New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—A dispatch from Murfreesboro dated 22d, says: "Gen. Stanley, with a portion of two brigades of cavalry, surprised the camp of the 1st Alabama regiment and the 8th Confederate Cavalry, in the vicinity of Middletown. Our forces were divided and sent around to attack the Rebels in the flank and rear, but the advance guard becoming impatient, they dashed alone and unsupported into the midst of the enemy's camp, putting to flight 1,600 Rebel cavalry. Eight Rebels were killed, 90 prisoners taken, and 200 horses captured. The camp of the enemy, including the arms thrown away by them, was destroyed. Our loss was two or three slightly wounded."

—On Tuesday morning two detachments of the 3d Regulars left Memphis, by different roads, in search of a band of guerrillas. A few miles out the two detachments came in collision, each mistaking the other for guerrillas. They immediately commenced firing upon one another, and kept it up until one party retreated. It is reported that seven were killed outright. A number were wounded, one of whom has since died.

—The only Rebel forces in Kentucky are moving bodies of guerrillas, but the Rebels are preparing for an invasion in June. Morgan has left his command at Monticello, and gone to Sparta, Tenn. Pegram's forces are still between the Cumberland and Monticello. Various reports say that Price is moving toward the Mississippi River, and had at last accounts crossed the Arkansas. Marmaduke is said to have joined him.

—The United States steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., May 20, and Hatteras Inlet, 21, with mails and passengers, arrived at this port on Saturday. She brought 250 men belonging to the 3d New-York Artillery, whose time has expired, and also a number of other passengers. There was nothing new at Newbern.

—The 31st Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Frank Jones, numbering 318 men, arrived in this city from the Rappahannock at 2 p. m. on Saturday. Escorted by Company A, 71st Regiment N. Y. N. G., the returned regiment paraded up Broadway and down again to the Park Barracks, where they partook of a dinner.

—Twelve "bushwhackers" belonging to the band which recently made the raid into Kansas were captured at Council Grove a few days since, and were placed in charge of Stuart's cavalry to be taken to Fort Riley. On the way thither they attempted to escape, and all of them were shot.

—Government has taken preliminary measures for restoring judicial proceedings in the Eastern District of Louisiana by the appointment of Edward H. Durell Judge of the United States Circuit Court; Rufus Waples, Attorney; James Graham, Marshal.

—Wm. Robe of Morgan county, Indiana, was shot dead while at work in a field on the 21st inst., by a Copperhead named Bailey. Robe had been collecting evidence against the Knights of the Golden Circle.

—The steamer James Brooks came to Fortress Monroe on Sunday from City Point with six hundred and twenty paroled prisoners, including eighty officers and crew of the Indianola.

—Eighteen Massachusetts regiments were engaged in the late battles near Fredericksburg. Their aggregate losses were 91 killed, 526 wounded and 112 missing—total, 739.

—North Carolina is chafing significantly under the Davis despotism, and her newspapers and people speak threateningly of withdrawal from the Confederacy.

—Vallandigham arrived at Louisville on Saturday. Petitions asking for his pardon are being signed in Ohio.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The present condition of the Andrew Hall fugitive slave case finds the fugitive in the custody of the military authorities, who refused on Saturday to deliver him to the civil authorities on a new warrant issued by Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave act, the latter having been appointed to that office by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia; thus the case remains undecided, the civil and military authorities again being in direct conflict.

—On Saturday afternoon, a fire occurred in a large chair manufactory near the junction of Pearl and Frankfort streets, by which a great amount of property was destroyed. One of the employees, named John Fox, was so badly burned that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The fire originated from the explosion of a camphene lamp, which Fox was trying to fill while lighted.

—In pursuance of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, Judge Pringle sailed on Saturday, in the City of New-York, for Europe, *en route* to Cape Town, Africa, to act in concert with a British Judge in the adjudication of captured slaves on the African coast.

—San Francisco, on Friday, elected the People's ticket for municipal officers. This is the seventh annual triumph of the Reform party, the direct offspring of the famous Vigilance Committee.

—Trouble is breaking out in Dakota and Nebraska in consequence of murders by the Yankton-Sioux Indians. A regiment of cavalry will soon go into their country.

—The Share market was irregular on Saturday morning, but with a generally improved tone at the close of the session. At the Second Board there was a firmer tone in the leading shares, with a large disposition to buy, and a recovery in the leading descriptions of 1@2½ cent. At the close in the street the feeling continued very strong, with a large amount of transactions, and higher prices in some cases. In Foreign Bills there is but little doing. The market is quiet for Sterling at 160@160½. Freights are rather dull and lower. The market continues dull for Gold, and quotations are sustained with difficulty. Speculation is for the time dead. The rate is 1@1½. There is considerable activity in call loans, but the wants of borrowers are supplied without much difficulty at 6@7 ⅌ cent, with transactions at 5 ⅌ cent on the most choice description of collaterals.

A lady writes us to urge the propriety of having a general depot opened in this city for the reception and prompt dispatch of such articles as our people may choose to send to the Union soldiers, especially those in the Hospitals. We have not a doubt that cans of preserved fruits, jars of pickles, barrels of apples, and a hundred dainties and comforts for sick and wounded men, would be freely and bountifully contributed if those who can spare them knew just where to send them at small cost, and be *sure* that they would not be held back until spoiled or wasted, but would be dispatched at once to the point at which they are most wanted and can do most good. Will the Sanitary (or some other) Commission take this matter into consideration, and at once open depots for contributions to the comfort of our suffering heroes? There should be one such in every city and township; but let a beginning be made at the great centers. We presume a thousand families who are about to leave town for the hot months have delicacies that they would be glad thus to make useful. And those who have nothing else to spare will give money if required.

THE RALLY OF THE LOYAL.

If the news of the taking of Vicksburg and Pemberton's army by Gen. Grant shall be confirmed, we anticipate the grandest gathering at Utica on Wednesday ever witnessed in the interior of our State. Even if the good news which for some days has been pouring in upon us should be dashed with some alloy of adverse fortune, the assemblage will still be immense.

For the first and perhaps the last time in their lives, the People of Central New-York will on that day witness the evolutions of an army—not the mimic "pomp of war" of a militia muster, but the deep, serried columns of heroes fresh from the fatigues and perils, the efforts and privations, of two years of sternest warfare—men bronzed with the suns of Southern Summers and swarthy with the smoke of battle—who have calmly withstood the shock of charging columns and seen their ranks torn through and through by grape and shell. Who will hesitate to spare a day or two, even at this busy season, to gaze on the evolutions of an army of the veterans of the Peninsula and Antietam, of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville—hundreds of them having been in half a dozen bloody battles, though not yet arrived at the full age of manhood? Who will not covet the opportunity of exchanging cheers for our country and vows of loyalty to her cause with these patriots fresh from the camp and the bivouac and to rejoice with them in the glad light of victory and hope now dawning in our sky?

Loyal men of all parties! let us show a front at Utica on Wednesday such as will banish the last shadow of doubt that the Union must and will triumph.

VICKSBURG.

A dispatch to President Lincoln announces the surrender of Vicksburg. Its date is Cleveland, May 24, and it is based on another from the telegraph superintendent at Memphis, who declares that the stars and stripes float over Vicksburg, and that the victory is complete. That the President received this message yesterday is certain; we only wish it had been signed by Gen. Grant, in order that *all* doubt as to the fact might have been dispelled. There is, however, a second dispatch which has not been sent to the press, which stated, with rather more precision than the first, that the whole Rebel army has been captured; and a third, also private, confirming the accounts of the other two. We consider both these as nearly trustworthy as anything but official or direct information can be, and reading them in the light of the previous news it is hardly possible to doubt that the crowning victory of the long struggle for the great river has at last been won, and that Vicksburg is ours.

The news received previously to that of the capture was of the most decisive character, and so favorable to Gen. Grant that nothing but a reverse on the battle-field could check his progress. The two battles at Edwards's Station and Black River Bridge were very brilliant victories, and very sharply followed up. The first seems to have been decided by a maneuver on the enemy's right, which compelled him to escape by a flank movement, which is equivalent to saying by a precipitate and probably disorderly retreat. The loss of 29 pieces of artillery is conclusive as to the completeness of the defeat. It was succeeded by another battle the next day at Black River Bridge, which was another Rebel disaster, the enemy's position being again turned, and at the same time carried in front by a gallant bayonet charge. Seventeen guns were the trophy of that day's work, and the morrow saw Vicksburg itself closely invested. Haines's Bluff, heretofore considered the key of Vicksburg, was captured, and by its fall Gen. Grant gained control of the Yazoo, and resting his right on the Mississippi, once more found a base north of Vicksburg, and his transports for the first time passed under the frowning bluffs which hitherto had closed the Yazoo against them.

It was before evident that the extraordinary celerity of Gen. Grant's movements had divided the forces of Johnston, who was approaching from the north-east, from those of Pemberton, who marched out of Vicksburg expecting to unite with the former and give battle to Grant with their combined armies. But the decisive action of Edwards's Station was fought on the 16th, while Johnston was still thirty miles away—two long days' marches—and Pemberton found himself driven back upon and into Vicksburg, with heavy losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and with but three guns out of sixty saved. It is hardly possible to praise too highly the extreme rapidity of Grant's operations. The battle of Raymond was fought on the 12th, Jackson captured on the 14th, Edwards's Station on the 16th, Black River Bridge on the 17th, Vicksburg invested on the 18th, and Haines's Bluff evacuated by the enemy on the same day. Pemberton was suddenly cooped up in the city, Johnston isolated, and the attack on the Vicksburg defenses proceeding day and night. If the announcement of its surrender were not wholly authentic—and there seems no sufficient reason to doubt it—it surely ought to be made so to-day.

The Albany Argus professes to favor the recognition by law of the Right of Suffrage as inhering in those of our citizens who may be temporarily absent from the State in the Military or Naval service of their country; it only insists that *the Constitution* must be amended before the vote of an absent soldier can legally be taken. Yet it prints the recent vote of the soldiers of Wisconsin (9,440 Republican, 1,747 Democratic,) and appends to it these comments:

"No greater wrong was ever perpetrated in connection with the elective franchise than this 'Soldiers' vote' outrage in Wisconsin. It was the merest mockery. The soldiers, in nearly all the regiments, were denied any choice. They were furnished by their officers with Republican tickets and had to vote them, or none at all, and in many instances their votes were received without question as to age or other qualification. Yet with all these advantages the managers of the fraud found it necessary to wait until the home vote was declared, in order to ascertain the number of camp votes needed to override the choice of the people."

—Do you really believe that the author of the above impudent untruths is really in favor of having the soldiers vote *at all*?

THE REVERSE OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The news which we publish this morning from Mexico is the most important yet received from there since the beginning of the invasion. The French have met before Puebla with a reverse, which is likely not only to prove a turning point in the history of the war, but to settle its final issue. We are not yet in possession of an official and detailed account; but the French themselves admit that they have lost again the only fort in Puebla which had fallen into their hands, San Javier, and that, seeing the impossibility of reducing Puebla with their artillery, they for a time raised or suspended the siege.

According to their accounts this suspension was to last only for a short time. They were only waiting for the arrival of artillery of heavier caliber resume their operations. It was, however, generally suspected in Vera Cruz and Havana, that the latest news from Puebla was much more unfavorable to the French and was kept secret. The last French dispatches which had been made public in Vera Cruz on May 11 were only to April 27, an unreasonably long period for hearing from Puebla. The English Consul and several private parties in Havana had received information from Vera Cruz to the effect that the French had been totally defeated, and that they had retreated to a place nine miles from Puebla. It is also reported that Gen. Forey and his staff had gone to Orizaba, that the loss of the French was fearful, and that all aggressive operations would be suspended until the arrival of re-enforcements from France, which could not be expected before September or October.

It is remarkable that the French account should say nothing at all of the occurrences from April 19, the date of their dispatches received by the previous arrival from Vera Cruz, to April 27, up to which date the news received in Vera Cruz at the time of the leaving of the French steamer L' Eure extended. This deficiency is partly supplied by a dispatch received from San Francisco, according to which the French suffered a heavy defeat on April 25, after a fight lasting seven hours, the Mexicans remaining masters of the field and capturing one hundred and thirty prisoners from the first regiment. In this fight, according to the Mexican report, the French were driven out of the city at the point of the bayonet.

The account from San Francisco also refers to a dispatch of Ortega, of April 29, according to which the bombardment of the city was still continued, though with less vigor. This does not altogether agree with the French account, which mentions a raising or suspension of the siege on April 27. A comparison of either of these two accounts with the English reports of defeat and retreat of the French makes it probable that another and decisive battle was fought after April 29, in which the French were again defeated and had to retreat toward Orizaba.

OUGHT WE TO HAVE PASSED THE CRITTENDEN SCHEME?

The Portland Advertiser (Maine) is a journal widely known and long respected. It was a Whig journal while there was a Whig party, then Republican until a few months since, when it fell [very far] into the hands of Mr. F. O. J. Smith, who is a leading member of the F. O. J. Smith party. It now bitterly assails those by whom it has ever been supported, opposes and decries the Administration it helped to bring into power, pettifogs the cause of the Rebels, calls for amendments of the Constitution in the interest of Slavery, and talks as follows concerning the origin of the War for the Union:

"The charge made by *The Press* that they who advocated the Crittenden Compromise were opposed to "the Constitution as it is," because they sought legitimately to amend it in some particulars, fails to the ground, as all baseless charges must. For the sake of saving the Union, and keeping thirty millions of happy people out of a terrible civil war, evidently impending, the advocates of the Crittenden Compromise were ready, in the same generous, patriotic spirit which animated the framers of the Constitution, to adjust the difficulties between the North and the South by availing themselves of the amendatory grant in the Constitution. And these difficulties, we are told by President Lincoln, all grew out of the interpretation of the Constitution. The South did not object to the Constitution—did not object to the Government—did not object to the Union—but did object to being deprived of what they regarded as their rights under the Constitution. Our difficulties, were, therefore, a matter of mere interpretation, and, therefore, fit matter of adjustment by explanatory amendments, involving mutual concessions for the common good. That the war could have been avoided by the acceptance of the Crittenden Compromise on the part of the Republicans, we have conclusively shown in a recent article.

"But we do not charge that those Republicans who opposed the Crittenden Compromise were then opposed to 'the Constitution as it is.' This not certainly did not show such opposition. We do, however, charge that, in refusing to make the slight concessions demanded of them for the preservation of the Union, they showed themselves lacking in exalted patriotism, and most grossly ignorant of the human heart and of the teachings of history. They beheld the impending storm; within their reach was the power to extract all the bolts from the clouds. Through sheer ignorance, or the blindest party pride, they refused to quiet the discordant elements, when they could so easily have done it. Perchance they wanted war itself, for then war had many charms."

The Advertiser here places itself on record as urging an amendment of the Federal Constitution in the interest of Human Slavery. The avowed and only object of that amendment was to satisfy the slaveholding interest, and thus avert Civil War. The *effect* of that proposed amendment would be to consign to Human Slavery—apparently forever—a region nearly as large as the original Thirteen States—a region crammed with the most valued minerals, and soon to be covered with a dense and busy population. That region came to us Free Soil—there was not a slave upon it when we acquired it, nor a law whereby a human being could be reduced to or held in the condition of a chattel.

The Republicans had just elected Mr. Lincoln President upon a platform whereof the cardinal principle was resistance to Slavery Extension. They were not only pledged to persevering fidelity to this principle, but they had solemnly declared their conviction that there was *no power* in our Government to plant Slavery on soil previously Free. (In fact, that seems to be admitted by the proposal to amend the Constitution to this end.) What was now required of them was not merely to submit to the passage of the Crittenden scheme by their adversaries. Those adversaries might have adopted that Crittenden project almost any year of the preceding twenty. It had been repeatedly proposed and earnestly pressed, but always voted down—every Whig in the House from the Free States and nearly every Democrat voting against it. Before any Republican party had been formed, the People of the Free States, irrespective of party, had persistently evinced their resolve not to be made a party to this scheme of Slavery Extension.

What was now asked of the Republicans was not mere acquiescence but active coöperation in the consummation of this project. In other words, a distinctively Anti-Slavery party were required to do for Slavery what each of the old parties had repeatedly refused to do.

They were asked to do this in full view of the fact that it would be an abject surrender of their cardinal principle and a violation of their most solemn pledges.

They were asked to do it in full view of the fact that compliance would disgrace them to all eternity.

They were asked to do it with the whole world looking on and comprehending that the vote they so placed on record flouted their principles, did violence to their deepest convictions, and was prompted by no single sentiment of their hearts but a cowardly fear of slaveholding bullets.

How any man *can* term what was required of us "*slight* concessions," passes our comprehension. What would be *serious* concessions if these were "slight?"

We were required to surrender the chief principle for which we had ever contended—the principle that made us a party—the principle but for which we could have had no distinctive existence.

We were required to swindle the People, who, for the sake of that principle, had trusted us with power.

We were required to advertise mankind that no profession or pledge we might thereafter make would be deserving of the least consideration—that we were utterly unworthy of trust.

We were required to surrender the keystone of our republican institutions—the right of a constitutional majority to govern—"from which," says Mr. Jefferson in his Inaugural, "there is no appeal but to Force, the parent of Despotism"—to transform our Union into a Spanish-American republic, wherein a Presidential election is the ordinary prelude to a civil war. Had we done as we were required, it would have been an insult to ask a man to vote again; for he would turn upon us with "What use in voting? An election amounts to nothing; all is settled afterward by bullying on the part of the defeated and conceding on that of the victors."

Can it be that any one who really believes in government by the ballot-box condemns us for not making that "slight concession?"

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

The War Department has finally arrived at a definite decision as to the course to be adopted in ascertaining whether the several States have furnished their quotas of men under the calls for volunteers heretofore made. Three years is adopted as the unit, so to speak, of service. Every State is first credited with all the men it has furnished for three years service. Then each State is further credited with the number of men furnished for a less term than three years, but is credited not for the full number so furnished, but in the proportions that their terms of service bear to three years. Thus three thousand two-years men, like those which are now being mustered out of service in this State, are counted as equivalent to two thousand three-years men, and four thousand nine-months men count only as one thousand three-years men. At the present time, when the nine-months men enlisted last Summer are being mustered out, just when they have become good soldiers, and just when their services are needed, the justice of this system of calculation will hardly be denied.

It has been generally considered that the State of New-York was deficient by from twenty to thirty thousand men in filling her quota upon the calls heretofore made. And numerically this was true. But adopting the juster basis of reckoning by the terms of service instead of the mere number of men, it is now ascertained and officially announced that this State has furnished her entire quota and more. This arises from the fact that Gov. Morgan, with a far-seeing policy, persistently discouraged the enlistment of nine-months men in this State. In spite of earnest entreaties from influential persons, he steadfastly refused to pay bounties to any men who enlisted for less than three years, taking the ground that men could be as readily raised for the longer as for the shorter term. The result was that New-York sent forth last Summer less than two regiments of nine-months men, while she not only filled her entire quota of three-years men called for by the President last July, but furnished about thirty thousand three-years men on account of the call for nine-months troops. The people of this State are further indebted to Gov. Morgan for following this matter up, procuring the passage of a resolution through the Legislature upon the subject, and personally, in connection with Adjutant-Gen. Sprague, enforcing upon the authorities at Washington the justice of considering the terms of service in giving credit to the several States upon their quotas of volunteers.

THE NEW AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Capt. Henry Robinson, a millionaire of Newburgh, N. Y., has just contributed largely toward the new expedition of Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, who leaves the States about the middle of next month on a three years, voyage to King William's Land and Boothia, Felix peninsula. The contribution consists of Capt. Robinson's fine, stanch yacht Victoria.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE EFFECT OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

Regulations Respecting National Banking.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1863.

THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

The capture of Vicksburg, now believed here to have been fully accomplished, is considered a far more staggering blow to the Rebellion than it has yet received, not so much in its immediate material results in the destruction of one of the great Rebel armies, and the deprivation of the Confederacy of so much material of war as in the fact that the possession of this place completes the work of opening the Mississippi, and enables us to keep it open without difficulty, thus absolutely cutting off from the Rebellion the trans-Mississippi States, and the vast supplies on which the Rebel armies have depended. Such a victory is regarded as in the largest sense decisive of the fate of the Jeff Davis conspiracy, and the issue of the war is now believed to be settled, whether it takes a longer or shorter time to achieve it. The end is now seen.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Dr. Fritz, Surgeon of the 20th New-York, returned from Fredericksburg yesterday, where he was detained to attend to the wounded, Gen. Lee having given orders that so long as one of our wounded men remained, some physician attached to his Corps should stay to attend to him. Although our wounded were all over the river more than a week ago, Dr. Fritz was unable to obtain permission to return until yesterday. He says that the prices of provisions at Fredericksburg are fabulous. Hams, $2 50 per pound; beef, $1 50; sugar, $5; rice, $1; matches, 25c. a box, and candles 50c. apiece. Some of the inhabitants said they had not seen fresh meat for months. Dr. Fritz says that the Rebel killed and wounded on the field where Sedgwick's Corps fought outnumbered ours three to one, the enemy having most of the time fired too high. Had they fired better, our loss would have been frightful, as they had more than double our force on the ground. Gen. Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade occupies Fredericksburg, does picket duty along the river, and can be seen drilling in the afternoons in the open fields. Additional fortifications are building behind Fredericksburg, as if the Rebels expected another attack like those of Burnside and Sedgwick.

PICKET INTERVIEWS PROHIBITED.

Most stringent orders have been issued forbidding our pickets from conversing or exchanging papers or holding any communication whatever with the Rebels over the river, on pain of being shot. Nevertheless, the practice continues.

GOV. SEYMOUR GOING TO VISIT THE ARMY.

It is reported in Gen. Hooker's army that Gov. Seymour of New-York is about to pay it a visit.

REGULATIONS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The following General Orders have been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 175.—1. Whenever enlisted men are discharged, after two years' service, under circumstances that entitle them to the bounty provided by the 5th section of the act of Congress, approved July 22, and the 5th section of the act approved July 27, 1861, the bounty due and remaining unpaid shall be credited upon their final statements, and be paid, like other arrearages, by the Pay Department.

2. The exercise of the powers given the Medical Inspectors of the Army, to discharge soldiers for disability, is suspended, until their duties in this respect are defined by regulations to be published hereafter.

3. Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 97, of 1862, is hereby modified so as to allow the Assistant Surgeon-General, Medical Inspector-General, and Medical Inspectors, the same number of rooms as officers, and fuel and furniture therefor, as are allowed by regulations to officers of the Quartermaster's Department who have the same rank.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE EXAMINATION OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 176.—The following rules will be observed by Boards in the examination of officers applying to be commissioned in the Ordnance Department of the army of a rank not higher than Captain:

1. Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of an ordnance officer—mental, physical, and moral.

2. Under the first, he must be proficient in orthography and composition, and must be able to give prompt and intelligent answers to any questions in relation to geography, physical and political form of government, divisions of the branches of government, with the functions of each, and the sphere of action, whether separate and independent, or joint and co-operative (the laws relating to officers, organization and discipline of the military service, particularly as regards the Ordnance Department, the laws and regulations governing and directing the present event, the rebellion, the issue, and the necessary authority for ordnance stores and supplies; physical science, particularly in regard to the laws of chemical combination and analysis, of the strength of materials, and the mechanical force of the strains produced by pressure or impact of earth or other material, or by the expansion of gases, of mechanical principles, and their combinations; of the mathematical rules and formulæ, and their practical application, and should have a fair knowledge of and skill in mechanical and architectural drawing.

3. Under the second, as regards age, present state of healthfulness, soundness of vision and hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity of bearing fatigue and exposure.

4. Under the third, habits past and present, with full and distinct evidence of loyalty to the United States, and trustworthiness for employment in their service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRANSPORTATION FOR PHYSICIANS AND NURSES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 177.—General Orders No. 46, of 1862, paragraph II., is modified as follows:

Transportation for private physicians and nurses to attend sick and wounded soldiers will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department, upon the special order of the General commanding a military department or an army in the field.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178.—By direction of the President, Second Lieut. Charles Lyman, 16th Connecticut Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service, for furnishing the descriptive list of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, in disregard of General Orders on the subject.

This order will be read at the head of every company and regiment in the army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asstt. A. G.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following order has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, May 22, 1863.

Before circulating notes will be delivered to any bank organized under the National General Banking law, the Comptroller must have satisfactory evidence, by the report of an Examiner or otherwise—

1. That the bank is located in some city, town, or village which is easily accessible, and not in some out of the way, inaccessible place, selected for the purpose of making the return of its notes difficult or expensive.

2. That the bank is provided with a suitable banking room or banking-house, unconnected with any other business, and also with a vault or safe for the safekeeping of its funds.

3. That the bank has procured such books as may be required for the transaction of a regular banking business, one of said books to be a record or minute book, in which shall have been recorded its article of association, copies of which shall have been furnished to this Department, and in which the proceedings of the Board of Directors shall be entered and preserved.

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

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

6. That the bank has in its employment competent officers for the transaction of its business, that its Directors are men of fair standing, and that the bank has been organized to carry on legitimate business.

The Comptroller will afford every aid and encouragement in his power to banks organized for the purpose of carrying into effect the spirit and intention of the law, but will discountenance and prevent, so far as practicable, all attempts to pervert the law from its proper object, by establishing banks upon fictitious capital, which, by their inability to meet promptly their engagements, may, at any time, bring the system into disrepute.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1863.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

Only one contract has been made and carried out by the Government for the transportation of free persons of color beyond the limits of the United States, and this was at the rate of $50 each for 50 of them, in families, to the island of Avash, in St. Domingo. Various applications have been made for such supplies to be employed as laborers in the West India Islands, but the Government declines to make any more such contracts for the present under the authority vested in the President.

FOURTH AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Judge Tabor of Iowa has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of Bertan, resigned.

THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

From the facts already received, no doubts seem to be entertained in any quarter of the fall of Vicksburg. The official confirmation, however, is awaited with anxiety. There was rejoicing throughout the city to-day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mass Meeting—Raid into Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

There was a large and enthusiastic Union meeting at Old Point last evening. Speeches were made by Gov. Pierpont and the Hon. Joseph Segar.

The raid into Matthew and Gloucester Counties, ordered by Gen. Keyes, under Gen. Kilpatrick and Capt. Gillies, has returned. It was eminently successful, and brought back a large quantity of horses, mules, &c. It was a combined water and land movement.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of a Rebel Lieut.-Colonel—Movements of the Enemy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 24, 1863.

The Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 15th Virginia Cavalry was brought into camp to-day by a detachment of our cavalry. He was captured east of the Rappahannock, whither he had come, as he says, to be present at the funeral of his child.

Our river pickets report that the enemy were busy in digging last night on the bank opposite where the lower bridges were thrown over previous to the late crossing; also, that the enemy's pickets have been strengthened on the river.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Contraband Trade Broken Up—An African Brigade to be Organized—Extracts from Rebel Papers—A Spark of Rebellion in North Carolina—The Old North State will Set up for Herself.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 19, 1863.

Gen. Heckman, in command at Morehead City, has recently discovered several "under-ground" channels through which the enemy have been receiving large supplies of all kinds, through parties holding safeguards and passes from ex-Gov. Stanley. Several guerrilla bands, including a Virginia cavalry company, have thus obtained all their shoes and clothing. Important arrests are being made by Gen. Heckman, who has seized all the goods belonging to the merchants in Newport, who have carried on a trade amounting to many thousands of dollars. These safeguards and passes are in the hands of several hundred disloyal citizens, reaching from one end of the Department to the other, through whom the enemy have received endless quantities of supplies. Stringent measures are being adopted by the military, naval, and revenue officers, who are endeavoring to break up this extensive traffic.

Gen. Weld and staff arrived here yesterday on the Ellen S. Terry, to organize his African brigade.

The following items are condensed from late Southern papers:

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, the special organ of Gov. Vance, and the great leader of the opposition party in this State, which is now in the ascendency by a two-thirds vote, in commenting upon an article from *The Richmond Enquirer*, favoring an "Imperial despotism," like that of France.

The Standard says: "We know that military despotism is making rapid strides in these States. We know that no people ever lost their liberties at once, but step by step, as some deadly disease steals upon the system and gradually but surely sups the fountains of life. We know that tyrants and their minions always prepare the popular mind in advance for their usurpations, and that these usurpations are always based upon the plea of the 'general good,' or 'military necessity.' The argument now is, we hate Lincoln so bitterly, that, in order to vex him successfully, we must make slaves of ourselves.

"The answer of our people is, "*We will be slaves neither to Lincoln, nor Davis, nor France, nor England.*" North Carolina is a *State*, not a *Province*. She has 82,000 as brave troops as ever trod the earth. When she calls them they will come. If the worst should happen she will be able to take care of herself as an independent power. She will not submit, in any event, to a Law of Congress passed in deliberate violation of the Constitution. She will not submit to Mr. Davis being invested with dictatorial powers; but she will resist such a law by withdrawing from the Confederation, and she will fight her way out against all comers, with a courage and an ardor which will eclipse even any former achievements of her sons during the existing war. For one, we are determined not to exchange one despotism for another."

Other opposition papers are also coming down rather heavy on the "destructives." *The Hendersonville* (N. C.) *Times*, in speaking of the approaching Congressional election, says:

"Beware of the Fire-Eaters! They are the fagends of the old defunct Democratic party who fight their battles in barrooms or in the shade. They aided to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution which has made a breastwork of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri. Let them be *Anathema Maranatha!* Give them the reins of Government, and after peace they will quickly carry us to perdition. Let them be married as deeply as Cain was, for they cannot be trusted in politics as far as an ox could be thrown by the tail."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* of May 2 has a severe article on the Rebel Senate for refusing to increase the pay of the soldiers.

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill placing in service, after the 1st of May, all citizens of the United States, including Marylanders or sojourners residing in the Confederate States.

Joseph P. Wood, of Co. H, 24th North Carolina Regiment, offers $2,500 for a substitute.

Wreck of a Blockade Runner.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

The steamer Norseman, with 150 bales of cotton, for Nassau, in going out last night struck a snag, supposed to be the wreck of the Georgiana. She was run ashore on Long Island beach, and is believed to be a total wreck.

The Alabama Heard from Again.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 24, 1863.

The ship Milo Fordham, whaler, arrived this afternoon, reports: Spoke, May 16, lat. 33° N., lon. 62° W., a Dutch brig, who reported being boarded by an English man-of-war, who was in company the day before with the pirate Alabama.

The Case of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

The following petition is circulating in Columbus and other parts of the State of Ohio:

"The undersigned, citizens of Franklin County, respectfully represent that the most sacred right of the citizen, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers, has been violated in the arbitrary arrest, illegal trial, and inhuman imprisonment of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

"We therefore demand of the President of the United States his immediate and unconditional release."

Gen. Burnside is known to have said that he had not asked for any instructions since his arrival here, that he had received none since he left Washington.