## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Press

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

THE SITUATION. Again have we occasion, as a Christian people to be profoundly grateful to Alhighty God for a glorious victory vouchsafed our arms! Vicksburg surrendered to the national forces on the Fourth of. July ! That is the sum and substance of Admiral PORTER's official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy. It is only one brief entence; but how full of joyful meaning! how full of life and inspiration for the loyal hearts of the Union ! In all the offi-

cial despatches that the war has produced, has ever a more cheering or significant sentence been penned? It is a tributg to the indomitable courage of the damy of the Southwest, and to the skill of our commanders; it is a congratudation to the nation, upon the success which is crowning its arms in the East and | SAYS, and all that class, will naturally grieve, West ; it is a vindication of the righteousness of our cause, and of the wisdom of our military councils; it is an appeal to all people to remain firm and united in support of the Government which has given such a striking proof of its power, resources; and determination; it is a promise that the day of final triumph is not far in the future, and that peace and prosperity shall follow immediately in the wake. We gather hope, and strength, and comfort as we read the curt and unpretending words of Admiral PORTER; and as our hearts swell with pride | forth, the traitors must sink back into. full significance and value. How many py if the creditors of "the so-called weary days of toil beneath the sultry Southern sun do they suggest; how many privations patiently endured; how many battles fiercely fought, and never won but at a fearful price; how much misery and suffering heroically borne; how much of the courage "never to submit or yield," which distinguishes the Union soldier! The victory which General GRANT has achieved is perhaps the most important | any solicitations from the crafty ruler of of the war. It certainly eclipses all previous | France. That reply will be decided-to the triumphs, and will scarcely be excelled in value by any successes which the future may\_have in store for us. There may be more desperate struggles; there may be struggles which shall cost us more dearly in precious lives, and possibly have a larger

ment that an ordinance of CHARLES the pendence, for it is also the anniversary of National salvation. We had thought it im- Tenth of France destroyed the Freedom of dient to change the commanders of that possible to make the day more glorious, but GRANT and MEADE have taught us our misthe First of England lost his head by attake. Eighteen hundred and sixty-three iltempting to rule without a Parliamont?" luminates with new light the memory of . Seventeen hundred and seventy-six ; splen-Certain English and French politicians have given themselves a great deal of grador is added to splendor, and joy to joy; we shall hereafter read with very different feeltuitous trouble, during the last two years, ings the words which JEFFERSON then gave about the state of affairs in the United States. unto the world, and agree with him, though | They have been oppressed by a desire to for new reasons, that "Governments long meddlo in these affairs, and the word established should not be changed for light "Intervention" invariably throws them off and transient causes."

Our Good News in Europe. est fashion. We are not quite sure whether Within a week from this day, intolligence the Emperor NAPOLEON himself is not to of the great successes of our brave soldlers. be counted in, as one of these political busycommanded by General MEADE, will be telegraphed throughout Europe. It is not difficult to predict with what various feelings it will be received by different partles. The friends of religion and humanity will exult over such a palpable victory for Freedom, while interested politicians and speculators, cotton spinners and cotton brokers, shipbuilders and smuggling ship.owners, will be downcast and despairing. The ROKBUCKS, the GREGORIES, the FERGUSSONS, the LIND-"or until the termination of the war." It is very clear that this corps will not be permitted and even the Emperor NAPOLEON himself to act in this country. We do not meddle in the affairs of others ; we do not allow others may seriously take a prudent pause, and think twice before he reagitates the questo meddle with our affairs. Yet, unwil tion of calling upon England, or even upon ling that the Anglo-French interventionist Spain, to interfere in the great American should suffer from inanition-should perish contest. The MASONS, SLIDELLS, MCbecause they have nothing to do, we bee HENRIES, and other rebel agents and symto suggest that they turn their attention to Prussia. There they will find an intellipathizers, will have sagacity enough to know, when the particulars of LEE's defeat gent and well-informed population grossly misgoverned by an old man, whom it were reach them, that their game is thereby playcharity to consider singularly weak-headed ed out. Following fast upon that glorious rather than wilfully bad-hearted, and only news the fall of Vicksburg will afflict them and gladden the hearts of all who love restrained by their reverence of the laws which he sets at defiance, from turning "on the edered principles of Freedom. Hencehim and ejecting him from a country which and gratitude, we begin to appreciate their their natural insignificance, only too haphas no longer any confidence in him. There they will find a Parliament summarily dis-Southern Confederation" do not personally missed because its popular members decome down upon them for payment of the clined the cajolements and resisted the dic. tation of a venal Ministry. There they will Loan, which was lately made on the strength of misrepresentations as to the prospects and find a Monarch who has perjured himself condition of Rebeldom. Yet another set of before God and man by violating his coromen will be pleased with the good news nation oath. There they will find a no which was sent hence on the glorious bility at once false and feeble, convulsively Fourth. PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and the clinging to the steps of the throne, and counselling its occupant not to concede British Ministry generally, who have been even the slightest point to the country and unable to see the propriety of intervention, the people. The issue of such a state of will have a sufficient reply, in the facts, to things must be a popular outbreak. Now, if the English and French intervention effect that the North, which is ending the agitators want something to do, (instead of foolishly expecting that we shall war, had better be left to itself. Yet 'a fourth class in Europe will be ever permit their action here,) why not interfere in this Prussian crisis? As Sir greatly impressed by the glorious news Lucius would remark : "It is a very pretty which we have sent them. Politicians and traders will care for little but the requarrel as it stands." A Revolution is evidently impending. A Revolution in Prussult-the bare fact that the Army of the Posia would disturb the peace of Europe. Let tomac decisively beat the Rebel army under LEE-but military men, in every part of the interventionists use their talents and inprisoners' and trophies of war. But Europe, will anxiously study the details, in fluence to obtain a peaceful and satisfactory it may be safely assumed, that we their desire to "show how fields were won." solution of the difficulty, by obtaining from WILLIAM of Prussia his signature to a few They will curiously examine all the features

brate the Anniversary of American Inde- to a newspaper for merely quoting the state- is the vainest of its fancies. For reasons of policy the Government has found it expethe Press, what would they have done had army, and at length, passing from Moit mentioned the historical fact that CHARLES Dowell to Hooker, we settle down upon George G. Meade. The fact that General Meade is a soldier ; that he has risen to his present position by the slow and easy force of merit, and that he has been free from the enmities and jealousies that have weakened the power of our armies, forms the happiest possible combination of events for the country, and the highest tribute to his personal worth. I see in these changes in command ; in the readinces with which the army is their balance and sends them off "on the rampage," in all directions and in the wildadapted to them; in its devotion to the

flag, superseding all personal considerations: and, above all, in the last magnificent victory, won by a new general, bodies, but his Minister, the Count DE PERin a new country, and under the most in signy, containly may be considered as duly auspicious circumstances, this one fact, that never in America can there be a military mustered into that band. PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, as well as DERBY and MALMESgovernment. Our army is of the people nony, were in it, at one time, but only as | and our cause being the people's cause "three-months' men." whereas GREGORY they fight like men who have laid down the pruning hook and spear to-day, only to take and Fungusson, LAIRD and LINDSAY, and especially JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, apit up to-morrow. In this way let us look peared to have entered the intervention corps upon our last victory, for there can be no more precious thought attending our triumph. for the term denoted in the usual phrase OCCASIONAL.

> THE FALL OF VICKSBURG! ITS UNCONDITIONAL SUBRENDER TO

GENERAL GRANT.

Official Despatch from Admiral Porter. THE NATION REJOICING.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1 o'clock P. M .- The folwing despatch has just been received : U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWR, July 4, 1863. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: SIR : I have the honor to inform you that Vicks burg has surrendered to the United States forces on this 4th of July.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. D. D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

CAIRO, Ill., July 7 .- The despatch boat has jus The War Department is busy sending out the arrived here from Vicksburg. She left at 10 o'clock necessary papers and instructions for a draft under the recent enrolment. There seems to be a deteron Sunday morning. The passengers announce that Gen. Pemberton mination to push military affairs, with additiona sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th of vigor.

July, and offered to surrender, if his men were llowed to march out. RETREAT OF THE REBELS. Gen. Grant is reported to have replied that a man should leave, except as prisoner of war. Gen. Pemberton then, after consultation with h Lee Reported Crossing his Wagons ommanders, unconditionally surrendered. The news is perfectly trustworthy. on Flatboats at Williamsport, We may expect to hear very soon that Johnston's army is without officers. A letter from Vicksburg.

Confederacy,

Councils to the celebration ground.

Enrolment.

27th ult., savs : MABYLAND HEIGHTS REPORTED FORTI "There is a general feeling among the rebels in Johnston's army that when Vicksburg falls the game is up with the Southern Confederacy. This, he says, is the common remark among minor officers THEIR ESCAPE APPREHENDED. Well, if Vicksburg goes up, I'll be d-d if I won't lines, in which he will abdicate the Crown throw up my commission.' A friend, who has visit d Johnston's army, asked the question of what itself, will have a greater influence in de- and judge how far the manner of MEADE's in favor of his son, who is popular, senwould be the effect of the fall of Vicksburg upon the stroying the rebel power, and bringing the generalship accords with their own ideas of sible, and liberal, and a great good will Confederate forces. It seemed to be freely ad-mitted that Knoxville must be given up in that war to a close. The tourniquet so long, the art of war. European generals, it is thereby be effected. Liberty will resume The Rebel Army on the Potomac-Their event, and the favorite plan appeared to be to fall

of artillery and three companies of cavalry recruit-DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. ed in this county for the six months' service. BOSTON, July 7.-The news of the surrender BEBEL ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE. icksburg appeared to cause a more joyous excite nent in this city than any previous event. Rel vere rung, cheers were given, and congratulations A DISASTROUS REPULSE. exchanged generally. At Newburyport the bells were rung, and a salut REBEL LOSS 600. f one hundred guns fired. Despatches from many quarters describe simils demonstrations of joy and gratitude for the glorious 120 Prisoners Captured. PORTLAND, July 7 .- The bells are pealing, sa-ANOLA, MISS., CAPTURED BY THE UNION FORCES lutes firing, and the citizens in a high state of ex citement generally over the Vicksburg news. ALBANY, July 7 .- Salutes were fired by order ( NEW YORK, July 7 .- The steamer Cahawba has the Adjutant General. The citizens to-night are arrived, with New Orleans dates of the 30th, via

demonstrating their joy with music, fireworks, and Fortress Monroe. mmense gatherings in the streets. SYRAOUSE, Mass., July 7.-A congratulatory meeting was held to night. A salute of 100 guns force under Gen. Greene approached Donaldsonville on the 27th, demanding a surrender. Of course this was fired, the bells rung, military parading, fire-works and bonfires blazing. Such a scene of enwas refused. The rebels demanded the removal of usiasm and rejoicing was never seen before. the morning of the 25th the rebels made a vigorous attack in force. The battle lasted till daylight,

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

were very busy burying more. It is estimated that 100 dead rebels were left on the field, and the entire WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863. Generals Killed and Wounded. rebel loss is 600. We took 120 prisoners, including 11 commissioned officers, among whom are a colonel, gentleman conversant with military affairs tates, as the result of a recent examination of the wo majors, and one captain. A rebel lieutenant ecords, that since the commencement of the war we lonel, two majors, and 5 lieutenants were killed, The rebel newspapers received in New Orleans state that [the Federals had captured Panola, Misave lost thirty-seven generals by death, twenty-six f whom were killed in battle or died by reason o asualties ; and, in addition, sixty-one generals hav issippi, destroying a large amount of rebel proen wounded and recovered. erty, and cutting off Johnston's communications General Hancock. nd supplies

It may not be publicly known that Gen. HANCOCK was wounded in the groin, in the recent battle, by a ten-penny nall. This is accounted for on the sup-BUFFALO, July 7.—Up to this evening no further listurbance has occurred, though the rioters exposition that it was driven from a fence near by ressed a determination to watch for vessels for The nail and a small piece of wood have been exlack crews, and prevent their working. In the riot tracted, and the patient is convalencent. Officers yesterday two negroes were drowned, and about twelve badly beaten. The Irishman first shot by a who have arrived here accord much credit to him and General GIBBON, for their conduct on the field. negro was not dangerously hurt. Last evening one negro shot and killed another negro. Intercepted Despatches.

From intercepted letters, written by JEFF DAVIS, it is ascertained that there were recently but few rebel troops in North Carolina, South Carolina SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 .- Arrived-Ships Favo and Virginia, they having been withdrawn to rerite and Golden State. from New York.

The Chinese Overland Trade Report has been re-ceived, of May 15th. It says that General Gordon inforce JOHNSTON and other generals of the so-called commanding 3,000 Chinese soldiers disciplined by The Fourth. he late General Ward, had captured Tael Sin from Among the incidents of the Fourth of July was the presentation to the Washington Commandery, the rebels, after a desperate resistance. The rebels No. 1 Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, of were led by English, French, and other officers. They fought skilfully with muskets, but failed for two magnificent standards; one the banner of the want of artillery. There is reason to fear that the time is not far distant when the rebels will become Order, and the other the national standard. The presentation address was made by Rev. Dr. Mc. MURDY on behalf of Sir Knight J. P. BARTHOLOW, good and-well armed soldiers. They are trying to buy artillery, and employ educated Europeans teach them the use of heavy guns. by whom the donation was made. After the con cration of the standard, and an address by Grand Commander FRENCH, the Knights escorted the City

The Japanese dates are to May 11th. The British ninister complains of large sales of arms, by the Americans, to the Japanese. In case of war it is sed that Jeddo will be blockaded, and the Foo Choo islands seized.

> Arrival of Steamer New York. NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer New York, rom Bremer, has arrived. Her advices have been anticina

three hours, when the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was 6 killed and 14 wounded,

neluding among the latter two officers. Our gun-

boats participated in the action. Up to noon on

The Buffalo Disturbances.

California and China,

nday, our forces had buried 64 dead rebels, and

The Asia at Halifax. HALTFAX, July 7.—The Asia has arrived, with liverpool advices to the 27th ult.

Police Commissioners of New York. NEW YOBK, July 7.-Rumors are current that Gov. Seymour intends to revive the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

> The Fourth in Halifax. HALIFAX, July 7.—The Fourth of July was cele-brated here by the American residents and some Nova Scotian friends by a dinner presided over by Consul Jackson. The Union victory at Gettysburg was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

First National Bank of New York. New Yonk, July 7.—The First National Bank of New York has completed its organization with a capital of \$200,000, and deposited its securities with the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington. This institution will open for buinces at its new office on Wall street next week. The officers of the bank are Samuel C. Thompson, president, and James Curpney, cashier.

**SECOND EDITION** At Sparta, Georgia, on the 17th, this prince of fire eaters, and late rebel Secretary of State, made a re-markable speech. It was court week, and Mr. Toombs was called upon by his "countrymen." He wished it distinctly understood that as to the ends to be attained by this revolution, the Southern people were a unit. The only issues upon which there was any difference of opinion were the means by which the ends in view could be most readily and efficiently reached. The Government was entitled to every dollar, every life, every drop of blood ne-cessary to success in our struggle. The Constitu-tion bestowed them on the Government, and all he substance of personal liberty, as well as a national independence, might be preceived. After other preliminary remarks General Toombs fook up the conscription act, and discussed it at some length. It was unconstitutional, because, in calling out the milita, it did not leavet, as the for-stitution required, to the States instead of the Central Government to officer the milita. It threw the power of appointing officers into the hands of eaters, and late rebel Secretary of State, made a re BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC. Reported Total Rout of Lee's Army, The New Orleans New Era states that a large rebel Another Victory on the Fourth of July. the women and children, and at half-past one on

A Speech by Robert Toombs

World.]-Intelligence has been brought here by scouts from Chambersburg, which establishes the fact that Lee has pushed the remains of his army beyond Hagerstown. Cannonading was heard this afternoon at Chambersburg, and there is hardly a doubt that General Meade has forced another fight from Lee. The prospect is very encouraging for the utter rout of the invading army. It is

expected that telegraphic communication with Chambersburg will be re-established to-night, when definite news of the decisive battle on the Potomas may be looked for. All the information from the front is most satisfactory. The mails will soon be despatched again up the Cumberland valley. Large

calling out the militia, it did not leave it, as the Con-stitution required, to the States instead of the Central Government to officer the militia. It threw the power of appointing officers into the hands of the executive, rather than allowed our brave volun-teers to elect their own officers, as it was their non-stitutional right to de. He paid a glowing tribute to our volunteers who had, previous to the con-scription, borne our flag in triumph upon every bat-tie-field under officers of their own election. To deprive them of their own use like regulars—sol-diers of a form of service, so odious that not one regiment of such, in due form, had been found to breast the tide of blood in this fight. There were no such troops as regulars in our service. General Toombs desired to be understood at this point. He desired just as many men called into the field as the exigency required. He himself had pro-pored in Nontgomery to put five hundred thousand men at the absolute disposal of the President, to be called out and to serve when and where he might deem best-reserving nothing but the constitutional guarantee that the States might officer their own forces, and the troops elect their own commanders. General Toombs next discussed the Confederate tax act. He did not deny the right of taxation to its fullest extent. But he thought the provincins of the sat not wisely adapted to the end in view. He thought that the tax in kind, imposed by this act, was particularly unfortunate. The third measure discussed by Gen. Toombs was state endorsement of Confederate bonds, to which the speaker was opposed. It was like asking his servant to endorse his note, when that servant was liable for its payment without endorsement. The question of our finances. was one of the depreciation of *Confederate notes*. It was will for us not to shut our eyes to this unveloume fact. It might happene that these notes would come not to be worth more than continents money. In that event, it would be all-important to preserve State credit intact, numbers of troops are constantly passing through here towards Carlisle. HARRISBURG, July 7 .- [Special to New York Herald.]-Later and important intelligence received from Williamsport states that the rebels were drawn up along the line of the Potomac. The river was rolling and surging, brimfull. The enemy had no pontoon bridges, and were ferrying their wagons across, with great difficulty, in two scows. The operation was so slow that it simply amounted

to a stand-still. Our army had already arrived at the scene, and at 4 o'clock a furious battle was progressing, in which the annihilation of the rebel army was almost reduced to a certainty. HARRISBURG, July 7-10.20 P. M .- The latest report here is that the whole rebel army is routed in an utter panic. They are fleeing in all directions. throwing away arms, abandoning guns, trains, and

for Southern independence—which arrays another rounds of applause. The last subject discussed by General Toombs was martial law, He was utterly opposed to if. The Constitution bestowed sufficient powers upon the Government, and they were amply sufficient, during war as well as peace. The Constitution was designed for war and peace both. It was adopted almost amid the booming of cannon and the clangor of arms, and it was not true that it was to be regarded only in times of peace. everything for life. BALTIMORE, July 7.- The American's special from Frederick says that parties who left Hagerstown to-day report that the head of the rebel army had already commenced crossing there, and that there

SHELLS.—A rebel 13-inch mortar, and, I believe, the only one that they have in the West, is located in a casemate about a mile from our lines, in a fres-cade of trees and vines. It has done some splendid execution. Four out of five of their shells atrike within a radius of three hundred feet, and ninety out of a hundred explode. You will naturally ask why ours do not so well? We have eight just the same size in the Mississippi river, within two miles of the city. The answer is a humiliating one. The ordnance that is made by contract for our army is near-ly as deficient. I have seen ten shells fired when only two exploded. The rebels collect our shells and get the powder out of them; they give six dollars a pound to their men for it.

the powder out of them; they give aix dollars a pound to their men for it. This is blameworthy beyond denunciation. Scores of our men have been injured—some have had their arms blown off—from inferior ammunition. The blame is with contractors and inspectors. We pay for good ammunition and receive worthless. Our artil-lerists are as good sea any in the world. I have seen a cotton bale pointed out at 1,600 yards, and struck with a Hotchkiss shell, and a bush that concealed a rebel sharpshooter, a thousand yards off, torn up by the root with the same, and it was because they could calculate on two of them being alike. I don't know where they are made, but they are the only water-tight contract shell that I have seen. In most of them the lead plug is not tight, and there are sand holes in the shell,—Vicksburg Correspondence. now, when the conditions are so greatly changed? Sanguine people may dream of bagging or annihilating a great army, but doing it is next to an impossibility. The Potomac above Harper's Ferry makes a considerable bend to the northward, and Lee's lines of retreat to the river are shorter than any other that we can pursue, though the rebels may reach the other side of the Potomac without further punishment, it will still not be for the want of effort on our part to inflict it on them. Our

Public Entertainments

vanagh (Mrs. D. P. Bowers), basely endeavors t

effect her ruin. To accomplish this he causes he

which Purcell had treacher ousle placed in his possession which Purcell had treacher ousle placed in his here an an urtriane Defore, he is sentenced to transport

discovered with treasonable papers in his pos

cavalry, under Pleasonton, is on their flank, and will not fail to strike hard. Buford, Gregg, and Kilpatrick, are miles in front of here, and the ad

blood of the rebellion, no longer to be stanched, must rapidly ooze away, and the again in the old courses. The rebellion has war. received a mortal wound. The Army of the Southwest has cut it completely in two,

share of historic fame; there may be

shall gain no other victory, which, of

and the severed parts can hardly retain their vitality until another Fourth of July shall return, to claim the homage of which it was most unjustly deprived this year. Our latest advices, though containing

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little definite information as to the whereabouts of the main rebel army, under Gen. LEE, render it sufficiently clear, in our opinion, that he is still retreating with all possible speed towards the Potomac. Yet for WELLINGTON had aid from the Prushe must pause somewhere, and fight another sians in the campaign which terminated on river, for our advance is close upon him. | an army almost every individual of which Our cavalry does not cease to harass his retreat, and General MEADE is clearly MEADE had to handle a great army bemaster of the situation. It is impossible to fore he had time to become acquainted

foretell where he will pause to oppose General MEADE's strategy, that the battle must take place at the position which LEE wishes to gain to enable him to cross the Potomac. This point, we are forced to believe, must be either Williamsport or Maryland Heights, and probably the latter, as it is a position fortified by nature, and superior as a strategic and defénsive post. It is impossible for him to not having an organized State militia, most resume the offensive ; the most he can hope for is to escape. If he succeeds in this, it can only be with great loss, and, at most, he will escape into a region where he cannot obtain supplies, of which would have been acceptable to his soldiers. He lost all his chances by delay. cannot menace our armies, and cannot even be of service to the defence of Richmond. We are assured that Gen. Dix has already isolated the reber capital from all opportunity of reinforcement. The bridges on the South Anna are said to be destroyed; the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and, the Virginia Central roads are in our possession, and the fall of the rebel capital was never before so imminent. It should also be borne probably bear an important part in what the Niemen. promises to be the closing campaign in Virginia. BEAUREGARD's presence at Culpeper is a speculation admirable for its venture, but scarcely approved by circumstances. Whether LEE succeeds or not in entering Virginia, so strong are the beleaguering fates against him, that in any case we may predict his final and utter discomfiture.

## The New Fourth of July.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, American Independence was formally declared; on prestige. May God grant to this great and the Fourth of July, 1863, it was virtually re- good soldier a continuance of victory, so us that it cannot be destroyed. On the one Freedom alike desire may be speedily and day America resolved that she would arise, and take her place among the nations; on the other, having arisen to all that her wildest dreams could have embodied, she proved she was too great to fall. In that event she asserted her rights ; in this, she revealed her power. All that was gained on the one day, was on the other preserved; and every word which on the Fourth of July: 1776, was read from the steps of the Hall of Independence, received a new emphasis, a profounder meaning, from the deeds done on the anniversary of that day, in 1863.

When the American colonies of Great Britain declared themselves to be free and ndependent States, and, though weak and unprepared for war, successfully defied the sustain and obey, and he has dismissed cess commands the respect of foreign coun-

her rights in Prussia Europe will have no ightened across the artery of the Mississippi known, are particular as to the mode o more to apprehend from probable troubles has been removed, and very soon the life- | conquest. It will be remembered that, in the Italian campaign, the Austrian generals | in Germany, and the name of one crowned bitterly complained that NAPOLEON'S tac- | tyrant will be erased from the list of Sotics, which defeated them, were flagrantly fresh current of trade and prosperity flow in violation of the settled rules of the art of

of the crisis we have just passed through.

and even try to forget, their having sought General MEADE'S successes are in acto sustain Slavery in our own glorious councordance with such rules, but history presents no parallel to his achievements. He try, now battling for the great cause of was placed in command of the Army of the human Freedom. Potomac on June 28th; took it at once The Three Powers vs. Russia. against the enemy ; and on the 1st of July-The policy of England has been pacific only the third day after he was at the head ever since VICTORIA commenced her reign of that army-fought the enemy; fought him again on the 2d; and thoroughly de-

in 1837, and the desire of the British people has long been to avoid war, because of the feated him on the 3d. Here, in less than cost. Yet, the naval and military expenses six days, we find what would be considered of England have doubled in the last twentya great result of months in the field. Hisfive years of peaceful policy, and NAPOLEON tory has not recorded any thing like this-III. adroitly seduced England into a war with Russia nine years ago. Even now, there is a movement on hand, got up by battle before he can hope to cross that the field of Waterloo, and also commanded- NAPOLEON, which may lead to a second war with Russia. England has united knew him personally, and had fought under with France and Austria in proposals to him in Spain and Portugal, whereas Gen. the Czar, which Lord PALMERSTON has declared, "include a general and complete positions in Poland, that perfect liberty of the result was victory. conscience be granted, that the Polish lan-The military annals of the great NAPOLEON guage be used in all Polish transactions, present nothing at all approaching MEADE's and that a regular system of recruiting be Three Glorious Days of July.

established." Without much seeking for a parallel in It is improbable that the Czar will grant modern history, one cannot help comparing what is hereby requested-we might almost LEE's inroad upon Pennsylvania with NAsay is hereby required. The war-prepara-POLEON'S fatal invasion of Russia. No tions in Russia are proceeding with great doubt, the Rebel leader originally entered rapidity and on a vast scale-ostensibly to this State with the purpose of plunder. Our quell the Polish revolt, but evidently on the unprotected condition, in consequence of chance of hostilities to be commenced h the three great Powers. The prospects of probably suggested to LEE the feasibility of a bloody war in Europe are certainly very assailing Harrisburg and levying contribumuch augmented by the joint action of tions there; he may even have dreamed of France, England, and Austria. making a dash into Philadelphia, the spoils

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

His best chance, and a considerable one, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863. was in celerity of action; he dallied with If I have not been as constant in this time, and thereby enabled volunteers to be correspondence as my duties to the readers mustered in, and, finally, the strength of | of your newspaper would demand, the nethe Army of the Potomac to be hurled | cessities of the hour, and the perilous conagainst him. In the end, now close at dition of the country, must be my explahand, he will probably resemble NAPOLEON, nation, if not my apology. These are times who lost his army in Russia, and returned | when the words of any man, and particuhome with a mere handful of men, the | larly a citizen as humble as your Washwreck of a fine army. He will find it as | ington correspondent, would be out of difficult to get back to Virginia over the | place, and I write now in the midst of the in mind that General HEINTZELMAN will Potomac as NAPOLEON found it to obtain joy occasioned by these double triumphs to safety by the passage of the Beresina and mingle my congratulations with those of

my fellow-countrymen in Philadelphia and We may anticipate, with no small degree elsewhere. The poets tell us that the of pride, the praises which the veteran soldarkest hour precedes the dawn, and we diers of Europe, just and candid in their esmay surely feel that this has been the case timate of the military character, will bestow with our unfortunate country. The last upon the Army of the Potomac and its noble letter you printed over this signature concommander, a man whose modesty is equal tained a warning and an appeal. The to his professional merit. We may be sure enemy was literally thundering at our gates, that military critics will do justice to this and peaceful Pennsylvanian homes were brave man, suddenly called to a post of undesolated by an invading army. The counprecedented responsibility, but who, in less try was taking up arms, and we saw an upthan a week, rising superior to all difficulrising of the North surpassing the scenes ties, won the greatest battle of the war, succeeding the fall of Fort Sumpter. I adwhether we consider its mortality or its dressed such words to your readers as seemed demanded by the occasion, and although I felt hopeful, the most sanguine affirmed in the glorious events which assure that the great end which Humanity and expectation did not anticipate the joy that is felt this afternoon. An hour ago I read efficiently obtained. a despatch from Admiral Porter, announc-

ing the fall of Vicksburg. Of course you A Fact and a Suggestion. have rejoiced over the news from the Army The Queen of Prussia is paying a visit to of the Potomac. The proud army of the the Queen of England, at Windsor Castle. rebellion has been punished in the midst Punch significantly suggests the probability of the scenes of its devastation and arrogance, and the haughty Lee, inthat, ere long, she will be rejoined by her Royal husband, the royal blunderer who, stead of making the coal mines of Pennfor the last two years, has being doing so sylvania the sacred fire of Southern indemuch to make King graft solicits and un- pendence, and the city of Philadelphia bearable in Prussia. This sovereign, who a terrible example of Southern wrath, is has great power, with just capacity suffi- now huddling his trembling columns under cient to use it to the public detriment, would the shelter of the mountains of Upper Mary-

make a respectable drill-sergeant. On the | land, and looking for safety to the fortificathrone, he is a positive nuisance. His purpose | tions of Richmond. Perhaps we estimate is to govern, if he can, independent of the | these victories too highly, but in the philo-Constitution and laws which he swore to sophy of the world success is virtue. Suc-

ack upon Montgomery, Alabama. Reception of the News.

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The brief telegraph from dmiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, anvereign rulers. Let ROEBUCK, GREGORY, ouncing the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th of July, was received a few minutes before one o'clock PERSIGNY and Co. achieve such a consum-The news spread with astonishing rapidity throughmation as this, and the world will forgive, out the city, exciting the most marked and exp ive enthusiasm. The intelligence was at once communicated to the President by Secretary Welles in person. SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A procession, with a band of music, proceeded t the executive mansion this evening. The crowd oon became immense, and there were, in addition to the patriotic cheerings of the citizens and music, repeated cheers for the President, General Meade and Gen. Rosecrans.

The President appeared at an open window, and

The President appeared at an open window, and spoke in substance as follows: FBLOW-OITIZENS: I am very glad, indeed, to see you to night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you called. (Cheers, I How long ago is it—eighty odd years since-on the world, a nation, by its representatives "seembled and declared, "is a self-evident 'tath, that all men are created equal," [Cheers, I That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the 'th' of July has had several yery peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men engaged in the framing and the created equal," [Cheers, I That was the jeffry or and John Adams; the one having peaned and the created equal, "I the two most distinguished men engaged in the framing and the created they not their hands to the paper, if previous and John Adams; the one having peaned and the created equal, "I their hands to the paper, if peares after they put their hands to the paper, if peares after they put their hands to the paper, if u pleased Almighty God to take them from this stage of action. These are, indeed, remarka-the events in our history. Another President, five years after, was called from this stage of ex-istence on the same day and month of the year; and now, on this last th of July just passed, when y we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men are created equal, we have the surrender of a most powerful position and aimy on that very day (oherens]. I fennsylvanis, near to us, continuing through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle, on the 1st, 2d; and 3d of the month of July is and, on the 4th, the cohorts of those is poak in tones, buit fin a succession of battles in the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to make to new thy of the cocasion. I would like to make to new thy of the very fught in the cause of the Union

Three cheers were given, and after the music the arge crowd proceeded to the War Department. Loud heers were given for Mr. Stanton, who returned his thanks for the compliment, and spoke in high culogy of the recent deeds of the Army of the Potonac, and the successes resulting in the fall of Vicksburg. He expressed his confidence in the early crushing out of the rebellion, and anticipated that uccesses will follow successes, and claimed that we had achieved great victories over the rebels and copperheads.

Gen. Halleck briefly addressed the multitude. He emarked that it had been nearly two years since he ook command of the Army of the West. General Grant was under his command, and that officer had now fought fifteen battles, and won fifteen victories. Now he is three fourths of the way down the Mississippi, and to day or to-morrow will be in Por Mr. Stanton then proposed three cheers for Gene

al Meade, three for General Grant, and three for General Halleck, and nine for the Union. These were enthusiastically given, when the band struck up a spirited air. Senators Wilson, Wilkinson, and Lane, of Kansas.

and Representatives Washburne and Arnold, of Illinois, also made speeches which were frequently interrupted by applause.

terrupted by applause. A large number of persons proceeded to Secretary Seward's reaidence. He said that he in the be-ginning was against this war, and desired to put it off, if possible. If that was a weakness, there was a warrant for it in the character of Him who died to save the world. He desired the cup to pass from him, if his Heavenly father pleased. If not, then he would accept it. He waited until the war was made not by us, but by our brethren of the South against us. Self-defence, he argued, was the best cause on earth. With this, no nation could perish. He waited to receive the war, not to make it. No nation could be saved without sacrifices. If he could not save the country, he was here, at the ex-pense of all he held dear, to be buried in 'its ruins. He spoke somewhat at length, and hopefully of He spoke somewhat at length, and hopefully of the future, previously remarking : "If I fall let me fall on the public streets, and be burled under the pavement, and let the assassing of my country's liberty tread upon me till there arise from my grave some avenger to restore the liberty of my native land." Mr. Seward was frequently interrupted by applains General Martindale followed Mr. Seward, in some

patriotic and stirring remarks. Vice President Hamlin and Sesaters Fesselat and Morrill. of Maine, together with Senator Wil. son, of Massachusetts, had a conference with the Government authorities to day, which resulted in the ordering of five vessels to protect the eastern coast, from Nantucket to Oalais, one of them to especially cruise for the safety of the fishing vessels. The Chronicle building was illuminated to-night, a honor of the victories in Pennsylvania and the fall of Vicksburg. There were lights in 76 windows, or nearly 900 panes of glass were illuminated.

Wagons Crossing on Flatboats. HARRISBURG, July 7-6 P. M.-Information from eliable sources proves, without doubt, the con

FIED BY THE REBELS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

inued retreat of the rebels towards Hagerstov and Williamsport. Their wagon trains are all i front and are being ferried across slowly, in two flatboats. The Potomac is very high-in fact, ba full-and the troops cannot cross, their only pontoon bridges being destroyed. A large force of the ene my's infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by General Buford, with his cavalry. Our army is fast following them up, and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away. This fight, it is hoped, will result in the capture of lispersement of the whole of Lee's army. There has been no intelligence received of any fight near Mercersburg. The report probably grew out of the cavalry fight of Gen. Gregg, in which

e captured 4,000 prisoners. THE REBEL ARMY ON THE POTOMAC-A BATTLE AT WILLIAMSPORT. HARRISBURG, July 7-9 P. M.-A despatch re d from London says that a gentleman, who sajust arrived from Williamsport, brings the inhe left, and that there are no rebels at Green-castle. The whole rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and it is, no doubt, making a desperate fight.

Maryland. BALTINORE, July 7 .- Major General Butterfield passed through this toware more severe than was at first supposed. He suffers internally, and moves about with difficulty. Gen. Warren is now per-forming the duties of chief of staff.

Captain E. P. Fitch, depot quartermaster at Mar-insburg, Va., arrived in this city to day, about one o'clock, with his train of horses, wagons, and Government stores, valued at over one and a half milons of dollars. It will be recollected that it was said that much of this property had been destroyed and captured by the rebels on Gen. Milroy's retreat rom Martinsburg last Sunday week. From Carlisle.

CARLISLE, July 7 .- The railroad bridge here was finished to day, and the road is now open to Scot-land creek Bridge, six miles this side of Chambersirg. Between these two points about three mile of road is destroyed, and also about the same disance between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. Eight dead rebels were found yesterday in the wheat field which they occupied the night of the ombardment. This makes 18 in all killed that night It is believed that none of the enemy now remain in this State, Hundreds of strangers arrived to-day

a Harrisburg on their way to Gettysburg. Most of them go to seek their friends in the army. Major Burt, aid to General Couch, commanding the troops here, sent yesterday to Harrisburg 135 rebel prisoners, and this aftern oon 34 more, including two captains. They are mostly deserters picked up by the militia.

There is no news of the late movements of General Lee. General Lee supposed to be at Maryland Heights.

HARRISBURG, July 7-Noon.-General Couch to day received information which is considered re liable, that General Lee intends to occupy and hold

Maryland Heights until his army can recross the Potomac. There is no news here from the Army of the Potomac

FORTRESS MONROF, July 6.-The steamer John Warner, Captain Cone, arrived this morning oath, and were detained by the provost marshal,

The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Baker, arrived from New Orleans to day, and bound to New York, with a cargo of sugar and cotton. She also brought 460 rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Banks, which were landed here. Capt. Baker reports that they left New Orleans July 1st, and at that time the bombardment of Port

Our steamers are regularly up the Mississippi river, and the report that General Banks' supplies have been cut off is without foundation, and utterly

Great confidence is expressed in New Orleans of the immediate fall of Port Hudson Deserters from the rebel army are coming into

Gen. Banks' line daily. The Richmond Enguiser, of July 4th, is received here, and contains the following: "ATLANTA, July 2.—The Yankees are making a raid in East Tennessee. A strong force was at Se-quatchie Valley yesterday. "Today there has been no communication with Knoxville or London Bridge. "It is believed that imposed use that of BIGSS's and fosterings armies are in program. No particulars received."

ATLANTA, July 2, 1863.—The Impressment Jommissioners of the several States met in conven-Comhissioners of the several States met in conven-tion to day. Virginia, North Carolins, and Florida were not represented, and the other States only par-tially. Consequently, the Convention adjourned to the 27th instant, for a full attendance. Import-ant matters will then becaute the convention adjourned ant matters will then be submitted for consider

The Siege of Vicksburg. The following is a chronological record of the siege of Vickaburg from its first inception : May 12, 1862-Flag Officer Farragut demands the that the strain of public excitement is over, the vic urrender. June 18-Farragut passes Vieksburg with his fleet, June 23-United naval attack upon. July 24-Naval siege raised by Farragut, Dec. 28-General Sherman defeated. tories won, and the danger of rebel invasion past the public mind reverts to more familiar, if not more congenial, subjects, and the people, whose whole Jan. 2, 1863-General Sherman withdraws from. Jan. 22-General McClernand prepares for sie war bulleting and the news of battles, begin to fee

February 4-General Grant arrives. February 18-Gen. Grant commences nent. March 21—Admiral Farragut arrived. March 25—Two gunboats run past. April 16—Six gunboats run past. April 17—Fire opened from peninsula batteries. April 29—Admiral Porter shells and passes Grand

April 30-Gen. Grant lands at Bowlinsburg and

130-Gen. Grant lands at Howinsburg and on Port Gibson.
3-Grand Gulf and Port Gibson captured.
12-Batkle at Missispipi Springs.
14-Occupation of Jackson.
16-Batkle at Baker's creek.
17-Batkle of Big Black-river Bridge.
16-Evacuation of Jackson by Gen. Grant.
18-Gen. Grant invests Vicksburg.
18-Haines' and Chickasaw bluffs captured.
19-General Steele carries the rife-pits, and Yant's-rite th and the rest. ant's right and left reat upon the river. 2-An unsuccessful assault made by Gen. 

EUROPE.

The Asia at Halifar. HALIFAX, July 7. - The steamer Asia, from Liver-pool, with dates to the 27th ult., and via Queens-town to the 28th, arrived to-day. The Hammonia arrived out on the 28th. The Persia arrived on the morning of the 27th ult

illumined by the rays of the setting sun, succeeded by the twilight, and then faintly tinged with the re-flection of the moonlight from the surface of the lake, presents a most admirable picture, and con-ENGLAND. ENGLAND. The fcustom-bouse authorities of Liverpool noti-ied the owners of the Gibraitar, late Sumpter, that inless two guns on board were landed, the ship would be detained on suspicion that they were for veys a faithful idea of the wild beauty of Ireland's would be detained on suspicion that they were for the Confederates. The London Globe controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the policy of immobility on the American question. It says that neutrality is not the whole duty of nations, and fully endorses Napoleon's views on the Ameri-can question. Believing that there is no chance of restoring the Union, it says that England is bound to bear obstructions to her commerce and shipping, though vexatious; so long as it appears she would avert greater evils, by taking action to end them, but is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her, for an indefinite period, a national silence and immobility, in by speaking and moving; she can exert a pacify-ing influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control. scenery. The effect is greatly enhanced by the appropriate and excellent music of the orchestra under Mr. Hassler's leadership. That beautiful and mournful song, "Savourneen Deelish," is sung during the act, by Mrs. J. L. Barret, with much good taste, and with no striving for effect, and is nightly applauded. The second act opens seven years later. Stephen Purcell having deceived Kathleen by a mock-mar-riage, endeavors to cast her off, having other schemes in view. Kathleen, however, though homeless, persecuted, and robbed of her fair name, is not alogether friendless. Barney is still faithful; and so ing influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control. In the House of Lords, on the 26th ult., Earl Rus-sell denied the statement that Napoleon had renew-ed his overtures for a joint mediation between the Federals and Confederates. In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring on his motion for the recogni-tion of the Confederate States on the 30th. The Vienna Journal mentions a report that Lord Palmerston would endeavor to induce the belige-rents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians. likewise are one Captain Peep O'Day, and the parish priest, Mr. O'Cleary (Mr. Leak). Meanwhile Capain Howard (Mr. Ringgold) falls in love with Mary Grace, and endeavors to win her hand ; but her old love for Harry Kavanagh has not died out, and she efuses the new sultor. The act concludes with a bleau, no idea of which can be conveyed in words. It is an Irish fair; there is singing, fighting, dancing, hillslehs, and cracked crowns. Just as the revelry King of the Belgians. The papers are filled with speculations upon the probabilities now growing out of Polish affairs. It is believed that the notes of the three Powers were presented to Prince Gorischakoff on the 25th. The Russian answers are anxiously awaited. s at its height, Father O'Cleary appears upon the cene. The change is instantaneous. The fighting ceases in the twinkling of an eye; arms that raised

aloft to strike, are suspended in air, and the whole assemblage which appeared to be mixed up in inde cribable confusion, is instantaneously grouped into a tableau, which, for picturesqueness, harmony and

Russian answers are anxiously awaited. FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the London Times adduces reasons for regarding the new ministerial arrangements as indicative of a pacific policy. Thus the member of the Cabinet who is the most perisi-tent adversary to war-like expeditions, whether against Mexico or. Russia, is M. Fould, but Fould retains office, and it is not believed at Paris that he would do so but with a peace policy. The general which is that a war with Russia should be avoided, though many think it inevitable. The French Government is increasing the artillery by about 200 guus, and the order from the War Office was very sudden. -It is reported that France has made fresh re-monstrances at Rome to obtain the withdrawal of the ex-Ring of Naples from that city. PDLAND. The Morning Post super (We can far from the bibles)

the ex-King of Naples from that city. POLAND. The Morning Post says: "We are far from wishing to predict an European war, but we can imagine a combination which would render such a war rather a name than a reality. There is no reason why it should consist of anything much more serious than the breaking off of diplomatic relations. If Aus-tria is allowed the free transport of arms and mu-nitions of war across the Gallician frontier, and to place a corps of 60,000 men in Gallicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded in the Baltic so as to keep open the coast of Saragotia, the Poles could do the rest themselves." The London Daily News says the position of Eng-and is one of some difficulty, and perhaps of some danger.

anger. The Morning Post announces the conditions unde The *Bioming Post* announces the conditions under which alone an armistice would be consented to by the Polish National Committee: First, The armis-tice must extend throughout the whole of Poland. Second. A plenipotentiary on the part of the Na-tional Government must be admitted. Third. A National Diet, composed of delegates from the Pro-vinces, must meet under the guarantee not merely of Europe, but also of the national army, which occupies all the Provinces. If these conditions are not compiled with, the Poles will hold out to the last. The last. The Post adds that, such being the temper of the nation, we can hardly expect that Russia will accord The propos

The Moscow Charles contains speculations on s war with England, and shows how vulnerable sho War with England, and shows how vulnerable she is, owing it her commerce on the ocean. Much sympathy has been shown in the Austrian Council for Poland. La France asserts that the three Powers have ad-dressed observations to St. Petersburg against the acts of the Russian agents in Poland. The Poles have defeated the Russians near Wida-wow, canturing six sums.

vow, capturing six guns. AUSTRIA. Count Rechberg stated in the lower House that the policy of the Government was peace on all foreign questions. Willing effect, and is nightly received with the wildest bursts of applause. The fourth kills Mullins, and saves his sister's life. The scene

with the wildest bursts of applause. The fourth

vance of our infantry columns is also where it ought NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .-- If we have to be. The South Mountain passes are ours, and heretofore failed to notice the new play at the Chestput-street Theatre, as fully as its merits de with these evidences of further possible success, we serve, it has only been because our space has been must await results. laimed by more exciting matter. Now, however

seemed to be indications that it was to be massed,

perhaps, to try conclusions again with the

This is, however, very doubtful ; the greater pro-

ollity is that Lee will push as rapidly on to the

river as possible, and try to regain for his army on

the soil of Virginia the confidence and prestige they

have lost on this side of the Potomac. If with his

army buoyant and assured of victory, he could not

win at Gettysburg, how can he expect to do so

Army of the Potomac.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

BEBEL ATTACH ON HELENA, MISS.

The Battle on the Potomac -- Reported.

Rout of Lee's Entire Army.

HARRISBURG, July 7 .- [Special to New York

Comparing various estimates which reach me, I think our captures will reach 9.000 or 10,000. To this number is to be added badly wounded, stragglers, and deserters, which our cavalry are gatheroughts have been engrossed for weeks past by ing in by hundreds. The rebel loss, in killed and the need of some diversion from such harassin topics. The "Peep O' Day," as produced at the wounded, can hardly fall below 12,000 or 13,000, which will swell their total loss to 25,000, or one-third of Chestnut, is a wonderful, absorbing play-infinite-ly more absorbing than any mere "sensation" play the 75,000 men Lee brought over with him. Of prisoners we lost none, except a few officers whom Lee ever produced here; and the interest is pleasantly varied with touches of the rarest humor, abounding in was able to carry off. Three thousand of our men every scene. Never, in fact, was there a more artis-tic blending of the humorous and pathetic in a single who fell into his hands he paroled, but the parole is of no effect under the terms of the new cartel, bepiece, and the audience finds itself alternately move ause General Meade refused to agree to it. to laughter and to tears. The chief interest of th

plot hinges on the machinations of one Stephen Pur-Rebel Attack on Helena, and Another cell (Mr. McCullough), the villain of the play, who having conceived a wicked passion for Kathleen Ka Victory on the Fourth of July-Eight Hundred and Forty Prisoners Taken. CAIRO, July 7.-Between 8,000 and 10,000 rebels, brother Harry (Mr. L. P. Barrett) to be arrested as under Holmes, Price, and Marmaduke, made an a conspirator against the Government, and as he is attack on Helena on the morning of the 4th of July. of the ground was such as to prevent the rebels from. tation. The first act, entitled "the Wren's Nest mder the White Thorn," closes with his parting bringing up artillery. They attempted to carry the from Kathleen, Mary Grace, (Mrs. J. L. Barret,) to whom he is affianced, and Barney, (Mr. J. L. Bar works by assault. The centre column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis, and took three lines of ret,) and is not only touchingly rendered, but abounds in beautiful scenery, and gems of Irish rifle-pits. The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the centre to an enflading fire which elody. The skill with which the artists have blended the waters, mountains, and rich foliage, swept them down in great numbers. They were scon surrounded, and one whole brigade, or what was left of it, numbering 840, fell into our hands, 740 of whom arrived here this morning. Among them are Col. Lewis, of the 7th Missouri, Col. Johnson and Col. Bell.

General Prentiss was aware of the contemplate attack, and was prepared. -He had about 4,000 men, and was assisted by the gunboat Tyler. The prisoners say the battle will be renewed. The battle commenced at 4 o'clock A. M. and continued till 10 A. M. The rebel loss is fifteen hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners. The entire Federal loss is not over 100. General Prentiss is confident that he can repel any assault. It is thought that the rebel depredations near Lake Providence were to draw the gunboats to that point, and thus to give them a better opportunity at Helens,

French Mediation Improbable. NEW YORK, July 7 .- The Commercial's Paris letter of June 23d, says that the report that the Emperor is pressing mediation schemes upon England is entirely unfounded. He adds that Mr. Dayton is prefor a visit to the United States. This shows that he has no lears or anticipations of anything c the kind.

Propositions from Jefferson Davis.

AN APPLICATION FROM ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS REJECTED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

AN AFFIGATION FROM ALEXANDER H: STRIFTERS
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to make.

LEE'S OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT .-- The Rich-

FORTRESS MONROE. rom City Point, having on board two hundred and fifty women and children, going North. Two of the women, after arriving here, refused to take the

Capt. Blake. Hudson was going on successfully.

Gen. Banks' line daily.

Port Royal. NEW YORK, July 7 .- The steamer Arago has ar-

The armies of the em-	NEW HAVEN, July 7.—National salutes are being hive un	from Port Royal, with dates to the 4th.	THE LATEST.	act happily concludes the story. Kathleen's honor	mond Whig, of July 1st, contains the following:
pire whose yoke they had cast off, their the National Legislature, undertaking to tries-for nations, like men, worship po		leserter from Colonel Montgomery's negro regi-	LONDON, June 28 The Confederate loan is 212@	is windinated. Dawcoll is billed by D	"What General Lee's plan is we do not know, and
triumph was indeed glorious. But not less govern without its aid or sanction, to collect You saw the effect of our disasters in taxes without the slightest level without	Vir- NEW YORK, July 7 A salute of one hundred ment ha	has been executed.	1% 01800UDT.		would not hint at if we knew. It is enough for us to know who formed it and who is exe-
glorious will be the visite of the U to the start of the	tion guns was fired this afternoon in honor of the cap. The d	e defences of Folly Island have been nearly	The Persia's advices excited attention to-day. The impression prevails that Lee has made a mis-		cuting it, to feel the assurance that it is wisely de-
	ture of Vicksburg. There was also a universal dia. complet	leted.	take in invading the North; that it will give Lin-	are reunited, and all the clouds of adversity dis-	signed, and will be skilfully carried out. The po-
blaces will finally achieve and neglected at home opinion, by descroy- was despised and neglected at home	$\sim$ 1 DIAV OI HARD AND UNOUUMED CHUMUNARM. FOOD 7. 1 $\sim$ 7.495	ing to rumors that the enemy is deepening	coln great assistance in raising men and means, and	nerse with the fineen of day it	licy of invasion was not forced upon him by the
dungerous (iiii) (-root Dutter Dutter Dutter Dy distoyat in	len.   body appeared happy and jubilant.   Wappoo	poo Cut, with the view of bringing down an	will again excite a warlike feeling throughout the		exigencies of his situation, by pressure of public
which perso on the manual demonstration of motions i the frammoutation was demonstrated in the	tter   Salutes were also fired in Brooklyn, Jersey Oity, iron-clas	alad, one of our monitors has been placed in	North, and tend to prolong the war.	spirit and ability evinced in this performance Mirs.	opinion, nor by orders from superior authority. It was deliberately chosen by himself. He knew
the rout of LEE's army, and the continue of for the open expression of public opinion. phrases, and such men as Fernando W	Staten Island, Hoboken, and Williamsburg, The the Stor	tono.		Bowers, as Kathleen, was the embodiment of an un-	what he had to encounter and what he had to rely
the rout of LEE's army, and the capture of The Prussians, it seems, may not protest, representing one extreme, and Wen	, 1 Buipping in the narbor displayed their bunting. In	e typhoid fever is quite prevalent in the 8th		affected; true hearted, pretty Irish girl, and never	on. He comprehended the spirit, resources and
	(1011 ) Wall street the despatch from the A monisted D	e Regiment and several Est-1	& Spence quote Flour dull and easier at 21st 21s 6d. Wheat has a downward tendency: red Western S: 9.4@	그는 그는 것 같아. 이는 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것을 가지 않는 것 같아. 것 같아. 것 같아. 가지 않는 것 같아. 것 같아. 가지 않는 것 같아. 것 같아. 것 같아. 것 같아. 가지 않는 것 같아. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?	character of the enemy, and he appreciated the fidelity and heroism of his own troops, and the skill
These results are more than coincidental. save in solitude and with bated breath, Phillips, representing the other, unite	1 11 was bulletined, and the fall of Vicksburg was greated curred, ]	d. Drincipally among the new recruits	2 24 rai Southarn 9 24 000 64		and intrepidity of his own lieutenants. Weighing
The anniversary of the day of Freedom was	net. by cheer upon cheer from an immense crowd. The	이 가는 <u>사람 수요. 것은 것을 가 있</u> 는 것은 것을 가지 않는 것 같아. 것은 것이 있는 것이 같이 있다. 것은 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없이 있다. 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없 있다. 것이 않은 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않이 않는 것이 없다. 것이 않은 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 않이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않이	108: white Southern 106@1039d. Corn steady: mixed		everything, he determined to take the step, and the
an inspiration to our armies, and inflamed tary ruler.		The.Raid in Kentucky.		as a high order of talent. Charles Wheatleigh, as	Executive sanctioned his determination. It was a
and an annes, and inflamed The Proof is to decidedly make and an another. The Cher			he finer qualities slightly improved. Pork inactive		movement liable to grave contingencies and perils, and that could only have been justified by the rea-
them with a fiercer ardor. Men who could that the Before which is one of the large which is one	suffender of Vicksburg was received here amid the watled 1	a last evening, and culminated in hurrying a	Bacon steady for choice. Lard dull and easier. Tal-		sonable prospect of securing great advantages. We
not conquer then, could never conquer that the regorm, which is one of the leading complaining men and utterly destroy t	Bell' ringing of the church halls and a salute of another	portion of our people into the streets between	Produce - The Brokers' Circular reports Sugar and	have done. Mr. John McChillough's Stenhen Purcel	believe, therefore, that grand eventualities are em-
We believe that it was a pure impossible in pering has received a second i minuence and authority. They vindi				Wee an accurate representation of and blooded	braced in the plan, and we entertain the most san-
for the Army of the Potomac, standing on and construction, the chiefs of our r	The Union League room and several private rest- by the fi	e firing of cannon on the Indiana shore about	ned, and 10a 6d W bbl for crude.		guine hope that they will be accomplished, because we repose so implicit a confidence in the great stra-
	dences were illuminated this evening.				tegist who designed and the great soldier who di-
	LANCASTER, Pa., July 7The wildest manifes-   without	Int previous consultation with our anthonities	iulet at 100a: Petrolenm steady - refined is 10d - ernda		rects the movement."
of July, to have failed. A moral necessity	tations of enthusiasm greeted the announcement of took th	this means to arouse the Indiana Legion		her abilitics, but was spirited as ever at the Irish	
commetted at the second signed ov the Ministers of UHARLES I There is one thing heard on attract to	the the fall of Vicksburg. All the bells in the city were whose so	e services it was thought would be immediately	LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 27Consels closed resterday at 91%@92. The increase of bullion in the	fair. It seemed to us, however, that she did not	THE GOOD NEWS In the crowd which thronged the streets in front of the Evening Post
that the heath and it will and it will as the month and it will as	rung, and every hag hung to the breeze. The dis required	red. This firing impressed our neonle with the	resterday at 91% 692. The increase of buillon in the mark is £176,000 American Stocks are inactive. Illi-	exert herself to sing as well as usual. "I'm Sitting	office this afternoon there were many amusing inci-
	play of bunting at the Union League house was the idea tha	that an artillery conflict was progressing be-	iois Central 29@28 disconnt; Erie Railr ad 60@61.	on the Stile, Mary," is a very pleasing ballad, when	dents. Men fell to shalking each other's hands with
and that our forces surpassed all their brave- ry on other fields. It may have been a co-	inest ever displayed here. The firing of cannon tween W	Morgan and our forges a short distance would	THE LATEST.		extreme violence. Others slapped their neighborn
	de- was necessarily omitted, as the guns belonging to of the ci	e city.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 27Cotton-Sales o-day 6,000 bales_including 3,000 bales to speculators	genuine Irishman-rollicking, humorous, kind-	on the back, and said "Isn't it glorious?" Others
	sal the city have been stationed on the Susquehanna Last e	t evening rumors prevailed of the advance of	nd exporters. The market closed firmer and un-	hearted-and sang the "Darning Outur Stick " with	into the air and shouted; and one old gentleman.
J J J L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	I since the reper raid into this county was first Morgan	an's force to Sheppardsville. These rumors		so much gusto that he was thrice encored. Barney	unable to contain himself, mounted our doorsten
disposed to believe, superstitiously, perhaps.	threatened. cannot b	t be traced to any sumentic source, but the it	ained. "The statement was defined as seen a set of the set of a second by		and delivered the following brief but ,pithy speech :
disposed to believe, superstituously, perhaps, apply what has been to what is Real that illustrations of any man's amount	On, A Lancaster county regiment was organized yes-   telegrap	aphic communication ceasing between here		the company played very well. The "Pcep O' Day"	"Gentlemen! (extending his hand) give me your hands! I don't know how you feel-but I am just
disposed to believe, superstitiously, perhaps, apply what has been to what is. For, or the illustration of any man's ambit that the Fourth of July had something to "History is Philosophy tooking".	The terday for the three-months' service, and Colonel and She	heppardsville, the excitement became intensi-	LONDON, June 27-Evening, -Consols 92/209214.	will, no doubt, run for several months to come.	as happy as I can be ??
that the Fourth of July had something to do with everything good that happens. Henceforth we have double cause to cele- Wing WIII and been to what is. For, "History is Philosophy teaching by ex- ample." Punch very sagaciously asks, "If Wing WIII and been to what is. For, ample what has been to what is. For, or the illustration of any man's genius." Army of the Potomac has shown that provess is not controlled by its command	its Franklin, who commanded a brigade at Chancel fied, and	and continued through the night. All was	AMERICAN STOCKS,-Illinois Cent al 2023 discount:		This seemed to be the universal feeling. Three or
Henceforth we have double course to cale. Infine. 1747/CW very sagaciously asks, "If prowess is not controlled by its command	ler- lorville, is colonel. Ten companies for another re- quiet thi	this morning, and probably none of Morgan's	SHIP NEWSArrived from Philadelphia, June 27th.	Newbern, N. C.	four men were seen in the street this afternoon
Henceforth we have double cause to cele. King WILLIAM's Ministers give a warning in-chief, and that the idolatry of a ne	giment are full, and will leave for Harrisburg to- forces ha	have been this side of Barilatown They are le	hips Tonawanda and Fanny McHenry, at Liverpool:	- 「し」、「「」「」「」」、「」「」「「「「」」、「「」「「」」を表示していていた。」 - 「」「」」	ardently embracing each other in the exuberance of their joy. So far as we could ascertain the tribe of
	me morrow. The above are exclusive of a full battery now said	aid to be retreating.	nd the Vigo in the Civde. Arrived from Baltimore-ship Coperaicus at Liverpool.	Newbern dates of the 6th inst., has arrived.	copperheads was invisible, -N. Y. Evening Post
그는 그는 것에서 가슴에 가지 않는 수 밖에는 것이 가지 않는 것을 가지요. 그는 것은 것에서 가지 않는 것은 것이 것이 같은 것이 같이 않는 것이 것을 못 하는 것을 못했는 것이 나라지 않는 것을 못했다.	승규가 지난 것 같은 것 같이 많이 있는 것 같아요. 김 사람들은 것 같은 것을 가지 않는 것 같아요. 것은 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있다. 않는 것을 하는 것을 가지 않는 것을 하는 것을 수 있는 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있다. 것을	있는 1977년 1월 1988년 1991년 1992년 1988년 1988년 1988년 1981년 1981년 1988년 1988년 1988년 1988년 1988년 1988년 1988년 1988년 19 1971년 1월 1971년 1		이 그 같이 많이 많이 많이 많은 것을 많은 것을 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 없다.	