

Noble and True to the Last.

The Sunday Morning Chronicle calls attention to the fact that for the execution of two spies by Gen. Burnside, the confederate authorities had ordered the Federal officers who were prisoners at Richmond to draw lots for two of their number to be executed in retaliation. The lots fell upon Captains Sawyer and Flynn. On receipt of the intelligence, Captain Sawyer's friends requested Captain Willson Willidin to visit Washington to ascertain from the President and the Secretary of War what policy the Government intended to pursue with regard to this barbarian course of Mr. Jefferson Davis. We need not say that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton received Captain Willidin with all the kindness and sympathy which they naturally felt for him as the friend of Captain Sawyer, and gave him assurances that they would warn the rebels of the consequences of such an act, if persisted in. The noble and proper attitude taken in the matter by our Government is known to our readers, and we have little doubt that the retaliation, which the President has been compelled to declare he would carry into effect, will save the lives of Captains Sawyer and Flynn. Without any knowledge, however, of this action of his Government, Captain Sawyer wrote the following noble letter to his wife:

"PROVOST GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., July 6, 1863.—My Dear Wife: I am under the necessity of informing you that my prospect looks very dark.

"This morning all the captives now prisoners at Libby military prison drew lots for two to be executed. It fell to my lot. Myself and Capt. Flynn, of the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, will be executed for two captives executed by Gen. Burnside.

"The Provost General J. H. Winder assures me that the Secretary of War of the southern confederacy will permit myself and my dear children to visit me before I am executed. You will be permitted to bring an attendant, Captain Willidin, or uncle W. Ware, or Dan, had better come with you. My situation is said to be worse, and I cannot think of dying without seeing you and the children. You will be allowed to return without molestation to your home.

"I am resigned to whatever is in store for me, with the consolation that I die without having committed any crime. I have no trial, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but it fell to my lot. You will proceed to Washington. My Government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by flag of truce, and return the same way. Bring with you a shirt for me.

"My dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit. Only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but, for God's sake, do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Captain Willidin; he will advise you what to do. I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate.

"It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, 'I gave my husband'; my children will have the consolation to say, 'I was made an orphan for my country.' Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work, but it was not to be so. My mind is somewhat influenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank, by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! farewell! and hope it is all for the best. I remain yours until death, H. W. SAWYER, Captain First New Jersey Cavalry."

It is almost impossible to express the tear of sorrowing sympathy as we read this touching, manly, noble letter. Its blending of patriotic devotion and submission with the glowing, heartfelt tenderness of the husband and father most lift the sluces of feeling in every human heart. Every elevated and true nature will enshrine in its inmost soul the man who could pen such an epistle in view of such a cruel and unmerited death. Should the barbarous rebels take that life that Captain Sawyer so unflinchingly offers for his country and the cause of right, the blood of that martyr will be the seed of a regenerated nation. From that hour the people of the United States, taking to the bosom of their protection the martyr's widow and orphaned children, will know no respite until the perpetrators of the deed—the murderers of Captains Sawyer and Flynn—are swept from the soil they have perpetually disgraced, and their very names are made a scolding and a scorn among civilized nations.

The News from England.

The English people are fast coming to a just appreciation of the real merits of the war in which our Government is engaged to put down a rebellion carried on by Southern slaveholders and encouraged by Northern leading Democrats. As will be seen by the foreign news, (which by the way, the Tory Organ did not publish, as it was against its sympathies) we published this morning, the motion in the British House of Lords for the recognition of the Confederacy has been withdrawn. This withdrawal was made on the earnest solicitation of Lord Palmerston, and endorsed by other members of Parliament as being demanded by reason that the recognition of that Confederacy by any of the Powers of Europe, would be the greatest calamity which could possibly befall the civilized world.

—But while the English Government is thus backing down from its "neutrality," we must not permit ourselves to believe that the efforts of European aristocrats are at an end to secure the permanent separation of the American States. There are many active, brave and able agents in Europe. They have friends among the tyrants of the world, and will be assisted whenever these tyrants believe that their interference will consummate the final overthrow of the American Union. The only diplomacy which the American people can use to counteract these vile European influences and interferences, is the diplomacy of battle—the arbitrament of arms, and the speedy crushing out of rebellion and its influences. We are doing this, as fast as our victorious armies can march from one battle field to another.

How Decent Democratic Journalists Regard the Enforcement of the Draft.

The conductors of the entire Democratic press are not as venal or as meanly treacherous as are those who rule the columns of the Tory Organ in this locality. Many of our Democratic contemporaries have a touch of patriotism in their hearts, which saves their otherwise bitter partizanship from going into extremes on all subjects. Thus, for instance, we make a few quotations from some of these, representing Democratic sentiment among the more decent portion of that party in widely separated localities in the loyal States. It may be well enough to state, too, that these Democratic journals are published in cities where a healthy loyal sentiment prevails, which may have something to do with their feelings and opinions. The Boston Post (the leading Democratic paper of New England) holds the following noble language in reference to the draft and the duties of the public in recording its enforcement:

"Where a conscription is so general and extensive as this, there is no reproach in being a hale, hearty young man, willing to confess that he has not spirit enough to serve under the national banner. It is a burning shame to hear such a one boast that he cannot be made to go. In an old man, broken in health and disposition, it is excusable to want courage; but the martial spirit becomes the young and middle aged. It is wise in all who have been lawfully drafted to assume the virtue of martial pluck if they have it not.

"A kind, encouraging word from others may now be of great service. Employers, instead of encouraging their subordinates to seek out loopholes of release, should encourage them to their military duty, and see their places are kept open for them. An indiscreet loan of \$300 to pay for exemption, to a young man who is only half inclined to stay at home, may be the worst service, a brother, parent, or friend can do the drafted man. A smile at one who has 'hit' is unkind and unmanly. Never was there an army around whose banners clustered so much glory as of the republic, now in the last days of the rebellion. The highest places of the army are open to the humblest private if only merit points them out for advancement.

"To discourage enlistments, and to oppose the enrollment were crimes, but it is now infinitely more criminal to discourage from service those who have been drafted."

In a similar patriotic spirit, the Chicago Post (also Democratic) most earnestly approves the determination of the Government to enforce the draft in New York and elsewhere. "We commend the Post's article to the consideration of all loyal men. It says:

"Every loyal man in the country, whatever his politics may be, must be rejoiced that the rumor of the suspension of the draft in answer to the demands of the New York rioters proves to be unfounded. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than such a concession. The Conscription law is the law of the land. It is not a question of expediency, but of principle. If there is any question on that score, the courts are competent to settle all doubts. If it is illegal, good citizens should work for its repeal; but there is no other way for them to operate against it. The Executive acts under orders just as truly if he be President of the United States, as if he is the most insignificant employe of the enrollment office. He has no option but to enforce the laws, any more than an army officer has the right to judge of the expediency of the command of a superior.

"This, we know, is sound Union, Constitutional ground. This is the ground which the Democratic party has always maintained against the supporters of a so-called 'higher law' and we rejoice to see that the administration looks upon it in this light.

"It is the duty of the Government, also, to provide for the successful enforcement of this and all other laws whenever the attempt to enforce them is made, and we are glad to see that when the draft proceeds in New York there will be a force there adequate to overawe or crush out all opposition. We hope that the Government will take warning from the fearful scenes in New York, and before ordering a draft in other cities, where trouble may be anticipated, provide for the security of its officers against any and all opposition.

"The National Intelligencer, which has been so unfair in its treatment of those in authority as the most malignant partizan opponents could be, and which has cited as many impediments in the way of the success of the policy to crush rebellion, as any of the open sympathizers with treason would dare to attempt,—after doing all this, it seems that the Intelligencer has sufficient sense and reason left to urge the enforcement of the law in the following healthy language:

"The duty of the Government in this exigency is plain. The law must be enforced if it is to be obeyed. There is no other alternative. In a government of laws there can be no other, and if a nation of freemen will not submit to be governed by the arbitrary will of a few in public place, just as little can they submit to be governed by the caprices of that many-headed monster, the mob. Let all those in office stand by the law which grids them with strength, and let the people learn that in this day of gladness and revolt the only stability of our times is to be found in loyal obedience to lawful authority. It was said many years ago by that mocker, at free government, Thomas Carlyle, that our political institutions were 'anarchy, plus a constable.' At the present time, when our constabulary force has taken on the form of vast armies, organized for the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of armed rebellion, and that this cannot be rendered more meaningful because of revolt springing up among those who are putting down revolt.—The Government must suppress such tumultuous uprisings with a heavy hand, but the wise surgeon, while he applies the knife and cauterizes to the extermination of the tumor or the blotch, will not neglect a pathology of the symptoms by which the origin of these disorders may be traced.

—In the face of these arguments and many admissions on the part of the editors of the journals just quoted, the following is the language of the Tory Organ, while indulging in a long rignarole of nonsense in opposition to the conscription law:

"IN WHAT EVER LIGHT WE VIEW IT, IT IS ODIOSUS IN THE EXTREME, AND UNJUSTIFIABLE BY ANY EXIGENCY THAT HAS ARISEN, OR THAT CAN ARISE UNDER OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Which is right, the Boston Post, Chicago Post, the National Intelligencer or the Tory Organ. Will some honest, loyal Democrat enlighten us? Union Nominations. The Union men in the different counties of the State, are now engaged in making nominations for local and State officers. We present the names of these candidates as we find them at the head of the columns of our loyal contemporaries. In Yanago county the loyal men present the following striking nominations for the support of the people: Senate—Thomas Hoge, Franklin, July 26.

Highly Important from Mexico.

MEXICO DECLARED AN EMPIRE.

Maximilian of Austria Proclaimed Emperor, NEW YORK, July 27.

The steamer Roanoke, with Havana dates to the 22d inst., has just arrived. An arrival from Vera Cruz on the 13th, at Havana, states that Mexico was declared an empire on the 10th inst. Maximilian, of Austria, is to be proclaimed Emperor, if he will accept. If not, Napoleon is to select one. A salute was fired at Vera Cruz in honor of the event.

City of Mexico dates to the 10th, says it appears that the Council of Notabilities declared that the Mexican nation, through them, set on empire as the form of government, and proclaimed Maximilian, of Austria, emperor. Should he decline the throne, they implore the French emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence, to occupy the throne. This proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, when it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

The War in the South-West.

BURNING OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

THE PURSUIT OF JOHNSTON AT AN END.

This Return trip of the Steamer Imperial.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

An important report of facts occurs in the advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which the correspondent desires to be made, though written yesterday, was not received through the special messenger until today.

He says on the 22d inst., while Longstreet was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia by way of Manassas Gap, A. P. Hill's corps took possession of Chester Gap. Our cavalry made an attempt to drive him out, but he was too strongly posted for success.

They kept him in check until he was reinforced by Longstreet, when both commands came through the gap and are now probably in Culpeper. It was Longstreet's command which was seen near Amesville. Ewell's corps went to Strasburg.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Operations of the Past Week.

Lee Baffled in Several Attempts to Enter Eastern Virginia.

OUR CAVALRY ACTIVE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac received to-night, say that during the past week our troops have not been idle, but by a series of Lee's movements, have, by rapid marches, succeeded in baffling his several attempts to enter Eastern Virginia, and forestalled his attempted possession of the Blue Ridge.

It is generally believed that Lee is now moving rapidly towards Stanton by the Shenandoah valley. He tried successively Snicker's, Ashby's, and Manassas gaps, but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last places he was driven back with loss.

At Chester Gap our cavalry captured eleven hundred head of cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been recovered.

Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. With the exception of cavalry engagements, the principal fight occurred on Thursday evening, between Loudon and Fort Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry (probably Lee's rear guard) were driven through the town.

The cavalry have done excellent service. The several commands have performed arduous marches and reconnoissances, and completely foiled Stuart in all his attempts to raid on our flank and rear.

Moseby's small but energetic band have alone given us trouble by cutting off foraging parties and messengers.

A private of a cavalry regiment reports that on Friday, as a division of cavalry was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Amesville, a large column of rebel infantry was seen advancing in that direction, and our cavalry were compelled to fall back.

This force was supposed to be Longstreet's corps, but on Saturday night, however, this report had not been confirmed.

It is impossible to conceive the poverty of country through which the army has passed. The scanty resources left untouched by the rebels have been appropriated by our men, and nothing but starvation stares in the face of the sparse population.

With the exception of Loudon county, there is nothing to harvest, excepting a few acres of wheat and corn, and this must be done by manual labor, as the country has been entirely stripped of stock.

The railroad is now in running order to Warrenton. Our supplies, which have been nearly exhausted, are flowing into the army, and the mails, which have been entirely suspended since the army crossed the Potomac, are anxiously awaited.

Though the army has had fatiguing marches and consequent privations, it would be a mistake to suppose that it is to settle down in idleness. The messenger who brought to Washington the above intelligence reports that forty of Moseby's guerrillas were to-day captured near Fairfax Station.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the middle department:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 26. To Major General R. C. Schenck: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, and to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point yesterday. This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is undoubtedly en route to Culpeper and Orange Court House, and probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburg.

By order, A. A. MATTHEWS, Colonel and Chief of Staff. The following information was received at the headquarters in this city to-day, by Major General Schenck, from Brigadier General Lockwood:

"The enemy has disappeared from our front, and is now north of Winchester. Our cavalry was in Charlottesville yesterday, (Friday), and our scouts sent out to the distance of ten miles in every direction, without any signs of the enemy."

The following general order was issued by General Lockwood at Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry to-day: "It is being understood that no enemy is in force near this command, all labor and military exercises will be suspended, save only in the usual inspections, parade, guard and picket. The day will be devoted as a Christian Sabbath."

Highly Important from Mexico.

MEXICO DECLARED AN EMPIRE.

Maximilian of Austria Proclaimed Emperor, NEW YORK, July 27.

The steamer Roanoke, with Havana dates to the 22d inst., has just arrived. An arrival from Vera Cruz on the 13th, at Havana, states that Mexico was declared an empire on the 10th inst. Maximilian, of Austria, is to be proclaimed Emperor, if he will accept. If not, Napoleon is to select one. A salute was fired at Vera Cruz in honor of the event.

City of Mexico dates to the 10th, says it appears that the Council of Notabilities declared that the Mexican nation, through them, set on empire as the form of government, and proclaimed Maximilian, of Austria, emperor. Should he decline the throne, they implore the French emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence, to occupy the throne. This proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, when it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

The War in the South-West.

BURNING OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

THE PURSUIT OF JOHNSTON AT AN END.

This Return trip of the Steamer Imperial.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

An important report of facts occurs in the advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which the correspondent desires to be made, though written yesterday, was not received through the special messenger until today.

He says on the 22d inst., while Longstreet was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia by way of Manassas Gap, A. P. Hill's corps took possession of Chester Gap. Our cavalry made an attempt to drive him out, but he was too strongly posted for success.

They kept him in check until he was reinforced by Longstreet, when both commands came through the gap and are now probably in Culpeper. It was Longstreet's command which was seen near Amesville. Ewell's corps went to Strasburg.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Operations of the Past Week.

Lee Baffled in Several Attempts to Enter Eastern Virginia.

OUR CAVALRY ACTIVE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac received to-night, say that during the past week our troops have not been idle, but by a series of Lee's movements, have, by rapid marches, succeeded in baffling his several attempts to enter Eastern Virginia, and forestalled his attempted possession of the Blue Ridge.

It is generally believed that Lee is now moving rapidly towards Stanton by the Shenandoah valley. He tried successively Snicker's, Ashby's, and Manassas gaps, but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last places he was driven back with loss.

At Chester Gap our cavalry captured eleven hundred head of cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been recovered.

Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. With the exception of cavalry engagements, the principal fight occurred on Thursday evening, between Loudon and Fort Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry (probably Lee's rear guard) were driven through the town.

The cavalry have done excellent service. The several commands have performed arduous marches and reconnoissances, and completely foiled Stuart in all his attempts to raid on our flank and rear.

Moseby's small but energetic band have alone given us trouble by cutting off foraging parties and messengers.

A private of a cavalry regiment reports that on Friday, as a division of cavalry was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Amesville, a large column of rebel infantry was seen advancing in that direction, and our cavalry were compelled to fall back.

This force was supposed to be Longstreet's corps, but on Saturday night, however, this report had not been confirmed.

It is impossible to conceive the poverty of country through which the army has passed. The scanty resources left untouched by the rebels have been appropriated by our men, and nothing but starvation stares in the face of the sparse population.

With the exception of Loudon county, there is nothing to harvest, excepting a few acres of wheat and corn, and this must be done by manual labor, as the country has been entirely stripped of stock.

The railroad is now in running order to Warrenton. Our supplies, which have been nearly exhausted, are flowing into the army, and the mails, which have been entirely suspended since the army crossed the Potomac, are anxiously awaited.

Though the army has had fatiguing marches and consequent privations, it would be a mistake to suppose that it is to settle down in idleness. The messenger who brought to Washington the above intelligence reports that forty of Moseby's guerrillas were to-day captured near Fairfax Station.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the middle department:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 26. To Major General R. C. Schenck: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, and to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point yesterday. This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is undoubtedly en route to Culpeper and Orange Court House, and probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburg.

By order, A. A. MATTHEWS, Colonel and Chief of Staff. The following information was received at the headquarters in this city to-day, by Major General Schenck, from Brigadier General Lockwood:

"The enemy has disappeared from our front, and is now north of Winchester. Our cavalry was in Charlottesville yesterday, (Friday), and our scouts sent out to the distance of ten miles in every direction, without any signs of the enemy."

The following general order was issued by General Lockwood at Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry to-day: "It is being understood that no enemy is in force near this command, all labor and military exercises will be suspended, save only in the usual inspections, parade, guard and picket. The day will be devoted as a Christian Sabbath."

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Fort Sumter Breached by the National Batteries.

A Desperate Sortie of the Rebels Met with Great Gallantry.

BALTIMORE, July 25, 8 P. M.—The Washington correspondent of the Sunday Telegram says: "The latest news from Charleston, by way of Fortress Monroe, is understood to describe the terrific engagement a week ago between the Morris Island batteries and Fort Sumter, and Gen. Gilmore's batteries and the fleet.

The rebels are understood to have made a desperate and vigorous sortie, attempting to take Gen. Gilmore's land batteries by storm.—They were only partially successful, however, our men being driven from their guns only to recover them by a grand counter movement, in which extraordinary valor was shown.

The fleet is said to have distinguished itself by attacking Fort Sumter at very short range, but several of the vessels were more or less injured in the encounter.

Sumter is believed to be badly breached, but not sufficiently as to expect its surrender. Several explosions are said to have occurred within its walls, and those of the other forts, but the results are unknown.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

New York, July 26.—We are indebted to the Herald, for the following account of the operations near Charleston, received per the steamer Arago.

On the 19th the rebels attempted to drive our forces from James Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected, but Gen. Perry met and repulsed them with great slaughter.

The gunboat Pawnee, which reported the left flank, grounded, and a rebel battery opened upon her, firing about fifty shots, thirty nine of which hit her. She subsequently floated off and opened upon the rebels, putting them to flight.

Our casualties were small, and the rebels were taught a lesson which they will not soon forget.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was renewed on the morning of the 22d, the Ironclads co-operating with the army.

During the day Fort Wagner was silenced for some time and her colors shot away.

The Union batteries were opened upon the rebels, doing great execution.

LATER.

A charge was made upon Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, were obliged to fall back, which they did in excellent order, and held their old position.

The loss on our side was quite severe; but our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, since the 10th, has only been about 1,000.

The 48th N. Y. regiment lost about 450 men, and only three of its officers escaped unharmed. The Cavskill was struck over fifty times, but is all right. She went to Hilton Head for supplies and coal.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The Discovery and Seizure of Jeff Davis' Private Library and Correspondence.

Some Rare Developments Expected.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR JACKSON, MISS., July 21, 1863. Yesterday a company of cavalry escorting a foraging train learned from a negro where the extensive library of Jeff Davis was secreted.—They proceeded to the house, and there found thousands of volumes of books, several barrels of private and political papers of the architect, writer by traitors North and traitors South. Some of these papers were brought into camp, and served as novel literature for our officers and men.

In addition to these several valuable gold headed walking canes were found, one of them presented to Davis by Franklin Pierce; on another was the inscription, "From a Soldier to a Soldier's Friend."

In many of the letters the subject of secession was warmly discussed. Some of these letters date back as far as 1852. Many of the more prominent writers accept the separation of the North and South as a foregone conclusion, but only disagree as to how and when it should be done. Davis is alluded to as the political Moses in this measure, and the allusions to him would seem as if he was looked upon in the light of a demigod.

I send to the Herald such of these letters as I have been able to get possession of. If the collection of letters could be arranged and published it would bring to light the secret history of secession, and hold up to the world the deepest laid treason ever known on the face of the earth.

The Victory Near Port Gibson.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

St. Louis, July 25.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington: On the 17th inst., General Blunt attacked Cooper, twenty five miles south of Port Gibson, and routed him, capturing one gun and many prisoners. The enemy left sixty killed and thirty-six wounded on the field. Our loss was ten killed and twenty-four wounded. Cooper retreated towards Fort Smith.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

Steamer Seized.

Boston, July 27.

The yacht steamer belonging to J. Wright, Jr., of South Boston, has been seized by the collector of this port on the ground that in obtaining its register the owner represented that he was an American, while he has recently obtained exemption from the draft by giving a certificate that he was an alien.

Death of Hon. John J. Crittenden.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 26.

Hon. John J. Crittenden died at half past three this morning, without pain or struggle, in the full possession of his faculties. Disease, general debility; age 77 years.

A Steamboat Burned.

CINCINNATI, July 27.

The steamboat Boston was accidentally burned on Saturday, when at Portsmouth. The loss amounts to \$45,000, on which there is an insurance of \$18,000.

Die d.

On Saturday evening, July 25th, 1863, Kara Harrison Sabers, daughter of Samuel R. and Jane Sarah, of Harrisburg. [Lancaster Express please copy.]

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS endorsed "Proposals for Coal" will be received at my office No. 24 South Second street, Harrisburg, Pa., until 3 o'clock p. m. of Monday, August 21, 1863.

The proposals must be for furnish (200,000 two hundred thousand lbs. of hay at the rate of Harrisburg, Pa., for the use of the United States, (25,000) twenty five thousand pounds to be delivered on or before the 10th day of August, 1863; and twenty five thousand (25,000) pounds for each week thereafter until the whole is delivered. The whole to be completely delivered by the 10th day of October, 1863.

Proposals must state the price per ton, delivered at my warehouse in Harrisburg. The hay must be of the best quality and well balanced, and be subject to such inspection as the Quartermaster may think proper.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids. A bond for the faithful performance of the contract signed by the principal with two securities, must accompany each proposal. MARK L. DE MOTTE, Capt. and A. Q. M. jy27 dtl

FLOWERS OF ITALY.

TOILET

EAU DE COLOGNE. An exquisite impregnation of Pure Spices with the odors of Flowers, Blossoms of Orange, Rosemary, Balm, Violet and Rose, Very fragrant in the handkerchief. For sale by the quart or bottle. Prepared by S. KUNKEL, Apothecary, 111 N. Second St.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF SUBSTITUTES, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Harrisburg,