aps if GOT CHESTNUT STREET. FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmen, and every watch warranted for one year. ME North SIXTH Street J. O. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. VIR CHESTNUT Street, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple,) Eas now open a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, EMBEACING

HOWARD & CO'S FINE AMERICAN WATHER

GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. 23 North SIXTH Street. J C. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS. THE BEST PEN IN USE. FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-5m FINE GILT COMBS IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL. J. O. FULLER: No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. WULCANITE BINGS. A full assortment, all sizes and styles. J. C. FÜLLER, No. 712 CHESTAUT Street. my23-3m MUSICAL BOXES. TN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES. playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies.

FARR & BROTHES, Importers, and OHESTRUT Street, below Fourth.

VOL. 6.—NO. 293.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SEA SHORE :- THE SEA-

SHORE:—SPLENDID SURF!—SEA BREEZES UNEQUALLED!—GUNNING AND FISHING, at the SHADY
RETREAT, on the BEACH, opposite Barnegat. Cars
leave VINE-Street wharf daily at 7.30 A. M., via Delaware and Baritan-Bay Reilroad.
The table and bar will always be supplied with every
luxury obtainable to make the FRANKLIN HOUSE the
most popular resort on the Beach.

FRANKLIN H. STOKES,

jyl-wf&mlm

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms \$10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room for 200 persons.
jeso 42t.
AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
Corner MASSACHUSETTS and PAUIFIC Avenue,
ATLANTIO CITY,
Only 175 yards from beach caused by the late high tides,
will open JULY 1st.
Thoroughly renovated and enlarged, possessing superior and ample accommodation for 400 gnests. Congress Hall is decidedly the largest hotol nearest the
beach, fronting 355 feet on the ocean. Immense new additions have been made to the house. A beautiful lawa
has, been added, for the accommodation of the ladder.
The rooms fare commodious and airy, furnished with
spring beds, and every necessary appurtenance.
Four superior Billiard Tables will prove a most valuable addition for the amusement of the guests.
DAVIS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season.

gaged for the season.
A LIVERY-STABLE is attached to CONGRESS HALL,
where SPLENDID SADDLE-HORSES, FOR LADIES,
may be always had.
je20-1m

Will be open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 20th, 1883 Persons wishing to secure rooms will please address the Proprietors.

the Proprietors.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Atlantic City.

N. B.—Hassler's Band is engaged for the season.

jei9-Im

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY,

N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Chitera and servants, half price.

**Farties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel.

1919-2m

This well known House is now open for the reception of guests Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house, Nobar. JONAH WOOTTON, Jelb-2m Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,
New Jersey,
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
A good Band of Music has been engaged.
A good Band of Music has been engaged.
B. BENSON, Surf House Adlantic City, N. J. jes-2m

THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLAN-

TIC CITY, is most pleasantly situated, and its proprietor secures for its patrons all the comforts of a home. It has recently been greatly enlarged and thoroughly renovated, and the rooms newly furnished with spring hedding, clothes presses, &c. Mearly every room faces the ocean and the house will be furnished with the choicest luxuries of the season. It is located on Massa-

chusetts evenue, and one of the nearest to the beach, you the island. NO BAR, WM. WHITEHOUSE, je24-18t*

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS

private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PA-GIFIC avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean. is now open for boarders, and will continue open all the year round.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors. Can be reached by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad from foot of VINE Street at 7.30 A. M.

je6-2m*

B. A. SHORMAKER.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC

SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA.

Proprietor of this favorite and fashionable Water-

REFERENCES;
HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D., Philadelphia,
DAVID FREED; Esq., Philadelphia,
NEAL McBRIDE, Esq., Philadelphia,

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DE

LIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the esa, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of June, 1863, and will be kept open until the tet of October.

ith day of the, 1883, and will be kept open until the 18t of October.

The water and air at this point pessess superior attractions. The analyses made in the ishoratory of Professors Boeth, Garrett, and Camac, of Phila lelphia, show the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs being of the iron or chalvbeate class, and others containing saline or aperient salts. Pare mountain water abounds; and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as Blue Lick, Bedford, and Saratoga Waters.

Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new plunge and douch baths erected, and Hot and Cold Baths can at all times be obtained.

The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and plethresque character.

There is at Cresson Springs a Lelegraph Office and two daily mails from Philadelphis and Pittsburg and intermediate points.

There is at Cresson and Company and Fine out a mediate points.

Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Penneylvania Railroad Company, corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
For further information apply to GEO. W. MULLIN, je5-2m Gresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. E. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia,
He is determined to merit, and hopes to receive, a full share of public patronage.

UFULITATION (LATE BROWN'S.)
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets,
WASHINGTON CITY.
A. R. POTTS,
Propriets

COPARTNERSHIPS.

HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF

HALLY & KIRK is dissolved by mutual consent—J.

KIRK withdrawing. PETER HALLY.

July 1, 1863. jy10-3t* JAMES V. KIRK.

WE HAVE GIVEN ALBERT B. JAR-

DEN an interest in our business from this date JAMES W. CARSON & CO., Philadelphia, July 1, 1863. 617 MARKET Street. iv4-12!*

DISSOLUTION.THE FIRM OF

HENRY BOHLEN & CO., composed of the late, Brig. General WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES BOHLEN and the undersigned, was dissolved on the 22d of AU-GUET, 1882, by the death at the former. Delibelephic Label 1889 GEORGE R. ZIEGLER.

OPARTNERSHIP.-THE UNDER-

SIGNED have associated themselves together under the firm of HENRY BOHLEN & CO., for the transac-tion of the same Mercantile Business carried on by the previous firm of that name. GEORGE K. ZIEGLER; Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863. jyl-1m

THE FIRM OF YARD, GILLMORE, &

MORE.
The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the firm of EDMUND YARD & CO.

EDMUND YARD.

JAMES S. FENTON,
LUCIUS P. THOMPSON.

THOMPSON.

PROPOSALS.

500 pounds beeswax.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guarantied by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the abovere-

the of the bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for G H. CROSMAN,

jy10-3t Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVI-

M A CKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 2,500 bbis Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late caught

t fish, in assorted packages. 2 000 bbls. New Eastport. Fortune Bay, and Halifax

Herring.
2,500 hoxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
100 bbls. new Mess Shad.
200 hoxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
11 store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
1214-44

TED till the 15th day of JULY, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 els of FLOUR.

., is dissolved by the death of JAMES C. GILL-

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863.

June 30. 1869.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

INITED STATES HOTEL.

jel9-fm&wlm

J. KEIM, Proprietor.

WHITE SULPHUR

INITED STATES HOTEL,

IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

CEA BATHING.

CONGRESS HALL.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

DARIS MOZAMBIQUES, 121c. PER

yard. We have reduced the above for the purpose of closing out Summer Stock rapidly.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow.

CHALLIES BEDUCED TO 20 CENTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow.

CLOSING AT 15 TO 20c. PER YARD.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St. ab. Willow

JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH ST.

OFFERS
Black and White Plaid Marseilles.
Black and White and Brown and White Linen Check.
French Nankinetts—plaid and plain.
Nankin—nice quality.
Linen Stripes, dark ground, good.
Merino Cassimeres—excellent quality.
Plain. Mixed, and Plaid Cassimeres.
Blik Mixed Cloths and Cassimeres.
Blik Mixed Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths.
Double-width Plaid Flannels for Shirting.

je27

Summer Dress Goods.
Summer Linens and Cottons.
Summer Coatings and Cassimeres.
Summer Shawls and Cloaks.
Summer Shawls and Unbrellas.
Summer Parasols and Umbrellas.
Summer Fiannels and Shirtings
SHARPLESS EROTHERS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streeb

CHARPLESS BROTHERS CONTINUE

offer their large stock of Goods at reduced Price Lawns, Challies. Brilliants;
Suks, Poplins, Bareges;
Delaines, Chintzes, Organdies;
Grisnilles, Mohairs, Alpacas.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

Summer Coatings
Black Cloths and Cassimeres.
Men's Clothing made to order.
COPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

Silk Mantles below cost.
Silk Mantles and Waterproofs.
Summer Mautles and Shawis, cheap.
Odds-and-ends Lace Goods, cheap.
COOPER & CONARD,
B. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets

DIACOS SI OFFS.

Black Delaines, Alpacas, Bareges, Silks, &c.
Mosambiques, Lenos, Children's Plaids, &c.
Drab Alpacas, Drab Delaines, Drab Mozambiques
Closing sales Lawas, prices low.

DOMESTIC GOODS,
Of every kind, at lowest market prices.

iy9 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET, Streets.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED

PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON.
NO 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

The now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poil de Cheyres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiques, Taffete d'Riés,
Frenchlaswas, French, English, and American Chintses.
Bareges, Silk Tissues, Silk Granadines,
Fancy Stiks, and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices.
SUMMER SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BARCAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 18%c.
1 lot 2 yards aquare Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
amask, all-Limen, at \$1.50.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

OFFERS FOR SALE.

1034 CHESTNUT STREET.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SE-COND Street, would call the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Superior Black Silks. Wide Mantle Silks. Black Corded Silks.

Black Gorded Silks,
Black Gros de Rhine,
Black Silks, from \$1 to \$4.

N. B.—Merchants in want of Black Silks are invited o examine our stock and prices
jei3-tf.

SOLDIERS' SHIRTING FLANNELS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET,

WOOL BAGS FOR SALE

CLOTHING.

TAILOR,

WAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

as advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not an

perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the sity—at prices much lower than any other first-slass esta-blishment of the city.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

MILITARY GOODS.

FLAGS!!!

SILK FLAGS!!

BUNTING FLAGS!

BURGEES.

PENANTS.

UNION JACKS.

STREAMERS:

UNTIN

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

20,000 pounds light selected Ohio Fleece.

30,000 pounds, 20 to 30 cuts, fine,

in Warp, Bundle and Cop.

Full Blood.

WOOLEN YARNS

Well-known maker

COTTON YARN.

N. B. All numbers and descriptions procured at once

ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, jel9-fm&wif 18 North FRONT Street.

DRAIN PIPE STONEWABE

Svery variety of connections, bends, traps, and hoppers.
We are now prepared to furnish Pipe in any quantity,
and on liberal terms to dealers and those purchasing is

and on liberal terms to dealers and those purchasing in argequantities.

ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY, TOPS.

Vitrified Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, warranted to stand the action of soal gas, or the weather in any climate.

GARDEN VASES.

A great variety of Ornamental Garden Vases in Terra Joets; classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to trand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Backets, and Garden Statuary.

Philadelphia Tarra Cotta Works.

Once and Warerooms 1010 OHESTRUT Street.

mls-win transport of the Control of the C

G25. GOLDTHURE of Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels.

Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings, Military, and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, stc., etc., 625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

MADEIRA WINE.—175 QUARTER

casks and 100 Octaves, just received per "Laura," and for sale in bond, by

LARS. S. & JAMES CARSTAIRS,

and 196 WALSUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

A MERICAN ROOFING SLATES, FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST WELSH SLATES.

Je25-4m. 217 WALNUT Street.

DRAIN PIPE from 2 to 12-inch bore. 25 cents per yard

W 0 0, r.

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphi

of first-class makes

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET,

JOHN KELLY, JR.,

Boas, crothing.

TOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

6-4 Shirtings, all wool,
3-4 and 6-4 Fancy Shirtings,
Soldiers' Gray Blankets,
Red, White, and Blue
De Laines for Flags,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets

L At prices generally below present cost of impo

EMBROIDERIES, do do

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do

And respectfully invites an inspector.

VEILS, &c., &c.

T AWNS! LAWNS!!

SUMMER GOODS.

TANCY CASSIMERES.

MANTILLAS.

DRESS STUFFS.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

Government.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. LEE RETREATING FROM THE ANTIETAM TOWARDS WILLIAMSPORT.

His Line Covering the Fords. A CROSSING AT FALLING WATERS.

Our Line over the Antietam near Hagerstown and Williamsport Roads.

BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

FREDERICE, July 11-[Special to the New York Tribune].—Trustworthy information received here indicates that the rebels have had pontoon bridges sent from Martinsburg, and General Lee is now crossing his army at Falling Waters. We drove their pickets in the morning to St. Joseph's College, on the Dennsville road. I do not believe Lee will venture an engagement. We captured one hundred prisoners, mostly BOONSBORO, July 11-[Special to the New York Tribune].—This morning at daylight the enemy abandoned the line of the Antietam and retreat towards Williamsport. The citizens report that the rebel generals told them there would be no fighting upless at Williamsport. The rebel pickets are till on the Hagerstown pike, this side of Funkstown. Before night, Geneal Meade will know whether the rebels will fight or retire.
All was quiet last night, and there was no sound

of guns up to ten o'clock to day. General Meade has his forces ready to be used as may be necessary. The roads are in good condition and the weather fine. Colonel Stanton, of the 4th Vermont, was wounded during the skirmish of yesterday. His wound is not serious.

Forty-five men of the 6th Corps were wounded yesterday. The 6th is the only one that was en gaged. The old Vermont brigade did most of the fighting, and it was with difficulty that the officers restrained the men from rushing forward on the enemy, regardless of their numbers. Since the above despatch was written, apparently trustworthy information comes in that the main body of Lee's army has fallen back into position on the neck of land opposite Falling Waters.
CHAMBERSBURG, July 11.—Lee's army, which has been occupying a position around Hagerstown

for the past four days, commenced to move at five o'clock last evening at Hagerstown. EThey divided their forces, a portion taking the road to Williamsport and a portion moving out on the National road towards Clear Spring. What heir intentions are is not fully defined at this time. That portion which took the Clear Spring road may take the interior road in the direction of Williams port five miles out. Several parties have arrived here who left Hagers town at nine o'clock this morning, and all agree that there are no rebels in that vicinity. It is not known that the Potomac is not fordable, but it is feared that Lee has derived some means of making his esgain sufficient time for the river to fall and thus One hundred and ten rebel prisoners left here to Gen. Dana arrived here to-day, for the purpose of

ommand of the troops in person. NEW YORK, July 11 .- The Times has received the ANTIETAM BRIDGE, ON THE WILLIAMSPORT the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right, nd beyond Bakersville on the lett. Our line to-night crosses the Antietam at a point clow the Hagerstown and Williamsport road. The enemy is in force and shows fight. He has orce is well concentrated, a battle will probably Our army is in fine condition. Lieut. Parsons, of Gen. Pleasanton's staff, reurned to-night from the perilous work of opening communication with General Smith. He had t and reports the country full of deserting rebels as well as hundreds of our own men, including many

BALTIMORE, July 11-10 P. M .- The editors of the Sunday Telegram, of this city, have just received the following highly important despatch from their spet. who is with Gen. Meade's army ters. July 11-8 o'clock P. M.-Our cavalry and flying artillery are so far only partially successful in disco vering the movements and plans of the rebels. through Funkstown and Bakerstown to the Potomac, near Falling Waters, or Dam No. 4 of the ther contracted his front by abandoning his left, and leaving Hagerstown and Funkstown to the north. His line covers Williamsport and the river for five

r six miles this side of it, with the two importan

It is now said that he has sent his wounded and hi as vet uncertain, but the indications at this monent are that they are drawn up in battle array north of the Potomac, and ready to fight if we advance Should a battle occur, it will take place to morrow this is not known positively, nor is it known that the issue with stronger confidence than usual, and BOONSBORO, Md., July 11-|Special to the Baltieach other. The rebels hold Funkstown, two miles river and covering Williamsport. They are said to

on the Hagerstown road. We drove the rebels across position at Funkstown was discovered. day and sent to Frederick. BALTIMORE, July 11.—A special despatch to the American, dated at Boonsboro, at 9 o'clock this All is quiet in front this morning. During the night the rebels have continually changed their lines, abandoning their position on ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE
OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets
PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1853.
SEADED PROPOSALS are invited at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, to furnish promptly at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, viz:
Pickares. the right, from Funkstown to Hagerstown, and falling back to St. James' College, a few miles from the

There does not appear to be much prospect of a general engagement taking place to-day. Our ca-valry are at work feeling their new lines. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 11 .-There has been no fighting to-day, beyond a few unimportant cavalry skirmishes. General Meade's forces are in position to advance and give battle, when the proper hour shall have ar-CAVALRY OPERATIONS. Frederick, July 10.—The work of our cavalry in hard marching and almost continuous fighting

THE CORPS D'ARMEE.

I was led into an error in stating that the 3d Corps was to be commanded by Gen. French. It is commanded by the gallant Gen. Birney, who won newhonors by the style in which he fought it at Gettysburg. Gen. French commands a new corps, as yet I believe unnumbered. As a matter of reference I subjoin a list of the corps commanders of the Army of the Fotomac:

1st Corps—Major General Newton, vice Reynolds.

remain as prisoners until properly psecled, I will make no objections to it. Should no notification be made of your soceptance of my terms by nine o'clock A. M., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and set accordingly. Should these terms be excepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

Tam, General, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer has this moment been ther killed nor wounded. Since the battle he has been relieved from command of the first division of the corps, at his own request. Cause—the appointment of Gen. Newton to the command of the corps.—Rallings demand. Progress of Unionism Heckman's Expedi-NEWBERN, N. C., July 9.—The Legislature of To this the subjoined answer has this moment been North Carolina is now in extra session on financial

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. General.

marked impertinence than that at their former interview. He bore it like a philosopher, and in reply treated General Pemberton with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

Of the number of prisoners we have as yet no precise information. Major Truckett, General Pemberton's chief of engineers, reported it unofficially yesterday at twenty-seven thousand, but to-day when the rebel brigadiers brought in their requisitions for, food, which they did, notwithstanding Pemberton's clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight days' supplies from his-own stores, the aggregate of the men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over 30,000. General McPherson issued to them five rations per many all they are to have. No citizens have yet applied for rations. The paroling is being pushed with all possible rapidity, and will doubtless be completed by the close of the day after to-morrow. Among the officers already paroled are nineteen generals, with their staffs, including one lieutenant-general and four major generals.

Large numbers of the men express a warm desire to take the oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to take the oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to their camps, east of the Tombigbee. They have five thousand four hundred men on their sick list; of these two thousand five hundred must be left behind here. Their losses during the siege are estimated.

The universal testimony of the rebel officers is, that conscripts have been worthless to them.

The official return of the field artillery surrendered makes it one hundred, including many French, Spanish, and Austrian guns. No reports of slege and seacoast guns has been made. Their number is from thirty to fifty. Neither do we yet know what quantity of ammunition the rebels had remaining but some of their officers say they had only twenty rounds per man and per caanon.

Capt. Comstock, Gen. Grant's chief engineer, today visited the fortifications.

He reports them as simple field works, but of considerable strength, from the natural conformation of the ground. With one single exception, the forts are all open at the gorge. The buildings of the town are much less damaged than we had expected. There is a considerable supply of 'asiroad carriages here, with one or two locomotives in working condition. Orders have been given instantly to put the railroad in repair as far as the Big Black, and it will beresdy to supply them with transport before to-morrow night. ry. The universal testimony of the rebel officers is,

A Brave Pennsylvanian. Correspondence of The Press.] CATRO. June 23, 1863. Permit me to note to you some of the incidents itnessed at the siege before Vicksburg. geant Charles Bruner, a Pennsylvanian, of Northampton county, with a squad of fifty men of the 23d Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, were the first to enter said fort. The flag-sergeant being wounded, Sergeant Bruner seized the colors, and, amid cheers and a rain of bullets, planted the stars and stripe Again, at Champion Hill, the 23d was about reaking, when Sergeant Bruner took the colors in his hand and cried, "Boys, follow! don't flinch from

your duty!" and on they went, following their brave lor bearer; and the entrenchment was taken. Again, at the battle of Big Black, Company B, of the 23d Wisconsin, got orders from Gen. Grant to plant a cannon and try to silence a battery; which was bravely done, when the cannon was dismantled. captain and first lieutenant were gone and wounded ergeant Bruner again cheered on his men, and in a hand-to-hand fight the enemy were routed. The Sergeant was made prisoner twice, but his captors were soon put hors du combat by his brave followers,

who would die for their brave serveent and no captain. The rebels were driven back, with lost NEAR VICKSBURG, July 4, 1862. Singular to say, Sergeant Bruner has now beer leading on his men in more than thirteen battles always in front, yet he has never been wounded. He ured with his own hands three rebel flags, which he handed over to Gen. Grant. that regiment, he does the old Keystone State grea

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON. To this General Grant replied as follows:

ingures up in imagination cloud-capped Ida. Large-basins of water, and a stretch of yellow hills or mounds is visible to the right, wagon roads dug through them, and leading away toward Chickasaw bayou. An old tier of abutments, filled with stones, and blockading timbers-lashed together with chains and railroad iron, are here at the river's edge. Rifle-pits stretch along the hill-side slope of Snyder's Bluff, and far up the steep hill-side loom the deserted bastions of the enemy; the sodded embrasures and grass-grown parapets, strong by nature, made stronger by art, and manned by gins of heavier calibre than any we have seen this side of the Potomac. Here it was, or rather on this line of defence, four miles below; that Major General Sherman was so fearfully repulsed with the terrible loss of 1,500 men. And now, that we have seen the works, built upon bluffs that no human being or animal ever could ascend without encountering perfect abattis of logs, brish, briers, and grapevines so netted together and pendant from precipies as the mountain goat of the Far West never scaled—in short, no army, under any leader under heaven, could have climbed those eragy steeps under the appalling fire of 11-inch and 130-pounder guass! The only wonder with me is that there are still such things in existence as Sherman and his army. It is a wonder they were not annihilated. If, to-day, I cannot, on foot on horseback, or any other way, ascend to their works in the only direction from which Sherman, under fire of those powerful guns, get there? Storm it—charge it? I'd like to know how. It was a physical impossibility. And when the brave man saw it, which he could not learn until he got close to the works, he withdrew his army and abandoned the impossibility. And when the brave man saw it, which he could not learn until he got close to the works, he withdrew his army and abandoned the impossibility. And which he has lost nothing of prestige, in our opinion, by his signal failure here, we must award to General Grant—perhaps to Sherma IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG,
July 3, 1863.

Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c.:

General: Your note of this date just received proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at anytime you may choose by the unconditional surrender of the city or garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you, will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Major General Commanding.

General Bowen, the bearer of Pemberton's letter, was received by Gen. A. J. Smith. He expressed a strong-desire to converse with Gen. Grant; and accordingly Gen. Grant, while declining this, requested Gen. Smith to asy that if Gen. Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines, in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon, which Gen. Pemberton might appoint message was soon sent back to Gen. Smith, appointing three colock as the hour. Gen. Grant, was there with his staff, and with Generals Ord, McPherson, Logan and A. J. Smith. Gen. Pemberton came late, attended by General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. He was much excited, and was importunate in his answers to General Grant. The conversation was held apart between Gen. Pemberton and his officers, and Gens. Grant, McPherson, and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted on being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines here, officers and all, with eight days rations, drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their private property and body servants. Gen. Grant heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and a half, s Gen. Dow's Capture. The Port Hudson correspondent of the Times ites as follows, under date of July 1:

Neal Dow, and staff, were captured last night, by a band of guerillas, while leisurely returning to the house of a Mrs. Cage, a Union lady in this immediate neighborhood, who has a husband and two or three relatives in the rebel army. Gen. Dow, who was wounded in the last attack of the 14th, had received leave of absence, and was supposed at head-quarters itself—so I am informed, at least—to have been long since on his way home.

Instead of this he had remained here sick, and was residing, I believe, at the house of Mrs. Cage, when the guerillas came upon him, and he found himself literally "caged."

There is more sober truth and meaning about this little attemph at a jeu d'exprit than may at first occur to the reader. We are on all sides surrounded by precisely just such charming and innocent cages to entrap our too confiding military-commanders, not only here but wherever we have had an army since the war began, with very few and extraordinary exceptions. the war began, with very few and extraordinary exceptions.

To distrust the loyalty and devotion to the Union cause of any ladies having husbands and brothers in the rebel army! to suspect them of harboring and aiding rebel captains, who pass backward and forward right through our lines, in carrying despatches between Johnston and Gardner! to even hint that it would be only a wholesome precaution to see the houses of such fair "Unionists" searched from top to bottom, in case of there being arms concealed anywhere!—to go still further and assert, as some monsters very broadly do, that "Unionists" of such a stripe—male or female—have no right to remain near us at all during the war, but should be politely escorted to their real home—Dixie! Oh horrible! this is warring upon women and children; this is not "chivalry." No!—the real way becoming loyal soldiers in this death-struggle of their nation, is to forget how Northern ladies have been treated in the South by Southern gentlemen; to put implicit faith in these "loyal" wives of disloyal husbands; to put our sentinels to stand guard over their property, and send an orderly to hunt up any stray chicken that a hungry Yankee may have knocked on the head by the road side; to let them harbor our enemies to gobble up a brigadier-general and his staff now and then, by way of pastine, &c. Anything mies to gobble up a brigadier-general and his staff now and then, by way of pastime, &c. Anything short of this is not what your West, Pointers call chivalry; it is—in the opinion of too many with great shoulder straps—uncivilized warfare upon our "erring brethren," and brutal Abolition fanaticism. Thus we go on—like good old Dame Partington— sweeping back the ocean-tide of rebellion with the broom of "conservatism."

COLONEL REVERE—It is with deep regret (says the Boston Courier) that we announce the melancholy fact that Col. Paul J. Revere, of the 20th Massachusetts, died on Saturday, at Westminster, Maryiand, of wounds received in the recent battle. He was a young man of most noble and generous qualities, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and as a son, brother, husband, father, and friend, most attractive, engaging, and fathful. He is the second son whom his parents have been called upon to surrender—his elder brother, Dr. Revere, having been killed in battle about a year since. The youthful colonel was the grandson and namesake of Col. Paul Revere, of Revolutionary memory. The heroic blood of his ancestor had not degenerated in his veins, nor in those of his brother, who finished his course before him.

Louisians and the Union-Estter of the EXECUTIVE MENSION, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.
Mesers. E. E. Mathiof, Bradish Johnston, and Thomas Collman:

To his Excellency Evident Lincoln, President of the United State:

The undersigned, or committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previour to the passage of an act of secasion, upon the principle of the existence of the State Constitution unimpaired, and no legal set having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution. Under this Constitution, the State wishes to return to its full allegiance, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as commander in-chief of the army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisians to order an election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants, E. E. MATHIOT. To his Excellency Asi aham Lincoln, President of the

THREE CENTS

Vicksburg, Miss., 11 P. M., July 5, 1863.—The surrender was quietly consummated yesterdsy morning at the appointed hour of 10 loclock; The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works, while General Pemberton appeared for a moment, with his staff, upon the parapet of the central front. The occupation of the place by our forces was directed by General McPherson, who had been appointed to command here, General Logan being assigned to command under him. The divisions of Generals Logan, J. E. Smith, and Herron now garrison the line of fortifications and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here. General Grant entered the city at 11 o'clock, and was received by General Pemberton with more marked impertinence than that at their former interview. He bore it likes a philosopher, and in reply treated General Pemberton with even greater courtery and dignity than before E. E. MATHIOT. BRADISH JOHNSTON, THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a Convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the committee the authority you seek, to act under the existing State Cometitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used here is abundant time without any order or pro amation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair elec-tion for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them.
Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN. The Rebel Press on the Gettysburg Battle. The Rebel Press on the Gettysburg Battle. (From the Richmond Enquirer.)
General Lee's magnificent victory at Gettysburg has, doubtless, cost us very dear, as many of us will know too well: when the sad details come in. At present we have only the great and glorious result—the greatest army of the Yankee nation sweptaway, trampled under foot, and all but annihilated upon its own soil—the best part of Pennsylvania laid under contribution to sustain our army, and, in some small measure, make good our heavy losses; the second city on the continent open to our armies, and already reckoning up the number of millions it must pay to ransom it from pillage and conflagration; our own city of Baltimore waiting its deliverance with a passionate but secret joy; and Washington, that foul den of thieves, expecting the righteous vengeance of Heaven for the hideous crimes that have been done within its walls. In Philadelphia, how the Quakers quake this day! In Washington, how the whole brood of Lincoln and his rascal ministers turn pale—how their knees smite together, as they have town for a fit has read a many of these two thousand five hundred must be left behind here: Their losses during the siege are estimated by Judge Hamilton, an intelligent citizen of the place, at six thousand:

General Pemberton having complained that the thirty wagons agreed upon in the capitulation were not enough, General Grant has told him to take fifty.

the whole brood of Lincoln and his rascal ministers turn pale—how their knees smite together, as they hear from afar off the roar of their grand Army of the Potomac rolled back in bloody rout and dismay, and see flashing through their guilty dreams the avenging bayonets of those they dared to call "rebels!" Ha loces their monstrous crime weigh heavy on their souls to-day? Mingling with the cheers that greeted the sweet perorations of their Fourth-of-July "orators of the day." do their ears hear the wail of the homeless and the fatherless whose houses they have laid in ashes, whose pride and strength they have laid low in the graves of a hundred battle fields? Yes, they begin to feel that they were in the wrong; that there was some mistake somewhere; and for the first time they pray for peace. peace.
But this is only their first lesson. It is probable that our Peace Commissioners will have soveral other such to administer, before the enemy shall be perfectly satisfied that there is no possible peace for him until he withdraws every soldier from the soil of every State, including Missouri, Kestucky, Maryland, and Delaware, and yield up to their lawful owners every town and forthe holds all around our borders. Cincinnati, for example, would, we are assured burn well. The Dispatch has the following:

In the present instance the very enormity of the loss in prisoners attributed to the enemy excites incredulity, although no man doubts that the reporter stated accurately the prevalent belief in Martinsburg at the time. We feel as well assured that Gen. Lee, if he has met the enemy in a pitched battle, has inflicted a terrible blow upon them, as we do that we are living, breathing, sentient beings. Whether the details be precisely such as the telegraph gives us, is another matter. If General Lee has, after a hard-fought battle, taken 40,000 prisoners, he has gained one of the most complete victories on record. He has utterly destroyed the only obstacle that stood between him and Baltimore, and we can see no reason why he should not be in that city to morrow night. The force to defend it consists entirely of militia, many of them but ill-affected; and they have within the city a deadly enemy, as numerous as themselves, panting for revenge, and ready to rise on the first opportunity. In the panic which must follow such an astounding overthrow, nothing can be easier than to march in and take possession.

Epitaph for General Meade. The following epitaph, from the grave-stone of an infant; should be placed upon the monument of Meade:

"If so sone the force of the state of the state of the second the long for the content of Meade:

"If so sone the force of the state of the state of the second the state of the second the sec General Lee on Invasion.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Adrtiser, writing from Gettysburg, July 7, relates a recent invasion: at my house, and my new hotel is thrown open to the men to sleep in free of charge."

"I told General Lee," continued Mr. Givin, "that the South must give it up; that the North would fight it out rather than see the country broken in two, and that their invasion of Pennsylvania was a great mistake." "What would you do," replied the General, "if you were in our place?" Here he produced copies of the Richmond papers, which complained so bitterly about the war being waged in the South, while it ought to be carried into the free States. One of the motives to this inroad was, therefore, the pressure of public opinion brought to bear on the Confederate Government by means of the newspapers. The circumstance shows that Uncle Jeff's throne is not so stable as has been supposed. robbed without mercy. Everything was carried of that could be made use of, and what could not be

the influx of strangers, the destruction of property, and the railroad in the hands of Government agents, it is positively difficult to get enough to eat, except "hard tack," and even that is not easily come-atable by civilians. As to sleeping accommodations, blessed is he that expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed. Yet I have good reason to believe the people kind and hospitable to strangers to a degree that Harrisburg has never attained and never may.

The French Decree of Sequestration.

PURBLA, May 21, 1863.

GENERAL: When you arrived in the Mexican Republic with the army of which the Emperor had conferred upon you the command to avenge the injuries of which France and its people had been the object, on the part of the Government of Mexico, you made known by your proclamations and important acts, which it is useless to repeat here, the object of the intervention and the favorable intention of his Imperial Najesty toward this country. You have not ceased to repeat that conquest was not the thought of France—that it carried under the colors of its flag no other wish than that of bringing back the country to itself, freeing it from the despotism which for so long a time weighed upon its destinies, ruined its finances, and prevented all the material progress which its vast resources, its soil, so rich and so favored by nature, ought to have allowed it or realize. In order, to obtain more speedily the object intended by the intervention, you have invited the co-operation of honest men of all; parties, you have made an appeal to all moderate opinions. The The French Decree of Sequestration

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper. The War Prizes.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADETPHIA: July II, 1883.

A scheral lethargy seemed to pervade the business of the sixeet to day, almost everything anancial being very dull. The heat of the weather and the imminence of important movements on the Potomac have caused an indisposition to operate very largely. Money is extremely easy, and Government securities steady.

In vicoke tiere is very little change to note from yesterday's quotations. Prices are steady, although the feeling at different hours of the day is sometimes cl Gold fell off somewhat this morning, figuring at one Gold fall off semewhat this morning, figuring at one time at 131, closing % better. Sixes, 1831, inst-proved %: seven-filirties %. Pennsylvania Ratiroad sold at 63%, an advance of %: Little Schuylkfil at 48. Reading was active at 535643%, closing at 62%. Cohnyl-kill Navigation sold at 12%: the preferred at 21. Union preferred sold at 3%: Susquehanna Canal scrip at 50. 22% was bid for Catawisas preferred; 79 for Lehigh Val-1ey: 15% for North Pennsylvania; 63% for Harrisburg; 69 for Northstown; 170 for Camden and Amboy. Passenger railways are unchanged. State fives sold at 99%@ par, closing firm at the latter. City sixes were weak. Reading bonds were steady. 91 was bid for North Pennsylvania sixes; 112 for the tens; 106 for Lehigh Valley sixes. There was no second board. There was a very active time at the office of Jay Cooke. Esq., sgent for the five-twenty loan. The conversions up to four o'clock P. M amounted to over a million of ollars. The great plenitude of money and the few av nues of cheap investment ought to make this loan sell at still higher figures, as any and every good-paying securities are far above par. Of course, the ability of our Government to pay depends on our success in overcoming the rebellion, but no one now indulges in a doub Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

s to such a result. of one of the national pletures in the vaturad of the Capitol, which will be surrounded by legend as having the uses of the note and the penalties for counterfaiting. The face of the note will contain two or ginal vignation, one at each end; the one at the left-hand end representing some important event contemporaneous with that illustrated by the national painting upon the back, and the one at the right-hand end a design symbolical of the event represented by the other vignettes, and the one at the right-hand end a design symbolical of the event represented by the other vignettes of the 'Elandius of Columbus.' The left-hand vignette on the face will illustrate the discovery of Americal by Columbus; and the simbolical design for the right-hand end will be Columbus introducing the New Wild to the Old-America being typined by a female figure, led by the hand of Columbus into the presence of Europe and Asia, who are reclining in the foreground, while Africa stands in the background, absorbed by the ceremony. The back of the ten-dollar notes will contain a copy of Power's painting in the Capitol of 'De section of the face will illustrate a great event of the same epoch, viz: Franklin's discovering the identity of tighting and electricity, while the symbolic design at the right-hand end is a spirited figure representing America, with an eagle's flight, grasping the lightning face the right-hand end is a spirited figure representing America, with an eagle's flight, grasping the lightning Enewern the two rigneties on the face of all the notes there will be two legends—the upper one showing the national character of the note, and the lower one containing the name and obligation of the association is wing it. The upper legend on all the notes will be as follows:

"National Currency. This note is secured by the association.

The notes, though all bearing the general character of an illuminated history of the country's progress, will yet present such marked dissimilarities as 10 prevent the present of all the present of a property of the present of a property of the present of the pr

following is an official list of banks of act of 1863: PENNSYLVANIA - FIFT NATIONAL BARK OF FRIAGRIPHA.

Pennsylvania; O. W. Davis, president; M. McMichael,
Jr., cachier.

ILLINOS. - First National Bank of Chicago, III: ; Edmund Aiken, president.
New York. - First National Bank of Syvacuse, N. Y.;
E. B. Judson, president; George B. Leonard, cachier.
OHIO. - First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; Geo.
Worthington, president; S. W. Crittenden, cachier.
OHIO. - Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; Jos.,
Perkins, president; H. B. Hurlbut, cashier.
OHIO. - First National Bank of Dayton, Ohio; Simon
Gebhart, president; G. B. Harman, cachier.
OHIO. - First National Bank of Premont, Ohio, Johnathan Harsoman, president; D. C. Rench; cashier.
OHIO. - First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana; J. D. Kuttman, President; W. B. Fisher, Cachier.
OHIO. - First National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio;
Henry Manning, president; John S Rdwards, cachier.
MICHICAN. - First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Michigan; W. Chapin, president; Charles N. Richmond, cashier.
PENNSYLVANIA. - First National Bgnk of Erie, Penner.
PENNSYLVANIA.—First National Bgnk of Erie, Pennsylvania; J. C. Spencer, President; M. Sauford, Cashier.
CONNECTICT.—First National Bank of Stamford, Conecticut; H. M. Humphrey, president; Charles W. Srowne, Cashier. top: cashier.

low.a.-First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa: A.

rbin, president; J. M. Gifford, cashier. The New York Evening Post of to-day says: Notwithstanding the absence of more defined from the army, the stock market has been active.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 11. orted by S. E. SLAYMAKER. BEFORE BO

CLOSING PRICES.—STEADY.

Bid. Asked.

105% 105% N Penna R.

1021 021

Fye Flour is dul., at \$3.600510 for the range of finand typerfine.

Corn Meal is very quiet. We quote Jersey at \$4: Brandwive, \$4: 250440; Caloric, \$4: 32; Puncheons, \$22.

Wheat is heavy and is lower, with only a very moderate sensal. The sales are 60,000 bushels, at \$1.1401.25 for Chicago Spring; \$1:201.31 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.31 of Chicago Spring; \$1:201.31 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.31 of Shilwaukee Clu Sit te. Corn is firmer, and in fair demand; sales 75,000 hush, at 66:668% for shipping, and 67:668 for Eastern.

are co-operation of mones men of an partnes, you are made an appeal to all moderate opinions. The number of those who have come to place themselves miler the loyal banner of France is relatively large, we consider that the changes that the revolutions inwer the loyal banner of France is relatively large, if we consider that the changes that the revolutions of which this unfortunate country has been the theatre for more than forty years, have extinguished every moral sentiment, perverting all the ideas of right and wrong.

When we look at your declarations, so clear and precise; when we consider that line of policy, so frank and disinterested, which accompanies all the distant expeditions of the empire, was it possible to be mistaken as to the intentions of France? Was Mexico entitled to treat as deceptive the tranquilizing words which you addressed to it in the name of a Power, all of whose aspirations are for liberty; whose efforts and sacrifices have no other object but that of bearing the torch of civilisation to oppressed peoples? Evidently not; and if men interested in the maintenance of the state of things which you came to combat, because it is for them a source of advantages, had not interposed between the docile inhabitants whom they make a profit of, and your loyal words, which they pervert, it is probable that this Power, which lives only by disaster, would have fallen.

The time has arrived for taking against these agifallen.

The time has arrived for taking against these agitators more rigorous measures, which, by reaching them in their material interests, will make them understand, as I hope, that the time for forbearance has passed. What the wise exhortations which you have addressed to them, what the loyal intentions of, the Emperor, which you have explained to them, have not been able to obtain, will perhaps be brought the Emperor, which you have explained to them, have not been able to obtain, will perhaps be brought about by attacking the property of these faithless men, who persist in remaining in the enemy's ranks. to fight against the true interests of the country. The measure whose adoption appears to me necessary with respect to the men who hitherto have kept themselves aloof from intervention, and has had, in other circumstances, advantageous results, its sequestration—sequestration striking at all the real estate belonging to Mexicans who bear arms against the Intervention. This measure might likewise reach the personal property, so that the revenues proceeding from them might be seized. You know, General, what is the effect of sequestration; it is to pass over to the powers of the State, as represented here by the Prefect, the management of all property belonging to ditizens who may happen to be in the above-mentioned position.

Be pleased to accept General, the expression of my sincere regard.

Receiver General of the Treasury in commission. Be pleased to accept, General, the expression of my sincers regard.

Receiver General of the Treasury in commission.

To the General of Division, Senator, Commander inchief of the Expeditionary Corps, Fuebla.

The regulations which follow this extortionary document prescribe that the sequestration will be imposed upon all the real estate belonging to citizens of the Republic who carry arms against the Frenchintervention, whether serving in the regular army or in bands of guerillas, or others in a state of hostility against France. tility against France.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY GENERALS.—In the midst of the gratification which the great victory at Gettyburg affords all loyal men, we'are pained to learn that Brigadier General S. K. Zook, son of David Zook, of Upper Merion township, was killed in the battle of Thursday. He commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2d Corps.

Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, of the 2d Corps, was severely wounded in the groin, and is now lying at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, where his father, B. F. Hancock, Eq., of this place, visited him on Monday of this weak.—Norristown Ledger.

nd Rex-dv 38

bak is are buy hig moderately at from \$5.50\square. So for surerine; \$0.36.25 for extra; \$6.36.25 for extra; \$6.36.25 for extra; \$6.36.75 for extra \$1.50.00 for extra family, and \$7.50\square. \$6.36.25 for extra; \$6.36.75 for extra family, and \$7.50\square. \$6.36.25 for extra; \$6.36.25 for extra family, and \$7.50.25 for short should at \$4.75 for for panels of wheat are light; about 3.500 bushels nrime feannsylvania at \$4 for the family and there is no should be sells on arrival at \$4.50 for bushel for feannsylvania. Corn—The receipts are light, and there is very little demand; small sales of prime yellow sold at \$70 for bushel. Oats—There is a fair demand, with sales of 2.500 bushels reported at 780 weight for Fennsylvania.

BARK. Cuarcitron is dull at \$32 for for 1st No. I. COTTON.—There is alittle or nothing doing, and the market is dull; we quote middlings at \$50 for his cash. CROCERIES—There is no change to notice in Sugar or Coffee, but we hear of no takes; the former is selling at 10% for for his, and the Ooffee at \$15 for his.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and prices unchanged (Mees Pork is selling in a small way at \$440-14.07 bb). Sutter is dull at 10% for bb. the latter for prime. Lard is sdull at 10% for \$0.50 for bits and tierces.

ShEDS.—There is very little doing in Clover; we

therces. —There is very little doing in Clover; we quote at \$1,250,55,75 % bush. 500 bush. Timothy sold at \$2,250,35,250 % bush. and Flaxseed at \$2,250,35,250 % bush. bush
WHIKKY.—The market is firm, and Pennsylvania
and Ohio bhis are selling at 470 48c; hhds, at 46%, and,
drudge at 460 46% of gallon. New York Markets, July 11.

Ashes are quiet and unchanged: Pots, are nominal at \$8 and Pearls at \$9 622

Breadstoffs.— The majket for State and Western Plour is dull and drooping.

The sales are \$5.60 bbls at \$2.504.50 for superfine State; \$5.405.65 for extra ditto; \$4.2504.76 for superfine State; \$5.405.65 for extra ditto; \$4.2504.76 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohlo, &c.; \$5.205.85 for extra ditto. including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.705.90 s. and trade brands ditto, at \$6.607.50.

Southern Flour is quiet, with sales 600 bbls, at \$5.50.65.75 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.506 for extra ditto. Gunsdian Flour is inactive, with sales 400 bbls, at \$5.50.65.75 for common, and \$5.55/407.30 for good to choice of the sales of the sales and \$6.506.50 for extra ditto. tra. Bye Flour is dull, at \$3.60@5 10 for the range of fina.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, which follows; has been

eceived: Major General U. S. Grant, commanding the United States forces: General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date; and, in reply, I say that the terms proposed by you are accepted. All the preparations for occupying the town are completed. In an hour it will be in our possession. The following despatch was received at the War Department:

VICKSBURG, Miss., 11 P. M., July 5, 1863.—The

instant, returned on the morning of the 7th, having successfully accomplished its object. Gen. Heckman, commanding the infantry and artillery, attacked the enemy near Kingston, where he compelled the enemy to remain, while Lient. Col. Lewis and Major Cole, with sixteen companies of cavalry, proceeded on to Vienansville, 90 miles from New n, where the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was destroyed for a great distance by bending double the rails, burning of bridges, etc. The extensive ashre factory at Vienansville, with many thousand sabres, was burned; also an extensive knapsack factory, with some twenty thousand Nearly every town through which the cavalry passed contained a rebel commissary depot full of Confederate stores, which were also burnt, together

NORTH CAROLINA.

matters. The Raleigh Register, referring to this extra session, says: "There is mischief brewing which bodes no good to the Confederate cause, and

the history of this Legislature does not warrant us

The Register also suggests that the Government

organ, the Raleigh Standard, is doing all in its power

to incite the people to rebel against the Confederate

The members of the Legislature from Caswell

county have come out for a reconstruction of the Union, and the Wilmington Journal says that other

members are coming out for a reconstruction.

The expedition which left on the night of the 3d

in expecting anything but mischief at its hands."

with great quantities of cotton, tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine. Horses, mules, negroes and prisoners were captured in large numbers.

Some \$200,000 in Confederate money was captured from the tax collectors in Vienansville, and a large amount from the other tax collectors, amounting in all to nearly half a million, which, with the imense amount of property destroyed, is a severe blow to the rebel cause in North Carolina. All this was accomplished without the loss of a man on our side. The enemy were unable to meet our cavalry for want of a force. General Heckman sustained no loss in his artiller duel with the enemy at Kingston. Lieutenant-Colo nel Chambers, of the Twenty-third Massachusett Regiment, was wounded in the shoulder. General Foster has paid a handsome compliment to all the officers and men of the expedition, fo their brave and efficient conduct.

VICKSBURG.

Matters of the Late Siege—Sherman in Fas Pursuit of Johnston. VICKSBURG, July 5.—Both during yesterday and to day a remarkably quiet feeling has prevailed. . The weather is fearfully warm. Nineteen general officers have been paroled. Two or three days must elapse before the prisoners are all sent to their destination, which is reported to be Talladega, Alabama. Many are anxious not to be paroled, but wish to ake the oath of allegiance, quit the rebel service, and be sent North. Several women and children were killed or injured during the siege.

Hundreds of houses occupied by the sick and wounded have been constantly exposed to shells. About 2,500 persons have been killed inside of the sides was prodigious.

The weight of our artillery knocked most of their works into indistinguishable heaps. About twelve the hombardment, and for the most of the time they are several hundred. The citizens have not been allowed to draw from the army supplies, except in cases of destitution.

The prices of food have been enormous, 36 per pound being charged for flour, and \$1 per pound for The latest advices from the interior state that Johnston is rapidly retreating, and Sherman in hot pursuit. Reinf

An offer of assistance has been despatched to Gen Banks, and it is conjectured that the garrison of Port Hudson will be similar to that of Vicksburg a veek nence. Its fall may be announced at any hour The general opinion here, both in the rebel army and our own, is that the rebellion in the Southwes

is at an end, or has been reduced to insignificant The following was received at the War Depart Vicksburg has Capitulated.—Yesterday Gei Frant received the following letter: HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 3, 1863.

lajor General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces: Forces:
GENERAL: Lhave the honor to propose to you an armistice, for — hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position a yet indefinite period. This communication will be handed you under flag of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Lieut. Col. Wilson:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE
TENNESSEE, NEAR-VIORSBURG, July 3, 1863.

Lieut. Ggn. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate
Forces, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: In conformity with the agreement of
this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender, of Vicksburg, public stores,
Sc. (In your accepting the terms pronosed I will

tion for the surrender of vioksourg, public stores, see. On your accepting the terms proposed I will march in one division as a guard, and take possession at 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by officers and men, you be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing; and staff, field, and cavalry officers one horse each; the rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. carrying the flag, were shot down in succession. Lieutenant Jewett then selzed the flag, but was cut down with a sabre stroke on the head, and the colors captured. The lat Michigan them made a dashing charge against the whole of Hampton's brigade, and forced them for a time to give ground. The fight was kept up for some house, until Stuart drew off. On Sunday, General Kilpatrick attacked and captured a rebel wagon train at Monterey, between Emmettaburg and Waynesboro, taking nearly nineteen humbred prisoners, of whom one hundred and seventy-nine were commissioned officers. A part of the train burg, with the rear of the remainder burned. On the same day, Kilpatrick had a sharp skirmish at Smith burg, with the rear of the rebel retreating column Passing westward from there on Monday, he made a demonstration on Hagerstown. The enemy made desperate efforts to cut in between out in strong force, and endeavored to cut him off from the Williamsport road, in which direction he was going to form a junction with Gen. Buford. The enemy made desperate efforts to cut in between the two divisions, and the fighting was hot and bloody. The junction was finally effected, and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, our forces drew off during the night, and the next day, Tuesday, succeeded in reaching Boonsboro. Lee's trains are parked in the vicinity of Williamsport, occupying the hills of the Conocheague Valley, and defended by artillery in position. His whole number of wagons, many taken from the farmers of the Valley, is believed to exceed three thousand in number.

I was led into an error in stating that the 3d Corps was to be commanded by Gen. French. It is com-

To which General Grant immediately replied as

To which General Grant immediately replied as follows:

To which General Grant immediately replied as follows:

To which General Grant immediately replied as follows:

Headquarters of the Tennessee,
Before Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Gen. French commands a new corps, 'as yet being of Gen. French commands a new corps, 'as yet being of Gen. French commands a new corps, 'as yet being of Gen. French commands a new corps, 'as yet being on a list of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac:

Ist Corps—Major General Newton, vice Reynolds, list Corps—Major General Hancock, wounded.

2d Corps—Major General Hancock, wounded.

2d Corps—Major General Blrney.

3d Corps—Major General Blrney.

3d Corps—Major General Syles.

6th Corps—Major General Syles.

6th Corps—Major General Solgewick.

11th Corps—Major Gen. French.

The insignia of the corps, which officers and men wear on their caps, is as follows: 1st Corps, a crescent; Twelfth, a star.

The insignia of the corps, which officers and men wear on their caps, is as follows: 1st Corps, a crescent; Twelfth, a star.

The was not seen the report of General Doubleday's death in the late battle contradicted. He was neighbor to the late battle contradicted. He was neighbor to the lines now occupied by it, and stack their rounds and the prisoners in our hands in the proposition of reach brigade to march to the inside and contradicted. He was neighbor to the lines now occupied by it, and stack their rounds and the prisoners in our hands in the proposition of reach brigade to march to the inside and contradicted. He was neighbor to the inside and their private beggage and side arms, and mounted officers one, horse each. If you mean by your contained and their private beggage and side arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by the property which officers will be an extractive, engental side the stocked to infull. He is the second with the honor to acknowledge the loss of the having been killed in battle about a year since. The having been killed in full colonel w

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No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000
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