

The Northumberland County Democrat of last week contains in a small article on the rioters of New York, the following muddled paragraph, justifying the mob violence of murderers, thieves and traitors:

"There is a cause for this disregard of law and for the men, who, in higher walks, unacknowledged, have worn the red of national ruin, and establishing a precedent fraught with incalculable evil."

We publish the above paragraph, which is in italics, as a beautiful specimen of treason, bad grammar and nonsense, a peculiar characteristic of the Breckinridge organ.

Our Breckinridge neighbor, among other silly questions, asks if Vallandigham "ever advocated mob law," proposed to "let the Union slide," and "turn rebel in the South." We can only say that he has been the instigator of violence and mob law for the last three years, as has been the editor of the "Democrat," by sympathizing and secretly aiding the rebels, in creating dissensions and attempting to embarrass the government, in the prosecution of the war. If "he didn't turn rebel in the South" it was because he had nothing to turn, having been a good enough rebel before he was sent there. There can be no doubt, however, that he encouraged, while there, the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and the raid of Morgan in Ohio. Our neighbor, no doubt, will say he had a right to do so under the Constitution in order to punish the Union men and Abolitionists, and elect himself Governor.

Our Breckinridge neighbor of the Democrat, sticks to Vallandigham and all his treasonable designs, as closely as he did to Breckinridge until he stepped over into the rebel lines. Although he could not follow his friend into the dominions of Jeff Davis, he has been careful not to say an unkind word against him. He has not, however, lately ventured to ask the Press to "proclaim his innocence."

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The rebel losses in General Grant's Department, since May 1, 1863, are officially stated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Total: 71,000. Citizen prisoners: 5,000. 1,500 of whom are women and children. Prisoners, sick and wounded: 18,220. Do. fit for duty: 4,000. Tents captured: 1,500. Horses captured: 1,000. Freight Cars captured: 200. Locomotives captured: 5. Large siege guns captured: 151. Field pieces captured: 300. Stands of small arms: 35,000. Shot guns, &c., &c.: 30,000. Value of public property captured from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

To these losses we may add, say 8,000 killed, wounded and captured by Gen. Banks at Fort Hudson; 2,200 killed, wounded and captured in the recent battle at Helena; 3,000 of Morgan's band killed or captured in Ohio; and Lee's loss during the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, not less than 30,000—making a total rebel loss within three months of 114,000.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The German democrat in Ohio, are abandoning Vallandigham. The raid of Morgan, the rebel guerrilla chief, in his plundering expedition in that State, who was lately captured with his whole army, has opened the eyes of many peace democrats. Vallandigham when among the rebels predicted that Morgan could not be captured, presuming upon the aid of some of his secret copperhead friends.

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VALLANDIGHAM STOCK DOWN.—Another Democratic paper—the American Union published at Steubenville, Ohio, and edited by John Sheridan—refuses to support Vallandigham for Governor. It has been the Democratic organ of Jefferson County for more than thirty years. In an article published on the 15th, the Union refers to the noise made by Vallandigham about States' rights, and an armistice, and observes:

"We, as an editor, stand to day where we did the first day the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter. Nearly the whole party stood with us then, as we believe it does now. We will not let Vallandigham wheedle into a wrong position. We will stand between the camps of the Israelites and the Philistines, and we can cry, in the hour of degeneracy, woe to the leaders of the great Democratic party, until, like ancient Nineveh, the people will awake and come up to the purification of the Democratic temple, and overthrow those who are trying to place the party in a false position. This will be done."

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. A SECOND ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER ON THE 18TH. Repulse of Gen. Gilmore's Forces. DESPERATE BRAVERY OF ASSAULTING PARTY. Interior of the Fort Galutted but not Held. OUR LOSS ABOUT 1,500 IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING. GEN. SEYMOUR AND STRONG WOUNDED. The Siege Operations Still Progressing.

Correspondence of the New York Times. The United States steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 10:30 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5 P. M., on Thursday, July 23, arrived at this port on the 27th ult., bringing 100 first and 173 second class passengers, the usual mails, and having the prize steamer Emma in tow.

The intelligence by the Arago confirms the telegrams already published from rebel sources, respecting the second assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, by General Gilmore's forces and the monitors, mortar schooners and gunboats under Admiral Dahlgren.

After the first unsuccessful assault on the 10th inst., General Gilmore lost no time in throwing up batteries on Morris Island, within 800 yards of Fort Wagner, in order to reduce it by siege. On the morning of the 18th, twelve or fifteen heavy guns were in position, beside eight or ten mortars.—Gilmore, therefore, determined to commence the attack, which was opened at 11 A. M.

The enemy's bombardment was conducted in a spirited manner, Gilmore's batteries initiating the work, and Admiral Dahlgren's five monitors, the Ironsides, two mortar schooners and three wooden gunboats, quickly joined in the engagement.

The enemy replied briskly from Fort Wagner and Battery Bee, just beyond the Gunner's Point, while Sumter kept up a sharp fire from the guns on her southwestern face, among which were two rifled pieces of heavy calibre. Most of the fire of the rebels was directed upon the monitors and the other naval vessels, only an occasional shell being sent towards the batteries. Although the monitors were repeatedly struck, they suffered very little real damage, and the only losses in the batteries were a Lieutenant of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, who was killed by a chance shot, and the wounding of six of the gunners.

Soon after 4 o'clock the firing from Fort Wagner ceased. It was then known that our brave fellows had succeeded in dismantling one gun, and it was also pretty well ascertained that another of the rebel pieces had burst. These facts led to the supposition that the enemy had evacuated the work, and it was determined to attempt its occupation. For this purpose two brigades, one consisting of the Seventy-ninth Maine, the Third New Hampshire, the Ninth Maine, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Forty-eighth New York, under Brig. Gen. Strong, and the Seventh New Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut, Sixty-second Ohio, One Hundredth New York and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, colored, under Col. Putnam, who had been under arms all day, screened from the enemy behind a range of dead hills, in the rear of our works, were ordered forward.

This was at dusk, and both brigades were formed in line on the beach, the regiments being disposed in columns, excepting the colored regiment which for some reason was given the post of extreme honor and of danger in the advance, and was drawn up in line of battle, exposing its left front to the enemy. This movement of the troops was observed by Sumter, and fire was at once opened on them, happily without doing any injury, as the shells went over the heads of the men.

Gen. Strong's brigade under this fire moved along the beach at a slow time for about three quarters of a mile, when the men were ordered to lie down. In this position they remained half an hour, Sumter meanwhile being joined in the cannonade by the rebels in Battery Bee, but without effect upon our troops. It was now quite dark, and the order was given for both brigades to advance. Gen. Strong's leading and Col. Putnam's within supporting distance. The troops went forward at quick time and in deep silence, until the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts by its gallant Col. Shaw, was within two hundred yards of the work, when the men gave a fierce yell and rushed up the beach, closely followed by the other regiments of the brigade.

The enemy, hitherto silent as the grave, while our men were advancing over the beach, opened upon them furiously with grape, canister, and a continuous fusillade of small arms.

The gallant negroes, however, plunged on regardless of this murderous reception, and many of them crossed the ditch, although it contained four feet of water, gaining the parapet. They were dislodged, however, in a few minutes with hand grenades, and retired better skelter, leaving more than half their number, including their brave colonel, dead upon the field.

The 6th Connecticut regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Rodman, was next in support of the 54th, and they also suffered terribly, being compelled to retire after a stubborn contest. The 9th Maine, which was next in line was broken up by the passage of the remnant of the repulsed colored regiment through its lines, and retired in confusion, excepting three companies, which boldly stood their ground.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTH. BURNING OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. The Pursuit of Johnston as an End.

CAIRO, July 25. Passengers who arrived here today from Vicksburg report that our forces have burned Jackson, and that the pursuit of Johnston is at an end for the present.

A steamer arrived here this morning, bringing New Orleans papers of the 16th.—They were brought by the steamer Imperial, from New Orleans to this port, the steamer having made a trip down and back without trouble.

A hundred and sixty-two rebel officers from Port Hudson arrived here this morning. They are waiting orders from the Secretary of War.

GIERSON and his cavalry have arrived at Memphis. MISSISSIPPIANS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. CAIRO, July 26.—Major General Logan and Colonel Rawling, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived here to-day. They state that Gen. Sherman had returned to Jackson, and he reports to General Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implorred him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union.

Both the army and the people of that section are completely dispirited, and are ready for peace. They stated their chief objection to Johnston, and he is utterly unpopular here, and it has fallen. They cling to Johnston as a last hope, and he is utterly unpopular here, and it has fallen.

General Logan was received here with many marks of respect. St. Louis, July 23.—Special dispatches from Memphis, dated the 23d inst., give particulars of the occupation of Jackson, Miss., on the 15th.

A portion of our forces, under General Pemberton, made an attack and were met by a legion of new recruits from South Carolina, who, after an engagement of half an hour, retreated with the loss of 300. Our men occupied their position until next morning, when they made a second advance and discovered that the rebels had evacuated the town after setting on fire a number of houses containing commissary stores. They were entirely consumed, together with some forty other buildings which were ignited from the houses fired by the rebels.

The rebel army left but little behind. So deliberately had they left the place that they took all their stores and baggage with them. Deserters are continually coming in from Johnston's army, and express themselves dissatisfied with the shape the campaign is taking, and a willingness to throw down their arms and take the oath of allegiance.

The Federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults amounted to 900 men. But few people were found in the place, and most of those who remained were foreigners. Pemberton was cursed liberally as a traitor and unworthy of confidence.

At Vicksburg the Federal works are being leveled and the rebel fortifications put in more perfect condition. A number of the finest guns are being mounted, and the place is to be held as a first class military fortification.

The city was at once occupied by Sherman, who sent a cavalry force to interrupt Johnston's communications, and prevent the army of Johnston from reaching the river, which it was supposed he would endeavor to do.

LATER. By the arrival of the steamer Imperial, we have advices from New Orleans to the 17th, Port Hudson the 19th, and Vicksburg the 21st.

The Imperial was the first steamer to New Orleans, having arrived on the 16th. On her arrival the landing was crowded to suffocation with people, and it was almost impossible to convince them that Port Hudson and Vicksburg had fallen.

A large number of the prisoners captured at Port Hudson had joined the Federal army. A list at Vicksburg. The New Orleans Picayune quotes gold at 135. Exchange on New York 14 prem. On London, 163.

From Gen. Meade's Army. WASHINGTON, July 27. The following dispatches from E. A. Paul, Times correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, have just been received here: (HEAVY ARTS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.) 25th July—6 P. M. The positions of the rebel army are as follows: On Friday morning at six o'clock the advance of Hill's and Longstreet's corps reached Culpeper. The columns were well closed up, and their entire corps must be concentrated there before this time. Of this retrograde movement there can be no question. For two days I had a favorable opportunity to take birdseye views of both Hill's and Longstreet's commands, and on one occasion was quite as near as was prudent for a non-combatant to be.

Guerrillas infest our rear—an outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of excitation in the army.—Lieutenant of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, Alfred Biles, went from Warrenton, two miles on the Salem road, to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilet the house was entered by five or six guerrillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot through the head, killing him instantly.

Threats were freely made that on the repetition of such outrage, the stock, produce, &c., in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

A RECORD OF INHUMAN CRUELTIES. Rebel Barbarities in East Tennessee. INNOCENT MEN HARBOR, CHILDREN SHOT AND WOMEN TORTURED TO DEATH.

The editor of the Memphis Bulletin, who has been visiting Nashville, Tennessee, indicates the following in his paper in reference to the rebel rule in East Tennessee, Col. Crawford, the gentleman from whom the facts are obtained, has a personal knowledge of some of the circumstances, having left the scene of their enactment quite recently and vouches for the truth of all of them.

Last summer three young men, brothers, named Anderson, left their homes in Hawkins county, and attempted to make their way into Kentucky. They were arrested by a squad of rebel cavalry on Clinch river, about seventy five miles from Knoxville, and taken into the river. Their bodies were found floating in the stream, fifteen miles from their own forsaken homes.

In the month of January, 1863, at Laurel, N. C., near the Tennessee border, all the salt was seized for distribution by confederate commissioners. Salt was selling at seventy-five cents per bushel, and the commissioners declared that the "torches should have none," and positively refused to give Union men their portion of the quantity to be distributed in that vicinity. This palpable injustice aroused the Union men; they assembled together and determined to seize the property, and to hold it until they did so, taking at Marshall, N. C., what they deemed to be their just share.

Immediately afterwards, the 65th North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. James Keith, was ordered to laurel to arrest the offenders. L. M. Keith was colonel of the regiment, and had been suspended for six months for crimes and drunkenness. Many of the men engaged in the salt seizure left their homes. Those who did not participate in it became sufferers. Among those arrested were Jos. Wood, about sixty years of age; David Shelton, sixty; James Shelton, fifty; Rowdy Shelton, forty-five; Elison King, fifty; Helen Moore, forty; Wade Moore, thirty-five; Isaiah Shelton, fifteen; Wm Shelton, twelve; James Metcalf, ten; Jasper Chappel fourteen; Samuel Shelton, nineteen and his brother, aged seventeen, sons of Litus Shelton—in all, thirteen men and boys. Nearly all of them were taken to the salt works, and had taken no part in appropriating the salt. They begged for a trial, asserting that they could prove their innocence.

Colonel Allen, who was with his troops, but not in command, told them they should have a trial, but they would be taken to Tennessee for no purpose. They hid farewell to their wives, daughters and sisters, directing them to procure the witnesses and bring them to the court in Tennessee, where they supposed their trial would take place. Alas! how little they dreamed what a fate awaited them!

The poor fellows had proceeded only a few miles when they were turned from the road into a gorge in the mountain and halted. Without any warning of what was to be done with them, five of them were ordered to kneel down. Ten paces in front of those five a file of soldiers were placed with loaded rifles, and the terrible reality flashed upon the minds of the doomed patriots. Old man Wood (sixty years of age) cried out: "For God's sake, men, you are not going to murder us here, at least time to pray." Colonel Allen was reminded of his promise to give them a trial. They were informed that they had no authority; that Keith was in command, and that there was no time for praying.

The order was given to fire. The old men and boys put their hands to their faces and rent the air with agonizing cries of despair; the soldiers waved and hesitated in the excitement. Keith said, "they did not fire instantly, they would make them change places with the prisoners. The soldiers raised their guns, the victims sludged convulsively, the word was given to fire, and the five men fell, pierced with rebel bullets. Old man Wood and Shelton were not in the line, their brains scattered over the ground, and they were not recovered. The other three lived only a few minutes.

Five others were ordered to kneel, among them little Billy Shelton, a mere child, only twelve years old. He implored the men not to shoot him in the face. "You have killed my father and my mother," said he, "you have shot my father in the face; do not shoot me in the face." He recovered his face with his hands. The soldiers received the order to fire, and five more fell. Poor little Billy was wounded in both arms. He ran to an officer, clasped him around the legs, and besought him to spare his life. "You have killed my father and my mother," said he, "you have shot me in both arms—I forgive you all this—I can get well. Let me go home to my mother and sisters." What a heart of adamant the man must have who could disregard such an appeal. The little boy was dragged back to the place of execution; and the terrible word "fire" was given, and he fell dead, eight balls having entered his body. The remaining three were murdered in the same manner. Those in whom life was not entirely extinct the heartless officers despatched with their pistols.

A hole was then dug, and the thirteen bodies were hurled into it. The grave was scarcely large enough to hold some of the bodies lay above the ground. A wretch named Sergeant N. B. Jay, a Virginian, but attached to a Tennessee company of the 65th North Carolina Regiment, jumped upon the bleeding bodies, and said to some of the men: "Pat Juba for me, while I dance the damned scoundrels down and through hell." The grave was covered lightly with earth, and the next day, when the wives and families of the murdered men heard of their fate, searched for and found their grave, the hogs had rooted up one man's body and eaten his head off.

Old Mrs. Saline Riddle, aged eighty-five years, was whipped, hung and robbed of a considerable amount of money. Many others were treated with the same barbarity. And the men who did this were called soldiers! The daughters of William Shelton, a man of wealth and highly respectable, were requested by some of the officers to sing and pray for them. They played and sang a few national airs. Keith learned that, and ordered that the ladies be placed under arrest and sent to the guard house, where they remained all night.

Old Mrs. Saline Moore seventy years of age, was whipped with hickory rods till the blood ran in streams down her back to the ground; and the perpetrators of this were clothed in the habiliments of rebellion, and bore the name of soldiers.

One woman, who had an infant five or six weeks old, was taken to the river to be put in a boat, and she was informed that if she did not follow the rebels she would be shot.

The rebels force is estimated to have been 2,500 men, with six pieces. They are supposed to be the advance of Gregg's army. At the latest advices our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington, the enemy closely following.

Death of Hon. John J. Crittenden. FRANKFORT, Ky., July 25. Hon. John J. Crittenden died at his three o'clock morning, at the age of 77 years. In the full possession of his faculties. D general disability a age 77 years.

Shanokin Coal Trade. SHANOKIN, July 25. Sent for week ending July 25, 4 1/2. For last week, 126. To same time last year, 146 1/2. 128 1/2.

It is a bad thing to make up a fight, but it is better than to have your opponent fall off any other side. It is a bad thing to make up a fight, but it is better than to have your opponent fall off any other side. It is a bad thing to make up a fight, but it is better than to have your opponent fall off any other side.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE. It has long tested the truth that there are first in Medicine as there is in Science, and this is compounded in principle, and in the nature of Man. The cured Cures in its keep the pores, and creating a gentle internal heat, and the result is a new system of health, and a new system of health, and a new system of health.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY. SYMMETRY OF FORM. Your Health and Mental Powers by using that safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Remedy known as DR. J. C. WELLS' EXTRACT BUCH. Read the Advertisement in another column.

A GENERAL MOVEMENT AMONG THE. The rebel cause to have concluded upon the end of making a regular series of railroads. The rebel cause to have concluded upon the end of making a regular series of railroads. The rebel cause to have concluded upon the end of making a regular series of railroads.

Highly Impressed from Mexico. NEW YORK, July 27. The steamer Roanoke, with Havana dates to the 23d inst., has just arrived. An arrival from Vera Cruz on the 13th, at Havana, states that Mexico was declared an empire on the 10th inst. Maximilian, of Austria, is to be proclaimed Emperor, if he will accept the position, and to be proclaimed Emperor. A salute was fired at Vera Cruz in honor of the event.

City of Mexico dates to the 10th, says it appears that the Council of Notabilities declared that the Mexican nation, through their elected president, Maximilian, Emperor, should decline the throne, they implore the French emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence, to occupy the throne. This proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, when it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

End of the Morgan Raid. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, THREE MILES SOUTH OF NEW LISBON, OHIO, July 26, 1863. To Colonel Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.: By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Clarke, and his entire command, amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and his staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

J. M. SHACKLEFORD. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Major Way, with 250 of the 6th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement at three o'clock on Friday morning, a mile from Salonsville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 24 prisoners. Morgan, with 200 of his men, escaped, but the whole party were captured by Shackleford, at 3 P. M. to-day, (Sunday,) near New Lisbon. Morgan and his staff are now prisoners at Wellsville.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Nine hundred of Morgan's men were lodged in Camp Chase prison to-day. They will be kept there until the arrival of the expedition are released from Libby Prison.

Army of the Potomac. WASHINGTON, July 26. It is generally believed that Lee is now moving rapidly towards Staunton by the Shenandoah Valley. He tried successively Staunton, Ash Grove, and Manassas gaps, but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last places he was driven back with loss.

At Chester Gap our cavalry recaptured eleven hundred head of cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been recovered. Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. With the exception of cavalry engagements, the principal fight occurred on Thursday evening, between Linden and Port Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry (probably Lee's rear guard) were driven through the town.

The Victory Near Port Gibson. OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD. ST. LOUIS, July 25. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington: On the 17th inst., General Blunt attacked Cooper, twenty-five miles south of Port Gibson, and routed him, capturing one gun and many prisoners. He killed thirty-six, wounded thirty-six, and captured twenty-four. Cooper retreated towards Port Smith.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General. The Invasion of Kentucky. CINCINNATI, July 28. A special dispatch to the Commercial, from Lexington, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. Sanders. After an hour's severe fighting, our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river, and were badly cut up.

The rebel force is estimated to have been 2,500 men, with six pieces. They are supposed to be the advance of Gregg's army. At the latest advices our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington, the enemy closely following. Martial law has been proclaimed at Lexington, and all able bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years, ordered to report for duty. It is thought the city can be held against the rebels.

Death of Hon. John J. Crittenden. FRANKFORT, Ky., July 25. Hon. John J. Crittenden died at his three o'clock morning, at the age of 77 years. In the full possession of his faculties. D general disability a age 77 years.

Shanokin Coal Trade. SHANOKIN, July 25. Sent for week ending July 25, 4 1/2. For last week, 126. To same time last year, 146 1/2. 128 1/2.

It is a bad thing to make up a fight, but it is better than to have your opponent fall off any other side. It is a bad thing to make up a fight, but it is better than to have your opponent fall off any other side. It is a bad thing to make up a fight, but it is better than to have your opponent fall off any other side.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE. It has long tested the truth that there are first in Medicine as there is in Science, and this is compounded in principle, and in the nature of Man. The cured Cures in its keep the pores, and creating a gentle internal heat, and the result is a new system of health, and a new system of health, and a new system of health.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY. SYMMETRY OF FORM. Your Health and Mental Powers by using that safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Remedy known as DR. J. C. WELLS' EXTRACT BUCH. Read the Advertisement in another column.

A GENERAL MOVEMENT AMONG THE. The rebel cause to have concluded upon the end of making a regular series of railroads. The rebel cause to have concluded upon the end of making a regular series of railroads. The rebel cause to have concluded upon the end of making a regular series of railroads.

Highly Impressed from Mexico. NEW YORK, July 27. The steamer Roanoke, with Havana dates to the 23d inst., has just arrived. An arrival from Vera Cruz on the 13th, at Havana, states that Mexico was declared an empire on the 10th inst. Maximilian, of Austria, is to be proclaimed Emperor, if he will accept the position, and to be proclaimed Emperor. A salute was fired at Vera Cruz in honor of the event.

City of Mexico dates to the 10th, says it appears that the Council of Notabilities declared that the Mexican nation, through their elected president, Maximilian, Emperor, should decline the throne, they implore the French emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence, to occupy the throne. This proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, when it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

End of the Morgan Raid. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, THREE MILES SOUTH OF NEW LISBON, OHIO, July 26, 1863. To Colonel Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.: By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Clarke, and his entire command, amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and his staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

J. M. SHACKLEFORD. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Major Way, with 250 of the 6th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement at three o'clock on Friday morning, a mile from