Is now open as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The WADAWANUCK is delichtfully located in a square of two acres, with beautiful grounds, walks, &c. Its rooms are spacious, promenades flue, riazza, extending around the entire building. Hourly communication with the celebrated Watch Hill Beach, the fluest bathing in the world. Communication with New York several times daily. Address C. B. ROGEUS. 1921 125° TPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. This beautiful resort, situated in the centre of the "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania," is now open for the accommodation of visitors, and will continue until the 20th of October. The invigorating pure mountain air, the quickly acting properties of its waters upon the secretions of the liver, and its magnificents seenery, nuequalled in the United States, justly entities it to praise above all others. The commodious buildings, extended lawns and delightful walks through the mountain from which flows numerous springs supplying the dungs, douche, shower and hot baths at all times. Excursion Tickets through the season will be issued at the office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Eleventh and Market streets. Cars leave at 7 30. M. and arrives at the Springs in the afternoon. \$2 per day; over two weeks of the season, \$10 per week. Children and servants half price. For further particulars, address the croprictor, or the season, who per weeks.

Or further particulars, address the proprieto U. S. NEWCOMER, "Ephrata Mountain Springs," Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

jy23-1m

SEA BATHING. 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. REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTICCITY. B. 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. Onlidera and servants, half price.

AP Parties should keep their seats until the cars arive in front of the Hotel.

1819-2m I IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE.

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. No bar. JONAH WOOTTON. Proprietor. SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,
New Jersey,
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
'A good Band of Music has been engaged.
Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address
H. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. 188-2m CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PA-CHFIC 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. Prices moderate J. KRIM, Proprietor. TINITED STATES HOTEL,

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.

B. A. SHOEMAKER. COTHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIO CITY, N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSET'S Avenues, is now open for visitors. The rooms and table of "The Is now open for visitors. The rooms and two of the Island. There is a spacious Ice Gream and Refreshment Saloon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG. CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DE.

LIGHTFIL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains. 2, 500 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of June, 1888, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. ith day of June, 1883, and will be kept open until the lat of October.

The waiter and air at this point messess appearing attractions. The suppler and came, of Phila Labelia, show the waiteness of valuable milities also messes and others containing saline or aperient salte. Purse mountain water abounds; and the gueste 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 glunge and douch baths erected, and that and cold baths can at all times be obtained.

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

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

Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

For further information apply to

Geson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

PROPOSALS. ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE
OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADBLEHTA, July 24th, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M, on SATURDAY, the latef August next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, viz:
ARMY BOOTEES, ewed by hand or machinery, of pure oak-tanned leather, like and equal to the sealed samples in this office; of sizes from Nos. To 11 inclusive, and also to furnish No. 6 exclusively.
No bid will be considered that is not for pure oak-tanned leather which it is believed can be procured in sufficient quantity in the market, and which is the Army standard.
Bidders must 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 accompany the bid.
Bidders, as well as their sureties, or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attoracy. Postmaster, or cher public functionary, at the residence of the bidder for guarantors, setting forth, clearly, the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if stand and fall Mully appeals the standard with the contract must be bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if stand and hillfully appeals the standard with view of the plots.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Boot-

ds.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Bootis."
G. H. CROSMAN. iy27-4t Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSIST-ENCE. PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1868, PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 5A-TURDAY, August 1st, at 12 of clock Mr., for furnishing to the United States Subvistance Department: 000,000 pounds PRIME SMOKED BACON SHOULDERS

in new well-coopered tierces.

2,000 barrels EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR of approved brands, name of brand and number of barrels of each brand to be mentioned in the bid; in well-coopered head his of hereby coopered, head-lined barrels.
1,000 bushels NEW WHITE BEANS, in new wellcoopered barrels.

500 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, in well-coopered barrels 600 bushets first quality SPLIT PEAS, in well-coopered barrels.
60,000 pounds PRIME RIGE, in well-coopered barrels.
100,000 pounds PRIME RIO COFFEE, in barrels. Bidders will state the price per pound for all, or a part of the above quantity: ROANTED and GROUND, packed in new, tight, lined barrels.
140,000 pounds light yellow dry COFFEE SUGAB, in new, well-coopered tight barrels.
4,000 gallons PURE VINEGAR; in new barrels. Bidders will also state the price per gallon, in kegs and half barrols.
20,000 pounds GOOD HARD SOAP, in pound bars, full weight
600 bushels CLEAN, FINE, DRY SALT, in new, well-coopered tights.

600 bushels CLEAN, FINE, DRY SALE, in new, wellcoopered barrots.

3,000 gallons MOLASSES or SYRUP, in new barrels.
Bidders will also state the price per gallon in half
barrels and kegs.

5,000 bashels first-quality NEW POTATOES, in sacks
or barrels (60 lbs net to the bushel).

Samples must accompany bids (for all articles except
meat), distinctly marked with bidders name.
Each bid must be accompanied with the guarantee of
two responsible persons for the faithful performance of
the agreement. Each bid must be accompanied what has a managed two responsible persons for the faithful performance of the agreement.

Bids will include packages and delivery in this city, and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered aufficient cause for rejection.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipters. ment.
No blds from parties who have failed to fulfil a former
spreement will be considered.
Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence
Stores," and directed to F. N. BUCK,
1) 28:41 Gaphain and G. S. 1911. Satvica

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name of NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GIBSON NORTH retiring. The business of the firm will be settled, by the remaining partners.

General Partners, GIBSON NORTH.
PLINY E. CHASE,
EDGAR L. THOMSON.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1883.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDER-signed have this day formed a limited partner-ship under the name and style of CHASE, SHARPE, & THOMSON, for the purpose of continuing the IRON FOUNDRY business at the old stand, No. 209 North EECOND Street. SECOND Street.

General Partners, CHARLES SHARPE, EDGAR L. THOMSON,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1883.

Special Partner, J. EDGAR THOMSON,
1, 1883.

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-GUST, 1862, by the death at the former. Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863. OPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDER-SIGNED have associated themselves together under the firm of HENRY BOHLEN & CO., for the transaction of the same Mercautile Business carried on by the previous firm of that name.

BERGER ZIEGLER,

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1863. PHE FIRM OF YARD, GILLMORE, & is dissolved by the death of JAMES O. Gilli-The business will be continued by the surviving partgars, under the firm of EDMUND YARD & CO.

JAMES S. FENTON,

LUCIUS P. THOMPSON.

June 30. 1863.

Stery 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 and on liberal terms to dealers and those purchasing in farge quantities.

Witrified Terra Cotts Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, warranted to stand the action of coal gras, or the weather in any climate.

A great variety of Ornamental darden Vases in Terra Cotta, classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging iBaskets, and Garden Statuary.

Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works.

Office and Waterooms 1010 CHESTMUT Street.

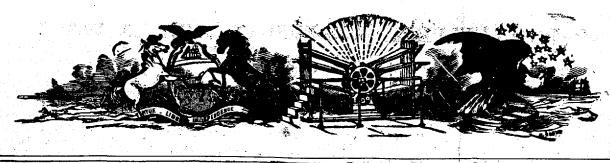
Mat-win tr 625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

TIBAIN PIPE.—STONEWARE

G25. GOLDTHUKF & U.S. Mannfacturers of Tassels, Gords, Fringes, Cartains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels, Flind Trimmings, Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings, Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, dts., etc., No. 685 MARKET Street, dts., etc., #275 TO \$005 WILL GET AN ELE DIADO SANT TOOTHE TOWARD J. W. CONTRIBUTE PIANO. WAFFARIED HVA YOUR SEVENTH and CHESTNUT. TARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING

ALERGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH S.

1327-11 Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 North SIXTH Street. CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING



WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

VOL. 6.-NO. 307.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863, CLOTHING.

JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR; MAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

where he presents to former parrons and he subside advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equalif not superior, to any in the city—the skill and tasts of himself and EDWAED P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the sity—the prices much lower than any other first-elass establishment of the sity. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

ARMY GOODS.

FLAGS!!! SILK FLAGS!! BUNTING FLAGS! BURGEES.

PENANTS.

UNION JACKS. STREAMERS: BUNTING! RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. EVANS & HASSALL;
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
1917-11 No. 418 ARCH STERET, Philadelphia

ARMY HATS, ARMY HATS. ADOLPH & KEEN; No. 62 North SECOND Street. Philadelphia, Manufacturers of all kinks of FELT HATS. have on hand a large assortment of all the various and ost approved styles of ARMY HATS.

Orders by mail from sutlers or jobbers, will be GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. ARRISON. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) IMPORTER AND DEALER 'IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WEAPPERE. . UOLLARS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-to-4 DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, Mo. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, If Four doors below the Continental

DRUGS. DOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS; IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at

DURNITURE, &z. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION No. 361 South SECOND Street. nnection with their extensive Cabinet busin manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be imperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the mannaturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the finion, who are familiar with the character of their work. SEWING MACHINES. SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the new improvements—Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY SEWING LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Bend for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co.'s

1el5-3m No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT. sad other valuable improvements. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street. PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. DEALERS IN

DIL PAINTINGS, PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WARKROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,

GAS FIXTURES. &c 517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF OHANDELIERS

GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Forcelain and Misa Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

4018-17

Please call and axamine goods.

NO. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADRLPHIA. July 25, 1863.

JAMES H. BRYSON informs his patrons that, in addition to his GENERAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE, he has opened a splendid assortment of STATIONERY, suitable for every department of trade.

His son, JAMES HENRY BRYSON, will have an interest in this department of his trade, and will make an especial effort to supply Railroad and Commercial Stationery of the best quality. We have long conducted the Printing Business over Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 North Sixth street, and have now added the gore underneath, No. 8, which affords every facility to meet the demands of trade, either for Stationery, Railroad, or Commercial Printing. Printing Rooms of the establishment, and Labels, Bill Heads, Pamphlets, and Railroad Printing will receive the same attention as heretofore.

Printing, Rullug, and Binding of every character supplied at the shortest notice.

Bianks, Corporations, Schools, Academies, &c., supplied with ruled and printed forms and bound in books to order. Blanks kept on hand.

The office has long been distinguished for its fine style of Label Printing; in the Builting and Printing will receive the some force has long been distinguished for its fine style of Label Printing; in the Builting and Control of the first and processed by the control of the style of Label Printing in the printing of t NO. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHI-

LEGAL. ESTATE OF DAVID CREIG.—IN WILLIAM CREIG, LYDIA BROWN, ANN LAW-BENGE, greeting:
Take notice, that an inquest will be held on the premises of the inte DAVID CREIG, deceased, of the township of Thornbery, in the county and State aforesaid, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock A. M. on that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased to and among his heirr and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, other wise to value and apparise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, Media, June 4, 1863.

1929-w3t

IN THE ORPHANS' CUUKI FUR COUNTY OF LANCASTER, PRNN'A.

Batate of AARON QUIMBY decased, late of Fulton Township, said county.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the said court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of G. B. Cutlor, surviving Executor of the last Will of said deceased, to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in the following the county aforesaid, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1833, at 20 clock, P. M., of said day.

June 24, 1883. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR ESTATE ANGELINA C. REEVES. Deceased.

Letters of A'ministration upon the Estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same present them, without delay, to

THOMAS A RESVES.

No. 33 South FRONT Street,
Administrator.

Or to his Attorney,
je24 w6f*

NATHAN H SHARPLESS,
No. 28 North SEVENTH Street.

NO. 28 North SEVENTH Street.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSTIVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSTIVANIA,
GREETING:
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, and information filed in the name of the United States of America, as well for themselves as for all others concerned, tash decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any rightlittle, or interest in eight boxes merchandize, marked (M), found and laden on board the sloop Nat Anderson, seized, taken in the Patapecoriver, at the port of Baltimore, as forfeited to the United States, to be monished, cited and called to judgment at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (instice so requiring.) You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said eight boxes merchandize, marked (M), found and laden on board the sloop Nat Anderson, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER. the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentish day after publication of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuss, if any they have, why the said eight boxes merchandize marked fM, found and laden on board the sloop Nat Anderson, should not be pronounced for the causes in the said libel alleged, liable and subject to forfailure, and to be so adjudged and condemned; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, that if they shall not a TINITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

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INITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

THE ICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS. The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and the Court of the States of America, but the exceeding on a Libel filed in the name of the United States of America, but the treatment Lizzie, whereof it is master her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandize, ladened on board thereof, and called tojudgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). To us are, therefore, charged and strictly entered to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). To us are, therefore, charged and strictly entered to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). To us are, therefore, charged and strictly entered to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). To us are, therefore, charged and strictly entered to the effect of the strictly entered to the effect of the daily but the effect of the strictly entered to the effect of t

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
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BERNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE FFERIERIN OF THE UNITER STATES.

BERNSYLVANIA, SCT.
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, ittle, or interest in forty-three bales of Cotton, cargo of the schooner HUNTER, whereof James S. Bennett is master, captured by the United States gunboat Kanawha, under command of Lieutenant Commander W. K. Mayo, to he monished; cited, and called to judgmeat, at the time and place underwritten, and, to the effect hereafter expressed, (justles so requiring) You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and is the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said forty-three bales of Cotton, cargo of the schooner Hunter, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why forty-three bales of Cotton, cargo of the schooner Hunter, should not be pronounced, to belong, at the truster should not be pronounced, to belong, at the United States, and as goods of their enemies or the mines of the capture of the same, to the enemies or the fundamental and state of the capture, the passed and lawful cause to the contrary, then and subject to confeasion and condemnation, to be advinged and condemned, as lawfu

INITED STATES, EASTERN DIS TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
SPERGUIG.

TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the steamer KATE DALE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; whereof J. F. McKimm is master, and the cargo laden on board thereof, captured by the United States steamer, or vessel-of war, called the R. R. Cuyler, under command of James E. Jouett, to be monished, cited, and call to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, a stretcher eather expressed, (justice so requiring Jou are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and outlished in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or caused to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said steamer Rate Dale, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo raden on board thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADW ALADER, the Judge of the said court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentich day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allegs, in due form of law, a reasonable and lewful excuse, if any theybaye, why the said steamer Kate Dale, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the emise of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, lable and subject to condemnation, to be adjuncted the monitor of the capture of the same, to the emise of the United States, and as goods of t

otherwise, hape and subject to condemnation, to be ad-judged and condemned as good and lawful prizos; and full-bertain. And that you duly intimate, or access to shind-mated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally. (to whom by the temper of these presents it is also intimated,) that minded, then or persons strike also intimated, the whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated, that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the raid capture, and may pronounce that the said steamer Kate Dale, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board thereof, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the emenies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge off the said Cout. at Philadelphia, this twenty-seventin day of July, A. D. 1883, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence of the said United States.

1928-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS!—
At DEAN'S CIGAR STORE. 335 CHESTNUT St.,
you can buy FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO 25 per
cent. less that anywhere else.
Anderson's bolace, Hoy's Sunnyside, Lillenthal's
Standard, Old Continental, Young America, and Goodwin's N. Y. Patent Pressed, for eight cents each.
Plantation Cornish's Virgin Leaf, Yellow Bank, Honey
Dew, Amulet, National, Heart's Delight, Savory, Medallion, Nouparell, and Mrs. Miller's Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, for four cents each. bacco, for four cents each.

FINE CUT IN YELLOW PAPERS.— Lilienthal's,
Backus & Campbell's, Yellow Bank, Grape, for ithree earth act.

FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO IN BULK.—Anderson's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Dean's Golden Prize, Dean's Philadelphia Fine Cut, Honey Dew, Michigan, and Pride of Kentucky, for six cents per ounce.

FINE-THE CREWING TOPASSO BY the POUNG, 45, 50, 79, 29, 2015. and Pride of Kentucky, for six cents per ounce.

First this Chewing Tobasco by the pound, 45, 60, 75, 95

THE THIS CHEWING TOBASCO BY THE POUND, 45, 60, 75, 95

THE THIS CHEWING TOBASCO BY THE POUND, 45, 60, 75, 95

THE THIS CHEWING TOBASCO BY THE POUND BY THE POUN CHARLESTON.

OPERATIONS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

THE STORMING OF FORT WAGNER.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 13, 1863.

The Brigadier General consmanding presents his congratulations and thanks to the army which he has the honor fo command for their brilliant victory of the 10th instant, which places them three miles nearer the rebel stronghold of Sumpter, the first among all our country's defences against foreign foes that felt the polluting tread of traitors.

Our labors, however, are not over. They are just begun, and while the spires of the rebel city still loom up in the dim distance; hariships and privations must be endured before our hopes and expectations can find full fruition in victory.

Let us emulate the heroic deeds of our brothers in arms at Gettyaburg and Vicksburg, and add to that roll of fame which will be transmitted to a grateful posterity.

Special thanks are due to Brigadier General A CONGRATULATORY ORDER. Lee's Army South of Culpeper. PROBABLE STAND NEAR THE RAPIDAN.

REPORTS OF REFUGEES AND PRISONERS arms at Gettysburg; and Vicksburg, and add to that roll of fame which will be transmitted to a grateful posterity.

Special thanks are due to Brigadier General Vodges and his command for the untiring energy and patient endurance displayed by them in crecting the batteries on Folly Island, under every conceivable disadyantage, and to Brigadier General George C. Strong and his command; for the heroic gallantry with which they carried the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, this being the first instance, during the war, in which powerful batteries have been assaulted successfully by a column disembarked under a heavy aritllery fire.

Q. A. GILLIMORE,

Brigadier General Commanding,

REBEL DOCUMENT IN REGARD TO FOLLY ISLAND.

A document, of which the following is a copy, was picked up in one of the camps on Morris Island:

HEADQUARGERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,

CHARLESTON, May 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: YOU will please proceed to the south end of Morris Island and examine the batteries there being creeted, and he prepared to make an oral report this evening on their condition, efficiency, and location. You will confer with Col. Graham, commanding, the all and, and Capt. Cheves, engineer. Capt. Cheves Thay, Oc. able to lend, you a sketch, showing the position of the batteries, which you will bring with you, if possible.

You will report at headquarters in Charleston this evening, say at about 10 o'clock

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. RIPLEY,

Engadier General Commanding.

CHARLESTON ENTORIAL PUBLISHED TO THE tion received to day, the report is now fully confirmed that the three corps of Lee's army passed through Chester Gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now at and south of Culpeper. Their passage was opposed by General Buford's cavalry, but he was compelled to fall back. He, however, being upon their rear, captured many prisoners and the herds heretofore mentioned. Longstreet's corps passed through Culpeper or Friday and camped that night south of the town. All the available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpeper, and it was generally supposed that Lee was making all speed for Richmond. But Gen. Buford thinks the rebels intend to make a stand on the south side of the R's Ewell's wagon trains, with a strong guard, wen south from Strasburg, by way of Staunton, to avoid capture by our cavalry, which has, during the entire late campaign, signalized itself by a degree of energy and daring never before surpassed. Rebel prisoners of intelligence unite in saying that our cavalry has done more to defeat Lee's plans than any other arm ter it, or, at all events, do not court an encounter.

Prisoners and refugees are unanimous in the statement that the morale of the rebel army in Virginia is broken, and that great despondency prevails in all Southern circles, particularly in the army. CHARLESTON EUTORIAL PUBLISHED TO THE Their defeats in the Southwest, at Gettysburg, and Morris Island, have at last convinced the rebel sol The following document speaks for itself: CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
MORKIS ISLAND, S. C., July 17, 1863.

The following extract from the Charleston Mercury of July 13, 1863, is published for the information and encouragement of the command, and will be read on parade to-night to every regiment and battery on the island. If may well inspire us with the utmost energy and patience, knowing that in the end we must win. By order of

General SEYMOUR.

P. R. CHADWICK, Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen. diery of their vulnerability. Further, that Lee's plans, supported by the flower of the Southern troops, having proved failures by the energy of Ge Army of the Potomac, will necessitate a reconstruction of the rebel army of Virginia, while the defection of Joe Johnston, and his refusal to obey Davis' army of the Southwest. lligent rebel officers now in our hands admithat this is the most gloomy period for the hopes o the Confederacy.
Guerillas under Mosby, White, and others, infest

end we must win. By order of

General SEYNOUR.

P. R. CHADWIOS, Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

It appears to us to be useless to attempt to disguise from curselyce our situation. By whose fault we got into it it is vain to inquire. The Yankees having got possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the city of Charleston, and that is the speedy and undinohing use of the bayonet. If the fight on Morris Island is to be now a fight by engineering contrivances and cannon merely; the advantage is now with the enemy. With theiricon-clads on the water and their men in occupation of the land, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Fort Wagner ends in the fall of Charleston. Fort Sumpter, like Wagner, will their be assailable by land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be the fate of Sumpter, will their be assailable by land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be the fate of Sumpter, will their be assailable by land and sea, and the fate of Fort Sumpter, like Wagner, will their be assailable by land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be the fate of Sumpter. General Gillmore, the commander of the department, was the man who reduced Fort Pulaski. Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. For, six days our soldiers stormed Richmond. Theigreater part of the soldiers who achieved these triumphs by the bayonet had mayer. our rear, and pick up or kill all who straggle behind. An outrage occurred yesterday, which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army. A lieutenant of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Alfred Byles, went from Warrenton, two miles out on the Salem road to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilet the house was entered by five or six guerillas who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot twice through the head, killing him instantly. Threats are freely made that on the repetition of such an outrage all the stock, produce, &c., in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCES CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCES.

[Correspondence of the Times.]

Headquarters Cavalry Division,

Amissville, Va., Saturday, July 25.

Gen. Carter, with three regiments of the Michigan brigade, under command of Col. Gray, (Col. Town, the senior officer, being sick.) advanced from this place to Newby's Cross Roads, to reconnoitre the enemy's position. The Fifth Michigan were in advance. The enemy's pickets were met within half a mile of the Cross Roads, when the advance gurad was disaccurred and deployed ackirativities, and one section of Pennington's battery, under Lieut Clark, was placed in position on a areat at the left of the road, supported by the 1st Michigan, Major Brewer. For half an hour or more a lively skirmish was kept up, when the advance skirmishers were reinforced by three squadrons from the 5th Michigan, and also the balance of these regiments acting as a reserve. The men thus thrown forward steadily drove the enemy before them, until the crest of a hill was reached near the cross roads, when the enemy opened a brisk fire with artillery, firing shells, grape, and canister, and our advance was checked. The position was held for at least an hour, when, much to the astonishment of all, a regiment of the enemy's infantry appeared in the rear of the 1st Michigan, while supporting the artillery above referred to. The whole section of country in this vicinity is so cut up, that it is almost impossible for cavalry to operate effectively, and particularly difficult at the point where the enemy first made their appearance in our rear, as it was covered not only with trees up to within twenty rods of the regiment, but the intervening space is covered with an undergrowth of pine trees and stubble.

Gen. Custer, when made aware of this flank movement, at once ordered a charge to be made—practicable under ordinary circumstances, but just at this point an impracticability, which he very speedily discovered. Major Brewer fortunately hesitated when ordered to charge, and the result was a change of orders. The section of respondence of the Times.]
HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION

the successive batteries of the enemy and saved Richmond. The greater part of the soldiers who achieved these triumphs by the bayonet had never before been in a charge. The Yankees here have, as yet, few or no formidable works. They have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of lighting fought by the Army of Virginia, and tried by the Yankees against such strong works as Fort Wagner and Secessionville, then Charleston must fall. This, it appears to us, is the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for an economy of lives. Other means may protract the fighting to days and weeks, and restrained the triumphic of the struggle. We believe that it can easily be saved with promptness, energy, and dash. It is too late for engineering alone. Hesitation of local triumphic of the saved with promptness, energy, and dash. It is too late for engineering alone. Hesitation and delay are fatal. THE STORMING OF FORT WAGNER-CHARGE OF STRONG'S BRIGADE. From correspondence of the Herald, dated Morris Island, June 22, we take the following description.

The Storming of Port Wagner—Grange of Strong's Bright and.

From correspondence of the Herald, dated Morris Island, June 22, we take the following description. The attack described took place on the 18th: Strong's brigagle marched in column up past the old building ongthe right of our batteries; then deployed and advanced in line a short distance, then deployed again and marched up the beach in close column, Putuam's brigade following at supporting distance and haiting at a point where they had been ordered to stop. Fort Sumpter saw the movement, and pitclied her shells over among the troops; but hurt none, for them. When Strong's troops, led by their gailant general, had got two-thrids the distance to the fort the camonading ceased, to avoid injuring our own troops, and then the rebells in Fort Wagner, came out in full strength. A thousand muskets grade almost together, and poured a deadly fire introduct troops. The guns were brought to bear on them and grape and canister hailed down upon the Greneral, on a double-quick, unfalteringly, directly the intestitaterible fire. Musketry ratted, Sumpter's shells burst all around them, buillets whistled, canister hummed, grape ploughed along the ground, the fort was lighted up almost constantly with the fire from howitzers, rides, and muskets—ingly directly to the was used. They reached the ditch and crossed it, some on planks, some rushing down in and tolling up, some seeking a better entrance to the left, where the ditch was, however, filled with water. As they were making the crossing, howitzers in the bastions kept up a raking fire, prostrating many bodies, but not deterring the mass. Over they went, and clambered up the parapets. But 10th Fillid his Fillid melt them sverywhalm aumaning the willing hill Baraplis about it is made a dash at them with all before them. There was certain danger now in retreating; uncertain danger in staying or advancing. The rebels were driven from one corner over a traverse, and the 6th Connection to one position, with their volleys of when the extreme left had Directeded in the read on the right was skilledly conducted by Col. Gray, who, notwithstanding the extend protection to the artillery, then within the enemy's grasp, and it was consequently sayed quently saved.

The enemy after this were held in check at every point, while the command, having felt the position, fell back to Amissville. From information obtained fell back to Amissville. From information obtained from leliable sources, it was assertained that the column struck the rear of A. P. Hill's command.

The advance of Longstreet's corps passed through Thornton's Gap and Sperryville on Thursday, and Friday morning at 6 o'clock it reached Culpeper. Hill's command was immediately in his rear.

To-day the cavairy moved up to Gaines' Cross Roads, where the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, but the main command was beyond reach. As Gen. Custer's orders were solely to ascertain the position of the enemy, in obedience to orders he fell back to Amissville.

Our loss during the two days' reconnoissance will probably not exceed six hilled and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Sabin, of General Custer's staff, was severely wounded in the side by a shell, and was left on the field. The enemy saw fit neither to parole nor take him away, and this morning he was brought in. GENERAL LEE'S PLANS.—An ex-officer of the Army of the Potomac writes to the World in speculation of General Lee's present designs: the Army of the Potomac writes to the World in speculation of General Lee's present designs:

By this time it is plain to us that he is in no hurry to get round to his old line of defence. If he was, he could have been out of the Shenandoah valley some days ago. Now, what does he mean to do? Does it occur to us that he may mean to recross the Potomac in case he can throw our army off and send it in full trot toward the rebel capital, with the view of cut ting off his line of retreat? I may add, that it is possible he is directed by Davis to stay as long as he can in the valley, in order to menace Maryland, and produce a good moral effect on their cause. Their reverses have of late been so great, that, unless Lee can have he way to be in a position to retrieve their losses, all will be it with them. Besides. If Lee falls back to his old lines, Britain willstop short in her step to recognize the South. It is in view of this that the great heads of the rebellion wish to hold their darling army in the posture of offence, and direct its chief to outwit the Union general, and save the cause of his failing country. A force may be sent Lee from the Southwest, though it can ill be spared there, to enable him to strike at the heart of our country, and, with this last effort, "do or die." It will be well for our generals to keep this possible move in view, and to be ready to meet it. They have a most wary general to cope with, as they, by this time, well know, and the only way to meet his moves is to keep them well in view, not to let him, by the covered nature of ground, or by means of his dashing cavalry, mask his strategy.

as were outside the ditch.

ADVANCE OF FUTNAN'S BRIGADE.

The brigade of Col. HIS. Putnam, with his 7th New Hampshire Regiment on the right, when the advance was ordered, moved to the rear of the old house behind our batteries, and deployed into line. In this form they advanced to the rear of the old house behind our batteries, and deployed into line. In this form they advanced to the rear of the ground would admit, they again deployed into line, and in this manner advanced to the works. Col. Putnam was one of the first to reach the parapet, surrounded by his brave New Hampshire 7th boys, and inspiring his whole brigade by his fearless, gallant conduct. In approaching the ditch, the retreating man of the first charge were met, and some portions of the brigade were detained for a moment, but not permanently demoralized. Col. Putnam sent Lleut. Col. Abbott, of the 7th, and Major Henderson, his adjutant general to intercept atragglers, rally those who halted, and hurry forward all troops. They did this under a very hot fire, which was as terrible a short distance from the fort as in it. The rear division of the 7th and a portion of the 100th New York were massed together, crossel the ditch, and essayed to get a foothold inside from one point, while the 62d and 67th Ohio went to another. Every regiment behaved nobly, and all have a fearful roll of casualties to attest the persistency and energy of their effort to obtain and hold the fort. One corner of the fort only was ours, and that was swept by grape and canister and exposed to masketry. The toops looked back, saw they were alone, and began to falter. General Strong had been up and cheered in the fort only mas ours, and the was a moment longer, and then a monther minute, and cheered and rallied his quondam classante, and even friend, Celonel Putnam, and returned to try and bring up reinforcements. Colonel Putnaminplored, entreasted, commanded his troops to hold on but a moment longer, and then a mother minute, and then a moment longer, and then a mother minute, ADVANCE OF PUTNAM'S BRIGADE. Evacuation of Jackson, Miss.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

OAIRO, July 25.—We received last evening information of very interesting nature from our reporter, just arrived from Jackson, who witnessed the evacuation of that place. From him we learn that on Thursday, the 16th inst., Gen. Parke made an advance upon the enemy's works. After proceeding some four hundred yards he was opposed by a South Carolins legion or regiment. These men had never been under fire. After an engagement of three quarters of an hour they ran, having lost about three hundred men killed. After night set in the rebels had a band of music on their works which played Dixie, and other tunes, illipholsel to be Describely officially officially of the limit works which played Dixie, and other tunes, illipholsel to be Describely officially officially

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Evacuation of Jackson, Miss

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

Green, of the 45th New York, was mortally wounded, and diedlatter being taken to Charleston. Colonel J. L. Chatfield, of the 6th Connection; lost a part of his right hand, and received a disclorage of grape in his left leg. after performing prodigies of valor. Scarcely a field officer seesped wounds; and line officers fell by the score. In General Strong's brigade Major J. If Plympton, of his staff, was the only ranking officer able to do duty, and commanded the brigade a night and a day. CONVERSATION WITH REBEL OFFICERS.

CONVERSATION WITH REBEL OFFICERS.

Several rebel officers came out of the fort during the burying and conversed with the officers in charge of our parties. They complimed ded our troops in the highest manner. They said their charges were so determined and vigorous that it was almost impossible to stand before them. At one time they anticipated being driven from the fort. When the fight commenced on the 10th they scarcely expected to hold the fort all day; but now they said they intended to keep possession of the They were very bitter on the negro troops, and said such as they had captured would be sold at auction.

FLAG OF TRUCK. captured would be sold at auction:

FLAG OF TRUCK.

On Monday Lieutenant Bee, who was captured by us, severely wounded in the engagement of 8the 18th, died in our hospital. Last evening Dr. Oraven, chief medical officer; Lieutenant Colone! Hull, provost marsbal, and Gen. Vogdes, went with a flag of truce to return the body. They were met first by Captain Tracy, and afterwards by General Heygood and Colonel Cates, formerly members of Congress. They had a very pleasing interview, and talked quite freely on some points. "We intend to be a great nation yet," said they. "We think we can live without you; but you show your weakness by declaring you cannot live without us." That was their principal point. They also complained about the negro soldiers, urging that it was unchivalrous to send negroes to fight gentlemen. One important result of the interview was a mutual agreement for the general exchange of wounded prisoners. The Cosmopolitan will take up the wounded rebels to a point near Fort Sumpter, and there be met by a rebel steamer with our wounded on board, when an exchange will take place.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Four Royal, July 24, 1863.

Fresh honors crown the colored troops. So fully had their character for bravery and reliance been established, that in the recent assault upon Fort Wagner the 54th Massachusetts were allowed to lead our veteran troops, nor did they (to their honor be it said) refuse either the lead or their support.

On forming them into line General Strong, who had, by his soldierly and kind bearing toward them, secured their confidence, raising his stentorian voice, cried out, "Is there a man here who thinks himself unable to sleep in that fort to night?" The earth rang with the thunder of their "No!" Turning to the color-bearer, he said: "Is there any man to take his place if this color-bearer should fall?" With lifting of hands, and leaping, and almost yelling, all through the enthusiastic ranks, came the response, "Yes! yes!" THE COLORED TROOPS.

GENERAL STRONG'S TESTIMONY. GENERAL STRONG'S TESTIMONY.

From General Strong himself, as he lay in the hospital four days afterward, suffering from his ghastly wound, I learned that these men had "had no sleep for three nights, no food since morning, and had marched several miles." Under cover of darkness they stormed the fort, facing a stream of fire, faitering not till the ranks were broken by shot and shell; and in all these severe tests, which would have tried even veteran troops, "they fully met my expectations," said the General, "for many of them were killed, wounded, or captured on the walls of the fort. No man broke till fired upon."

THE SUPPORT OF THE COLORED REGIMENT.

arms, or both; others with limbs amputated. Rebel bullets, grape, shells, and bayonets have made sad havoc. Standing amidst a large number, I said, "Well, boys, this was not part of the programme, was it?" "Ob, yes, indeed, we expected to take all that comes;" said some. Others said, "Thank God, we went in to live or die."

If out of it and home, how many would enlist again? With brightened faces and some raising of even wounded arms or hands, all said, "Oh yes, yes." Some sang out, "Oh, never give it up till the last rebel be dead," or "the last brother breaks his chains." or. "if all our people net their freedom; we on allow to dit."

Frank Myers, from Ohio, whose arm was badly

chains." Of. "If all our people set their freedom, we som allied to the!"

Frank Exyre, from Ohio, whose arm was badly shattered by a shell, said, "Oh I thank God so much for the privilege; I went in to live or die as He please." He stood right under the uplifted sword of their brave Colonel Shaw, on the very top of the parapet, as he cried. "rush on, rush on, boys!" and then suddenly fell, quickly followed by Myers himself.

No man can pass among these sufferers, so patient, so cheerful, and hear them express their desire for a speedy recovery, first and only, that they may (the almost universal expression) "try it over again;" also, their firm conviction that they are soldiers for Jesus, to help on his war of freedom for all the oppressed, and not be inspired with deepest abhorrence of slavery and unquenchable desire for freedom of their race. I have seen much to admire in them as scrvants, laborers in the field; as soldiers, in camp, on the battle-field, but never so much in all these relations that is so truly manly, heroic, and sublime as exhibited in the furnace fires of war. of war. The sympathy and kind attentions of the colored people are unmeasured. Yesterday Peter, from a plantation seven miles distant, calling on General Saxton, said: "General, I bro't load of corn from ou' people for de sogers in de hospital. Some gives two ears, some four, and some more, as dey be able. May de poor wounded sogers have it?" "Yes, yes, I thank them for it," said the General. Men, women, and children, by the hundred, have turned ministering angels to their suffering benefactors, as the baskets of corn, figs, melons, pies, cakes, kettles of coffee, soup, and numberless other tokens of sympathy clearly evince.

STATES IN REBELLION.

An Important Speech by A. H. Stephens.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23]

Vice President Stephens, who is on his way to the South, stopped at Shakide, No. 2 his point, and hour in length. He commenced by alluding to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee's army; said that it had whipped the ecemy on their own soil, and obtained vast supplies for our own men, and was now ready to again meet the enemy on a new field. Whatever might be the movements and objects of Gen. Lee, he had entire confidence in his ability to accomplish what he undertook, for in ability and intellect he was a head and shoulders above any man in the Yankee army. He commended Gen. Lee for keeping his own secrets, and told the people not to be discouraged because they did not heart from Lee over his own signature. He would come out all right in the end.

Mr. Stephens then spoke of the surrender of Vicksburg, and said that it was not an occurrence to cause discouragement or gloom; that the loss of Vicksburg was not as severe a blow as the loss of Fort Pillow, Island No. 10, or New Orleans. The Confederacy had survived the loss of these points, and would survive the loss of Vicksburg. Port Hudson, and other places. Suppose, said he, we were to lose Mobile, Charleston, and Richmond, it would not affect the heart of the Confederacy. We could and would survive whe losses, and finally secure our independence. He was not at all discouraged at the prospect; he never had the "blues" himself, and had no respect or sympathy for "croakers." The enemy has already appropriated twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars and one million of men for our subjugation, and after two years' war had utterly failed, and if the warkontinued for two years longer, they would fail to accomplish our subjugation. So far they had broken the shell of the Confederacy. In the Revolutionary war the British at one time had possess STATES IN REBELLION. An Important Speech by A. H. Stephens.

North, and are therefore willing to allow it to continue a while longer.

The whole tone of Mr. Stephens' speech was veryencouraging, and showed not the slightest sign of
despondency. He concluded by expressing entire
confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to maintain our cause and achieve independence.

stater. General Strong has been in and sheered and realized his quonded classrate, and ever little his quonded his troops to had on but a moment longer, and then another minute, and then a mother longer, and then another minute, and then a mother longer, and then another minute, and then a more than of the field wounded. The messenger learned the fact, and went to Gen. Gillmore. The messenger learned the fact, and went to Gen. Gillmore. The messenger learned the fact, and went to Gen. Gillmore from the forter, which were the fact of the control of the fact, and then a tour troops had retired from the forten control of the same of the same in the fact of the fact, and the same for the fact, and the fact of the f ENGLISH PERFIDY-ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

THREE CENTS

sence was caused by that—it we were not convinced that treachery and hypocrisy are now, as they have been thoughout her whole history, part of her cettled policy. Regret for at offence derives proof of its sincerity from future amendment; but sawell might we suppose the English Government capable of voluntarily making their country a dependency of France as abandoning a policy which served their so well in the past as an offect for the lack of millitary power. England's perfifty has achieved for her more victories that her armies in the field. It is her first and last resort, and it never has failed.

The English ambarsador at Washington, Lord Lyons—Seward's lackey—was, of course, ready to consummate the dirty designs conceived in London, it was, doubtless, the most agreentle official function which her had performed since hie advent to Washington. It his hostility to the South, he stands very much on spar with Russell' Without sanything like his intellectual powers, and possessing little of the qualifies of a statesman or diplomatist, he is ever ready to do for Russell all the dirty resulpulations is the matter of perfidy and intrigue, to the extent of furthshing to Seward the scoret correspondence of a confliding and honorable ally. There is no doubt but that the mission of this fellow to England, at the closs of the west, was undertaken in the interest of the North, and at the bidding of Seward. Intimations 29 that effect were thrown out at the time by the Northern press, and his subsequent zerl in the cause of the North, as developed in every set of his that hardome tolight, vindicates the correctness of the North, and at the bidding of Seward. Intimations 29 that effect were thrown out at the time by the Northern press, and his subsequent zerl in the cause of the North, as developed in every set of his that hardome tolight, vindicates the correctness of the surmise them thrown out.

We are impatient to hear wast justification Lord Russell will offer for this gross breach of confidence in respect to the des

INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

The Richmond Examiner says:
Looking to the results of the President's appointments, we beg respectfully to ask what pre-eminent ability and integrity were exhibited in the following instances:
Trans-Potomac Lovell, (who, unless misrepresented, lectured to New York andiences on the art of war until after the battle of Manassas,) to the command of New Orleans.
Pennsylvania Pemberton, who gave up Cole's Island, which enabled the enemy to obtain his present foothold at Charleston, and advised the demolition of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, to the command of Vicksburg.
The President's brother in-law. Richard Taylor, (who, until the present affair at Brashear City, the facts of which are yet imperfectly known, had done comparatively nothing, ly a major generalship.
His relative, Samuel Jones, who had never led a regiment into action, to a major generalship.
His favorite, Heth, (who had done nothing, over Price, who had done more with his means than any man in the service.) to a major generalship—an appointment actually made, but denied, and only changed to a brigadier's commission after three months' resistance by the Senate.
The aubstitution of the dashing but injudicious and unlucky Van Dorn in place of Heth, as major general, over Price. INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

and unlucky Van Dorn in place of Heth, as major general, over Price.

The appointment of George Crittenden, twice dismissed from the United States army, as major general, over the heroic and capable Zollicoffer.

The displacement, by means of an unworthy trick, of Beauregard by Bragg.

The substitution of G. W. Smith by Elzey.

The appointment of Holmes, deemed incompetent, as major general in Lee's army, to Lieutenant Ceneral, commanding the Department of Arkansas.

The presistent detention in command of Hindman, against the most earnest expostulation of the Arkansas delegation in Congress.

Finally, the appointment (at this late day, when disasters which have shaken the country to its centre bave befallen so many of his favorites) of a man who has never exhibited capacity, but rather the reverse, to the post of lieutenant general in Mississippi, the point, of all others, where most capacity is needed.

To which of these appointments will the advocate To which of these appointments will the advocate of a Diotatorship point in proof of the unerring wisdom and impeachability of character, his lack of partiality, and capacity of inspiring public confidence? If to Lovell, there is the fall of New Orleans to be accounted for. If to Pemberton, the loss of Vicksburg, and possibly of Charleston, must be justified. If to Taylor, Banks' successes, including the fall of Port Hudson, must be explained. If to Jones, nothing must be said on either side, except that the net result of nothing is onthing to the credit of a general or his appointer. If to Heth, the disgraceful defeat at Lewisburg looms up.

EUROPE,

The Polish Insurrection. NEW YORK, July 28.—The following is the latest ews brought by the steamship Scotia, which has arrived at this port:
WARSAW, July 14.—The National Government has issued a proclamation promising to pay fifteen roubles, and affording perfect liberty to serve or not, to every Russian soldier who deserts with arms in his hands. Several thousand copies of this address, printed in the Russian language, were distribute The National Government has also issued the Article 1. All citizens travelling abroad or in the Article I. All citizens travelling abroad or in the interior must be provided with passports.

Art. 2. The town captain will furnish nasses to the citizens of Warsaw, and the town or district chief to the inhabitants of provinces.

Art. 3. The passport must state the destination.

Art. 4. Every person travelling must have a passport, but one will suffice for a man, his wife and children.

Art. 6. Passports will be given-only to persons absolutely obliged to travel. The applications must be accompanied by medical certificates; exceptions, however, may be made in the case of merchants. Art. 6. Passports to foreign ports will only be given for four months, and to the interior not longer than six weeks.

Art. 7. Persons producing false medical certificates will be fined from a hundred to a thousand florins.

Art. 8. Criminal punishments will be indicate for

Art. 8. Oriminal punishments will be inflicted for forgery.

Art. 9. Citizens now residing in foreign countries must return immediately, or demand permission to make a longer stay abroad; the demand to be made within thirty days.

Art. 10. Persons not conforming with this degree that the control of their countries.

Art. 11. The national authorities are charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in Warsaw, at the sitting of the National Government, on the 30th of June, 1863.

Buoharment, July 16.—Four hundred Poles and some Englishmen left Youchte on board of an English steamer, and disembarked on the 13th, between Reni and Jomail. Instructions had been received in regard to this expedition by the Wallachian authorities. The troops were to employ persuasion, and to avoid a conflict with arms at any cost. Their conciliatory efforts, however, were not attended with any result. A light took place which lasted for tive hours, and terminated in the retreat of the Poles, who abandoned their dead and wounded.

The loss of the Poles was sixteen killed, including two officers, and thirty-one wounded. The Russians had eighteen killed and forty-five wounded. Among the latter were two officers. The arms used by the Poles were of English make, and of superior quality. Art. 8. Criminal punishments will be inflicted for lity.

After burying the dead and transporting the wounded to Ismail, two companies of Russians started in pursuit.

MARSELLES, July S.—Letters from Sicily state that an eruption of Mount Etna has commenced.

The ship Patterson was totally lost, off Bombay, with a full cargo.

THE RUSSO-POLISH QUESTION. Six points, agreed upon as the propositions of the treat European Powers to Russia, are contained in the recent note of Austria. The Austrian Premier prices. rites:

As a natural consequence of the communication and the communication and the communication and the consequence with the condense of the consequence with the condense of the condense o writes:

As a natural consequence of the communication made to us, we, in concurrence with the London and Paris Cabinets, took into consideration the explanations given by the Russian Court. They answered the expectations which we had formed of the wisdom and liberal intentions of the Emperor Alexander. The St. Petersburg Cabinet appeared to wish for an exchange of ideas as to the means to be employed for the attainment of our mutual wishes, and Austria, France, and England were, so to say, requested to give a definite form to their opinions, and to enter into a friendly discussion with the Russian Government respecting them.

Being moved by a spirit of conciliation, we lost no time in entering the path pointed out to us. We related to the linguist of Paland, stid naw Domprise them in six points, which we recommend to the consideration of the St. Petersburg Cabinet:

1. A complete and general amnesty; 2. A national representation, "which shall participate in the legislation of the country and possess efficacious means of control;" S. Appointment of Poles to public offices in such a way that a distinct national administration, having the confidence of the country, shall be formed; 4. Entire liberty of conscience, and the abolition of all the restrictions to the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion; 5. The Polish language to be exclusively used in all official matters connected with the administration, with justice, and with public instruction; 6. Introduction of a regular and legal (gesetzlich) system of recruiting.

Earl Russell writes: What her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, consists in these three propositions:

1st. The adoption of the six points enumerated as

vernment propose, therefore, country
propositions:

1at. The adoption of the six points enumerated as
bases of negotiation.

2d. A provisional suspension of arms, to be proclaimed by the Emperor of Russia.

3d. A conference of the eight Powers who signed
the treaty of Vienna.

I am, &c., RUSSELL. THE ENGLISH PRESS ON GEN. MEADE'S VICTORY. THE REBELS REPULSED.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

[From the Morning Star.]

Even the desponding may be reassured by the firm and noble stand that has been made. It will invigorate the hearts and arms of the North. It will more than check the temerity of the Southern invaders. For them to have failed in their aggression is to have incurred a far heavier disaster than defeat on their own soil. They have struck once more, with accommitated fasts, it the language of Amanian freedom and once more than the language of Amanian freedom and once more than the language of Amanian freedom and once more than the language of Amanian freedom and once more than the language of Amanian freedom.

(From the Daily News.)

Gen. Meade has already fulfilled the high opinion of his military knowledge and ability his brother officers were said to entertain, and vindicated an appointment which at first seemed, even in America, to have filled almost every one with surprise. GENERAL MEADE.

(From the Manchester Guardian.]

There is a special difficulty in using our past experience of official bulletins to assist us in estimating the true significance of the scanty intelligence which we possess respecting this eventful struggle. General Meade is new to us in the chief command, and we have no means of knowing how far his notions of policy and propriety, in the preparation of decuments intended for publication, coincide with those of some of his predecessors. Judging from precedents, afforded by the reports of such men as Pope and Hooker, we should be justified in expecting that the next mail would bring us news of a crushing Federal disaster. Giving Gen. Meade, on the other hand, the credit due to an untried man, of being fairly modest, truthful, and temperate, it may be inferred that he has succeeded beyond expectation in bringing the triumphant career of the Confederates to a pause, and possibly in providing them with good reeson to rue their temerity. GENERAL MEADE.

NEW YORK .- The Mayor yesterday sent to the NEW YORK.—The Mayor yeaterday sent to the Common Council a message vetoing the \$2,500,000 ordinance to relieve the city from the operation of conscription and to encourage volunteering. The Aldseman Bladged tha faith of the ally to nay the relatest of the Colored Orphan Asylum \$50,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the asylum. In the Councilmen a resolution was adopted directing the street commissioners to cause the removal of all artillery and cavalry from the atvects and parks of the city.—
N. Y. Tribune, 28th.

THE WAR PRESS,

Larger Clubs than Ton will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, a they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PERSS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. An

extra copy of the Paper will be given.

The Enemy Comforting Himself with the Words of the Devil. To sid Editor of The Press:
Siz: The Richmond Dispatch, under date of the 17th instant, has an article headed, "No Cause for Despondency," which discovers the brave editor as fresh from his readings of "Paradise Lost." Hear him:

"This pectis has dever yet put forth its strength to half its extent, turious as has been the wer in which it has been engaged, mighty as have been its struggles, gloribus as have been its yletories, tuning as lave been its yletories, tuning the struggles gloribus as reverse. What we have done is scarcely styne of what we can do. The present eithation, far from being desperate, is only trying enough to radice new energy in the contest, to call for new excitions and new sherifices, to remind our people of the nature of the conflict, and the object of the exemy, to shing out our whole atrength, and to let the world see of what we are capable."

Abelian

Again—
"Such is the spirit of our people, righ the resources of our countrymen in their own determined will, such the obstacles the enemy will have to overcome before he can ever subduct as. We have lost Vicksburg and Port Hudson. What of that I Suppose we lose Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington—all our scaports. What of their, we ask again?
—"What though the field be lost?

All is not lost! The unconquerable will, And study of revenge, inmortal hate.

And courage never to submit or yield.

All these remain.
"These we would still have dioust everything.

"These we would still have, didugh everything materially were gone."

Turning to Book first, of Paradise Lost, we find the immortal poet describing the great rebellion, and the utter everthrow of Satan with all his hosts, after their flere attack upon the government of heaven. It is from this book that the Dispatch would draw comfort in the front of defeat for Davis and the rebel army. Helieving that every blow aimed at the cause of truth is an attack upon the threne of the Most High, I feel justified, with the example of the Most High, I feel justified, with the example of the Richmond editor before me, to make a few extisets from Paradise Lost, found in cicee connection with the passage quoted by him, and breathing the very spirit of his article of curious consolation. WHAT THE RICHMOND DISPATCH DID NOT QUOTE. what the richmontifieration of the consistent what the richmontifierath length of the court of t

APT ADDRESS OF THE REBEL PRESS TO THE REBEL AFT ADDRESS OF THE REBEL PRESS TO THE REBEL

RESIDENT.

"He soon discerns, and weltering by his side
One next himself in power, and rext in crime,
Long after known in Palestine, and named
Beelzebub: To whom th' arch enemy,
And thence in Heaven call'd Satan, with bold words
Breaking the horrid silence, thus began:
If thou beest he—But O how fallent how changed
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Cloth'd with transcendant brightness didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! If he, whom mutual league,
United thoughts and counsels, equal hope
And hazard in the glorious enterprise,
Join'd with me once, now misery hath join'd
In equal ruin: into what pit thou seest
From what height fall'n, so much the stronger prov'd I
He with his thunder; and till then who knew
The force of those dire arms! Yet not for those,
Nor what the potent victor in his rage
Can else inflict, do I repent, or change,
Though chang'd in outward lustre, that fix'd mind
And high disclaif from sense of injuryl merit Though chang'd in outward lustre, that fix'd mind And high disdain from sense of injur'd merit, And to the fierce contention brought along Inpumerable force of spirits arm'd, That durst dislike his reign; and me preferring, His utmost nower with adverse power opposed In dubious battle on the plains of heaven, And shook his throne." Then follows the editor's quotation, as above.

"Since, through experience of this great event, In sime not worse, in foresight much advanced, We may with more successful hone resolve. To wage, by force or gwie, circum wan, Insconcilable to our gread fee, who now triumphs; and, in the excess of joy. Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heaven." "So spake the apostate angel, though in pain, Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair." I am, sir, yours, truly, Philadelphia, July 27, 1863.

WHAT THE RICHMOND EDITOR IMPLIES.

— The death of a young female, Mary Ann Walkley (in the service of a fashionable West-End milliner, Madame Elize, a Frenchwoman), from exhaustion, caused by overwork and the breathing of impure air, has caused a sensation in London. The facts attending the extinction of this young creature, as ner, reveal a state of things about which the fine ladies who employ these court milliners can know nothing. Dr. Lankester has made a report on the subject. "I found sixty ladies," he says, "working in two rooms which contained 3,630 cubic feet of air, and this gives but little more than sixty feet of air to each individual." It has been remarked that, in a sanitary point of view, these rooms have even less air than the Black Hole of Calcutta, into which, though double the number of people were thrust, yet many of them died a horrible death in the course of a single night.

tor of the Vicksburg Whig graced the rear of the caravan, mounted on a very poor steed, with an out-rider behind to hold up (editors never get intoxout-ricer beaind to note up (enters never get intoxicated) the very large amount of poor whisky. Mr.
Editor was trying to travel in a position perpendicular to the spinal vertebre of the animal. It was
noting that he who has done so much to shir up and
commune this unitely revellion should adors the
pedal extremity of a defeated, demoralized army,
nassing in review before their occurs. passing in review before their enemy. He was demonstrative and vociferous upon the question of 'rights.' The last he was heard to say sounded very much mixed and muddled. 'Jim Ferguson, who lives in there, 'pointing toward, or rather at the house, 'I know him—has no patriolism in his soul.' Drunk or soher, ignoble still; fall to cursing each other when the days of trial come." - The Basil Duke captured with Morgan's men in Chio is, we believe, says the St. Louis Union, the

individual who formerly acted as one of the Police Commissioners of this city, under appointment from Claib Jackson. He, aided by the other police comcapture of the arsenal and the arrest of Union men; and at one time he had forty bunks prepared in the calaboose for the accommodation of the pro-minent Unionists whom he expected to seize and imprison. We have no doubt he has a lively remembrance of these little matters. Now he is a - General Garibaldi is god-father to 4,000 children, 2,000 boys have received his name. He is honorary

burgess of 90 cities and towns, and honorary president of 120 associations. He has 21 swords of honor, of which 11 have been sent from abroad. Since 1859 3,000 addresses of devotedness have been sent to him. In consequence of the improvement introduced into the cultivation of the land which he passesses at Cappers his annual revenue. which he possesses at Caprers, his annual revenue amounts to 3,000 francs. Originally, it was almost - The Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit says that while that ancient borough was under rebel rule, a rebel soldier applied to a lady for an axe to cut down a liberty poll which had stood in the public square eyer since the great uprising of the people upon the fall of fort Sumpter. She refused to give the axe. He drew his pistol from his belt and threatmand. She replied, with perfect coolness, "You can put twenty bullets through my heart, but you cannot force me to give you an axe to cut down Hooker another chance; not as the commander of a great army, but as the captain of a division, or the leader of an expedition. Give him from 20,000 to 40,000 men under General Meade, or by himself on the Peninsula, and let him try once more. Like Stonewall-Jackson to the rebels, Hooker has proved

himself our best fighter in a subsidiary, expeditions ry capacity. Let him go to his old place, and renew the laurels of 1862." In the Eric Annual Conference now in session at Ashtabula, Ohio, Dr. G. W. Clarke stated that J. J. Bently had surrendered his credentials as local preacher. He went to war as captain and maintained a fair character. Dr. Clarke said: "His reasons are that having been in the war and fought the rebels, he now finds Copperheads on his return, and cannot very well maintain his Christian and-ministerial character, but is inclined to be trement

- In reply to a letter of congratulation on his recovery, sent to Garibaldi by the "Sclave Emigra-tion of the South," the patriot has forwarded the Mx Good Entends: I am trily materil for your congratulations. In misfortune all men are broadcast congratulations. In misfortune all men are broadcast congratulations. thers; oppressed people have one common cause. Let us unite, then, and raise our voice till it shakes, the throne of every remaining tyrant. It is no question now of regaining united nationality. No, the hour is come when all nations must rise in arms. for the holy cause of universal liberty.
GARTBALDI. - The London Times says: "Mr. Evarts, who was commissioned by the United States Govern-ment to visit England, with the view of promoting,

in conjunction with Mr. Adams, a solution of such difficulties as had arisen, or might arise on questions. of international law, sails in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool to-day. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted his mission with satisfaction to all parties." -We must say, says the New Albany Leaser, in we must say, says the New Albany Leager, in justice to General Burnside, who has been so much traduced for want of promptness in checking Morgan's career, that had Judah pushed on to Piketon, as he should and could have done, John Morgan's whole force must have fallen into our hands at or between Piketon and the Ohio river, and the failure is justly chargeable to Judah.

—Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York city, s a last accounts at the Isle of Wight, almost entirely recovered from his illness. He proposes to return in the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 1st of

August, and to resume his pastoral labors early in = We see it montioned that Colonel Hiram Fuller.
whilema of the New York Mirror, and since familiar to the public as the author of books under
the nom de plume of "Belle Brittan," is now writing articles in Frazer's Magazine, Londo