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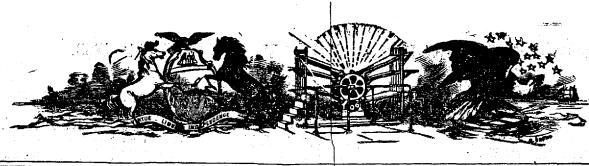
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VOL. 7.—NO. 12. PHILADELPHIA, IRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863. The Great Vicksburg Campaign. OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GEN. GRANT.

FULL ACCOUNT OF ALL THE OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, VIORSBURG, Miss., July 6. COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the followng report of the operations of the Army of the Tenessee and co-operating forces, from the date of my assuming the immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg, Mississippi, to the reduction of

that place: THE PENINSULAR CANAL THE PENINSULAR CANAL.

From the moment of taking command in person, I became satisfied that Vicksburg could only be turned from the south-side, and in accordance with this conviction I prosecuted the work on the canal, which had been located by Brig. Gen. Williams across the penineula on the Louisiana side of the river, with all vigor, hoping to make a channel which would pass transports for moving the army and carrying supplies to the new base of operations thus provided. The task was much more herculean than it at first appeared, and was made much more of t first appeared, and was made much more so b the almost continuous rains that fell during the whole of the time this work was prosecuted. The river, too, continued to rise and make a large expenditure esary to keep the water out of our smps and the canal.

Finally, on the 8th of March, the rapid rise of the

camps and the canal.

Finally, on the Sth of March, the rapid rise of the river, and the consequent great pressure upon the dam across the canal, near the upper end at the main Mississippi levee, caused it to give way and let through the low lands back of our camps a torrent of water that separated the north and south shores of the peninsula as effectually as if the Mississippi flowed between them. This occurred when the enterprise promised success within a short time. There was some delay in trying to repair damages. It was found, however, that with the then stage of water some other plan would have to be adopted for getting below Vicksburg with transports.

Captain F. E. Prime, chief engineer, and Colonel G. G. Pride, who was acting on my staff, prospected a route through the bayous which run from near Milliken's Benid on the north, and New Carthage on the south, through Roundaway Bayou into the Tansas river. Their report of the practicability of this route determined me to commence work upon it. Having three dredge boats at the time, the work of opening fins route was executed with great rapidity. One-small steamer and a number of barges were taken through the channel thus opened but the river commencing about the middle of April to fall rapidly, and the roads becoming passable between Milkine's Bend and New Carthage, made it impractication between these points.

THE LAKE PROVIDENCE AND GOLDWATER THE LAKE PROVIDENCE AND COLDWATER CANALS.

CANALS.

Soon after commencing the first canal spoken of, I caused a channel to be cut from the Mississippi river into Lake Providence; also one from the Mississippi river into Coldwater by way of Yazoo Pass.

I had no great expectations of important results from the former of these, but having more troops than could be employed to advantage at Young's Point, and knowing that Lake Providence was connected by the Bayou Baxter with Bayou Macon, a navigable stream through which transports might pass into the Mississippi below, through Tanasas. Wachita, and Red rivers, F thought it possible that a route might be opened in that direction which would enable me to co-operate with General Banks at Port Hudson.

By the Yazoo Pass route I only expected at first Banks at Port Hudson.

By the Yazoo Pass route I only expected at first to get into the Yazoo by way of Oblivater and Tallahatchie with some lighter gunboats and a few troops and destroy the enemy's transports in that stream and some gunboats which I knew he was building. The navigation, however, proved so much better than had been expected that I throught for a time of the possibility of making this the route for obtaining a foothold on high land silvor Haiue's Bluff, Mississippi, and small-class steamers were accordingly ordered for transporting an army that cordingly ordered for transporting an army that way. Major General J. B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, was directed to hold his corps in readiness to move by this route; and one division from each the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Corps were collected near the entrance of the pass to be added to his command. It soon became evident that a sufficient number of boats of the right class could not be obtained for the movement of more than one division.

THE MCCLERNAND AND ROSS EXPEDITIONS—GREENWOOD. THE MCCLERNAND AND ROSS EXPEDITIONS—GREENWOOD.

While my forces were opening one end of the Pass the enemy were diligently closing the other end, and in this way succeeded in gaining time to strongly fortify Greenwood, below the junction of the Tallahatohie and Yallobusha. The advance of the expedition, consisting of one division of McClernand's corps from Helena, commanded by Brizadier General D. F. Ross, and the 12th and 17th regiments Missouri infantry, from Sherman's corps, as sharpshooters on the gunboats, succeeded in reaching Coldwater on the 2d day of March, after much difficulty, and the partial disabling of most of the boats. From the entrance into Coldwater to Fort Pemberton, at Greenwood. Miss., no greatdifficulty of navigation was experienced, nor any interruption of magnitude from the enemy. Fort Femberton extends from the Tallahatchle to the Yazoo at Greenwood. Here the two rivers come within a few hundred yards of each other. The land around the fort is low, and, at the time of the attack, was entirely overflowed. Owing to this fact, no movement could be made by the army to reduce it, but all depended upon the ability of the gunboats to silence the guns of the enemy, and enable the transports to run down and land troops immediately on the fortitiself. After an engagement of several hours, the gunboats drew off, being unable to silence the batteries. Brigadier General J. F. Quimby, commanding a division of McPherson's corps, met the expedition under Ross with his division on its return near Fort Pemberton, on the 21st of March, and, being the senior, assumed command of the entire expedition, and returned to the position Ross had occupied.

THE EXPEDITIONS THROUGH STEELE'S

About thirty steamers of the enemy would have been destroyed or fallen into our hands. Seeing that the great obstacle to navigation, so far as I had gone, was from overhanging trees, I left Admiral Porter near Black Bayou, and pushed back to Young's Point for the purpose of sending forward a pioneer corps to remove these difficulties. Soon after my return to Young's Point Admiral Porter sent back to me for a co-operating military force. Sherman was promptly sent with one division of his corps. The number of steamers suitable for the navigation of these bayous being limited, most of the force was sent up the Mississippi river to Eagle's Bend, a point where the river runs within one mile of Steele's bayou, thus saving an important part of this difficult navigation. The expedition falled, probably more from want of knowledge as to what would be required to open this route, than from any impracticability in the navigation of the streams and bayous through which it was proposed to pass. Want of this knowledge led the expedition on until difficulties were encountered, and then it would become necessary to send back to Young's Point for the means to remove them. This gave the enemy time to move forces to effectually checkmate further progress, and the expedition was withdrawn when within a few hundred yards of free and open navigation to the Yazoo. All this may have been providential in driving us ultimately to a line of operations which has proven eminently successful. For further particulars of the Steele's Bayou expedition see report of Major General W. F. Sherman, forwarded on the 12th of April. As soon as I decided to open water communication from a point on the Mississippi near Milliken's Bend to New Carthage, I determined to occupy the latter place, it being the first point below Vicksburg that could be reached by land at the stage of water then existing, and the occupancy of which, while it secured to us a point on the Mississippi river, would

Gulf. At dark, the gunboats again engaged thi batteries, and all the transports ran by, receiving but two or three shots in the passage, and these without two or three shots in the passage, and these without two or three shots in the passage, and these without two or three shots in the passage of the pass About 2 o'clock on the 1st of May the advance of the enemy was met eight miles from Bruinsburg, on the road to Port Gibson. He was forced to fall back, but as it was dark, he was not pursled far until daylight. Early on the moraing of the 1st I went out, accompanied by members of my sthif, and found McClernand with his corps engaring the enemy about four miles from Port Gibson. At this point the roads branched in exactly opposit directions, both, however, leading to Port Gibson. The enemy had taken position on both branched thus dividing, as he fell back the pursuing forces. The nature of the ground in that part of the country is such that a very small force could retard the progress of a much larger one for many hours. The roads usually run on narrow, elevated ridgel, with deep and impenetrable rayloes on either side. On PORT GIRSON.

roads usually run on marrow, elevated ridgel, with deep and impenetrable ravines on either site. On the right were the divisions of Hovey, Oar, and Smith, and on the left the division of Osterbaus, of McClernand's corps. The three former succeeded in driving the enemy from position to position, tack to Port Gibson, steadily all day. Osterhaus divinot, however, move the enemy from the positiol occupied by him on our left until Logan's division of McPherson's corps arrived. McClernand, who was with the right in person, sent repeated meassies to me, before the arrival of Logan, to send Ligan's. and Quimby's divisions of McPherson's corps to him.

I had been on that as well as other parts of the field, and could not see how they could be used there to advantage. However, as soon as the advance of McPherson's corps (Logan's division) arrived, I sent one brigade to McClernand on the right, and rent one brigade, Brig. Gen. I. E. Smith coulmanding, to the left, to the assistance of Osterhaus GRAND GULF.

By the judicious disposition made of this bigade, under the immediate supervision of McPhersin and Logan, a position was soon obtained giving us an advantage which soon drove the enemy from that part of the field, to make no further stand sputh of Bayou Pierre. The enemy was here repulsed with a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The repulse of the enemy on our left took place late in the afternoon. He was pursued toward Port Gibeon, but night closing in, and the enemy making the appearance of another stand, the troops, slept upon their arms until daylight. In the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated across Bayou Pierre, on the Grand Gulf road, and is brigade of Logan's division was sent to divert his attention whilst a floating bridge was being huilt across Bayou Pierre immediately at Port Gibson. This bridge was completed, eight miles marched by McPherson's corps to the north fork of Bayou Pierre, that stream bridged, and the advance of this corps commenced passing over it at 50 clook the following marched to the control of the control of the delay of the services. Pletre, that stream bruged, and the advance of this corps commenced passing over it at 5 o'dlock the following morning. On the 3d the enemy was pursued to Hawkinson's ferry, with slight skirmishing all day during which we took quite a number of prisoners, mostly stragglers from the enemy. Finding that Grand Gulf had been evacuated, soners, mostly stragglers from the enemy. Finding that Grand Gulf had been excausted, and that the advance of my forces was already fifteen miles out from there, and on the road, too, they would have to take, to reach either Vicksburg, Jackson, or any intermediate point on the railroad between the two place; I determined not to march them back, but taking a small escort of cavalry, some fifteen or twenty men, I went to the gulf myself and made the necessary arvangements for changing my base of supplies from Bruinsburg to Grand Gulf. In moving from Milliken's Bend, the 16th Army Corps, Major General W. T. Sherman commanding, was left to be the last to start. To prevent heavy reinforcements going from Vicksburg to the assistance of the Grand Gulf forces, I directed Sherman to make a demonstration on Haines' Bluff, and to make all the show possible. From information since received from prisoners captured, this ruse, succeeded admirably. It had been my intention, up to the time of crossing the Mississippi river, to collect all my forces at Grand Gulf, and get on hand a good supply of provisions and ordnance stores before moving, and, in the mean time, to detach an army corps to co-operate with General Banks on Port Hudson, and effect a junction of our forces.

THE MARCH ON JACKSON.

About this time I received a letter from General Banks giving his nosition west of the Mississipar.

Senior the curtacea the Colling of noor of the boats. From the curtacea the Colling of noor of the posts ton, at Greenwood, Mise, no great difficulty of the curtacea the Colling of the C

west of Raymond, and about the centre of the west of Raymond, and about the centre of the army.

On the night of the 12th of May, after orders had been given for the corps of McClerland and Sherman to march toward the railroad by parallel roads, the former in the direction of Edwards' Station and the latter to a point on the railroad between Edwards' Station and Bolton, the order was changed, and both were directed to move toward Raymond. This was in consequence of the enemy having retreated towards Jackson after his defeat at Raymond, and of information that reinforcements were daily arriving at Jackson, and that General Joe Johnston was hourly expected there to take command in person. I therefore determined to make sure of that place, and leave no enemy in my rear.

McPherson moved on the 13th to Clinton, destroyed the railroad and telegraph, and captured some important despatches from General Pemberton to General Gregg, who had commanded the day before, in the battle of Raymond. Sherman moved to a parallel position on the Mississippi Springs and Jackson road. McClernand moved to a point near Raymond.

The next day Sherman and McPherson moved

Superior and Thomas State (1997). The control of th

travel to Hard Times, Louisians, which, bythe circuitous route it was necessary to take, increased the distance to about seventy miles from filliken's Bend, our starting point. The 13th Amy Corps being all through to the Mississippi, and the 17th Army Corps well on the way, so much olths 13th as could be got on board the transports and barges were put aboard, and moved to the jout of Grand Gulf on the 29th of April. The plan agree was, that the navy should slence the guns of the enemy, and the troops land under cover of the guns boars, and carry the place by storm. At 8.0 diok A. M. the navy made the attack, and lept it ip for more than five hours in the most gallant manner. From a tug out in the stream I witnessed the whole engagement. Many times, it seemed to m, the gunboats were within pistol-shot of the enemy bast icries. It soon became evident that the gunshi the enemy were too elevated, and their fortification too strong to be taken from the water side. The whole range of hills on that side were known to blined with riflepits, besides the field artillery cold be made useful in case of an attempt at landing. This determined me to again run the enemy's beteles, turn his position by effecting a landing at kidney, or at Bruinsburg, between Grand Gulf. At dark, the gunboats again engaged thisatteries, and all the transports ran by, receiving but two or three shots in the passage, and these without injury. I had some time previously ordered a regandance to a point opposite Bruinsburg to a decide the character of the road leading to the highlands back of Bruinsburg. During the night I learned from a negro that there was a good road from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, which determined met or the first provides and the processing of the road received and under development of the late of the character of the road leading to the highlands and march across to the point immediately below Grand Gulf. At dark, the gunboats again engaged thisatteries, and all the transports ran by, receiving but two or three shots in the pas

to the left approaching Vicksburg. The top of the ridge and the precipitous hill-side to the left of the road are covered by a dense forest and undergrowth. ted fields on a gentle slope, and into a valley extending for a considerable distance. On the road and into the wooded ravine and hill-side Hovey's division was disposed for the attack. McPherson's two divisions—all of his corps with him on the march from Millihen's Bend (until Ransom's brigade arrived that day after the battle)—were thrown to the right of the road, properly speaking, the enemy's rear. But I would not permit an attack to be commenced by our troops until I could hear from McClernand, who was advancing with four divisions, two of them on a road intersecting the Jackson road, about one mile from where the troops above described were placed, and about the centre of the enemy's line; the other two divisions on a road still north, and nearly the same distance off. ed fields on a gentle slope, and into a valley exte BATTLE GF CHAMPION HILL.

enemy too strong for them, at the instance of Hove I directed first one and then a second brigade from Crocker's division was working upon the enemy's left and however, until the enemy had been driven from the field, after a terrible contest of hours, with a heavy field, after a terrible contest of hours, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners, and a number of pieces of artillery. It was found afterwards that the Vicksburg road, after following the ridge in a southerly direction for about one mile and to where it intersected one of the Raymond roads, turns almost to the west, down the hill, and across the valley in which Logan was operating on the rear of the enemy. One brigade of Logan's division bad, unconscious of this important fact, penetrated nearly to this road, and convelled the enemy to re-

had, unconscious of this important fact, penetrated nearly to this road, and compelled the enemy to retreat to prevent capture. As it was, much of his artillery and Loring's division of his army was cut off besides the prisoners captured. On the call of Hovey for more reinforcements, just before the lout of the enemy commenced. I ordered Micherson to move what troops he could by a left flank around to the enemy's front. Logan rode up at this time, and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force. I immediately rode forward, and found the troops that had been so gallantly engaged for so many hours withdrawn from their advanced position, and were filling their cartridge boxes. I directed them to use all deepatch, and push forward as soon as possible, explaining to them the position of Logan's and were filling their cartridge boxes. I directed them to use all deepatch, and push forward as soon as possible, explaining to them the position of Logan's division. Proceeding still further forward, expecting every moment to see the enemy, and, reaching what had been his line. I found he was retreating. Arriving at the Raymond road, I saw to my left and on the next ridge a column of troops which proved to be Carr's division, and McClernand with it in person; and to the left of Carr Osterhaus' division soon afterwards appeared, with his skirmishers well in advance. I sent word to Osterhaus' division soon afterwards appeared, with his skirmishers well in advance. I sent word to Osterhaus that the enemy was in full retreat, and to push up with all haste. The situation was soon explained, after which I ordered Carr to pursue with all speed to Black river, and across it if he could, and to Osterhaus to follow. Some of McPherson's troops had slready got into the road in advance, but having marched and engaged the enemy all day, they were fatigued and gave the road to Carr, who continued the pursuit until after dark, capturing a train of cars loaded with commissary and ordnance stores and other property. The delay in the advance of the troops immediately with McClernand was caused, no doubt, by the enemy presenting a front of artillery and infantry where it was impossible, from the nature of the ground and the density of the forest, to discover his numbers. As it was, the battle of

and mantry where it was impossible, from the ma-ture of the ground and the density of the forest, to discover his numbers. As it was, the battle of Champion's. Hill, or Baker's Creek, was fought mainly by Hovey's division of McClernand's corps, and Logan's and Quimby's divisions (the latter com-manded by Brig, Gen. M. M. Crocker) of McPher-son's corps. son's corps.

Ransom's brigade, of McPherson's corps, came on to the field where the main battle had been fought, immediately after the enemy had begun his retreat. . CROSSING OF THE BIG BLACK. Word was sent to Sherman, at Bolton, of the result of the day's engagement, with directions to turn his corps toward. Bridgeport, and to. Blair to join him at this latter, place. At daylight, on the 17th, the parsuit was renewed with McOlernand's corps in the advance. The enemy were foundstrongly posted on both sides of the Black river. At this point, on Black river, the bluffs extend to the water's edge on the west bank. On the east side is an open, eultivated bottom of near one mile in width, surroundedly a bayou of stagnant water, from two to three feet in depth, and from ten to twenty feet in width, from the river above the railroad

an open, eultivated bottom of near one mile in width, surroundedly a bayou of stagnant water, from two to three feet in depth, and from ten to twenty feet in width, from the river shove therallroad to the river below. Following the inside line of this bayou to serve as a ditch on the outside and immediately in front of them. Carr's division occupied the right in investing the place, and Lawler's brigade, the right of his division. After a few hours' skirmishing Lawler discovered that by moving a portion of his brigade under cover of the bank he could get a position from which that place could be successfully assaulted, and ordered a charge accordingly. Notwithstanding the level ground over which a portion of his troops had to pass without cover, and the great obstacle of the ditch in front of the enemy's works, the charge was gallantly and successfully made, and in a few minutes the entire garrison, with seventeen pieces of artillery, were the trophies of this brilliant and daring movement. The enemy on the west bank of the river immediately set fire to the railroad bridge and retreated, thus cutting off all chance of escape for any portion of his forces remaining on the east bank.

Sherman, by this time, had reached Bridgeport, on Black river above. The only pontoon train with the expedition was with him. By the morning of the 18th he had crossed the river, and was ready to march on Walnut Hills. McClernand and McPherson built floating bridges during the night, and had them ready for crossing their commands by 8 A. M. of the 18th.

The march was commenced by Sherman at an early hour by the Bridgeport and Vicksburg road, turning to the right when within three and a half miles of Vicksburg, to get possession of Walnut Hills and the Yazoo river. This was successfully accomplished before the night of the 18th. McClernand and McPherson crossed Black river above the Jackson road, and eame into the same road with Sherman, but to his rear. He arrived after nightfall, with his advance to where Sherman turned to the lef THE ASSAULTS ON VICKSBURG.

to the position I had just left on McPherson's line to convey to him the information from McClernand by this last despatch, that he might make the diversion redested. Before resching McPherson I met a messenger with a third despatch from McClernand, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FERLD NEAR VICKSHURG, Miss.,

May 22: 1882. May 22, 1863. GENERAL: We have gained the enemy's entrench.

GENERAL: We have gained the enemy's entrenchments at several points, but are brought to a stand. I have sent word to McArthur to reinforce me if he can. Would it not be best to concentrate the whole or a part of his command on this point?

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Major General Commanding.

Major General U. S. GENANT.

P. S.—I have received your despatch: My troops are all engaged, and I cannot withdraw any to reimforce others.

The position accurated by me during most of the are all engaged, and I cannot withdraw any to reimforce others.

The position occupied by me during most of the time of the assault, gave me a better opportunity of seeing what was going on in front of the 13th Army Corps than I believed it possible for the commander of it to have. I could not see his possession of forts, nor necessity for reinforcements, as represented in his despatches, up to the time I leftit, which was between 12 Mr. and I P. Mr., and I expressed doubts of their correctness, which doubts the facts subsequently, but too late, confirmed. At the time I could not disregard his reiterated statements; for they might possibly be true; and that no possible opportunity of carrying the enemy's stronghold should be allowed to escape through fault of mine, I ordered Quimby's division, which was all of McPherson's corps then present, but four brigades, to report to McClernand, and notified him of the order. I showed his despatches to McPherson, as I' had to Sherman, to satisfy him of the necessity of an active diversion on their part to bold as much force, in their fronts as possible. The diversion was promptly and vigorously made, and resulted in the increase of our mortality list fully fifty per cent., without advancing our position or giving us other advantages.

About 3.50 P. Mr., I received McClernand's fourth despatch, as follows:

Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, May 22, 1863.

General: I have received your despatch in re-

GENERAL: I have received your despatch in regard to General Quimby's division and General Mo-Arthur's division. As soon as they arrive I will press the enemy with all possible speed, and doubt not I will force my way through. I have lost no ground. My men are in two of the enemy's forts, but they are commanded by rife pits in the rear. Several prisoners have been taken who intimate that the rear is strong. At this moment I am hard pressed.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major General Commanding. Major General Commanding.

Major General U. S. GRANT, Department of the Tennessee.

The assault of this day proved the quality of the coldiers of this army. Without entire success, and

soldiers of this army. Without entire success, and with a heavy loss, there was no murmuring or com-plaining, no falling back, nor evidence of demorali-THE SIEGE. After the failure of the 22d, I determined upon After the failure of the 22d, I determined upon a regular siege. The troops now being fully awake to the necessity of this, worked diligently and theerfully. The work progressed rapidly and satisfactorily until the 3d of July, when all was about ready for a final assault. There was a great scarcity of engineer officers in the beginning; but under the skilful surjenitendence of Captain F. E. Prine; of the engineer corps, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of my staff, and Captain C. B. Comstock, of the engineer corps, who joined this command during the siege, such practical experience was gained as would enable any division of this army bereafter to conduct a

any division of this army hereafter to siege with considerable skill, in the abser THE CAPITULATION.

On the afternoon of the 3d of July a letter was received from Lieutenant General Pemberton, commanding the Confederate forces at Vicksburg, proposing an armistice, and the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms for the capitulation of the place. The correspondence, copies of which are herewith transmitted, resulted in the surrender of the city, and garrison of Vicksburg at 10 o'clock A. M., July 4, 1852, on the following terms: The entire garrison, officers and men, were to be paroled, not to take up arms against the United States, untilexchanged by the proper authorities; officers and men each to be furnished with a parole, signed by himself; officers to be allowed their side arms and private baggage, and the field, staff; and cavalry officers one horse each; the rank and file to be allowed all their clothing, but no other property; rations from their own stores sufficient to last them beyond our lines; the necessary cooking utensils for preparing their food; and thirty wagons, to transport such articles as could not well be carried. These terms I THE CAPITULATION. regarded more favorable to the Government than an unconditional surrender. It saved us the transportation of them north, which at that time would have been very difficult, owing to the limited amount of river transportation on hand and theexpense of subsisting them. It left our army free to operate against Johnston, who was threatening us from the direction of Jackson, and our river transportation to be used for the movement of troops to any point the exigency of the service might require.

I deem it proper to state here, in order that the correspondence may be fully understood, that after my answer to General Pemberton's letter of the morning of the 3d, we had a personal interview on the subject of the capitulation. The particulars and incidents of the siege will be contained in the reports of division and corps commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received.

In the march from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg, covering a period of twenty days, before supplies could be obtained from Government stores, only five days' rations were issued, and three days of these were taken in haversack, at the start, and were soon exhausted. All other subsistence was obtained from the country through which we passed. The march was commenced without wagons, except such as could be picked up through the country. The country was abundantly supplied with corn, bacon, beef, and mutton. The troops enjoyed excellent health, and no army ever appeared in better spirit, or felt more confident of success.

THE GRIERSON EXPEDITION.

In accordance with previous instructions, Major General S. A. Hurlbut started Colonel (now Brigadier General) B. H. Grierson, with a cayalry force from La Grange, Tennessee, to make a raid through the central portion of the State of Mississippi to destroy railroads and other public property, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the army moving to the attack on Vicksburg. On the 17th of April this expedition started, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 2d of May, having successfully traversed the whole State of Mississippi. The expedition was skilfully conducted, and reflects great credit on Colonel Grierson and all of his command. The notice given this raid by the Southern press confirms our estimate of its importance. It has been one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits during the war, and will be handed down in history as an example to be imitated. Colonel Grierson's report is herewith transmitted.

RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of THE GRIERSON EXPEDITION.

RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg, and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least tea thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green; and hundleds, and perhaps thousands, of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand seen have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, care, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows:

Killed. Wo'ded. M'ing.

Port Gibson Fourteen-mile Creek (skirmish). 4
Ray mond. 69
Jackson. 69 Of the wounded many were but slightly wounded, and continued on duty; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one half of the wounded were permanently disabled. abled.

My personal staff and chiefs of departments have in all cases rendered prompt and efficient service.

In all former reports I have failed to make mention of Company A, 4th Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Captain S. D. Osband commanding. This company has been on duty with me as an eccott company since November, 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time rendered valuable service, attracting general attention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly bearing, and promptness. It would not be overstating the merits of this company to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in a cavalry regiment.

For the brilliant achievements recounted in this report, the Army of the Tennessee, their comrades of the Ninth army corps, Herron's division of the Army of the Frontier, and the navy co-operating with them, deserve the highest honors their country can award. can award.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U.S. GRANT, Major General U.S. A., Commanding, Colonel J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adj't Gen., Washington, D. C.

THE STATES IN REBELLION. THE STATES IN REBULLION.

Reconstruction.

[From Correspondence of the season of the control of Reconstruction. spondence of the Mobile Evening News.]

THREE CENTS.

to do so until successful, and then you have the pa-naces for all wants." REFALIATION A FAILURE—GOVERNMENT WEARE.

[Richmond correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.]

The exterminating despot has announced his curse. He has refused to receive a commissioner from us, or entertain the proposition to conduct the war upod principler of civilized nations, it being deemed inadmissible. He permits his generals to murder indiscriminately our citizens and soldiers, and whenever our President attempts retributive justice, he is threatened with tenfold vengeance. What is this but a war of extermination? After the brutal murder of ten of our innocent soldiers in Missourl by the accassis McNess. President Davis issued a spirited proclamation in Mississippi, in which he declared in of irrther exchange of officers should take place until MeNeal was stirrendered, and declaring that all Yankee officers found tampering with or running off our slaves, should suffer the penalty of the State laws. After the battle of Murfreesboro, in which we took some 6.000 prisoners, Lincoln refused to receive the paraled prisoners unless we also sent the officers with them. That was the time we should have stood up to the letter of the bond. We did not, however; the officers were released—and McNeal's ten fold muder stands unaverged.

When Burnside Imurders two of cer officers in REPALIATION A PAILURE—GOVERNMENT WEAK.

to suffer in retailation, and to-day Lincoln threstens that, if we dare to touch his men, he will execute Gen. Rodney Lee and Capt. Winder.

"Thus, what a farce becomes our retailatory measures! More than this—at the last session, Concress passed an act that all Yankee commissioned officers commanding negro regiments who should be captured should suffer death, and all negroes found in their ranks to be turned over to the State authorities for trial. In what case has the law been executed? As I urged a year ago, it had been a great humanity had we in the first instance declared we would take no prisoners, though it seems barbarous at first blush. It would have saved thousands of lives, and perhaps ere this ended the war. What bounty could induce a Yankee to enlist when he knew that his fate was certain death? I believe it is not too late yet, and is the best thing we can do. NORTHERN PEACE MEN.

(From the Knoxville Register.)
We fully endorse the following views of the Savanmah Republican:

I was told yesterday that Vallandigham had said that it would be a bad move on our part to cross the Potomac, inasmuch as it would injure the Peace party. The World and Heraid say that the Peace party is frustrated under the present excitement.—Correspondent Charleston Mercury.

Suppose Mr. Vallandigham and the New York papers did say it, it is very natural that a Northern man should deprecate invasion of his country, even though he may be on the side of peace. The quotations of such opinions we regard as most ill-timed. Their tendeury is to perpetuate the long since exploded foolery that we could build up a peace party at the North, an idea that lies at the bottom of half of our disasters in this war. It proceeds, too, on of our disasters in this war. It proceeds, too, on the idea that the invasion is destined to fail—a de-pondent view which no Southern man should enter-The correct position, as we understand it, is this: We should not attempt invasion unless we are prepared to carry it through successfully, or at least with a strong probability of success. The proper conclusion is that by punishing the North severely for its orimes, and overthrowing its armies—as we for its crimes, and overthrowing its armice—as we expect to do—we shall make more peace men at the North than we should by twenty years of forbearance, or five hundred speeches from Vallandigham and Wood. It seems hard for our people to learn that there is but one road to peace—a thorough diubing of the enemy. The sooner we plant ourselves on this ground the sooner will the war be brought to a close. Northern Democracy and foreign intervention are foolish delusions which should no long-st he allowed to deceive. CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS-TRADING IN GREEN-We find the following in the advertising columns NOTICE - COMMITTEE OF SAFETY MOBILE, JUNE Oth, 1883.—John Bowen has refused, and avoyedly re-nses to receive Confederate Treasury Notes, in payment JOHN REID, Jr., Secretary. NOTICE.—JOHN BOWEN HAS, FROM THE FIRST issue of Confederate money, received it for his goods, and for notes and accounts, will continue to receive it, and solicits nayment in same. But there are cases where he has refused, will continue to refuse, and when occasion requires will have been seen as the continuous will seen the continuous will be a continuous will be

Mr. Bowen must be a brave man. Another paper relates the following incident which occurred a little later in the same city of Mobile:

In Mobile last week, a Vicksburg soldier went into Mr. Simon's clothing store, on Dauphin street, to purchase a shirt. The clerk, a man named Mark Wohl, attended on him and commenced to exhibit his goods. During the conversation Wohl asked him if he had some greenbacks, and was answered in the affirmative. The soldier selected a shirt and inquired the price. He was told that he could have it for \$25 in Confederate money, or \$2.50 in greenbacks. The soldier paid him with the latter, and immediately afterward reported the case to Major Denis, the provost marshal, who ordered his arrest. The Advertiser says: the provost marshal, who ordered his arrest. The Advertiser says:

"Wohl was afterwards taken out on a writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Maury, learning of the action, despatched Officer Mansfield with instructions to rearrest him and send him to Atlanta, and from there, we learn, he will be taken to Richmond to be sent across the lines. He was put on board the steamer Mary Wilson, which left at 1½ o'clock. Wohl made this transaction on his individual account, being unauthorized by his employer."

Here are some more advertisements from the Mobile papers:

NOTICE.—The undersigned will pay the highest price NOTICE.—The undersigned will pay the highest price for a substitute for the militia. Apply at No. 97 Main F. KING. street.

A first-rate Blacksmith for sale; also. a letter A No 1 Carpenter. Apply as above. F. KING. WAPTED—By a banished son of St Louis. Mo., a position as freamboat Captain or Clerk. A situation as bookkeeper in a wholesala house or any general business would be accepted. Best of reference given if required. Address. WaNTED-By a lady, who has been driven from her home by the fall of Vicksburg, employment as a Dresmaker, or sewing of any description. Apply at this office.

Disputer, whose either comments as follows on a portion of it:

"A portion of the above the Richmond Disputch considers a very strange document. It is to the effect that he, (Vallandigham.) while in the Confederate States, did not meet with a single person who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms; but that every person he conversed with expressed himself willing, if the Yankees would withdraw their troops, to discuss the terms of reunion. We do not know who were the persons with whom Mr. V. conversed. We are sure we have conversed with many more Southerners than he ever did, and we never heard the first one yet speak of reunion. He has certainly made a great mistake somehow or other."

MOBILE—The impression induced by Grant's late movement is, that Mobile will be the next point of attack. The place has become terribly corrupted by the Nassau cotton trade—is full of smugglers, brokers, and others seeking Yankee markets for hidden merchandise, and may—nay, probably will fall. Let it go.—Columbus Gun.

You go to—Halifax. The record of Mobile isn't made up yet, and the editor of the Sun is not the predetined chronicler of its fall—or any other man!—Mobile News. A Naval Fight off Portland. (From the Portland (Me.) Argus of Thursday.]
We received and published a report of a battle off Schoodsc Island; on Thursday, July 23d, giving some particulars of it. Since then, the fact of its occurrence has been confirmed by the arrival of several vessels at different ports, whose captains either saw

versels at different ports, whose captains either saw or heard it. But, as yet, we have had no explauation of the afiair. Nobody seems to know what it means. We are now in possession of facts that satisfy us beyond the possibility of a doubt, that an engagement did occur between two steamers on the day and in the locality named, and that from 53 to 56 shots were exchanged. It appears that a large propeller steamship, painted black, was lying for some days prior to the 22d ult. on Grand Menan Banks. She was at one time so near the schooner Ohio, Captain Dolliver, of Tremont, that the Captain feared she would drift on to him, and he hailed her, expressing his fears of such a result. The captain of the steamer told him to have no fear, that he would not harm him. She laid alongside the Ohio about twenty-four hours.

The battle occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about ten miles east-southeast from Baker's Island, Mount Desert. The day was perfectly, clear, and the battle was witnessed by Capt. Richardson, of Cranberry, Island, and others, from Baker's Island, Mount Desert. The day was perfectly, clear, and the battle was witnessed by Capt. Richardson, of Cranberry, Island, and others, from the light-house on Baker's Island. With a glass the vessels could be seen with perfect distinctness. The persons in the light-house counted fifty-three discharges from guns of very heavy calibre.

There was a town meeting in Tremont on that day. The heavy discharges of artillery shook the buildings and rattled the glass so much as to alarm people, and many went to Southwest Harbor to learn what it meant. They there saw the steamer come in and the beat come ashore. Those at the Townhouse counted fifty-six distinct discharges of heavy guns. house counted fifty-six distinct discharges of heavy guns.

These are the facts amply vouched for which we have, through the politeness of Captain Booth, of the schooner Ceres, from Tremont.

Of course, every one will inquire what all this means! We can furnish no answer. The belief of those who witnessed the fight, was that it was a battle between a Confederate privateer and a United States gunbost—that the gunboat got the worst of it and came west to report and get help, and they had been constantly expecting an official report of the affair. Why has there been no official explanation of the matter? The Navy Department must be in possession of the facts. Some of those who saw her think the black steamer was the Lord Clyde.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 per copy. afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for FRE WAR PRESS.

\$37 To the getter up of the Ciub of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

_ The New York Sun, the organ of the masses is the El ppire City, refers to the nomination of Governor Ourtin by the Pittsburg Convention in the following terms: "Gover, nor Curin is a man of unquestioned energy, and is c crisinly the most available candidate of his party, at the only one who could have any chance of suc vess."

The Sun m. Ight with equal truth and force have gone further, s and observed, in the language of an exchange, that "the renomination of Andrew Ct. Curtin for Gover, nor of Pennsylvania will be hailed by our soldiers en trywhere with sincere Vo Covernor of an y State has devoted his efforts so earliestly and on c. ressfully to the advancement of the comforts and inte rests of our gallant soldiers as Gov. Cartin. The way erans of the three years' ser-

vice, the nine-months, men, and the State militia of every grade, regard hit n as their benefactor and -The Cincinnati Comin world says, upon information gathered from the fi lends of Vallandigham, that he has been arged to withdraw his name from the Parameters. cratic ticket, in fa v or of some person from whom Mr. Brought could not take so many Demo-cratic votes as he is now likely to do. "The great Federal successes in July have effectually destroyed all chances of a Democratic itr lumph, and the very men who were most active in put ting Vallandigham orward, and most vocil erous in p. oclaiming his cerain success, are now saxious to throw him over board, hoping in that way to gave their crazy craft from utter wreck. Their can didate, however, stou refuses, it is said, to "yield, de clar ing that he will not withdraw his name unless , t n ew convention

shall be called, and new nomination is be regularly made." -The Muncy Luminary says: "We c. we not what may be said of Governor Curtin, the an 1 inent abilities, prudence, and untiring industry. Thich have characterized his administration of the at "airs of the Commonwealth, and his devotion to their terests of ed him to the people, and he enjoys their st in an eminent degree. He is the choose of the masses, and they will stand by him at'the balloti' ardless of enemies from whatever quaraa : may come. -The Lancaster Examiner and Herald smea ks o Governor Curtin's nomination in the follow ving terms: "The re-nomination of Gövernor Anda tew bute to a gallant and faithful public officer. No

is but a response to the hearty and earnest wish. nan ever more heartily and thoroughly commanded the confidence and love of the whole people." - The Franklin Repository says of Fovernor Curtin: "In obedience to the call of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, he is again before the people for their suffrages. The responsible trust has been accepted and unless Pennsylvanians shall turn upon them-selves with suicidal hands, when the old flag is about o wave again over a united Republic, he will be chosen by the largest popular majority ever cast in the State." papers in the State, says: "The ticket put in nomination by the Democrats, is a ticket whose supporters are in favor of the rebellion, and opposed to the Inion of these States. The ticket put in nomination at Pittsburg last week, will be supported by pen who are in favor of the Union of the States. tatement of the issues."

-- "There remains," said Judge Bramlette, Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky, in a recent speech, "but one course for all true, loyal, and pa triotic men to pursue, and this is simply to do all in their power to strengthen the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion. After that is done, you can set about rectifying all the mistakes of the Ad-- The Albany Atlas and Buffalo Argus, Courie and other Democratic papers, are claiming Colonel Bramlette, Governor elect of Kentucky, as a man of their class. What, then, was Mr. Wickliffe? It is to be hoped that these journals now claiming Col. Bramlette will continue to follow his lead. -On Saturday, 29th inst., the loyal citizens of Lancaster county will assemble in their several wards and boroughs to elect delegates, who will meet in Fulton Hall, Lancaster, on the 2d of September, and nominate a number of State and county

—The American Union, a Democratic paper, published at Steubenville, Ohio, and edited by John Sheridan, refuses to support Vallandigham for Governor. It has been the Democratic organ of Jefferson county for more than thirty years. - H. L. Palmer has been nominated by the Demo-crats of Wisconsin for Governor. He will be next to the man who shall be elected. - John A. Magee, editor of the Perry County Democrat, has been renominated for the Legislature

in the Perry district.

— The last Doylestown Democrat sneeringly speaks of Governor Curtin as the "contractor's friend." In the autumn of 1861, a few days before Governor Curtin, visited Doylestown to present the colors of the State to the 104th Regiment, at Camp Lacey, at a meeting of the citizens held in the court-house, to make arrangements to receive the Governor, Col. W. W. Davis, proprietor of the Democrat, publicly stated that at one time he believed Governor Curtin was deserving of censure for supplying the soldiers with clothing of an inferior quality, and for otherwise neglecting their wants; but he was then fully and thoroughly satisfied that those charges were not well founded, and that the Governor was an honest, upright, and istiful public servant, entitled to the full confidence and respect of the people of the State.

—Bucks County Intelligencer.

—At Urbans, Champaign county, Ohio, on the —Bucks County Intelligencer.

—At Urbana, Champsign county, Ohio, on the "thinstant, there was a demonstration of over ten thousand people in favor of John Brough. One township sent a delegation numbering sixteen hundred persons, and another a delegation of twelve hundred and fifty. A correspondent says of the Union meetings, that "they are perfectly wonderful and astonishing, not only to the opposition, but to those taking part in them." - Identified with the war for the Union, the suc-

Identified with the war for the Union, the success of that war also becomes the success of Andrew G. Curtin. He has risked his health and his life in the furtherance of that cause. He has risked his reputation, and, in many instances, has been accused of transcending his power to promote the comfort and secure the contentment of the soldier.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

— The nomination of Hon. Daniel Aguew, of Beaver, as the Union candidate for Supreme Judge, was a most fortunate one. He stands confessedly first among the common pleas judges of the State, and his spotless character and eminent judicial ability will adorn the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.—Franklin Repository.

— Governor Curtin has accepted the nomination, and will, in a few days, open the campaign by addressing the people from the stump, and will visit every section of the State. No honest effort of his will be wanting to command success, and he will most assuredly be re-decided.—Exchange.

— Hon. Wm. H. Witte visited Doylestown en: —Hon. Wm. H. Witte visited Doylestown en: Sunday last, and made a hurried pilgrimage to New-Hope, probably to confer with leading "peace" De-mocrats there. What is in the wind?

Reflections of a Negro on Slavery, SIR: Beholding the state of abjection and slaver into which the white race has plunged ours; seek in creatures of color sold like vile beasts, notwit h. standing their similarity of form, language, re li-gion, and aptitude with the whites, I should like to know if God has been led to inflict this terrible punishment upon us for the explation of some great

crime of our race.
In reading history, however, I see nations: nas. sacre each other by millions, from the oldest t ime to the present day, without the blacks having an thing to do with it. In opening the Bible, v thi sh has been given to us as the occar of cauchy. As you have God has created man after his image and r es emblance, without designation of color; from w hich it might be inferred, without blasphemy, the t man has been yellow, red, or black, as well as w hite. has been yellow, red, or black, as well as w hite.
But, in order not to complicate the question, 1 et us admit that he was white. Adam, the whit committed the fault which plunged fore wer the whole human race in a life of pain and trib relation. ending in death! The blacks, then, are cause of this terrible malediction, I think. Cain, the first man born on earth, was his man, ro. The idam was the son of Adam, doubtless was not a neg population following the generation of P so perverted that God sent a universal del uge to destroy all the objects of creation, without of age or of species. Among so many cri

to death by the hand of God, the negro is not men-

chosen by God among all other people data covered the earth. This privileged people show tinually prevaricating, notwithstandi red itself continually prevarieating, notwithstandi ong the voices of its numerous prophets. To punish their crimes, their large cities were pillaged, dest royed. Sodom and Gomorrah disappeared under threams of fire. The black race again was not the car ase of this new chartisement from beaven. Still further, the evangeness ten as that God himself came in the midst of His P cople. Notwithstanding his miracles, they did no believe in him. Matthew, chap. vi: v. 2; John, chap. vi: v. 3 and 5.). At last, one of his Still further, the evangelists tell; John, chap. VIII V. 3 and 6.). Let last, one of his disciples betrayed him and anoth was condemned to death and exhausted by his people. Had the blacks a hand in this which humanity must recoil? From the time of creation up to our days, the rrom the time of discounting up so, our days, the negroes, it would thus seem, , s.e. innocent of the great crimes which the hums in race has committed against God. If it were por sable to attribute our misery and oppression to Reaven, we should be forced to think that, like th a prophets, we were destined to explate the crimes. of the white people. But slavery can be attributed o why to the wicked sess and cupidity of certain white Marsons, and this wickedness goes so far with thera, that in contempt of religion and nature, they take to the slave-market not only the blacks whom hasy make Christians, but even their own offspring, the mulatto. Or a thing that must surprise every thinking man is that European nations, have renounced long ago.
this hideous institution, and that it is in America, the boasted land of Mberty, where it is still existing. But finally, Providance, taking pity on our long suf-ferings, has sent be nome deliverers. It is now our

duty to assist their generous efforts, and merit by our conduct and gratifiede, this happy redomption. l am, sir, veay, respectfully yours, The Bessi, Marical Gazette relates the following: "Norlong since the Theatre of Hannver was preparing to perform Wagner's Reinzl, when Niemen (the tenor), who was to appear on horseback, declared that he would not sing unless the King of Hanovar's white horse was placed at his disposal. The case was made known to his Majesty. The King smiled, and gave orders that the horse should be placed at the singer's disposal, and during the whole week following, Niemen might be seen every day, about noon, gravely parading the most aristo cratic quarter of the city, mounted on the King's

A sharger," 마스트로 보다 전혀 바로를 통하는 하는 사람들이 없는 사람들이 되었다.