the atrength of General Hooker's army had been reed from 25 to 30 per cent. since it crossed the Rappahannock, and declares it to be a malicious chood, invented for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. MISS GISZELLE MESZOLENYI, a niece of Kossuth, was last week married, in New York, to Mr. Adel- the case with large numbers of Frenchmen hert Ambrozowitz, a gentleman of Hungary. Among the spectators were Gens. Fremont and Anderson, Col. Zagonvi, Lieut, Col. Pilsen, and several distinguished Hungarian officers. A brief reception at the house of Mrs. Fremont followed the marriage. Chicago Convention Invitation Committee, warmly

approving of "the great idea of uniting the waters of the Mississippi with those of the lakes and the will secure profitable and commodious navigation THE Mexican despatch, from San Francisco. published yesterday, is believed to be untrue. In this despatch the letter of Ortega to Comonfort, retheir retreat, is tortured into a statement that Pue retrograde movement of the French.

bla is to be again assaulted at once. The Revista, of the city of Mexico, dated 2d inst., clearly details the THE Chattanooga Rebel, of the 21st, contains letters from Breckinridge in reply to the imputation on his character contained in the report of Bragg. The defence is a scathing answer to the reflections of Bragg against him. He closes by asking, at the ear- | ble starvelings of England with the imliest opportunity, a court of inquiry.

If to have no news at all is to have good news, then we may well feel satisfied about Vicksburg. We have nothing definite since Sunday, nor do we think that any intelligence of a later date has been received. The rumors that the Government is in possession of bad news, may be disputed by the circumstance that in a campaign like this the communications are so tedious and irregular that the newspapers are more apt to anticipate the Government than to be anticipated by it. In the absence of anything official, we must content ourselves with translating the rumors. Those before us are

full of good omens. The rebel newspapers are evidently engaged in the thankless task of preparing the people for a disaster. As we have had some little experience in this business ourselves, we feel competent to venture upon a diagnosis. Thus we see to Mr. Thomas O'Neil, Secretary of the allusions to the unavailing valor of the re- Philadelphia Relief Fund, the sum of \$5,181 bels within the city. We can imagine the bels within the city. We can imagine the heavy heart of the rebel writer as he tells his readers that Pemberton has already repulsed six attacks upon Vicksburg, but that "they greatly feared the next that was about being made." In other words, Grant is pressing Pemberton so hard that he feels he must fall, and his only concern is to fall as gently and with as much eclat as possible. Pemberton's "six repulses" are intended for the ear of Mr. Jefferson Davis, although his account of his own exploits may possess as little truth and produce as little impression as Falstaff's tale of the men in healthy men and the state of the men of the stars and Stripes. The kindness of the men of the Stars and Stripes. The kindness of the men of the Stars and Stripes. The kindness of the men of the stars and Stripes. The kindness of the men of the stars and Stripes. The kindness of the men of the stars and Stripes and Stripes of the men of the stars and Stripes. The kind

impression as Faistaff's tale of the men in buckram. To us this announcement has a nor those who have been recipients of that bounty, will ever forget your timely benevolence." pleasant meaning. General GRANT is fighting-earnestly, continually, fiercely-determined to have nothing but an unconditional surrender. He will destroy the rebel army in Vicksburg, or be destroyed. This is the Old Hickory, from Philadelphia to Belfast, First district, vice Henry, declined, Busell Jones,

will be, let us increase our faith and wait a

little longer. We can afford to do this, and more. Vicks-Thurg is not to be taken in a day's campaign. It is a stronghold. We know that the vast resources of the Southwest have been drained. to give it strength; we have the word of JEFFERSON DAVIS that it is worth maintaining at all hazards. The second general of the Confederacy is directing operations, and in defeating him we obtain no ordinary victory. Let us think of this, and, feel happy if we hear the news of to-day repeated for days to come. It is good news, and should comfort us. Our own opinion is, that Vicksburg has fallen. We do not base this upon the mysterious silence of rebel newspapers, the admissions of pickets, or the rumors of reliable gentlemen, but simply from what we know of GRANT's position, and the necessary consequences that must follow. He has defeated PEMBERTON and | McCombie, proprietor and editor of the JOHNSTON, cut off all communications, de- | Chronicle, announces, in a straightforward, stroyed the supplies, and invested the city business manner, the extent and manner of

has been foiled in his efforts," says a lying former fellow-townsmen will sensibly act on rebel, who continues by saying, "His dead strew the ground in front of our works." Well, it is something to know he is in front. of the works, that he moved immediately upon them, as he proposed to do at Fort Donelson. Honor to this gallant soldier, and honor to his mighty deeds! Thus far he has done magnificently, and we trust soon to hear that his task has been gloriously

accomplished. The Prespect of a Rebel Invasion. For the past two or three weeks there have been various significant intimations that the rebel General LEE seriously contemplates a repetition of his former disastrous attempt to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Richmond papers have not only advocated such a movement, but one of them has hinted that the necessary preparations are now being made. We do not regard it as at all improbable. It is known that nearly all the rebel troops that could be spared from North and South Carolina have lately been hurried to Virginia, and the army of General LEE is doubtless stronger by fifty thousand men than it was in the recent battles. It is known that it is General LEE's invariable plan, previous to making any important movement, to thoroughly reconnoitre the country with his cavalry; and the late raid of Imboden would seem to have been in the nature of a reconnoissance. These are the only positive facts at present in our posssesion, from which the probability of an invasion may be inferred; but there are quite a number of reasons why the rebels

should desire to make such a movement. The army under LEE cannot maintain its present position of defence, and remain inactive through the weary summer months: nothing could be more destructive to the morale of the rebel troops, or more disheartening in its influence upon the Southern people. The belief that the Army of the Potomac was badly crippled in the recent battles has been sedulously inculcated by the newspaper press of the South, and the impression is doubtless general that it would be powerless to oppose a rebel advance. The enemy are well aware that in some few of the interior counties of this State a latent | ken of contemptuously as a "Yankee sentiment of disloyalty exists, which seeks no better pretext for asserting itself than a | "the worst whipped general the continent favorable opportunity. They see that un- has known." We have seen this article copied less the theatre of war is transferred once | into numerous papers, and we took occamore to the old battle ground of Manassas, | sion some days ago to state, what we should or still farther north, another conflict must | think no person of common judgment would decide the downfall of their capital. Inval have required to be informed, that it never sion, even though it should yield them no

though it should prove as lamentable a we have no intention of referring to it failure as did the first attempt, would inspi- again. rit the Southern people, temporarily, and infuse new energy into their armies. The army of General LEE is now so strong that probably from fifty to seventy-five, or even one hundred thousand men could be detached for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, without abandoning the position of Fredericksburg, or leaving Richmond dangerously exposed. Such being the situation, it is highly probable that a second invasion of the free States will be attempted. The duty of the authorities is plain. Their responsibilities are weighty; and both, we rejoice to see, have been accepted in their fullest sense. The telegraph has already informed us that a council of war has been held to consider the subject, and that General HOOKER is not disposed to underrate its importance. We have likewise been told that Governor Curtin and Major General

SCHENCK have been in consultation with the authorities at Washington, with the view of providing for the defence of the State. danger. When we were menaced in the same way eight months ago, we made it a subject of merriment. We have grown wise in these months; we have learned that we do not avoid an evil because we shut our eyes to it; and if we would combat it successfully, we must stare it full in the face. This is what the authorities now seem to be doing, and therefore we entertain but little apprehension for the future.

Treland and the United States. There is considerable difference between migration and immigration. When a man shifts his residence from one country to another, with the hope or purpose of returning, he is simply an emigrant, as was who fled to England during the first revolution. to avoid the tender mercies of St. Guil- | the room, and warned of the consequences of his furlotine; but when a man removes from one land to another, with the view of remaining there, he is an immigrant, and occupies an entirely different position. It is immigration that has lately set in for this country, from Ireland, with a force which even utter poverty cannot restrain: indeed, which poverty but augments, the difference between famine and sickness in Ireland and plenty and health here being notably very great. "The cry is still 'they come;" and our country is large enough for them all. We could put the whole population of Ireland into one of our Western States without at all crowding them, and they there might raise food for themselves, in

boundless abundance, and feed the miseramense balance of production. A private letter from the North of Ireland now before us, says "Messrs. J. N. & I. RICHARDSON have chartered the 'Old Hickory' to carry about one hundred or one hundred and twenty persons to your city. These are all of the class of cottonweavers, but as they have had experience of out door work, they will make excellent day-laborers. There is something interesting in the fact of the good ship with the trans-Atlantic name bringing breadstuffs in aid of our starving people, and taking back

a number of emigrants, most of whom, I trust, will in time become worthy, even if humble, citizens of the great Republic." The breadstuffs here alluded to were those sent over by the Corn Exchange Committee to the starving cotton-weavers and cottonworkers of Lisburn, Belfast, and Coleraine. Mr. HUGH McCall, on the part of the Lisburn Relief Committee, in acknowledging subscribed here, says:

At the suggestion of Mr. Andrew C. CRAIG, of this city, and some other natives of Coleraine, 50 barrels of flour were sent, out of the 500 barrels shipped per the borhood. This gift, generously made, has been gratefully received. The Coleraine Chronicle says:

Chronicle says:

"Individual opinions as to the issue of the melancholy struggle in which our brethren in America are at present engaged, may dim, but can never completely eradicate those feelings of respect and affection with which the people of this country regard their friends on the other side of the Atlantic. That this feeling is reciprocal we have a very pleasing, and practical proof to submit to the readers of the Chronicle to day. Sad stories of national distress, in which unhappily the past winter made it apparent the people of Coleraine participated, found sympathetic listeners amongst those in Philadelphia, in which memories of the Old Land are yet fresh and warm. As will be learned by the letter given below, we have been constituted the gratified medium through which the well-timed bounty of a kind friend, long resident in America; but originally from this locality, will flow to the needy of Coleraine. Mr. Craig, to whose thoughtful kindness we are indebted for this proof of the sympathy of the old 'sons of the sod,' has relatives amongst us, who, with those whom it will be our duty to consult as to the best mode of administering the liberal consignment now daily expected, will no doubt give him a cordial welcome when it pays us his promised visit."

The letter itself, addressed to Mr. J.

The letter itself, addressed to Mr. J. so closely that he can see the smoke of our | the donation, with a suggestion as to the gunboats on the river beyond. All this best manner of carefully distributing it. Mr. while he has been fighting. "The enemy | Crate is a practical man, and, no doubt, his diligent search."

his advice. It is curious, however, after reading the Coleraine Chronicle's statement of "the feel-

ings of respect and affection" with which the people of Ireland regard their friends on the other side of the Atlantic, to find a previous article, on the same page, declare, after alluding to Admiral WILKES' dealings with the Dolphin and the mail-steamer Ocean Queen, that if "American seamen of the Commodore WILKES type carry out their instructions in such an overbearing and insulting spirit, that it will require the exercise of many such acts of private philanthropy, as hat prominently noticed elsewhere, to appease the justly-incensed feelings of the British peo-

The Coleraine Chronicle has not heard, apparently, of the "justly-incensed feelings" of the American people because of the pretended neutrality of England, under which such pirates as the Alabama, the Florida, &c., have been built and fitted out, in British ports, and manned with British seamen, to destroy American commerce. It is a little too absurd to talk of "respect and affection" for the American people in one grateful column, and declare, in another article of insult, that the British people were "justly incensed" with us because our Admiral WILKES is vigilant for the protection of the honor of our flag and the safety of our commerce from British pirates. which sail under the Union Jack when they

do not hoist the Confederate flag. The Irish exodus, which will be trebled should the harvest be a failure this year, will bring strong hands and generous hearts to this country, and in these hearts beat the "justly-incensed feelings" which the Irish cannot help having against their Saxon oppressors.

Again.

A correspondent sends to us a copy of a

Democratic newspaper printed in New Jer-

sey, in which THE PRESS is credited with an article originally published in the Richmond Examiner. In this article General HOOKER is compared with JUDAS, and the recent battle is called "a modern field of blood." The Army of the Potomac is spoarmy," and its commander is regarded as appeared in our editorial columns, and that material advantages, might be attended with | it is as far from representing the opinions of serious results to us, and would give their | THE PRESS as it is possible for anything cause an added prestige abroad. The treasonable and false to be. This is the semere fact that it had been attempted, even | cond time we have made this correction, and

> THE New York World says : "The trustworthiness of Philadelphia war news is fast passing into a proverb." This frankness, so unusual with the World, is extremely gratifying, and we commend it to such papers as the New York Herald, which persist, without the slightest cause, in misrepresenting the press of this city, and impugning its

veracity. WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 28, 1863

From the Rappahannock. From the statement of gentlemen who have just arrived from the Rappahannock, it seems probable that the rebels have greatly reduced their strength, and are maintaining a mere shell in front of our lines. If this were positively known to the military authorities, it is probable our forces would not much longer remain inactive.

It is further represented that in consequence of certain information having been received by citize of Falmouth, which was not obtained through legiti-Timely precautions may avert the threatened | mate channels, in relation to affairs in the enemy's lines, and believing that such information has been communicated by rebel soldiers, who have been engaged in hauling the seine in the Rappahannock, a communication was recently addressed to General LEE upon the subject, protesting against a continuance of the practice. The result is, that the fishing has been discontinued, and the pickets on both sides of the river have been withdrawn to a considerable distance from the shores. This also breaks up the friendly visits of the pickets to one another by swimming over, and exchanging papers, etc. A Prisoner Shot.

On Monday afternoon last one of the guards at the Old Capitol prison, in the execution of his duty, shot a prisoner, who died shortly afterwards from the wound thus inflicted. The deceased was named JOHN HARDCASTLE, and claimed to be a British subject. He had been employed by the rebel authoritics in Richmond, aiding and abetting the rebellion as an inventor of military appliances, for which he had much genius. He persisted in thrusting his person outside of a window of the room in which he was confined, into the wooden ventilator attached to it. Though repeatedly ordered to withdraw into ther persistence, he refused to obey, with oaths and defiances, and was accordingly fired at. Affairs at Alexandria.

All-male contrabands in the neighboring city of Alexandria have been put to work on entrenchment in that neighborhood. The provost marshal has had a lively time impressing them. Sunday was a busy day for that business. Great alarm was caused by a report that STUART intended to make a raid into Alexandria. Moseby is at Catlett's. Gen Heint-ZELMAN and staff, on Monday, visited and inspected the fortifications. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, who has left Alexandria for Europe, is the same man who was arrested, about a year ago, while officiating in St. Paul's Church, by Colonel FARNSWORTH, and about whom much was said in the newspapers at Gunnery.

Experiments in gunnery have been making for several months at the Washington navy yard; but the most powerful gun tested recently is that of Mr. ATWATER, of Chicago, Illinois. It is a rifled eightyounder, and threw a Hotchkiss shell nineteen hunred yards, the degree of elevation being 3 deg. 25 miq. At 5 degrees the shot made the astonishing flight of twenty-eight hundred yards—nine hundred yards greater distance than the Armstrong gun accomplishes, the degree of elevation being equal. The additional velocity is acquired by the application of in front of the ball.

Cantain Weed. Captain STEPHEN H. WEED is to be made a briradier general for his services in the battle at "The Wilderness." Though only a captain, he commanded sixty pieces of artillery on that occasion.

Our Pickets Attacked near Bull Run. Our pickets were attacked yesterday, somewhere in the vicinity of Bull Run, and one of them killed. them were killed and wounded in the skirmishes. It is supposed there are no rebels in force from Warenton down to Acquia creek, as we hold the intervening country, and all along the Rappahannock. There may be predatory or guerilla bands in the The Colored Bureau.

An order was officially promulgated to-day, for the establishment of a bureau in the War Department, especially to attend to the organization and officer ing, etc., of the colored troops. Naval Orders.

Capt. DANIEL B. RIDGELY is ordered to the command of the steam sloop Shenandoah. Capt. Thropore P. Green is detached from the command of the Shenandoah and ordered to the command of the steamer Santiago de Cuba, to relieve Commander ROBERT A. WYMAN. Lieut. Com. THOMAS C. HARRIS is ordered to the command of the Penguin, to relieve Commander J. C. WILLIAMSON. Lieut. J. H. ROWLAND, and Acting Master Jno. W. Bent-LEY, are ordered to the Shenandoah. Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild is ordered to the steam sloop Shenandoah. Capture of a Rebel Steamer off Charleston. The Washington Star says a letter received yesterday states that a large steamer, heavily loaded with cotton, has been captured off Charleston. Appointments of Provost Marshals. The following changes and appointments are announced by Provost Marshal Fry, under the act

or enrolling and calling out the national forces: TLLINOIS. - Solomon Simmons, commissioner purpose for which he fights; and knowing; for the benefit of the poor cotton weavers commissioner Eighth district, vice Clinton Jones, as we do, how important its achievement and embroiderers of Coleraine and its neightonic cancelled. Isaac N. Phillips, provost marshal, will be let us increase our faith and wait a let us increase INDIANA .- Wm. S. Smith, commissioner Tentl district, vice Jenkinson, declined. Dr. Wm. F. Colburn, surgeon Second district, vice Clapp, de-CONNECTICUT.-Dr. Edwin A. Park, surgeon Second district, vice Hubbard, declined. RHODE ISLAND.—James H. Coggeshall, commissioner First district, vice Burton, declined. PENNSYLVANIA.—David H. Washburn, commissioner Sixth district, vice Weidner, cancelled. Alex. J. Frick, commissioner Thirteenth district, vice Phinny, Jr., cancelled. OHIO .- A. E. Jones, provost marshal, First district, vice Sargent, cancelled. Matthias H. Jones commissioner Sixth district, vice Young, declined elled. Matthias H. Jones / New Jerser.—Samuel J. French, commissione Fifth district, vice Van Vorst, declined. MICHIGAN.-Dr. Horner O. Hitchcock, surgeon Second district. WISCONSIN .- Wm. A. Bugle, commissioner Fifth

district, vice Finley, declined.

Kentucky.—Wm. R. Hovey, commissioner Fifth. district, vice Barrett, declined. Orlando Brown, commissioner Seventh district, vice Nuniger, de-WANTED TO SURRENDER.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says: It is told as a fact, that when the rebels were at Morgantown it was agreed in Waynesburg, Pa., that no defence of the place should be attempted, and, moreover, that Jesse Lazear, M. C., and cashier of the bank there, went out eight miles with a flag of truce, hunting somebody to surrender the town to, but found nobody, after a long and dilicent search.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG. The Rebels Admit that its Fall is Inevitable GRANT FIGHTING DESPEBATELY.

FEDERAL ARMIES REINFORCED.

Rebel Reports from Mobile. NOTHING LATER FROM VICESBURG.

THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

Fortifications Captured and Recaptured 5,000 Killed and Wounded. REPORTED REINFORCEMENTS FROM GEN. BANKS.

CAIRO, May 28.—The steamer Imperial arrived at Memphis from below, on Monday morning. From Captain Stevens, a passenger, we learn the follow The fighting at Vicksburg on Friday was despe rate. General Grant charged the fortifications, and took some of them, but the rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand-to-hand fighting.

Captain Stevens says our loss on that day in killed and wounded was about 5,000. The rebels used hand grenades when our forces attempted to storm the works. It is reported that one of General Banks corps had arrived at Warrenton to reinforce Gen. Grant, CHICAGO, May 28.—A special despatch from Cairo says General Lee, of Kansas, confirms the report that the two outer works of the enemy were taken in Friday's attack on the fortifications. The battle was sanguinary, and the Union loss severe. The rebels fought with coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until our forces came within mur-derous range. They were driven back, however, by main force into the last line of entrenchments. This was the situation of affairs on Friday evening.

Jackson, Miss., has been destroyed, and the Union army, which occupied that place, are now acting as a reinforcement for Grant. When the boat left, on

Saturday, the mortar-boats were throwing occasional shells. We have captured the batteries both above and below the town.
REBEL REPORTS. CINCINNATI, May 28.—By way of Murfreesboro we have rebel news that Pemberton has repulsed six attacks on Vicksburg, but they greatly feared the next, which was about being made. They also say that Loring cut his way through at Haines' Bluff, and escaped. The fact is that whoever commanded them was cut off from communication with the forces in the city. WASHINGTON, May 28 .- The Richmond Whiq of

the 25th contains a despatch, by way of Mobile, saying the latest intelligence from Vicksburg is up to Thursday night, adding: "The enemy has been foiled in all his efforts. His dead strew the ground in front of our works. Our estimate of his loss is GRANT AND BANKS REINFORCED. NEW YORK, May 28 .- The Commercial of this eve-"There can be but little doubt that Gen. Grant has received ample reinforcements from a certain quarter, and that by the 25th, at the latest, he was mply prepared to move successfully on the enemy's

"New Orleans has been secured from any invasion by the arrival of reinforcements, so that should the urgents attempt a foray there during Gen. Banks' absence in Western Louisiana, they will signally GRANT REPULSED FOUR TIMES-THE INVESTMENTS IMPERFECT-SPECULA-TIONS OF JOHNSTON'S MOVEMENTS. FORT MONROE, May 28 .- The following extracts are clipped from the Richmond Whig, of the 27th MOBILE, May 25 .- A special despatch to the Evening News, dated Jackson, May 24th (Sunday), says that firing was heard until nine o'clock this morn-

ing. No report of artillery had been heard since that hour This morning the 20th Mississippi Mounted Regiment dashed into Raymond, capturing four hundred prisoners, fourteen having been brought to this city. The rest, being sick and wounded, were paroled.

JACKSON, May 25.—An officer who left Vicksburg on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, says the enemy attacked our left and centre four times. The first attack lasted thirty minutes, the second twenty minutes. They were repulsed each time. Our loss brought up on Wednesday, the officers leading the Thursday, the enemy were engaged in shelling our have not been menaced. The Federal line of investment is imperfect. Some of the prisoners taken report that General Steele was killed.

The following are the editorial remarks: We give under the telegraph head some encouraging news from Vicksburg, based upon the situation of affairs on Thursday evening last. Speaking of the investment of that stronghold, announced in the denatches last week, the Mobile Register save to IInstrength of the place, it cannot be carried by storm. The town is well garrisoned and provisioned, and the reduction of such a place by siege is a slow ope ration. Meanwhile General Johnston has yet to play his part in the drama. He is behind the enemy with a pretty large force, and that is daily accumu-lating. From all accounts troops are still pouring towards Jackson from the East. Grant will hav to encounter Pemberton in his works in front, and defend himself against Johnston in his rear. It Vicksburg, and in the meanwhile the chances of war cpen abundant hopes of raising the siege, by cutting off Grant from his supplies, or by assaulting

him in his lines." THE SIEGE. The Star of this afternoon says that private information from experienced officers now in the vicinity of Vicksburg, written as General Grant was about to commence the siege of that city, expressed the opinion that it would be a work of at least a week or two ere its reduction could be The Latest from Vicksburg. Washington, May 29-1 o'clock A. M.—

There is nothing later received from Vicks-

burg than that already communicated to the Arrival of Released Prisoners-Intelligence from Vicksburg.

[From the Washington Chronicle, 28th.]

Last evening the following-named officers arrived from Libby prison, Richmond, and registered their names at the Kirkwood House: Captain F. H. W. Fontaine, U. S. M. Corps; Thomas Carstairs, U. S. N.; W. S. Pease, U. S. N.; W. W. Hover, U. S. N.; Gardner Phipps, U. S. N.; W. W. Hover, U. S. N.; Gardner Phipps, U. S. N.; W. W. Hover, U. S. N.; Gardner Phipps, U. S. N.; D. Hawkaworth, U. S. N.; Thomas McElmill, U. S. N.; John H. Yates, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Colonel D. L. Stricker, U. S. N.; J. H. Penfield, 5th New York Cavalry; T. Lenns, U. S. M. C.; G. W. Vaise, U. S. N.
N. Realy all of these gentlemen were the officers of the United States gunboat Indianola, which was run into near the mouth of the Red river, on the 24th of February last, by rebel rams, and sunk. They give an interesting account of their long imprisonment, and many instances of the inhuman treatment they received from the rebels. They were landed by the rebels at Port Gabson, and confined there until the lat of March, when they were ordered to prepare for a march to Vicksburg. The distance was fifty miles, and wastravelled on foot, three days being consumed in making the journey. They reached Vicksburg on Tuesday evening, and were confined in several buildings in the middle of the city.

The streets of Vicksburg were fairly studded with rifle pits, and every favorable spot along the wharves or in the suburbs, had this kind of defences constructed on them. Where it was necessary, yards of houses were taken and used in the above manner, and very often earthworks were thrown up around the dwellings. In consequence of these obstructions very few wagons were seen in the gence from Vicksburg.

received from the receis. They were landed by the rebeis at Pott Gibson, and confined there until the late of the control of t

men.
The guard of the prison were loud in their denunciations of Pemberton, regarding him as both incompetent and entertaining traitorous designs. From the conversation of the soldiers it was inferred that The Currency. The Evening Post has the following special de-Spatch:
WASHINGTON, May 28—It has already been announced that Mr. McCulloch, Comptroller of the Curreacy, left Washington last week, for the West. Before his departure he completed his arrangements for the new currency issues, as well as for the details of organization under the general law. for the details of organization under the general law.

The invitation of the Secretary of the Treasury has salled out a large number of designs from the artistic falent of the country, the leading competitors being the American, National, and Continental Bank Note Companies of New York, and Messrs. Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia.

Of the fourteen designs required nine were accepted from the Continental Company, two from the American, two from the National, and one from Butler & Carpenter. These are for the ends of the notes, the backs consisting of engravings from the great pictures in the Rotundo of the Capitol.

The only work thus far awarded is for the smaller denominations, the fives and tens, as these are the first which the new banking companies will need. The goatract for these is understood to be given to the Continental Company.

Death of an Ex-Governor.

DOVER, N. H., May 28 -Ex-Governor Noah Martin died this morning of apoplexy.

NORTH CAROLINA. Col. Richter Jones' Expedition from New

bern-Brilliant Dash on the Robel En-trenchments at Gush Swazzp, and Ex-tensive Captures—Galantry of the Penn-sylvanians—Lamented Death of Colonel Newdern, May 24.—Under this date, Mr. S. R. Glenn writes to the Herald: Some recent depredations of the rebels having attracted the attention of Colonel Jones, he acked, and obtained leave from Major General Foster to bead a brigade, and pursue and punish the ma-randers as he deemed advisable, subject, of course; to the precautionary restrictions which the commanding general thought necessary to inpose. Another expedition was therefore planned, and the 68th Pennsylvania, Lieuterant Colones Curtis, in immediate command; the 2717 Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Luke Lyman commanding; the 25th Massachusetts, Colonel Josiah Pickett; the 46th Massachusetts, Colonel William S. Shurtleff; the 5th Massachusetts, Colonel George H-Pierson—all of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division; and Companies E, Captain Jacobs; K, Captain Pierce, and M, Captain Pond, of the 3d New York Cavalry,

with three pieces of Rigg's Battery; Company Hol

Lieutenant Clark and Second Lieutenant Field vere selected as the force to compose it. THE REBEL WORKS AT GUM SWAMP.

EThe principal object Col. Jones had in view at the start was the dislodgment of the enemy from their works at a point on Gum Swamp, which defended the groad to Kinston and Raleigh, and afforded a refuge for the enemy when appreached by our skirmishers. The only assailable point was supposed by the enemy to be from the front, facing the Dover road, about eleven miles from Cove creek. The rear was protected by what they considered an impenetrable swamp, ten or twelve miles long, and undivided by road, or scarcely a pathway of any kind. Through this swamp, or "pocoson," as it is locally called, our troops had to march. The route lay through mud, water, trailing briars, thorn shrubs, with occasional spots of dry soil, on which the native pine grows. In brief, it is a complete American THE REBEL WORKS AM SUM SWAMP. tive pine grows. In brief, it is a complete American At about 4 P. M. Colonel Jones rode down the road, inspected the work on a new bridge then being constructed across the creek, and gave his final orders. The 58th and 27th were to take a by-path immediately to the left after leaving the creek, strike

immediately to the left after leaving the creek, strike into the swamp—where probably no man ever struck before—and, pursuing a certain direction, reach the enemy's works in the rear by daylight the next morning. These two regiments were to start at 9 P. M., just after the moon went down; and they did, led by the veteran and gallant. Colonel himself, on foot, having left his horse to be taken around to the front in charge of his faithful orderly, Michael Webber. Webber.

At midnight the other regiments started by way of the Dover road. Previously, however, the enemy had become aware of our advance by this road, by the presence of several of our sharpshooters, and they retired from their works on the creck, and as far as their defences on Sandy Ridge, as our skirmishers came toward them.

At daylight on the 22d (Friday) our advance skirmishers—Company E, Captain O'Neil, and Company K, Captain Denny, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusettr—were deployed to the right, and encountered the first fire of the enemy. As the latter retreated, the Twenty-fifth advanced in line, firing rapid volleys.

the Twenty-fifth advanced in line, firing rapid volleys.

The firing had now been kept up on the front from daylight until nine o'clock, some three or four hours beyond the time when the arrival of Colonel Jones in the rear was expected to be indicated. Colonel Pierson scarcely knew what to make of the delay. Had Colonel Jones become bewildered and lost in the swamp? Had the guide betrayed him? Had he been obliged to turn back, and thus for the present abandon the expedition? These suggestions forced themselves upon his mind as he was conversing with some officers in the road, and he was about giving orders for a change of operations, if not an abandonment of the undertaking, when, hark! like the "slogan of the Highlander," came the welcome sound of a rousing volley from the rear of the enemy's works.

enemy's works.

It was through this swamp that Col. Jones proposed to lead two regiments—the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania and the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts—in sylvania and the Twenty-seventh Massaohusetts—in darkness, and by taking the enemy in their exposed and unprotected rear, while his other troops kept them amused in front, succeed in capturing their whole force with as little sacrifice of life as possible. It was the Colonel's desire to capture, not kill. After a march of twelve miles, on the 21st, the Fifty-eighth haited near Cove creek. The artillery was parked, and the Fifth, Twenty-fifth, and Forty-sixth having come by the way of the railroad to within three miles and a half of the rendezvous, passed through the camp of the Fifty-eighth about sundown and bivouacked near by.

THE REBELS SURFRISED AND ROUTED.

sundown and bivousched near by.

THE REBELS SURFRISED AND ROUTED.

"That's the 58th, I'll swear," cried one. Another terrific volley was immediately heard in the same direction. "That's the 27th; I know their lively guns!" exclaimed another. "I can almost hear their cheers," said a third, with enthusiasm. And, sure enough, in an instant after, cheer after cheer rang through the pines, and we felt sure that Jones had come up, utterly surprised the enemy. and was out proper precautions until it was well ascertained whether we should be obliged to encounter an enemy or unfortunately fire upon friends. If the rebels had been defeated by Jones, it was supposed they would be obliged to make their escape in the direction of their front, on the road lined by our troops awaiting their approach. But not a flying rebel was to be seen, notwithstanding the cheers which we believed to come from the lungs of our own boys; and Col. Pierson ordered his infantry to fix bayonets, and advance without further delay. A few minutes settled the business. The 25th, 5th, and 46th dashed over the breastworks, but, alas! not to find an enemy. They had fied, flown, vamosed, skedaddled through swamp, and muck, and pocoson, and briar, and brush, and by a railway bank to the eight and left, but never to the front or rear, and the indomitable Col. Jones after them. Your special was among the first to enter the works from the front, and a delectable state of confusion he found things in. Blankets, canteens, amunition, and provisions were strewn everywhere; but they did not long remain unsproportised. A number of rebel letters, containing valuable information, were secured, Horses and artillery were captured, and prisoners were trotted in by the score as fast as the boys could overhaul them in the swamp. About half a dozen rebels were captured as they were carrying off a invoinded rebel officer in a blanket. The wounded man was shot through the throat, and his face, hair, and clothes were clotted with his gore, and the blood was still streaming from his mouth and throat. "I'm sick—sick—sick of this," said one of the rebel soldiers as we stopped to ask a few duestions about the wounded officer; and they all looked as if they felt the same way—they appeared so utterly woebegone and wyrethed.

HOW COLONEL JONES DID IT.

It is hardly necessary to recount the toil and hardships encountered by the Fifty-eighth and Twenty-

How Colonel Jones Did it.

It is hardly necessary to recount the toil and hardships encountered by the Fifty-eighth and Twenty-seventif in their midnight march through the dismal and hitherto considered impenetrable jungle known as Gum Swamp. They can be better imagined than described. Scarcely a man came through without cratches on his hands and face, and with clothes forn, and covered with swamp mud nearly from top to toe. But it was all borne without a murmur, and the instant Colonel Jones descried the enemy be cried, "There, boys, you have them!" and off went the vollies directly among the panic-stricken rebels. The 68th and 27th then charged, led by the Colonel, and the rebels field in consternation in every direction, except, as before stated, the front and rear. The surplise was complete, and not a man of the 27th or 58th was seriously hurt. The results are the capture of over two hundred prisoners, one 12-pound howitzen, about fitty horses and mules, and considerable stores, ammunition, and small-arms, and the destruction of the weekle stronghold. considerable stores, ammunition, and small-arms, and the destruction of the rebel stronghold. This was but the work of a few minutes, and as it was attended with no less of life, the whole affair reflects the highest credit upon the humanity as well as the skill of the commanding officer.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE REBEL GENERAL RANSOM NARROW ESCAPE OF THE REBEL GENERAL RANSOM.

Just before Colonel Jones came in sight of the rebel works, General Ransom, the commander of the rebel troops 'in Kinston, rode leisurely down the road on horseback, until, to his amazement, he came in view of the Union troops, without being observed by them. "The devil! look at the Yankees!" he cried, and, turning about, he put spurs to his horse, and sped like lightning on his way toward Kinston, probably for reinforcements. THE REBEL FORCE consisted of the 56th North Carolina, Colonel Far consisted of the 56th North Carolina, Colonel Fayson, numbering about 700 men, and the 25th North Carolina, Colonel Rutledge, about the same. The latter troops were not actively engaged, having fired but one volley; but when the retreat commenced they did not succeed in carrying off all their force, and a number were among the captured. The prisoners all acknowledged that "Old Jones did it well;" that it was a "good Yankee trick." "But look out," said another, "we do not serve you a similar trick before long." The rebels had a large reserve force in Kinston, consisting of Cook's brigade, comprising the 15th, 27th, 46th, and 48th North Carolina infantry. Captain Jacobs, of the 3d New York Cawalry, pursued the rebels some distance, but did not succeed in overtaking them

Piracles.

New York, May 28.—The correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Pine street, writing from Pernambuco, May 3, designates separately the captors of the doomed vessels. The Oneida and Henrietta were taken by the Florida, and the orews transferred to the French bark Bremunites, which vessel landed them at Pernambuso.

Previous to the 26th ult., the Brazilian schooner Selprafano, from the Island Fernando de Roronda, a Brazilian penal colony, arrived at Pernambuso, bringing about sixty men, the crews of other vessels who had been deposited on the island by the Alabara, to which it appears the credit is due for the capto, is estimated at \$400,600, and that of the The value of the ship Commonwealth, with he cargo, is estimated at \$400,000, and that of the one-tid at fully half a million. The majority of the officers of the captured vessels departed for the United States by the way of England.

The ship One-tid, burned by the Alabama, had 7,000 chests of tea consigned to Baring Brothers & Co., and about 1,000 to Duncas, Sherman, & Co. The Ship Charles Hill.

New York, May 28.—The ship Charles Hill, which is among the vessels reported to have been burned by the Alabama, had salt in her hold, and an assorted cargo between decks. There was no insurance on the ship, as the owners considered that her English cargo would Iron Plates for War Ships. New York. May 28.—The cargo of the Greet Bastern contains two hundred tons of iron plates for the United States Government. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's Offens ve Programme.

A Tribune correspondent writes from camp:

"Conversing with a distinguished general to-day at his headquarters, he expressed the following opinion: The rebels must bow do one of two things, withdraw their army from Mississippi or evacuate Virginia. It were folly to attempt to hold both positions. They may send \$2,000 men to the South to polish over the defeat of General Grant, and then, feaving Mississippi, return to Virginia, and, with a reinforced army, carry out the offensive programme for which the radical leaders of the reselvion have slrways been fruming, and tend all the muscle of the Confederacy in one grand effort to receipty Virginia, and invade the territary of the Union. This would agree with the opinion expressed above coaterning the reinforcement of the Western army from the rebeit army in our immediate front." THE EAST BATTLE.

General Hookes looks upon the last movement with anything but dessatisfaction in the grand result; and said he, "Groot people will cease to write me letters of condolence when my official report is me letters of condolence when my official report is me letters of condolence daily, from people in the country, since the battle. He said he cared more about crippling the rebel army than taking Richmond. He did not eare about sacrificing the flower of the Union army in pushing the rebelt toward the strongholds of Richmond, but to encounter another freel army from Suffolk. There is one man at head quarters whose business is to extract the afficial liets of killed and wounded published ins the Richmond papers. These footings already fost up over 25,000. It is in vain for the rebels to deny the aggregate when the details, officially signed, are admitted in the Enquirer and the Dispatch. General Hooker sets down our killed and wounded, reported up to this time, at 8,290, and thinks his official reportivall aggregate the entire loss at less than 10,000 men. he New York 3d Artillery, under command of First

Official Report of Admiral Lee. NAVAL OPERATIONS IN ALBEMARLE SOUND. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following report from Admiral Lee was received at the Navy Department to-day:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA,
OFF NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May-27, 1863.

SIR: A report from Lieut Com. Pleisser, dated)
May 6, has information of recent naval operations
in Albemarle Sound and its tributary streams. Acting Volunteer Lieut. French, who was sent with the Whitehead to cruise about the eastern end

Acting Volunteer Lieut. French, who was sent with the Whitehead to cruise about the eastern end of the Sound to break up the contraband trade there, under date of the 6th, reported to Licut Com. Pleisser that, on the 26th ult; he captured a large two masted boat, containing some 500 Bs. of tobacc, sailed and owned by a Wm. Laconer, of Edenton, who acknowledged himself a rebel. He was bound to Nagshead for goods. In the 'Alligator river he captured or destroyed several vessels which were engaged in illicit traffic, and seized on shore; at different places, pork, bacon, leather, tobacco, hogs, lard, and tallow, belonging to persons, who, as Acting, Yolunteer Lieutenant French says, are directly engaged in supplying the rebel army, as the proof is, in his opinion, from perfectly reliable men. Their houses are said to be used as dépois for rebel supplies.

The Valley City was sent up the Chowan river, and under date of the 4th her commanding officer reported the capture or destruction of several boats, the dispersion of rebel pickets, and the capture of their arms. He ascended as far as the State line. On his return he sent Acting Ensign J. Callaton on shore with an armed boat's crew, and burned the grist-mill of J. B. Harr, which, as he learned from papers found on the premises, was grinding corn for the rebels opened fire on the Valley City, and Acting Engineer John Callatin received a serious, though not fatal, wound through the groin, by a rifle ball. The Valley City replied promptly with musketry, shell, grape, and cannister, and killed and wounded, it is supposed, a number of rebels.

Lieut. Com. Pleisser reports that lately, when at Hartford, the rebels were gathering in provisions for their army at Suffolls. He landed at Heyman's ferry, on the hoanoke river, with soldiers and sailors, and captured a cavalry picket of four men, with their arms, in which affair Mr. Benson, of the Com-Perry, was severely though not dangerously wounded by a rifle ball through the right shoulder.

Com'ing the N. Atlantic Blockad

The Riot at Harrisburg. The riot which broke out in Harrisburg, on Monday evening, between the soldiers from Camp Cur-tin, and the negroes of the "Bull Run" quarter, renewed some of its violence on Tuesday night The riot grew originally from a quarrel between a olored liquor dealer and some soldiers, whom h alleged refused to pay him after drinking, though the soldiers assert the contrary. A collision occur-red, and the negro had some of the party arrested. The news reached Camp Curtin, and soon a whole

egiment appeared, who commenced a savage attack upon the residence of the liquor dealer, Toop. An exasperated negro, says a correspondent of the Inquirer, firing at the soldiers from a concealed place, shot one of them, a member of the 136th Regiment, through the hand. In returning the fire, the soldier, by accident, hit a comrade, of the 134th, the ough not dangerous wound. The scene then became wild and tumultuous. Still more infuriated, the soldiers proceeded to the centre of the negro quarters, and, with yells and shouts, battered the indows, and gutted houses for squares. On Tuesday evening, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, disturbances recommenced by an unearthly shricking and screaming in the locality known as 'Bull Run," formerly called "Judystown," at the lower end of Third street. The soldiers had comlower end of Third street. The soldiers had commenced an attack on the dwellings occupied by the colored people in this vicinity, and made sad havoe while their sport lasted, compelling the inmates of the houses to fly to another locality, and breaking the windows, doors, and furniture in a reckless and dastardly manner. Their triumph was exceedingly short lived after the police heard the disturbance, and their early arrival on the ground slackened the operations of the mob, and compelled them to retreat to the alleys in the vicinity, by which all of them, except one, effected their escape. Nine shots were fired at the fugitives without effect, causing them to retreat and scatter in every direction.

all of them, except one, effected their escape. Nine shots were fired at the fugitives without effect, causing them to retreat and scatter in every direction. Barney Campbell conveyed his prisoner to the Mayor's office, where he was committed to prison and immediately locked up.

This victory by the police had the effect of quieting the lower section of the city for the night, but only increased the depredations of the soldiers elsewhere, until a squad of fourteen were arrested on Ridge road by the provost guard, who were patroling the vicinity. The prisoners had an excert assigned to them, and were marched down to the jail, in Wainut street, in which the provost guard thought the prisoners would surely be confined. What was their surprise, however, when the Mayor appeared, addressed a few remarks to the prisoners and ordered their release. Some of the guard protested against this command, stating it was no encouragement to march through the atreets until midnight after unlawful and roving depredators, and then, when these same depredators are caught, to release them without even a hearing. This had no effect on the Mayor, however; he persisted in his order, and the men were released.

From that time until morning no further disturbance was noticed, and to-day there is but one person under arrest to answer the call of justice for the numerous and devilish deeds done in this city the past two days by a lawless mob. and destroyed the following whalers:

Greytown, with dates to the 20th, has arrived. She by the Nicaraguan route. By her we have the conparty, under Jerez, by President Martinez. Jerez Martinez was slightly wounded. He then marched Jerez and twelve officers were all of his army who scaped capture. Charmrro, who held the post of San Carlos for Jerez, fled to Costa Rica, and the evolution is thus entirely crushed.

The America brings 400 passengers.

The difficulty between the Nicaraguan Govern-

ent and the Transit Steamship Company has been Vallandigham's Address to the Ohio Democracy. CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 22, 1863. CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 22, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

Banished from my native State for no crime save Democratic opinions and free speech to you in their defence, and about to go into exile, not of my own will, but by the compulsion of an arbitrary and tyrannical power which I 'cannot resist, allow me a parting word.

Because despotism and superior force so will it, I go within the Confederate lines. I well understand the purpose of this order. But in vaia the malice of enemies shall thus continue to give color to the calumnies and misrepresentations of the past two years. They little comprehend the true character of the man with whom they have to do.

No order of banishment, executed by superior force, can release me from my obligations or deprive me of my rights as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States. My allegiance to my own State and Government I shall recognize, wheresoever I may be, as binding in all things, just the same as though I remained upon their soil.

Every sentiment and expression of attachment to the Union and devotion to the Constitution—to my country—which I have ever cherished or uttered, shall shie uncharged and upon the treet and the property of the part way.

the Union and devotion to the Constitution—to my country—which I have ever cherished or uttered, shall abide unchanged and unretracted till my return. Meantime, I will not doubt that the people of Ohio, cowering not a moment before either the threats or the exercise of arbitrary power, will, in every trial, prove themselves worthy to be called freemen.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Departure of the Hoston Negro Regiment.

Boston, May 28.—One of the most enthusiastic, exciting, and demonstrative local military events of the war took place to day, to commemorate the departure of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment for South Carolina. The ranks of the regiment were entirely full. The men were dressed in the regular United States uniform, and splendidly equipped, and headed by a full band of colored musicians. The regiment made a magnificent appearance. After being reviewed on Boston Common by Gov. Andrew, the regiment embarked in the steamer De Malay, which is to sail immediately. The march of the regiment through the city was attended with the

New York Democratic State Committee.

ALBANY, May 28.—The Democratic State Gentral Committee met here to day. The resolutions readopt the declaration of the last State Convention in regard to the support of the Government to supports the rebellion, and declare that, while peace is desired by every patriot, it must be on a basis of a restoration of the Union under the Constitution; that the present Administration is not any more capable of making such a peace than it has shown itself to conduct a successful war, and that any attempt to arge it to a peace will only enable it, in conjunction with the Davis government, to consummate a separation of the States, to which Democrats will rever submit.

The resolutions then refer to the declarations of the Loyal League Convention, which they construe as placing the military above the civil power, and accept the issue, proclaiming their determination to stand by the Constitution against all such stavish and despotic doctrines. They admit the jurisdiction of the military law within the lines of warlike operations, but declare that every altempt, beyond these limits, to prostrate the civil nower by military force is treason to the country and the Constitution. They endorse the sentiment of the Governor's letter to the Albany meeting. The Paterson Races.

New York, May 28.—The last of the three-days' races over the Paterson course came off to-day.
The first race, for \$300, two-mile heats, was won by the horse Captain Mooro. Time, 3'43%; 3.48. The second heat was won by Lodi in 3.39½
The second race, for \$600, was a three-mile dash, and was won by Idlewild beating Panic and West Roxbury. Time, 5, 532. Time, 5.83.
The third race, for \$703, three milesheats, was won by Edgar beating Lizzy W and Airy, and distancing another. Time, 5.40%, 5.35%.
Some eight thousand persons were present, including many ladies. This concludes the spring meeting of the Passaic Agricultural Society, and has been characterized by the utmost order and decorum. Sentenced to Death. CINCINNAW, May 28—A colored man, Thoa Mamma, who was convicted of the murder of George W. Walieus, has been sentenced to be hung on September 11.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly have fixed on Boston as the place for holding the next year's meeting. Ship Commonwealth. NEW YORK, May 28 —The ship Commonwealth, Reston, from New York for San Francisco, was capture by the pirate Alabama previous to the Mith of April. Arrival of the Steamer Kangaroo. NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Kangaroo, from Arrival of Emigrants.

NRW YORK, May 28.—The ship W. F. Storer, from Liverpool, arrived to-night, has 750 passengers. The steamer Kangaroo brought 600 passengers.

Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly.

CALIFORNIA.

artist, who is perhaps without a competitor in his chosen field. The reflection of the moonlight, from the black and heaving mass of billows, is admirably represented. "Mother and Child," by Sully, has are infinished appearance. "View of the South Pass of the Rocky Mountaine," by Boerstadt, is by far the best picture in the lat. The sky, the distant mountains, the sunlight, and the atmosphere blend ogether with exquisite harmony, and fidelity to

nature in her sublimest phases. "Red Ricing Hood," by Cona.roe, while possessing no marked merit, is pleasing, and worthy a place in any collec-tion. The "Landscape," No. 30, by Mrs. Haseltine; is perhaps the best which this lady has produced, and looks well, especially the clover field in the foreground. We have referred only to the best pictures on exhibition, owing to our limited space. The object for which they are being sold is most ommendable, however; and admirers of the fine arts, desiring to increase their collection, have now an opportunity not only of gratifying their wishes, but at the same time of performing a grateful and

Public Entertainments. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Dr. Cunnington. the well-known and efficient orchestral director of this establishment, takes his benefit this evening: He is a most indefatigable and successful artiste The selection which is presented is in the best taste, and the house will no doubt be of such a nature as to testify in the strongest terms to the excellency of the gentleman, in both public and private character. MR. SANDERSON'S CONCERT.—The talented American pianist, Mr. Harry Sanderson, who has now an enviable trans-Atlantic reputation by his splendid performances, will appear before a Philadelphia audience, this evening, at Musical Fund Hall. Mr. Sanderson has just returned from an extensive tour, in which he has been highly successful, having been everywhere received with encomiums by the press

and public. The Havana papers especially speak in erms of the highest praise of his performances. He has secured for this evening the services of several prominent musical artists, among the number being Mr. Castle, tenor; Mr. Thomas, violinist, and Mrs. Jenny Kempton. SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, CAR PET YARNS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers s requested to the desirable assortment of Brussels. ingrain, list, and hemp carpets, white and check Canton matting; also, ten bales carpet filling, for cash, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 1014 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market atreet. SALE OF FURNITURE, To-DAY.-Messrs. Birch &

Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, precisely, over 600 lots of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, splendid grand plano-forte, paintings, garden

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

SW....NW...NW SSE...W by S. S by W FURTHER DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALA-RAMA -- DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIPS ONEIDA HENRIETTA AND LAFAYETTE: BRIG KATE KORIA. AND SCHOONER KING FISHER.—Captain Potter, of the ship Oneida, arrived at this port yesterday the ship Unetta, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Pernambuco, on the brig William M. Dodge. He states that his vessel was captured and destroyed by the pirate Alabama, on the 29th of April, in lat. 1 40 S., lon. 29 30 W.; at the same time he saw the bark Henrietta, from Baltimore for Rio de Janeiro, in flames, having been also captured by the Alabama. Captain Potter also reports that the Alabama and Florida had captured and burned, within a short time previous to the destruction of his ship, the ships Louisa Hatch, from Car-diff for Singapore, with coal on French account; Chas. Hill, from Liverpool for Montevideo, with In addition to these, they had jointly captured

Bark Lafayette, of New Bedford, Capt. Lewis. Brig Kate Cory, of Westport, Capt. Flanders. Schooner Kingfisher, of Fair Haven. 1852 in New Bedford, and owned by Mr. F. Hathaport on the 26th of January, with a cargo of 9,000 packages of tea, valued at \$375,000, while the vessel is valued at \$25,000. Shin Charles Hill, from Liverbool for Montevideo. was an old vessel, owned by Charles Hill, of Boston. She had, however, a pretty valuable cargo on board. supposed to be worth \$50,000, (see Boston telegram,) Bark Lafayette, Lewis, was a whaler, owned by J. H. Bartlett, of New Bedford. She left New Bedford for a cruise on the Atlantic in May, '62, and was last heard from in March 23d last, in lat. 30 24 south, and long. 23 25 west, with 170 bbls. sperm oil on board. The oil is worth \$8,000. The ship Nors, Captain Adams, is a new, A 1 vessel, of 825 tons, built last fall in Bangor, and owned by G. B. Upton, of Boston, and valued at \$80,000. Her cargo from Liverpool for Calcutta is Ship Louisa Hatch, from Cardiff for Singapore, was an A 1½ vessel, of 863 tons, built in 1855, in Rockland, Me., and owned by W. McClure, of that

ivory and coal at \$80,000. Bark Henrietta, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, was an A 1 vessel of 437 tons, built in 1856, and owner by T. Whitridge, of Baltimore. Her cargo is valued at \$25,000. Brig Kate Cory, Flanders, of Westport, was a whaler of 132 tons, controlled by A. H. Cory. She left on June 26, 1862, for the Atlantic, and was last heard from on March 23, in lat. 34-24 south, and long. 43 45 west, with 155 bbls sperm oil on board, valued at \$7,000. Schooner King Fisher, Lambert, of Fairhaven, was a whaler of 120 tons, controlled by C. H. Tripp. She left for the Atlantic July 30, 1861, and was last heard from on March 1863, at Ascension, having 170 barrels sperm oil, and 10 barrels whale oil on board, valued at \$8,000.

All the vessels and cargoes, with the exception of the whalers, and the Hill, are insured against the

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED. -Two U. S. A. hospital cars, in charge of Dr. C. S. Taft, U. S. A., arrived at Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday evening, with one hundred and eight sick and wounded soldiers, from Washington hospitals, among whom are the following New Jersey and Delaware soldiers:

. C. 8 Bayard Turper, K. 1. John Williamson, B. 2.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Second-ward Union. League, held on Wednesday evening last, the chairman, John B. Minton, Esq., appointed Messrs. John W. Frazier, Robt. H. Ransley, and S. C. Moore, as representatives from the Union League of the Second ward to make the necessary arrangements with the Union League of the city of Philadelphia for participating in the grand national demonstration on the fourth of July next.

General Subscription Agent, reports the sale yester-day of \$2,058.750 five twenties at the several agen-cies, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the West,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Sailed, ship Derby, for Hong Rong, carrying 3,000 sacks of wheat and \$66,000 in treasure.

Spoken, April 8th, 182, 39 N., long, 42 W., ship Bunker Hill, from New York for San Francisco.

Coffee has further advanced. Grain is, firm, with small sales at advancing prices.

The schooner J. M. Chapman, recently condemned as a privateer, was sold to-day, by the United States Marnhal, for \$7,000. She will be used hereafter for the Mexican coast trade. Her sontraband cargo, embracing two 12-pounter brass Rowitzers, shells, yowee, riflee, and pistols, was knowled down for Government account.

An Attractive Collection of Oil Faintings.

There is now on exhibition at the gallery of Messers. James S. Earle & Son, Chestnug street, a collection of paintings—many of them of considerable value. They are the property of Mira-Haseltine, and are to be sold for the benefit of the side and wounded of the army. Among the numboris a picture by Ressell Smith, "In the Canton Wity" which strikes us as faithfully delineating the majestic scenery of that historic district. The mornisin peak of St. Gothard—such we take it to beselve she of St. Gothard—such we

THE DINION LEAGUE-VISIT OF THE

Council:
The Governer sat down amid hearty applause, and then the visitors and Leaguers again mingled in conversation, and thus passed another memorable night in the history of the League. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports for the week ending May 28, 1863:

OTHES ZEITISH N. A. FORTS. ... 271 1,490 Vineger, gals. 9,419 BALTISH WEST INDIAS. Candles, ibs. 9, 209 st. 332 Ind Mcci, bls. 1, 166 \$5, 461 |
Beef, bbls. 51 \$25 |
Abe and Beer, gallons. 1, 260 |
Bismits bbls. 634 |
Butter, ibs. 13, 252 |
Cheese, ibs. 1, 967 |
Cheese, ibs. 1, 967

DANISH WEST INDIES. Coal, tons 1,767 Coal, tons2, 299 MEXICO. Gandles, ibs... 929 Apples, bbls... 29 Beer in bottles... Biscuits, bbls... 33

Brooms 600 Cables 600 Coal, tons 450 The following are some of the principal articles imported into this port for the week ending May 28,

R CONSUMPTION.
\$477 Oranges and Lemons, boxes .12,355 \$19,248
955 Sumac, bags... 1,200 4,301
71,460 Logwood, fbs... 48,001 3,197
958 Steel, cases... 24 1,551
455 Lats & Matg. bls. 21 2,411
462 Blankets, bales .2 445
104 Carnet Binding, bl 1. 225
237 Wool, bales ... 91 2,598
6,903 Do Yarn, bales 13
1,506 Other articles... 367
1,973 al Ammonia, cks 9 Chl. Potash, cks. 3 Taggers Iron, cks. 60 China Clay, cks. 21 Loom St eeting, cs 1 Earth'ware, pkgs. 25 859,684 ne.tns..13914 3.879 WAREHOUSED

, hhds.....629 tcs.....48 Champa bbls....114 Linen Y boxes...210-\$35,392 Brandy, ses, hhds...497 Do. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

1,365

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1863. The Stock Board was devoid of spirit to-day, buyers the West. Vicksburg still holds the first place in the popular mind, and intelligence from that quarter is greedily sought after and devoured. The general tone of the money market, sensitive to all turns of fortune in the military as in the social and political world, has not abated materially since it became clear that the first despatches from Catro, detailing the fall of Vicksburg, were premature and somewhat exaggerated. This we take to be one of the best evidences of the public confidence in the ability and determination of General Grant to fully develop bis plans to the successful issue. The resources of the Sovernment are inexhaustible, and the spirit of our gallant army and navy invincible. Whate nent, the people will uphold it. This genof reverses and drawbacks, has steadily manifested itself, and what is peculiarly remarkable is the strength which has grown the stronger in proportion to the dis-aster. The day of gloom has gone by, and the national horizon is lit up every where with the radiance which betokens the approaching dawn of durable and lasting pros-perity. The financiers are taking advantage of the future. and with clear foresight are investing, in the certainty of and with clear foresign are investing, in the certainty of the increased prices which must shortly ensue, Govern-ment loans continue in great demand, the sale of the 5.20 bonds showing day by day a confidence on the partiof the people unsurpassed in the history of nations. Gold is quoted at 143% bid. The sales of the seven-thirty notes opened at 10714, and so continued at the Second Board. This is a decline of about 1/2. The coupon sixes of '51 sold at 103½; State fives advanced to 10½; ewe City sixes fell off 1/2; the old sold at 105—ro change; 66 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 75 for Beaver Meadow Railroad; 65 for Minehill Rail-road; 58% for Germantown Railroad; 80 for Lehigh Valley Railroad, and 25% for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Reading Railroad sold at 51% a decline; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred at 25%, the common stock at 11%, and the Bonds at 87; Catawissa Railroad Preferred, 23%, a decline of 1/4; Susquehanna Canal sold at 16, an advance of &; Bank shares remain without change; Passenger Railway securities were dull; Spruce and Pine streets sold at 17; Second and Third street was offered at 80: 62 was bid for Fifth and Sixth streets; 29 for Girard College: 30% for Fourth and Eighth streets Vine streets; 43 for Green and Coates streets; and 13 for

Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets. Orders for Certificates of Ind.

United States Sixes, 1881.....
Certificates of Indebtedness...
United States 7 3-10 Notes....
Cuartermasters' Vouchers...
Orders for Certificates of Ind. United States Sixes, 1881.
United States 7 3-10 Notes
Certific at 4 5 of Indehtedne

Sales of five-twenties, \$2,058,950

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, May 28. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.] | Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. | FIRST BOARD. | 7 Far & Mechs Bk. 565 | 100 Schl Nav. Pref. b5. 23½ 250 do do 530 25½ 250 N P Chattel Scrip. 36 100 N P Chattel Scrip. 36 110 do 16 16 16 250 U S7-30 Tr N blk. 107½ 250 U S7-30 BETWEEN BOARDS.
6S Hunt'n & B T R R . 21½ 400 City 6's . new . cash. H1
120 Sasq Canal . b20.... 16

SECOND BOARD. | 100 Penna R R. | 102 | 100 Penna R R. | 103 | 100 Penna R R. | 100 Penna R R 100 Schuyl Nav. with the Union League of the city of Philadelphia for participating in the grand national demonstration on the fourth of July next.

Election. — The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Dolphin Barge Club:

President—George G. Ealer; Vice President—Signature—A. R. Arnold; Coxswain—Elgar M. Fries.

A CCIDENT. — Yesterday afternoon the SCaffolding in the real of the North Broad street Prespotentian Church, corner-elgarod and Green streets, fell, seriously injuring two men named fames Ward and Alexander Dempster. The former lived at Twentieth and Cultbert streets.

Flight Fire. — Last night a slight fire occurred at the People's Iron Works, corner Front and Girard avenue. A spark from the cupola set fire to the cornice of the pattern shop. The injury, however, was slight.

The National Treasury. —Jay Cooke, General Subscription Agent, reports the sale yesterday of \$2,088.765 five twenties at the Records at the Records and the latter day of \$2,088.765 five twenties at the several agencies, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the West,