

The Ordnance Accounts of Company Officers.

We alluded a day or two since, to the dissatisfaction which existed in the camp in this city, among the officers of companies, in regard to the settlement of their ordnance accounts. The circumstances which elicited this dissatisfaction, were of a character over which the officers had no control.

We are happy to announce, now, that the matter has been brought to a full understanding. When the difficulty first arose, Gov. Curtin immediately telegraphed to the Department, setting forth the facts, and in plain but respectful terms depicting the dissatisfaction the decision had created among some of our bravest and best officers.

—From this it will be seen that the paymasters can at once proceed in settling the accounts of each officer on his pay roll. The instruction thus given is fully understood, and is already being acted upon. By this timely order much dissatisfaction has been overcome, and the confidence of a noble set of men restored in the justice of the Department.

Cavalry Raids and Rivalries.

The success which has attended the cavalry raids of both armies, since the rebel Stuart rode around the Army of the Potomac, has called forth a rivalry among loyal and rebel cavalrymen, which has not failed also to excite the serious apprehension of the people living either in the border loyal or rebel States, and those occupying the vicinity where the belligerent armies are encamped.

Stoneman's raid was the last executed by our cavalry. But we must not allow ourselves to be lulled into imagined security that it will be the last for either army. Since that raid we have heard nothing of the rebel Stuart. Depend upon it, Stuart is not idle, and we should not be astonished at any moment to see the flashing of the sabres of the cut throats he leads gleaming along the borders of Pennsylvania, if not actually inflicting immense destruction on the property of the people and corporations in the interior of our western counties.

The facts we have attempted to detail in the foregoing paragraphs, bring us to a point at which we did not expect to arrive when we commenced to write this article. In view of the rivalry between the cavalry forces of the two great armies now confronting each other on the banks of the Rappahannock, we should be prepared for any emergency, prepared at all points to defend our own soil.

THE DRAFT

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING ENROLLMENT—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN TO BE RAISED—OPTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON THE MONEY COMMUTATION—THE QUESTION AWAITING THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

A draft for 300,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be more fit for field service in thirty days than they would be in six months put into new regiments under green officers. It will be far better for the conscripts that they be assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experienced in the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid many things that injure the health and cause sickness.

Many friends of the Union are impatient at the delay in ordering a draft, but it has been caused getting ready. Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the deputies, printing them, and sending them out. There was some time lost in selecting a Provost Marshal General. Colonel Clemens has got the machinery of the draft nearly perfected, and the appointments of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made.

Each State will be credited with the time for which her troops have enlisted. One three year man in Illinois will reckon as much as four nine months men from Pennsylvania. If a draft for 300,000 men be ordered, not to exceed six or seven thousand will be required of Illinois—perhaps not so many while Pennsylvania and New York will each have to raise from forty to fifty thousand.

But the most difficult to determine in relation to the whole matter, is the proper construction of the 13th section of the Conscription act. If it be construed to mean that the Government must receive \$300 in commutation of service from a conscript, then the purpose and intention of the law is in a great degree nullified and defeated. Suppose every conscript offered \$300, the Government will not get a man if that construction prevails.

There are two methods proposed that will save the act from proving abortive. The first is for the Secretary of War to appoint no agents to receive the \$300, as it is clearly optional with him.

Latest by Telegraph

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, May 25. Although no positive and direct official information has been received here of the final reduction of the stronghold of Vicksburg, all the news received from every source indicates its capture by General Grant on Saturday last; and no doubt is entertained that with Vicksburg all that was left of the army of General Pemberton has been compelled to surrender.

A dispatch was received to-night from Gen. Dix, stating that a deserter had arrived to day at Suffolk from Franklin, who said that Vicksburg had been taken. General Dix adds that we are so well able to have the information authenticated to-morrow. Another dispatch received to day from Gen. Harburt, at Memphis, states that by a steamer just arrived from Chickasaw Bayou a letter was received from an ordnance officer of General Grant, dated 9 p. m. Friday night, confirming the previous statements of success, and stating that six thousand prisoners and seventy-four cannon had been captured.

This is the latest intelligence the Government has received; but no doubt is entertained that the capture of Vicksburg will be announced officially by the next arrival from that point. From the various dispatches up to to-night, and the most accurate information in the possession of the Government, it is believed that Gen. Grant has nothing to fear from the concentration of any considerable force in his rear. The only force available to them for this purpose are the six thousand under Gen. Johnston, the small number driven away from Pemberton under Gen. Loring, and one or at most two brigades from Fort Hudson—in all making, at the very outside, not more than fifteen thousand men.

The destruction of the bridge across the Big Black river will prevent the speedy arrival of this small force, and it would only add to the glory of the work of Gen. Grant for such force to interfere with him during the last hours of his attack upon Vicksburg.

The very significant editorial of the Richmond Whig of Saturday, upon Vicksburg, is evidently intended to prepare the public mind for the intelligence, certainly expected there, of its capture and the surrender of the whole of General Pemberton's army on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1863.—General Dix telegraphed from Fort Monroe to night that a flag of truce was expected to-morrow, and that a deserter who came into Suffolk to-day from Franklin said that Vicksburg had been taken. "If so," the General added, "we shall know to-morrow with certainty. It will be more rumor."

The telegram is from Gen. Harburt. He encloses a statement from an ordnance officer, showing the condition of affairs at 9 o'clock on Friday night. The city was not at that time taken. Great advantages, however, had been gained, the enemy making a firm resistance. The impression prevailed that we would take Vicksburg the next day. We at that time completely commanded the town. Our men had their colors planted on the enemy's works, and were lying on the extreme slope.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE INVESTMENT OF VICKSBURG.

THE REDUCTION OF THE PLACE HOURLY EXPECTED.

CAPTURE OF 6,000 PRISONERS AND 74 CANNON.

WASHINGTON, May 26. Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, the Luminary is just up from Vicksburg. Official dispatches are brought by her.

Laford, the ordnance officer, writes, under date of 22d, 9 a. m.: Our loss is not very heavy for the position we had gained. They make a firm resistance. I think we shall have the place to-morrow.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Reported Repulse of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg.

Yazoo City Captured by the Union Troops.

THE NAVY YARD BURNED.

WASHINGTON, May 26. The Navy Department received this morning from Newport News a dispatch stating that the Richmond Dispatch of the 25th has the following: MORRIS, May 25.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register from Jackson, yesterday, says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning. It is reported, and sent the works at Vicksburg on Wednesday were repulsed.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 25. Gentlemen arriving here from the Rappahannock report that nothing of importance is transpiring in the army. Many of the line and staff officers have gone North, and there is no indication of any immediate movement.

VALLANDIGHAM.

WHAT THE REBEL PRESS SAY OF HIM.

New York, May 25. The Tribune's Murfreesboro dispatch says that Mr. Vallandigham declared himself to be loyal to the United States, and that his escort were taking a prisoner to the Confederate authorities.

THE VICTORY AT VICKSBURG.

Further Details of the Battle at Champion Hill.

CHICAGO, May 25. The special dispatches received here contain the following information: From the rebel prisoners we learn that Gen. Pemberton commanded in person. Fitzhugh Lee (?) and Gregg, who commanded at the battle near Baymond, and others of note, had subordinate commands.

GRAND CONCERT.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN THE COURT HOUSE.

RECRUITS WANTED.

FOR 47TH REGIMENT, P. V. Stationed at Key West, Florida. Apply to

SUN SHADES and SUN UMBRELLAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT. All the different styles and prices. HATHCAB's. Next door to the Harrisburg Bank. my12 d2w

FINISHED.

Another large lot of Mackereel and Halibut, in all sizes of packages, barrels, halves, quarters and so on, for sale by

The enemy have made three desperate assaults on Vicksburg and each time have been repulsed. Semi-official information has been received of the capture of Helena, Arkansas, by General Price. A letter from Jackson, dated the 19th, says: Gen. Johnston this morning threw from 10,000 to 12,000 men over the Big Black to Vicksburg. An official dispatch from General Johnston, dated the 23rd, says an official who left Vicksburg on Tuesday reports that an assault near the Yazoo road on Pemberton's entrenchments had been repulsed.

WASHINGTON, May 25. Gentlemen arriving here from the Rappahannock report that nothing of importance is transpiring in the army. Many of the line and staff officers have gone North, and there is no indication of any immediate movement. A gentleman reports that while a regiment of troops was being paid off, recently, a smuggler came into camp and found a ready sale for his whiskey at \$3 a pint. The officer in command, on discovering the illicit trade, confiscated the prohibited stock on hand and drove the trader away.

CHICAGO, May 25. The special dispatches received here contain the following information: From the rebel prisoners we learn that Gen. Pemberton commanded in person. Fitzhugh Lee (?) and Gregg, who commanded at the battle near Baymond, and others of note, had subordinate commands. It is impossible yet to more than approximate our loss, which is supposed to be about 1,000 killed and wounded. It may prove less, but must be much more. But few officers of distinction were injured.

At 10 o'clock, Lawler's brigade, of Carr's division, charged across the open fields, two hundred yards in width, wading the bayou, and moved over into the entrenchments. Seven cannon were taken inside of the earthworks, and from five hundred to two thousand prisoners captured. No description can do justice to the interplay of the regiments comprising this brigade. The rebel fire was appalling, but they rushed on to victory regardless of death, and literally swept everything before them. Gen. Martineau's Missouri (rebel) brigade, over 1,200 strong, was cut off by the 11th Wisconsin and surrounded. The principal part of General Vaughn's brigade were also captured.

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