



Our Flag Forever.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Interesting and Exciting Account of the Brilliant Siege—Heroic Exploits of General Grant's Army—Terrible Explosion of the Federal Mines—The Rebels Works Lifted Eighty Feet into the Air—Desperate Charge of Our Army Through the Breach—Heroism of the Fortran Hope—The Rebels Turn and Fly—Incessant Labors of Our Sappers and Miners.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

HEADQUARTERS, THE ARMY CORPS, Department of the Tennessee, Before Vicksburg, June 26-27-28.

The Mouth of the Mine.

As one approaches the mine, in looking around, he finds himself in plain view and within five yards of the enemy's strongest work, the parapet of which is about twenty feet from the bottom of the ditch, and is much indented by our shot and shell. The work, however, bears some few marks of its original exterior. It was evidently a solid work, almost perpendicular on its outer face, and intended to mount four guns. However, since our batteries have been so vigorously firing upon it, the masonry has been filled, and we think the artillery withdrawn to an interior and second line of defence nearer the city. In the assault of the 22d inst., the strength of the two positions became evident, for our loss here was the most sanguinary of the day. It is supposed, once in possession of this point, we hold the key to the position.

A Few Steps in Advance.

You stand before the mine, which here has the appearance of a square shaft dug into the earth, with a gradual declivity as you penetrate. The entrance is made in the scarp of the enemy's fort, an opening four feet square, well framed with timbers to keep up the loose earth which our projectiles have broken from the face of the work. In order to protect the entrance a number of gabions and boxes have been piled up before the mouth, which afford a secure and ready protection on our flanks.

The Assault and Bombardment.

No sooner had the explosion taken place than the two detachments acting as the forlorn hope ran into the breach and, as already mentioned, a brisk musketry fire at once commenced between the two parties, with about equal effect upon either side. No sooner had the detachments become well engaged than the rest of Leggett's brigade joined them and entered into the struggle. The regiments fighting each other at intervals, the contest now grew severer; both sides, determined upon holding their own, were doing their best. Volley after volley was fired, though with less effect than could be supposed. The Forty-fifth Illinois changed its position immediately up to the crest of the parapet, and here suffered its heaviest. Lieutenant Colonel Melancon Smith was killed, and General Smith, who was shot, and though still alive, it is said by the surgeons his skull has been penetrated, and there can be no hopes of his recovery. Colonel Smith is a man, and has figured prominently in all actions with his regiment, from Fort Donelson to the assault of today. He has been repeatedly complimented by his superiors for his coolness under fire and great tact in the disposition of troops.

The Officers of the Army here exhibit a great interest in the condition of Col. Smith, and hope he may yet be preserved to the corps. It is receiving every attention within the power of the surgeons to save his life. At the time the Lieutenant Colonel was shot he stood upon the parapet of the fort, was calling to his men to follow, and when struck fell among his men who were scrambling up the sides of the work to answer his call. A few moments after the wounding of Col. Smith, Major Fisk, of the same regiment, fell down having been shot through the heart. The Adjutant also received a dangerous wound in the wrist.

Notwithstanding the loss of these distinguished officers, the men of the regiment stuck to the work and held the ground against a strong force of the enemy thrown against them.

Our Flag Forever.

After a severe contest of half an hour, with varying results, the flag of the Forty-fifth appeared upon the summit of the work. The position was gained. Cheers after cheers broke through the confusion and uproar of the contest, assuring the troops everywhere along the line that the Forty-fifth was still itself. The Col. (Malibey) was now left alone in command of the regiment, and he was himself badly bruised by a flying splinter. The regiment had also suffered severely in the line, and the troops were worn out by excessive heat and hard fighting.

The Pioneers.

After the possession of the fort was no longer in doubt, the pioneer corps, under Captain Hickenlooper, mounted the work with their shovels and set to throwing up earth vigorously in order to secure space for an artillery. A most fortunate peculiarity in the explosion was the manner in which the earth was thrown out. The appearance of the place was that of a mound with heavy sides running up to the very crest of the parapet, affording admirable protection not only for our troops and pioneers, but for the work itself. A ready-made fortification in the rough, which, with a slight application of the shovel and pick, will be ready to receive the guns to be used here.

Plenty of cannon were captured, and their quality is equal to the best in the Confederacy.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, General Steele's division marched into and garrisoned the city, the bands playing the national airs of the confederate forces. The scene, as witnessed by thousands of Federal and rebel soldiers, many of whom, for the first time in weeks had shown themselves with impunity above the

along the lines from right to left. In making an attack of this character it was expected that the attention of the enemy would be distracted and the force within be distributed along the entire line, instead of being concentrated upon the one fort in front of the corps, which would result in inevitable, perhaps irreparable defeat. All these contingencies were wisely considered, and the subsequent results accomplished how necessary was the operation of the other commands.

A Success.

Everything was finished. The vitalizing spark had quickened the hitherto passive agent and the now harmless flashes went hurrying to the center. The troops had been withdrawn. The forlorn hope stood out in plain view, boldly awaiting the uncertainties of the precarious conflict. A chilling sensation ran through the frame as an observer looked down upon this devoted band about to hurl itself into the breach—perchance into the jaws of death. Thousands of men in arms flashed on every hill. Every one was speechless. Even men of tried valor—veterans familiar to the shouts of contending battalions, or nerve to the shrieks of comrades suffering under the tortures of painful agonies—stood motionless as they directed their eyes upon the spot where soon the terrors of a buried agony would discover itself in wild convulsions and contortions carrying annihilation to all within the scope of its tremendous power.

It was the seeming torpor which precedes the antagonism of powerful bodies.

It seemed like an existence. Five minutes more, and yet no signs of the expected exhibition; an indescribable sensation of impatience, blended with still active anticipation ran through the assembled spectators. A small pall of smoke now discovered itself; every one thought the crisis had come, and almost, as the terrific scene which the mind had depicted. But not yet. Every eye now centered upon the smoke momentarily growing greater and greater. Thus another still active anticipation ran through the assembled spectators. Another few minutes, then

The Explosion.

and upon the horizon could be seen an enormous column of earth, dust, timbers and projectiles lifted into the air at an altitude of at least eighty feet. One entire face of the fort was demolished and scattered in part of the surrounding surface. The right and left faces were also much damaged, but fortunately enough of them remained to afford an excellent protection on our flanks.

The Capture of Vicksburg.

Account of the Preliminary Negotiations—Capture of between 25,000 and 50,000 Prisoners—Great Number of Cannon and Small Arms Taken.

CAIRO, July 8.

By the arrival of the steamer Niagara, with Lieut. Dunn, of Gen. Sullivan's staff, from Vicksburg, who is a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department, we have a confirmation of the capitulation of Vicksburg. From reliable sources the following particulars of the closing scenes of the siege of Vicksburg have been obtained.

The first flag of truce received for some time, was on the first of July, asking an escort for two Englishmen, who had been shut up for some time in the Confederacy.

On the 2d a flag of truce came to our lines, from two Confederate officers, one of whom was Major General Bowen. The messengers were blindfolded, and were accompanied by the return of General Smith who took the dispatches from Pemberton to General Grant. After an hour had elapsed their eyes were unbandaged, and they were taken to the city. The messengers were again blindfolded and escorted to a safe point from which they could enter their own lines.

The Battle at Gettysburg.

General Grant's and Williams' Divisions Engaged with Each Other—The Rebels Killed—Loss Twelve Hundred Killed, Four Thousand Wounded, and Five Hundred Prisoners.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 5, '63.

The smoke of the great battle has cleared away, the dead are being interred, the wounded cared for, and citizens who had fled precipitately from their homes, are turning back again. The last and most desperate effort of the enemy to turn the right flank of our army was one of the most obstinate contests of the world ever saw. Jackson's old corps, composed of veteran troops, of which the famous Stonewall Brigade was the nucleus, was selected to carry the position of our 12th Corps. The divisions of General Barry, Johnston and Rhodes, were alternately pressed forward, directly against our breastworks, for the space of thirty-six hours, without scarcely any interruption. The ranks of their dead now lying in front of General Geary's position attest the murderous fire of the "White Star" Division, commanded by him. This division is largely composed of old Pennsylvania regiments, every man of whom seemed to act as if his State and his country rested on his own individual exertions. They had their own motto, "No surrender," and against whom they were fought time and again, face to face, and this time on the soil of the State which they had been raised since for purposes of plunder. No other incentive was needed to urge brave and patriotic men to deeds of daring.

The Invasion of Indiana.

Morgan in the State, with from Six to Eight Thousand Troops—Capture of Corydon.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.

Morgan's forces, of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering from six thousand to eight thousand, have crossed into Indiana and captured Corydon. Our forces are falling back. The rebels, it is supposed, are marching on New Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of supplies are stored. Troops are being organized throughout the State, and are being rapidly suspended here to-day. Citizens are forming companies for self-defense. The prospect of another collision increases.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA., AGENT.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. in no. 10,000, I will sell to public sale, on Thursday, the 25th day of July, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in Harrisburg, the following real estate, to-wit: One lot of ground, situated in the village of Dunbar, containing one acre and one-half, more or less, bounded on the north by the lot of ground owned by John W. Johnson, on the east by the lot of ground owned by John W. Johnson, on the south by the lot of ground owned by John W. Johnson, and on the west by the lot of ground owned by John W. Johnson. Said lot is in exception and to be sold as the property of John W. Johnson, Sheriff. HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the mangle of the battle, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be accepted in this Corps of Honor. Invalids must be of the age of 18 years, and must be able to read and write. They must also be able to do manual labor, and must be of good character. They must be of the age of 18 years, and must be able to read and write. They must also be able to do manual labor, and must be of good character. They must be of the age of 18 years, and must be able to read and write. They must also be able to do manual labor, and must be of good character.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the States for their consideration: 1. That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. 2. That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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CLASSIFICATION OF M. R.

Table with columns for Name, Class, License, and Amount. Includes names like J. H. Rogers, W. H. Moore, J. H. Rogers, etc.

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