

forfeit all pay or allowance during such absence.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty, &c., and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That general orders of the War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular service, be, and the same are hereby rescinded; and hereafter no such enlistments shall be allowed.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeen days, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows: to wit: Regimental commissary the same as regimental quartermaster; chief trumpeter the same as chief bugler; the saddle sergeant the same as regimental commissary sergeant; company quartermaster the same as company quartermaster's sergeant; Provost, that the grade of supernumerary second lieutenant, and two teamsters for each company, and one chief farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby abolished; and each cavalry company may have two inspectors, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of a regimental sergeant-major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

## The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the Patriot and Union in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
WALTER H. LOWRIE,  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Patriot and Union will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, for the campaign, with an extra number giving full returns of the October election, at 50 cents!

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the opposition of H. F. M'KINLEY with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

### THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

### PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the whole people; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

### The Huntington "Monitor."

We received on Saturday, for the first time since its re-establishment, a copy of the Huntington Monitor. It is much improved in appearance by its new dress, which mob violence procured for it, and is ably edited by J. IRVIN STEEL. We congratulate the Democracy of Huntington upon its resuscitation, and trust they will give it not only a living, but a liberal support.

### The Draft will be Enforced.

Provost Marshal General Fry issued a circular on the 17th, declaring that "no orders have been issued countermanding the draft," and that "provost marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing it," "in accordance with the laws of the United States." They are directed to "proceed to execute the orders herebefore given for draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them."

This circular, without doubt, has special reference to New York, the only place where serious resistance has been made. The intention evidently is to proceed with and complete the draft, and enforce the conscription by military power, in utter disregard and defiance of any decision of the courts pronouncing it unconstitutional.

If we are correct in this conjecture, it will bring the Federal in conflict with the State authorities of New York. We do not venture to predict the result.

### substitutes.

The Telegraph announces that the Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania has decided that under existing laws a negro is not considered a military equivalent for a white man.

We are at a loss to know where the Provost Marshal General finds his law. It is certainly not in the Constitution, and it is not in that of any other State. It is a law of color, and placed precisely on a level. They are enrolled by the same officer, their names mingled together on the same list, and put into the same box, drawn out at the same time, and subject to the same rules and regulations. Besides, by referring to the debates in Congress on the passage of the bill, it will be clearly evident that the design of its framers was to place the negro and the white man on an absolute equality.

It cannot be found in the "higher law"—unless a new chapter has been recently added for under that, the radicals have always claimed that the negro was at least equal to a white man, and some of them even go so far as to assert that, having the same advantages, they would be superior. Ever since this war began they have asserted, ever and over again, that the negro, on account of his greater powers of endurance, and the greater enthusiasm which would animate him, because fighting for the freedom of his race, would make a better soldier than the white man, and that our only hope of subduing the rebellion was to put arms into his hands.

Recently Gen. Banks, with some 25,000 men, made an attack upon Fort Hudson, and we were told in verse, by the Laureate of the League, and in prose by the radical presses in the country, how nobly and with what determined courage a black regiment fought, how impetuously they rushed into the fight, and that when they were finally obliged to retire from the contest they left upon the engaged field 600 of their heroic dead.

In General Banks's subsequent report of the battle he gives his entire loss at 1600, from which it would seem that this single black regiment lost fifty per cent. more men than the remaining twenty-four white regiments of General Banks's command.

All the lights that come down to us through the whole range of history, all the heroic deeds of gods and men at the siege of Troy, the great achievements of the "Roman Legions," Grecian endurance and bravery, not excepting Leonidas at the Pass of Thermopylae, all pale before the sublime heroism of this small band of "down-trodden race" striking for freedom, and yet we are told that one of them cannot be taken as a substitute for a white man! that a negro is not a military equivalent!

Again we ask, in the name of Phillips, Greeley, and the rest of the Abolition apostles, where does the Provost Marshal get his warrant for these high-handed proceedings? Will he order the Telegraph shed some light upon this dark subject and relieve an anxious public?

### The Conscription.

We re-publish to-day the act of Congress, under which the draft is now being made, presuming that just at this time it will be of especial interest to our readers.

Under this act all persons liable to do military duty are termed the National Forces, and are divided into two classes; the first comprising all those and unmarried men between thirty-five and forty-five, the second class includes all not embraced in the first class.

The second class are not to be drawn into the first class are exhausted, so that there is no reasonable probability that they will ever be called upon.

The President designates the number to be drawn from each district, and in drawing, the names of all persons enrolled—of the first class—see put into the wheel, and the number required from any given district, together with fifty per cent. in addition are drawn out, but only so many of the additional fifty per cent. are to be taken as shall be necessary to supply the place of those discharged on account of physical disability or for other reasons.

If any person drawn furnishes an acceptable substitute or pays \$300—for which sum the Government undertakes to furnish a substitute for him—he cannot again be drafted.

If a second draft shall be ordered, the names of all those who were before drawn out, with the exception of that portion of the additional fifty per cent. not taken, will be excluded, and the drawing made from the remainder.

If a man claim exemption on account of physical disability, he is to be examined by the Surgeon appointed for that purpose, and if not exempted, he may then elect to go into the service, furnish a substitute or pay \$300.

Such is the plain meaning and intention of the law, and if not so construed by the Provost Marshal General, each individual has his remedy in our courts. We trust however that no attempt will be made to give the law any other than a straightforward interpretation, as the Administration in the present excited state of the public mind cannot afford to put an unfair construction upon a law of doubtful constitutionality. But if it should be done in any instance, we hope no one will fail to seek a legal remedy.

### The Press.

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain, Unswayed by intus and undriven by gain"

The degeneracy of the press is one of the most significant and dangerous signs of the times. Hitherto each individual press has been looked upon as a sentinel on the watch-tower of Liberty, a voluntary sentinel, there by choice, to guard the rights and interests of the people against the encroachments of avarice on the one side and ambition on the other. Now, alas! venality seems to be the characteristic of most of the opposition press, and servility of all. In their anxiety to adore power, and reap the rewards of sycophancy, they forget entirely their duty to the people, sacrificing honor, principle, liberty, all, at the shrine of fanaticism and mammon. The Cleveland Plain Dealer well remarks:

"We cannot avoid, in reading this old couplet, [the lines we have quoted at the head of this article,] some reflections upon the press in this country which are neither flattering to its honor nor agreeable to ourselves. Heretofore the newspapers of the country have, in periods of the most violent political excitement, contented themselves with zealous controversial argument or invective in support of their peculiar party views. It was reserved for the press of this time, not merely to content themselves but absolutely to advise the suppression of newspapers in the very teeth of the constitutional safeguard, and in violation of the feelings of the

people. Not only has this spirit been manifested by the development of a portion of the public press, but it has gone further, and insisted in addition to the trampling of editors, like shackles should be put upon discussion, and in a measure the balance of late it has approached the degradation in high quality that almost shall be taken as an evidence of a national and general degeneracy. We would not, however, pronounce this the most alarming evidence of public degeneracy which is visible. We find ourselves wondering that such servility, and such ready acquiescence in despotic power, could in so short a time have grown up in a new republic. It reminds us of the sudden change that came over the Roman people during the reign of Augustus and his successors, when both Senate and people consented, from fear, avarice and love of luxury, to surrender up their great estate as freemen and become pampered slaves.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

##### FROM CHARLESTON.

MINING FORT WAGNER—GEN. FOSTER ON JAMES ISLAND—CAPTURE OF ALL THE FORTIFICATIONS AL FAR AS SECESSIONVILLE.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, with dates to the 15th inst., has arrived.

The advices state as the result of General Gilmore's operations, up to the morning of the 14th, that he has possession of all the batteries on Morris Island, save Fort Wagner.

He had commenced mining Fort Wagner and the siege was favorably progressing.

It is reported that our iron-clads have made a breach on the south walls of Fort Sumpter. Gen. Foster had advanced along James Island, and taken all the fortifications up to Seceessionville.

On the 18th one hundred and thirteen rebel wounded were brought into Folly Island. Many of them stated that they were forced into the rebel service, and intend to take the oath of allegiance. They are Germans, and will be sent to the States.

The steamer Emilia, from Murfreesboro, has arrived with dates to the 16th. Among her passengers are the family of Major Gen. Foster.

##### NORTHERN PARTICULARS.

ROSEMONT, July 18.—The correspondent of the Boston Herald gives the following account of the second day's fighting on Morris Island:

"On the morning of the 14th of July the 6th Connecticut and 9th Maine made a furious attack upon the Cumming's Point battery. They got possession of it, and hoisted the American flag at daylight. Fort Sumpter opened, and a Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted their rifles, refusing to stand by their comrades.

The other regiments held the battery until they were badly out of ammunition. They then abandoned it and the rebels again took possession. These two regiments have shown themselves the heroes of the campaign."

At 10 o'clock, a. m., the Monitors proceeded to attack the Cumming's Point battery, and at 12 o'clock three wooden gunboats opened on the battery at long range, and threw their 200 pound shot directly into the works.

Fort Sumpter has been throwing shell into Morris Island without doing any damage to our side.

The cannonading ceased at 4 o'clock, p. m. The Monitors have been supplied with fresh crews from the different ships.

The iron-clad Montauk has just arrived from Port Royal, and Lieut. Doomer, of the Houseboat, will take command of her. She is ordered to the bar, preceded by the gunboats and sixteen vessels, in front of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter.

We shall commence the attack to-morrow morning, when we will be sure of silencing the Cumming's Point battery and Fort Johnson. Everything is working well.

The batteries opened in earnest. The Memphis has just brought in a side wheeler loaded with cotton, which was captured while trying to run out of Bull's Bay last night.

Our troops will have their battery done in two days more, and then they can shell Fort Sumpter.

##### STILL LATER.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Full details of the operations on Morris Island have been received.

During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island. She was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, the troops barely escaping.

It is reported also that a rebel gunboat venturing too near our vessels was captured.

Our losses on the capture of the Morris Island batteries and the attempt on Fort Wagner foot up as follows:

Seventh Conn., 109, a large number of whom are missing; Third N. H., 8 killed, 22 wounded; Sixty-sixth Pa., 149 killed, wounded and missing; Seventh N. H., 5 wounded; Sixth Conn., 1 killed and 11 wounded; Forty-eighth N. Y., 4 killed and 23 wounded; Sixty-second Ohio, 1 wounded; Ninth Maine, 3 killed, 35 wounded and 20 missing.

##### REBEL ACCOUNTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th contains the following:

"CHARLESTON, July 16.—To General S. S. Cooper:—We attacked part of the enemy's forces on James Island this morning, and drove them to the protection of their gunboats in the Stono, with small loss on both sides.

"The enemy is massing their troops on Morris Island, evidently for another attack on battery Wagner to-night or to-morrow. Three monitors and the mortar boats kept up an almost constant fire all day on that work, with little damage to it, and few casualties."

##### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

##### SURRENDER OF FORT HUDSON—THE PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans, with dates to the 11th, has arrived.

The Era, of the 11th, says that on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m., Gen. Gardner, the rebel commander of Fort Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Major General Banks.

The rebel army was drawn up in line, stacked arms, and General Banks took possession of the place.

Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery and all the small arms, etc., have fallen into our hands.

An dispatch to the Era, dated on the morning of the 8th, says: at two o'clock a party was sounded from the fort, and being replied to, an enquiry was made about the news from Vicksburg; on being assured that it had fallen, Gen. Gardner promised to surrender to-day. We entered the place at noon. The glorious event has filled the army with the wildest enthusiasm.

A subsequent account says that Gardner sent in a flag of truce on the 8th, asking terms. Gen. Banks responded unconditional surrender with twenty-four hours to consider. At 7 a. m., on the 8th, Gardner unconditionally surrendered.

The moment the surrender was completed, the rebels sent a request for 6,000 rations, and the garrison had eaten its last meal. This was found to be literally a fact. They had devoured their last meal.

The news was brought to New Orleans by the flag ship Tennessee. One hundred guns were immediately fired by order of Gen. Emory. The loyal citizens of New Orleans were to have a torch-light procession, illumination and joyful jubilation on the night the steamer sailed. The secessionists are rather gloomy in consequence.

The news of the capture of Vicksburg reached Port Hudson on the 7th, occasioning the greatest enthusiasm.

Michigan; John A. Cobeleigh, Co. E, 84th Mass.; C. Judd, New York artillery.

##### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.

In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, the undersigned, preparatory to assuming command of the Eastern Department, relinquishes the command of the department to Major General J. G. Foster, New Jersey volunteers. Until the arrival of Major General Foster at these headquarters, Brigadier General George W. Getty, United States volunteers, will perform the duties of department commander.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General Commanding.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee and Capt. Winder were removed from the McClellan hospital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate under a guard, and notice sent to the rebel government that if they execute Captains Sawyer and Hyam, whom they now hold in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond, that Lee and Winder will be executed in retaliation.

##### FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says a few shots were heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Vestall's or Gregory's Gap, resulting, it is believed, from small parties of rebels reconnoitering those places and being dispersed by our cavalry and light batteries.

Several paymasters have arrived, and the officers and men attached to Gen. Meade's headquarters are receiving their pay to July 1st.

No definite information can be obtained of Lee's present or intended movement.

About seven hundred prisoners arrived at headquarters on Thursday night and more have been forwarded by other routes.

A non-commissioned officer who arrived in Washington to-day, says that on Thursday General Gregg crossed at Falling Waters and was out off at Sheperdstown for six hours from communication with our army. He finally relieved himself, according to the same authority, by a gallant charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of prisoners, three stands of colors, and four pieces of artillery.

##### FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—THE CITY REPORTED QUIET.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The 71st New York regiment arrived at nine o'clock. At ten a. m. everything is quiet. The 8th regular regiment, and Battery C of the regular artillery, arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac. The troops from the forts, &c., have been returned to their original location. Three regiments of militia are expected here this evening. Generals Wool, Dix, Canby and Governor Seymour are in consultation at headquarters this afternoon.

A Washington correspondent of the Express says Gen. Grant will relieve Gen. Meade in command of the Army of the Potomac.

##### BY THE MAILS.

##### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NO REBELS AT BLACKWATER—DR. WRIGHT—GEN. PIER.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.—There are no troops between Suffolk and Blackwater, and no rebels at Blackwater at present.

Two regiments of infantry, numbering six hundred men, were stationed here, having left for James River, having heard that the United States troops were about to land at a farm near City Point, where there is a Confederate storehouse containing 15,000 bushels of wheat.

Dr. D. W. Wright, of Norfolk, charged with the shooting of Lieutenant Sanborn, will have his trial next Monday before a military commission, over which Major General Keyes will preside.

Major Gen. Dix and Colonel Ludlow left for Washington, D. C., this afternoon.

The person who shot Major Gen. Dix proceeds with him to New York. The corps staff, for the present remains here. It is understood that Major General Foster, from Newbern, N. C., is expected here to take command of this department.

##### FROM RICHMOND.

ITEMS FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"The fall of Vicksburg, the retreat of Bragg, the repulse of Lee and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters, the most serious that have attended our arms since the beginning of the war."

"On Saturday fifty one Yankee prisoners were received at Libby prison from Stanton. Among them are Lieut. Colonel G. A. Hosen and Capt. S. Marsh; Fifth Maryland regiment, and Lieut. W. Christopher, of Second Virginia cavalry."

"There was a notable arrest on Saturday in the person of Brigadier General Neal Dow, of Maine law fame, captured near Port Hudson, on the 30th of June. He was furnished quarters at the Libby, where he will probably remain for some time."

"An order was issued yesterday transferring from Cassin Thunders to Libby prison all those persons who were refused to take up arms. The object is to place these mercenaries in their proper company, with whom they will admit transportation by flag of truce to their proper country."

##### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPTION.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Indications are as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa that the administration intends to carry out the conscription at whatever cost. It is whispered that in the great and momentous need of enforcing the draft the high administrative abilities of Gen. Butler will be called into requisition.

##### INCOME TAX PAID TO THE GOVERNMENT.

There is reason to believe that the receipts from the income tax are not as great as was estimated. A distinguished official of Pennsylvania refers to the fact within his knowledge to show that there has been notoriously venal and fraudulent returns of incomes by various wealthy parties. It is feared that this practice is too general.

##### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE REBELS?

As to the responsibility for the escape of Lee's army across the Potomac with so little loss, it may be stated absolutely that General Meade telegraphed here on Sunday evening that he should attack the enemy the next morning. Had he done so half of Lee's army would have been destroyed. Subsequent the telegram of Gen. Meade that he should attack Lee on Monday morning, a council of war was held, at which a majority of the Generals decided against such attack. It is also positively known that President Lincoln has been all the time anxious for an attack to be made on Lee as soon as possible.

##### THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, July 17.—A letter to the Boston Herald, dated of Charleston, July 12, says: "The grand and final attack is assigned for Tuesday, the 14th inst. Everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours. Charleston and the forts are completely besieged."

"Two iron-clads and fifteen gunboats are off Fort Sumpter, and ten gunboats, one 40-gun frigate, and the New Ironsides, will come over the bar to-night at high water."

"Three more iron-clads will arrive this afternoon. Six hundred fresh men to assist the iron-clads and gunboats have arrived."

"Batteries with heavy 200-pounder rifled guns have been erected on Morris Island by

our troops, and will take part in the bombardment of Sumpter."

[On Saturday there was a rumor that advice of the taking of Charleston had been received at Washington. We give the rumor as it reached us, and follow it by another, which is a flat contradiction. Which of them will prove correct in the end time will tell.]

##### REPORTED CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—It is understood, on good authority, that the government has received a dispatch from General Chatternoaga headquarters, stating that the Chatternoaga Rebel announces the capture of Charleston on the 15th inst.

##### THE REPORT CONTRADICTION.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A rumor has been circulated, attributed to the Philadelphia Inquirer, that Charleston was surrendered to our land and naval forces on the 14th inst. The government has no such information. The whole story is a pure fabrication. No attack has been made upon the city of Charleston as yet, and none could have been made at the time indicated. In the absence of a high government officer, if Charleston has surrendered, it must have sailed out into the harbor and offered itself to our forces."

##### THE INVASION OF OHIO.

MOVEMENTS OF MORGAN'S REBELS.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Morgan's forces passed through Pikeson yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Jackson. He is evidently making for the river, via Pomeroy or Gallipolis.

##### [SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Governor Tod telegraphs to-day that Morgan's means of exit from Ohio are cut off, and that his capture, therefore, is very probable.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Colonel Bourke, with 1,500 men, encountered Morgan's forces at Berlin, Jackson county, this afternoon. The enemy lost four killed; we lost none. Morgan moved off in an easterly direction, and it is supposed he is making for Pomeroy, or the ford below Buffington island. The roads leading to Pomeroy are blockaded with trees for fifteen miles. He is expected to reach Pomeroy to-day, twelve hours after Morgan left.

A Portsmouth dispatch says the rebels on Thursday burnt a steamer, saw mill, and bridge across the canal at Jasper, and a bridge across the Sciota above Pikeson. This morning they burnt a flour mill and the railroad depot at Jackson, completely sacked the town, and carried off all the horses they could find.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—Morgan is reported hemmed in, about twenty miles west of Gallipolis, and it is thought his forces will now be captured.

##### HEAVY FIRING HEARD NEAR PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—The captain of the steamer New York reports hearing, about 10 o'clock this morning, twelve heavy guns southwest of Cape Elizabeth, apparently eighteen or twenty miles off, he being within six or eight miles of vessels, in a thick fog.

PORTLAND, July 17.—A fisherman reports that, when coming up from Harpswell this morning, he heard, from 10 to 11 o'clock, heavy firing about twenty miles south-east from Portland, apparently from two vessels firing broadsides. One vessel appeared to have heavier guns than the other.

##### DIED.

On the 19th inst., Mr. JAMES BARRETT, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in North Second street, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 19th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Andrew R. and Susan E. Kiefer, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 8, Allison's Hill.

##### New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Managers of the HARRISBURG AND MIDDLETOWN TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. upon the paid stock of said company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

HARRISBURG, July 13, 63.—J. D. BOARSH, President.

##### PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SEWER.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Council Chamber of the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, on the 20th day of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of that day, for the construction of a sewer, to be known as the BRICK SEWER, four feet in diameter in the clear, in North street, from the termination of the sewer under the canal, near the foot of said street, to the junction according to the plans and specifications of Hether Hinge, Chief Engineer of the city. The contracts to furnish all the materials, and to erect and install the same, shall be made on the estimates of the Chief Engineer of the work proposed, and the Council will reserve twenty per cent. of the said estimates until the sewer is completed.