

THE SITUATION.

PUBLIC CONJECTURE AND POPULAR SUSPENSE. Saturday morning, and still no account of a collision between the forces respectively of Generals Meade and Lee. Everybody is waiting with feverish anxiety for the announcement of a battle and the result of victory. Soldiers and civilians have their theories to account for the delay. One alleges that Meade is moving cautiously and slowly to prevent the exhaustion of his troops, so that when he reaches the locality where the rebels are entrenched, he can at once enter on the work of attack. Others insist that Lee has made his position impregnable—that he has succeeded in covering his purpose to cross the Potomac as soon as its flooded waters will permit—and that by the time Meade reaches the vicinity of the rebel lair, the whelps will have escaped over the river into Dixie. All this is mere theorizing. It has nothing practical in it. Lee dare not cross the Potomac without a battle. He owes it to the army he leads, the fell cause he represents, and himself, whom he so dearly loves, to retrieve the disaster of Gettysburg, or go down to ruin on the banks of the Potomac, pulling with him in disgrace and destruction the feeble fabric of the slave-holders' dynasty. Whether that battle is fought to-day, to-morrow or a week hence, matters not now. Lee has all the reinforcements he can receive. He must defend Richmond on the north bank of the Potomac, and God grant while he is doing so he and his army may find a grave on its banks and a dirge in its eternally rolling waters.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG. From citizens of Harrisburg who have just returned from the battle field of Gettysburg, we learn that our dead have been all decently buried, each grave marked with suitable boards, containing the name or names of those interred, with the company and regiment to which they belonged. The wounded have also all been gathered from the field, and are either now comfortably located in hospitals at a distance from that bloody scene, or they are temporarily cared for in the tent hospitals on the fields. The rebels left six thousand wounded men behind at Gettysburg. These are all in a frightful condition, showing the terrible force with which our troops conducted the battle. The members of the Christian Commission and the U. S. Sanitary Commission are on the battle field, rendering the most efficient service. These organizations both deserve the gratitude and the support of the country.

REBEL ROOFSACKS. The rebel accounts of the late battle of Gettysburg, as contained in the Richmond papers, boast a great victory for the Confederate army. They speak of a great battle on Sunday last of which we have no account. They claim that their centre under Hill fell back, thus drawing our troops from their works, when General Longstreet and Ewell advanced upon both flanks of our army, and that forty thousand prisoners were consequently taken. Most of them, they say, have been sent to Richmond. This every man in the army and every citizen in Pennsylvania knows to be a rebel lie, manufactured from the whole cloth. The fight of Sunday is described by the dispatches from Martinsburg, from which this news comes, as the bloodiest of the campaign. The Richmond *Arguer* of the 8th, in describing the battle of Gettysburg, says the rebel loss was ten thousand. Another good lie, as our forces have buried about ten thousand rebels in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, while at least six thousand rebel wounded were left behind, deserted by their cowardly companions.

EXHIBITION YESTERDAY. Cannonading was heard at Frederick yesterday morning in the direction of Boonsboro, on the road to Hagerstown. Some slight skirmishing occurred there between the rebel force of General Jenkins and our cavalry under General Buford, who drove the enemy two miles. It is said that General Jenkins was captured, and passed through Frederick on his way to Fort McHenry. LEA'S STRAIGHTENED POSITION ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE POTOMAC. It is now positively alleged that the trains of General Lee, it is said by a refugee, cannot number less than three thousand wagons, and they are all on the road between Hagerstown, Williamsport, and Shepherdstown. The same authority states that General Lee's forces number fifty thousand men and two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. HARPER'S FERRY SECURE. General Naglee, who arrived with reinforcements for the Army of the Potomac from General Foster at Newbern, N. C., was at once ordered by General Meade to a command at Harper's Ferry.

GEN. PAUL.—We are glad to announce that General Paul, who was reported killed at the battle of Gettysburg, is alive and doing well. He was wounded by a buckshot in the right side of the head, the shot passing out the right corner of the left eye, the right of which he may lose.

An Armistice—A Compromise.

While the rebels were supposed to be successful, and Lee's army, entrenched about Richmond, deemed invincible, no one remembers to have heard a single suggestion from any of the copperheads or treason sympathizing journals of the North, in reference to an armistice or a compromise. While rebellion promised to be a triumph, it was applauded as a right. Then it was never claimed by its Northern upholders, that treason should seek compromise or ask for an armistice. Its course was straight forward, over the improvement of the North, through the civilization of the age, scattering devastation wherever it passed in triumph, and enlarging its train of misery as it passed from one battle field to another. Rebellion, victorious, was too grand a spectacle to be marred by a compromise. But rebellion, prostrate, and bleeding at the feet of the Government it has battled to destroy, according to its sympathizers in the North, is deserving of a consideration such as will enable those who gave it power and effect to escape the penalties they have incurred at the hands of the authority they have outraged. This fact is beginning to be exemplified in the course of those journals which sympathized with and used their influences in giving to rebellion its first power and importance. Considering that all chances of success are gone, so far as the establishment of a distinct and different form of Government from that in power as the rightful authority of the land, is concerned—seeing that all hope of success to make slavery a ruling influence is gone, and feeling that the might and majesty of the Federal Government is about to be awfully enforced, the gentlemen traitors seek to save their own necks. The preparation for this was begun by the *New York Herald* yesterday. That sheet was the organ of the man who conceived it is the organ of those who concocted and are now endeavoring to carry out the ends of rebellion. It has made its fortune by advocating slavery and defending the free trade notions of the foreign importers of New York. To make good its fealty to treason, it is now engaged in attempts to bring about a compromise. This compromise is advocated for the sole purpose of allowing the leaders of the rebellion to escape back into the Union, where they may again strut the bullies of a system which at any moment would afford the excuse and the means to carry on another rebellious war against this government, on even less pretext than is the one in which the slaveholders now persist, waged.

—The man who talks of an armistice or a compromise, at this hour, is no friend of his country. Now, if ever, the nation can be redeemed—redeemed from all its false notions, as they exist in false ideas of right to resist the national authority, to place local interests above those of national unity and peace, or to make local subservient the destruction of national institutions. The authority of the Government must be established in every revolted State in the Union before there can be a permanent peace. Every traitor must feel the hand of an outraged Government laid heavily upon him, before he will learn hereafter to respect and obey its authority. He must feel that he was conquered, worsted, forced, into allegiance.—When he does this, he will regard his Government as a power to be feared as well as esteemed—to be conformed to as well as admired. But this cannot be accomplished by a compromise. Every compromise which is now entered into, admits just so much of the wrong with which it deals. It says practically that the rebellion possessed certain rights, when in every manner possible it should be positively asserted that the rebellion was without right or reason, and has been and is a wanton, wicked and willful attempt to destroy the purest Government ever devised or put into operation by man.

The people everywhere who are loyal, should be put on their guard, and beseeched to oppose the attempt now making to bring disgrace on the national authority by forcing it to compromise with treason.

Peace and its Settlements.

As the end of the rebellion is reached, and the conspirators show signs of exhaustion, the question arises, What will be the nature of the settlement which peace must bring, in order to render the Union forever secure hereafter? In that settlement, the people of the loyal States have nothing to offer but all to expect and demand. As the traitors struck through the Government at the people of the free States, as the revolt was avowedly for the destruction of free and the advancement of slave institutions, something must be done, something will be done forever hereafter to guard against a similar revolt for a like purpose. The establishment of the Union as it was, so far as the powers and privileges of local institutions are concerned, will not ensure this safety to the Government. A conqueror might as well parole a vanquished enemy, giving him the privilege to walk off with his weapons in his hand, and a full supply of ammunition in his possession, and expect him not to renew the conflict at the first opportunity, as the Government to calculate that the slave States, admitted again to the Union with all their local prerogatives and prestige unimpaired, that these States would not again revolt when again strengthened. Hence the talk of "the Union as it was," is all moonshine—a loop through which traitors hope to escape. So far as the mere territory is concerned, we believe that the authority of the Government will again be asserted and maintained over every rod, the same as it was four years ago. We believe that every State of this Union, now in revolt, will be brought back to acknowledge the authority of the National Government, by the force of arms. If that is what is meant by "the Union as it was," then we are of the same faith. But if it is claimed that slavery should again be petted and flattered—that its minions should again be tolerated in legislation—that its superiority should again be recognized in the formation of new and the control of old States—if this is what is meant by the Union as it was, then we are bold to admit that such a Union will never again be reorganized on this hemisphere. The blood of those who have fallen in battle cries out against the consummation. The rights of those who have survived the conflict, forbids it! The future peace of the country forbids it! God forbids it!

Union that the country now wants, is one resting entirely on freedom. It must not be marred or affected by a single association with slavery. It must be composed entirely of free men and controlled absolutely by free principles. Such is the Union which the heroes of the war anticipate; and such, too, is the Union which is bound to be established.

What a Rebel Prisoner Declared.

We had a conversation, a few days since, with a rebel prisoner. He was a degree above the ordinary caste of "poor white trash" of which the rebel army is composed, and spoke with considerable intelligence of the expectations and designs of the rebel leaders. He declared that the rebels were wofully disappointed with two things on their arrival in Pennsylvania. First, they had been led to believe that a class of men existed in Pennsylvania, who would afford them great aid and comfort as they penetrated the State. They had received this aid in the shape of the sympathies of a few cringing copperheads, whose professions were alike repulsive to the men in the rebel ranks, and dangerous to the rebel government, as a contact with cowards affects any cause more or less. The rebel in question was very bitter on the copperhead. He declared that if he had the power, he would stipulate with the federal government "that all free niggers in the hands of the confederacy should be ransomed by an exchange of a copperhead for every nigger, whereby the mean sneaks would get a taste of work in the field under the lash of the slave driver." The second disappointment which affected the rebels at Gettysburg, was the manner in which our troops fought. Hereafter all talk of the inferiority of the northern man in battle is at an end. "The man who makes such an assertion in the south, in the presence of those who escaped the fight at Gettysburg, will be denounced as a liar," quoth the rebel with much emphasis. Thus it will be seen that something more than a sanguinary victory has been gained. The moral effects of the battle of Gettysburg are thus soon beginning to be seen and felt.

A Terrible Outrage.

Coffroth, the copperhead Congressman from the Adams district, was in the State capital to-day, seeking some official before whom he could pour out a protest against the action of certain Federal soldiers. It seems that after the bloody battle at Gettysburg, where the fate of the nation was settled in the blood of its bravest sons, and where the national authority was vindicated by the laying down of thousands of noble lives, free offerings to the Union that that Union might survive the threats of traitors—it seems that, after all this, some of our soldiers used the fence rails of certain farmers in the vicinity to build fires by which to warm their weary limbs during the chilling darkness which followed the day of that fearful battle; and it also seems that they refreshed themselves by drinking the buttermilk of some of the farmers of Adams county, without first deigning to settle for the beverage. This is an outrage which Coffroth seeks to redress. What matters it to him, that the men who are guilty of this "gross excess" perilled their lives in beating back the rebel invader? That don't pay for the fence rails and butter milk! What matters it if the rebels had succeeded in gaining a footing in Adams county, to devastate and destroy all within its limits? Still that don't justify a Federal soldier to warm himself by the fire of a copperhead's fence rail or quench his powder parched throat with a quaff of a copperhead's butter milk.

—We are unable to state whether Coffroth succeeded in convincing the military authorities that they should pay for the fence rails and butter milk destroyed while defeating the rebel invader. When we become apprised of the result, we will inform our readers. In the meantime, we give Coffroth joy on the subject of fence rails and butter milk.

Latest by Telegraph.

The Fall of Vicksburg.

27,000 PRISONERS PAROLED. 4,000 NON-COMBATANTS. 102 FIELD PIECES AND 30 SIEGE GUNS. Fifty Thousand Stand of Arms. FIFTY SEVEN STAND OF COLORS. 5,600 Men in the Hospitals. ONLY 150 FIT FOR DUTY.

Vicksburg, July 4. Vicksburg surrendered this morning, after a siege of forty-seven days, terminating in negotiations lasting twenty-four hours. Generals Grant and Pemberton had an interview yesterday afternoon, and the last note of General Grant, did not reach here till 9 o'clock to-day. General M'Pherson received the formal surrender. The terms allow the officers and men to be paroled here, the former to retain their side arms and horses and personal property. They are to be escorted beyond our lines and furnished with three days' provisions. General Logan's division marched into the city at 11 o'clock, and at noon Lieutenant Colonel Strong hoisted the stars and stripes over the Court House.

Col. Wilson is provost marshal, and General Logan commander of the post. We have taken about 27,000 prisoners, besides about 4,000 non-combatants, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,000 stand of arms, ammunition, locomotives, cars, a few stores, and 67 stand of colors. Among the prisoners are Lieutenant General Pemberton, Major Generals S. Stevenson, Smith, Forney and Bowen; fourteen brigadier generals, and 130 colonels. There are 5,600 men in the hospitals, half of whom are wounded. Only 150 of the garrison are reported fit for duty. The stock of provisions was almost exhausted and for four days numbers had been eating mule flesh. Of ammunition for the heavy guns they had a fair supply, but for the field guns and musketry they were short. Eight caps to a man were allowed. They had an excess of sugar, molasses, and rice, and these were all the supplies they had, except a little unground corn.

The capitulation was caused by destitution and prostration, hastened perhaps by the expectation that our forces would storm the place to-day.

It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defence, and the terms were understood to be concessions of General Grant to their bravery, as well as a measure of great public economy.

Vicksburg is much damaged by shells, and hardly a house has escaped. Our soldiers treated their late enemy with great friendship, both sides feeling great relief from the hardships and sufferings of the siege.

Fifty steamer are at the landing. The Fourth of July has never been celebrated so strictly or so earnestly. General Pemberton denies the authorship of the speech attributed to him about holding out till the last dog was eaten.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE

Lee's Army Massed on the Old Antietam Battle Ground.

A COLLISION PROBABLE AT ANY MOMENT.

A Brisk Artillery and Cavalry Fight Yesterday Morning.

WILLIAMSPORT IN OUR POSSESSION.

Both Sides of the River There Held by Our Forces.

Gen. Naglee with a Portion of Gen Foster's Army in Command at Harper's Ferry.

Over 10,000 Rebel Wounded in our Possession, Besides those Captured by Our Cavalry.

THE POTOMAC VERY HIGH.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL GENERAL JENKINS.

The Position of the Union and Rebel Armies.

Reported Advance of Reinforcements for the Enemy.

Lee's Army Fifty Thousand Men and Two Hundred and Fifty Cannon.

The Union Army in Fine Condition and Eager for Battle.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10—10.20 p. m.

Citizens residing near Edward's Ferry and Conrad's Ferry, report the Potomac to have risen six feet at those points. Those competent to judge say it will take five or six days for the river to regain its usual level, even if no more rain should fall. A telegram received here to-day from Medical Inspector Yollum, at Gettysburg, states that the number of rebel wounded thus far known to be in our hands is over ten thousand, not including those wounded captured by our cavalry. Six thousand of our wounded have already been sent to northern hospitals. Dr. Smith, Acting Assistant Surgeon-General, this morning sent large supplies of necessaries and comforts to Frederick for the use of our wounded. Surgeon-General Quackenbush, of New York, accompanied by A. S. Latham, of Albany, left here this morning for the battle-field to look after the New York wounded. An officer just returned from the army reports that our forces occupy Williamsport, and hold the opposite bank of the river. The rebels occupy the old Antietam battle ground. A battle there is imminent.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The historic stream of Antietam has again been spanned by the echoes of cannon. A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight took place this morning over its waters, preparatory to the great expected conflict. The cavalry and artillery of Buford, aided by that of Kilpatrick on the left flank of the enemy, dislodged him last evening from the village of Boonsboro, on the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown, driving him two miles beyond Beaver Creek. This morning the sharp skirmishing continued with equal success, until the enemy rested on strong positions near Funkstown. The artillery was then repulsed by fresh batteries of the corps which at this moment is in progress. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack with ease their rear, and they will probably resist, taking the chances of victory or disorganization.

SKIRMISHING AND CAPTURE OF GEN. JENKINS. FREDERICK, Md., July 10.

Some slight skirmishing has been in progress to-day, between our forces, under Gen. Buford, and the rebels, under Gen. Jenkins. I do not learn that we lost much, but gained a great deal.

The rebel General Jenkins was captured early in the morning, and he passed through this place to-night, en route for Baltimore and Fort McHenry.

The cannonading on our left this morning was not of long continuance, but about noon it was renewed more briskly, and continued for about an hour, but the result is unknown here at this writing.

A general engagement will probably take place to-morrow or the next day.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY. FREDERICK, Md., July 10.—From a refugee, arrived here to-night, who left Hagerstown this morning, I learn that the enemy's force is about fifty thousand men and about two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery.

My informant states that the trains of Gen. Lee cannot number less than three thousand wagons, and are all on the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and Sheppard's Ford. The cavalry skirmish last night and this morning was on the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown, and about three miles from Funkstown. Our loss was only twenty wounded. General Buford drove the rebels about ten miles, and held the field. The skirmish displaced the pick of our men. They went in with a will, their watchword being "Meado and victory."

Our troops are in splendid condition and eager for the fray. The successes of the past few days have made heroes of the weakest. The new men are coming up with a will and emulating the deeds of heroism of the old Army of the Potomac.

Another battle is on hand and another victory is certain.

The river is still very high, and the whole rebel army is on this side.

AFFAIRS WITHIN THE REBEL LINES AT HAGERSTOWN. GREENCASTLE, Pa., July 9, 1863.

I entered the enemy's lines and went to Hagerstown last night, and left Hagerstown this

morning. I found no difficulty in getting in or out; the enemy has all his train, or nearly all of it, at or near Williamsport. He made several attempts to cross the river, but failed twice, with loss of life. Some fifty of the rebelists to swim their horses across above Clear Spring. Some of these were drowned, and the others with difficulty reached terra firma again. The river is almost boiling along.

To-day the enemy's line extends from Hagerstown to St. Paul's Church, on the National pike, west of Hagerstown.

The rebels are all on the heights around Hagerstown, and throwing up earthworks near Leitersburg and elsewhere.

The enemy threaten to press the "Copperheads" into their ranks. Some of the infantry are threatening the Marylanders very roughly. The enemy are now stealing horses in Maryland, and the Marylanders are running off their stock.

There has been no heavy fighting to-day that I can hear of.

Gen. Jenkins was wounded in the head by a piece of shell; he also had his horse shot under him. This is true. Ewell's and Lee's corps are near Hagerstown, encamped on a high and commanding hill.

Captain W. H. Boyd attacked a train belonging to the rebels to-day, and dispersed the guard with it. Some of the train escaped. Captain Boyd also attacked and drove the enemy's pickets at Muttontown on the State line, four miles and a half from Greencastle.

From rebel sources I learn that the bridge over the Antietam has been destroyed; also that the rebels are in position on the other side.

General Smith's forces met the enemy at Wayneboro last night, but no fight of consequence ensued. What force of rebels there was in the neighborhood fell back. Our cavalry was scouring the neighborhood to-day.

THE VERY LATEST.

Communication with Gen. Smith Established.

Escape of Prisoners from the Rebels.

New York, July 11.—The Times has the following special dispatch:

ANTHONY'S BARRACKS, ON WILLIAMSPORT ROAD, July 10—8 P. M.

Our cavalry to-day forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right, and beyond Bakersville on the left.

The fighting was not heavy but handsome. Our line to-night crosses the Antietam at a point between the Hagerstown and the Williamsport roads.

The enemy is in force and shows fight, he has renewed his supplies of ammunition and as our forces are well concentrated, a battle will probably be given to-morrow.

Our army is in fine condition. Lieut. Parsons, of Gen. Pleasanton's staff, returned to-night from the perilous work of opening a communication with Gen. Smith.

He had to pass through the mountains along the enemy's flank, and reports the country full of deserting rebels, as well as hundreds of our own men, including many officers, who escaped from the camp after their capture.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

A special dispatch to the American dated at Boonsboro at 9 o'clock this morning says: All is quiet in front this morning.

During the night the rebels here continually changed their lines, abandoning their position on the right from Funkstown to Hagerstown, and falling back to St. James college a few miles from the river.

There does not appear to be much prospect of a general engagement to-day. Our cavalry are at work feeling their new line.

[Special to the Baltimore American.] BOONSBORO, Md., June 11.—The two armies are confronting each other.

The Rebels hold Funkstown, two miles this side of Hagerstown, the line extending to the river, and covering Williamsport.

They are said to be entrenching their position. Lee's headquarters is at Hagerstown. This morning there was a sharp cavalry skirmish on the Hagerstown road.

We drove the rebels across Antietam creek and three miles beyond, until their position at Funkstown was discovered.

Jenkins, of the rebel cavalry, was captured yesterday and sent to Funkstown.

THE WAR IN INDIANNA. SALEM CAPTURED BY THE REBELS—500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10. The rebels captured Salem Indiana, this morning, burned the depot of the Louisville and Chicago railroad, and took 500 guards prisoners. No particulars of the fight has been received.

A prisoner who reached Seymour this evening, says Morgan's forces are 7,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery. Morgan left Salem this afternoon, moving to the eastward, it is supposed for the purpose of striking the Indianapolis and Louisville railroad at Vienna and Seymour.

General Hobson with 4,500 cavalry was, at noon to-day, in close pursuit, being but fifteen miles in the rear. When last heard from the rebels were at Lawton. The home guards were retarding the progress of the rebels by felling trees and bushwhacking.

Governor Morton has issued a general order, suspending all business until further orders. General Carrington has assumed command of the Indiana militia, and has assigned a large portion of the companies reported to regiments and brigades. At least fifty thousand men will have reported for duty by to-morrow morning.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Capture of Neal Dow and Staff. New York, July 11.

Letters from New Orleans report the capture by the rebel cavalry of General Neal Dow at a farm house back of Baton Rouge, where he was convalescing from a wound.

FROM TENNESSEE. DEMORALIZATION OF BRAGG'S ARMY—THE PAISN VIRTUALLY BRUEN.

NASHVILLE, July 10. Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report that the country north of the Tennessee river is filled with deserters from Bragg's army. They are mostly Tennesseans, and number from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to leave the State.

General Rosecrans' army retains his position along the line of the Elk river. The campaign is now virtually ended.

The Army of the Cumberland now holds Winchester and Shelbyville. The river is full of water, with eight feet on the shoals. The Louisville train arrived on time.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. STATE LIBRARY ROOMS. HARRISBURG, JULY 11, 1863. PARTIES in possession of books belonging to the Pennsylvania State Library are requested to retain the same until the Library is re-arranged and open to the public, of which due notice will be given. WIEN FORNEY, State Librarian.

ATTENTION. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. HARRISBURG, July 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS. NO. 8. Officers commanding posts, divisions, detached brigades and regiments, are hereby ordered to grant no passes to troops under their command, to visit Harrisburg or leave the limits of their command unless in cases of extreme necessity.

All officers and soldiers found in this city and outside the limits of their commands, without passes approved as above indicated, also all those having proper passes who act in a disorderly or improper manner, will be arrested, and accompanied by a statement of the offence will be sent under guard to their commanding officers.

Officers commanding posts, divisions, detached brigades and regiments, who have occasion to come to Harrisburg, must have their passes approved at these headquarters.

All passes must state the reason of the temporary absence. Captain R. L. Dodge, commandant at this post, will see that the above order is strictly enforced in this city.

By command of MAJ. GEN. D. N. COUCH. Jno. S. Smutz, Major and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, Harrisburg, Pa., July 11, 1863.

The above order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Every officer and soldier found in this city without proper authority after 12 m. on Sunday the 12th day of July, will be dealt with as deserters.

Officers and soldiers stationed in this city will immediately procure passes from Lieut. Opykko, 62d Reg. Penna. Vols., Provost Marshal. Those arriving from a distance will, as soon as practicable, report to Lieut. Opykko with their orders or authority for being at this post. RICHARD L. DODGE, Captain 8th Infantry Commanding.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A STEADY industrious man who understands a cooking thoroughly. To such liberal wages will be paid. Apply AT THIS OFFICE. jyl1-24

GRAND CONCERT.

IN BEHALF OF THE HEROES OF GETTYSBURG, AT THE COURT HOUSE, HARRISBURG, On Saturday Evening, July 11, 1863.

MILITARY BAND Of the 22d Regiment N. G. N. Y. S. F. E. HELMSMULLER, Conductor.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

- 1. Twenty-second Regiment Parade March. Verdi.
2. Grand Overture—"Nabucco." Mendelssohn.
3. Duettino—"I would that My Love." (For two Cornets a' Piston.) Verdi.
4. Quartet from the Opera "Bisbetto." (For Cornet Band.) Helmsmuller.
5. Hinkley Galop. Helmsmuller.

PART II.

- 1. Introduction—Cavatina, (Shadow dance), from the Opera "Le Pardon de Pistoia." Meyerbeer.
2. "Il Bacio"—Arietta in form of Valse. Arditi.
3. Gen. Couch's Grand March. Helmsmuller.
4. Borleo—from "Vespers Silenciennes." (For Cornet a' Piston.) Verdi.
5. A Ballad—When this Crnel War is Over. Tucker.
6. A Ballad—Kingdom Come. Work.

NATIONAL ALES. jyl1-11

WANTED! SEVERAL laboring men, at the [jyl1-3] EAGLE WORKS. IMMEDIATELY.

WANTED—A salesman in a store. A young man who has had experience in an active mercantile business, and a reputation as such. None other need apply. Undoubted references required. [jyl1-2] A. J. JONES.

POTATOES! POTATOES! 500 BUSHELS Prince N. Y. Mercer and Peach Blow Potatoes for sale at No. 108 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. jyl10 W. H. SIBLE & CO.

\$10 REWARD. Will be given to any person who will find the body of Charles St. Clair and will inform his father, living in York Haven, York county, Pa. The said Charles St. Clair was drowned on the 8th of July, 1863. Please address the letter to Fairmount Postoffice, Lancaster county, Pa. The said Charles had on his person a dark and yellow stripe overalls, and a watch with guard chain, with two small pieces of silver—one 5 and the other 3 cent pieces. The said person had on blue military pants. jyl10-3 JOHN ST. CLAIR.

FOR RENT. A BRICK HOUSE containing seven rooms. Rent \$9 per month. For further particulars enquire of CHARLES WINGERT, jyl1-8 2d street, above Pine.

WANTED—\$100 BOROUGHO. Any person having a \$100 Harrisburg Bond to dispose of can find a purchaser by applying at jyl1-4 THIS OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA and Recruiting Claims, United States Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Subsistence Claims, &c., &c., made out and collected by EUGENE S. FIDLER, Attorney-at-Law. Office: Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa. [jyl1-1]