DAILY POST.

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30.

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE.

The sensitive and melancholy Prince of Denmark, in his enumeration of the abuses which would justify one in committing suicide—were it not for the "dread of something after death," —places conspicuously "the insolence of office." Everyone, almost, has seen and heard something of this, if he has not experienced it within the past two years. The war office at Washington, through its burly principal, has made for itself a degree of infamy which the closing of the rebellion will not cover with oblivion; and men's natures will have to go through a purifying process, if injuries and insults will, by the end of this Administration, be entirely forgotten. Some of those who are now "dressed in a little brief authority," will have to answer for their insolence, most assuredly; and when that time arrives, they will be found meaner spaniels, fearing chastisement, than they are now unmannerly boors dispensing insolence.

But the most remarkable exhibition of cold, biting insolence that we have seen or heard of since our troubles began, is given to us by the Washington *Republican*, the especial champion of the Administration. After alluding, in abject and fulsome terms, to the great labors of President Lincoln and Gen. Hooker, it devotes the following paragraph to Pennsylvania's cries for succor to save her from the ravages of rebel invasion. To our inquiries in relation to where is Hooker? the *Republican* thus responds:

"In due time he will be heard from, and, when hear from, the people of Pennsylvania, *who are constantly sending committees here to harass and complicate the duties of the general government by asking questions and favors alike unreasonable*, will be satisfied that the President, Secretary of War, General Halleck and General Hooker have had, in this crisis, an eye to the general good, and at the same time have not been so indifferent to Pennsylvania as the people of that state have *been to themselves*. If the official records do *not lie, Pennsylvania has not yet* furnished her full quota of troops to the general government, and at this very moment she is manifesting a humiliating indifference, in the Eastern part of the State, to her own fate."

This paragraph, we presume, is by the authority of Halleck and the War Department; and what does the reader think of it? Pennsylvania has furnished the Government over one hundred and fifty thousand men, to fight for the general cause and what has she done with them? We have been promised victory and a restored Union; and now, after two years of slaughter and devastation, when the exulting foe is laying waste some of the fairest portions of our State, we are told, when we ask for assistance, that we have not yet done quite enough. Must we drain our veins and coffers for the protection of trembling imbecility in Washington even while rampant rebels are pollating our very homes? This, it appears, is the expectation of the War Department; and this, too, we are told in terms of sneering insolence.

Then, since we are informed that we must protect ourselves, let us demonstrate our ability and willingness to do so. Our State is now thrown upon her own resources, and they are ample in figthing upon the defensive, with our mountainous fortifications to defy the entire power of the Southern Confederacy. Our population is as great as was that of the thirteen colonies, who conquered their independence of Great Britain; and, since we are authoritively informed that we must not look to Washington for assistance, let us arouse to a buoyant feeling of self-reliance, and show the world that "the blood of Douglass can protect itself." Would to heaven that the General Government, in the beginning, had intrusted the conquering of the rebellion to the respective States. Then we would have had no Congressional conspiracies to supplant meritorious officers; we would have had no proclamation of emancipation, calculated to unite the Southern people; we would have seen no vigorous warfare to prostrate the liberty of speech and of the press; we would have no necessity for a conscription, and begging for negro enlistments; none of these expedients would have been necessary, but in their stead, we would have witnessed patriotic and bounding volunteers, generously contending for each forlorn hope, with the laudable desire of securing for their respective States additional renown. These opportunities, however, are not within our reach; we are reduced to the necessity of self defense.—This is compulsory, it is a necessity and must be met and dealt with as such. Then to arms, and lash back the desperate invaders of our soil, those famishing beggars, weary of their lives who, were it not for their present adventure, would ere this, have hanged themselves.

*Hooker has been heard from.

HOW TO PROVOKE OPPOSITION.

The precarious condition of our commonwealth, because of rebel invasion, has partially caused the ultra abolition papers of the State to cease their slanders of their neighbors. In Philadelphia, however, the "loyal leaguers" continue it, and for doing so the *Ledger* very properly remarks that "every day there are appeals in the ultra Republican journals to Government to exercise more restrictive measures against and put down "copperheadism"—a foolish nickname having no meaning except such as the violent feelings and prejudices of individuals choose to apply to it. The Government should concentrate all its energies upon putting down the rebels now in the field. These are known to be enemies of the Government, and are sufficiently numerous to require all its means and exertions to overthrow them. It should not go to hunting up supposed enemies, while these known ones are so defiantly in its front. Let it conquer the rebels in arms, and the rebels at home, if there are any such will subside of themselves. This is no time to be urging measures tending to divide the community in sentiment or to create bitterness and opposition by applying opprobrious epithets to characterize mere difference of opinion. The Government needs all the support it can receive, and it would receive a great deal more if the partisan press were to cease their foolish abuse of those who differ from them in opinion, and by a little decency and common sense allow the sentiment of the community to grow up united, and resolved to put down all the enemies of the Constitution and the Republic.

HOOKER RELIEVED.

Hooker who testified that he could have marched into Richmond without firing a gun; he who a couple of month's since electrified the nation by a telegram announcing that he had the rebels just where he wanted them; he who was disgracefully whipped at Chancellorsville immediately after this pompous announcement has, at his own request, been relieved of the command of the Army of the Rappahannock. Here we have a blustering bragadocia who, after one engagement, shows the white feather, plays the dung hill, and bewildered by the superior strategy of Lee, becomes petrified with fear, and upon the eve of an engagement, which may decide the fate of the nation, ignominously retires before the storm; and what is equally remarkable, the Administration which saw nothing wrong in his generalship up until the present alarming crisis, accepts his resignation and appoints another to his place. Is it any wonder that the rebels in Eastern Virginia gain victories; and is it at all astonishing that such inconceivable management upon the part of the Admitistration is fast reducing it below contempt?

ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

Sometime since we copied an account of the manner in which American agents in Ireland are securing recruits for our army. We learn now that in the English House of Commens on the second of June, Mr. Howard asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether her Majesty's Government are aware that the Federals are recruiting in Ireland, and whether they are taking active steps to prevent it. Sir R. Peel said there was no doubt that recruiting was taking place, and that there were Federal agents in Ireland; but, of course, these did not carry on operations openly. It was quite true that a number of young men had taken their passage to America, and on inquiry, the Government found that their passage had been paid for them. There was also reason to believe that the Federal authorities on our side of the Atlantic had used influence with the Irish to induce them to enlist in our service. The Government, of course, was making inquiries, and would do what was necessary in the matter.

GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE,

The officer now in command of the [illegible], in the telegram of yesterday be true, was born in Spain, in 1816; his father, an eminent Virginian of his time, sojourning at that time, with his family, in some official capacity under President Madison's Administration, at the court of Madrid.

He entered West Point Academy from the District of Columbia; graduated in 1839, and was appointed to the 3d Artillery.

In May, 1842, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers.

In 1846 he was breveted First Lieutenant for bravery at Monterey, and going through regular military gradation until appointed Major of Volunteers in June, 1862, and afterwards Brigadier General of Volunteers in August, 1862.

He commanded a brigade in McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves in the army of the Potomac until September, 1862, when he took command of a division in the army corps under Gen. Reynolds. He was severely wounded in the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 20, 1862, and has been in active service since the outbreak of the rebellion.

For the Post.

"The Arsenal Case!"—Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—I have heard the comments of sundry persons, relative to the covert attack of the *Gazette* upon Major Butler. The editor did not say that Butler was the "feeble-minded old dotard," that he referred to. Yet he *intended* that every one should know, and every one did know, that he alluded to no other person. Some say that this was a diplomatic dodge on the part of Mr. Riddle.—Others say that he had not the moral courage to name Butler as the assailed! Whilst others say that it was impolitic and in bad taste, to refer to the Major in so skulking a manner. The reasons which they give for this, are that Mr. Butler has been here too long, and is too well known in this community to be assailed in this equivocal "Who do I mean?" manner; and Mr. Riddle has been here too short a time, and is too little known, to warrant his making openly or covertly such an attack. But be this as it may Mr. Editor, I will state that my only object in requesting you to insert this paragraph, is to state that I *know* John B. Butler, and to assure Mr. Riddle, that if he refrained from *naming* him, by a recreant fear or a craven weakness and apprehension of a *libel suit*, I can state for his security and comfort that Mr. Butler never did nor never will attempt to bolster and vindicate his conduct or character, by bringing his assailants and slanderers into court! If this assurance does not "bring the courage of this editor to the sticking point," it will at least quiet his nerves, to be granted an immunity of privilege, and the most unrestrained license to his pen.

CAUTION.

THE Secretary of the Interior has decided that to entitle the widows of those who have died of wounds or diseases incurred in the navy service in the line of duty to receive pensions under the act of July 14, 1862, it is not necessary that the deceased should have died while actually in the service, but only that the cause of death should have so originated.

College Students as Soldiers.

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg and Lewisburg University each promptly furnished a full company of volunteers when the news of the invasion of the State reached them.

For the Post.

THE VALLANDIGHAM LETTER.

NUMBER XX.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: You have made the name of Vallandigham stand for a principle, and it will long stand as a memorial of a great struggle for constitutional liberty. I have read your letter in reply to the resolutions of the Democratic meeting in New York on the subject of his exile, and I think it expresses your views with great candor, clearness and force. And yet it seems to me to contain some immature opinions and some strangely and dangerously unsound doctrines. I beg your attention while I endeavor to point them out so briefly as to be saving of your time. Commentaries are usually larger than their text, but mine shall not be.

I notice the argument of the resolutions that the Constitution, prepared immediately *after* the Revolution, must be taken as investing the ground with all the safeguards that were deemed proper even for a time of civil war; and I feel some surprise that you should think it answered by your suggestion that the argument would have been good if the Constitution had been made *during* the revolution. Surely it was not *reflection* that taught you this.

Political knowledge is the *effect* of experience and usually *follows* its course. Political wisdom is the summing up of our experience and that of others, and cannot be completed *during* the experience, but by careful reflection and *after* it. It was always *after* severe experience of civil troubles, and not *during* them, that the English nation made advances in political wisdom, and many of our political doctrines are founded on the experience of other nations, which took place centuries before we were able to sum them up. That remark of yours was not wisely made, and it weakens the force of your letter. The whole history of the Constitution shows that the framers of it intended to use *all* their experience and observation *of the past* in guarding against arbitrary and mere discretionary power over the liberty of the citizen. Of course you deny this, or you would not have offered a refutation of it.

You refer to one exception—that the privilege of habeas corpus may be suspended in times of rebellion or invasion, if the public safety requires it; and *this very exception shows that the subject of civil war was considered and provided for*, and of course no other power is given by implication, or can be resumed without usurpation.

You intimate that it was one of the tricks of the rebels, that the question was raised, "*who* was to suspend it," the habeas corpus. This is rather a startling remark; for it implies your opinion that that power belongs to the President, and your practice confirms this implication. Now, Sir, that question was never raised by rebels, but by one of your own party, Mr. Binney, and no one is known to have thought of it before. You and others had thought that *State necessity* justified or excused you in *breaking* the Court, but you had not thought that the Constitution *sustained* you.

And the very novelty of this thought condemned it as law. That interpretation cannot be the law of a people which was never thought of as such by the people or law makers, until Mr. Binney suggested it. His argument is itself sufficient to show that it had never been thought of before. As you say of yourself, he was "*by degrees* forced to regard and adopt these "strong measures" of the Constitution, and *as indespensable* to the public safety." It was, therefore, your view *of State necessity* that made you adopt it. You wove the interpretation out of your own brain, or took it as Mr. Binney wove it out of his, and not by studying the history and analogies of that provision and of kindred ones, so as to learn what was meant by the people who made the Constitution. If you had done this, or had adopted the common thought of the people, you *could* not have been misled by such a view.

All statesmen and jurists who had ever before spoken of the authority to suspend the habeas corpus, or any other right or law, had treated it as a legislative authority; and our whole history shows that it is so, and the common atmosphere of social thought forced it upon every breath of their intellectual life. It was one of the great elements of the contest that ended in the dethronement of the Stuart dynasty in England, and at the entrance of the new dynasty, it was fixed in the Bill of Rights that the suspension of and dispensing with laws was a legislative function, and not an executive, not even a royal one. *You have, therefore, assumed more than a royal prerogative.* You have professed to set aside the law of liberty descended to us from Magna Charta, that no man shall be imprisoned but by due process of law, not by orders of king or kings' council, or president or governor; and of course you mean to set aside all the penalties, rights and remedies for your wrongful arrests. But *those penalties and remedies were intended to prevent the usurpation of the authority to suspend the law or the right.*

In general principle it is clearly usurpation; for legislative authority is null, if another power may suspend its efficacy; then this is supreme and that dependent. Suspension of law is as much legislation as the abrogation or repeal of it. It is true, you *expressly* claim the power only in relation to the habeas corpus, and during invasion or rebellion; but even thus restricted, it is *in its nature* a legislative power, and must belong to Congress, *unless expressly given* to another power.

And the power of suspending it is placed among the legislative functions in the Constitution, and was so adopted by the convention, and by the States and the people. Moreover, it is an institution inherited from our English ancestors without any expressed modification, and *there* it never was suspended by the king since the great habeas corpus act was passed. The remedy is in fact *an institution designed to prevent the suspension of law*, by securing every person against arbitrary confinement, contrary to the law that requires bail to be received and a speedy trial granted. Add to all this, that the same provision, in substance at least, is found in nearly all our State constitutions, and in no instance has it been supposed to confer an executive power.

In one instance in England during our revolution, the king's ministry attempted to set it aside, by arresting an American, Mr. Sayre, and imprisoning him in the Tower of London; but he was discharged by Lord Mansfield on habeas corpus, and afterwards sued the minister who caused his arrest, Lord Rockford, and by the verdict of an English jury recovered one thousand pounds damages. And it is worthy of your notice that when, during our revolution, the British ministry proposed a *general* suspension of the habeas corpus, the measure was so earnestly condemned *in its application to England*, that the ministry gave up that part of it, and *it was suspended only for America*, where the rebellion existed. I beg of you not to let the abolitionists drive out of your memory the elements of English and American liberty that you learned at school. They are elementary and fundamental yet.

But as we proceed in your letter, matters become worse. Certainly you have expressed your newly adopted opinions before you have had time to fit them into your system and discover what they lead to. *Let me beseech you to review the subject and come back to the beaten path*—the fate of a nation in years of its prosperity may depend upon your course. You admit that the people arrested by you and your marshals and generals have committed "no defined crime," and that the arrests were not "criminal prosecutions," but were made "for what probably would be done," and that, under the law of the land and the remedy of habeas corpus they are entitled to their discharge. No wonder, you say that "nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent for *such* cases!" They arrest and punish only for transgressions of civil law. I wish you would appeal to the lessons of history oftener and more wisely.

You pass by the authorized courts and remedies, and the laws of crime, especially those that provide against the prevention of enlistments and supplies and seducing to desertion, and for holding to bail persons who are proved to be dangerous to the public peace, and the punishments provided by law, and institute new courts, new crimes and new punishments—all lawless and arbitrary throughout—and think this is all the legitimate consequence of your suspension of the *habeas corpus*. No wonder you seem to regard your action as analagous to that of Lynch courts, which arise, as you say, when "bands of horse thieves grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice;" and of course you might have added when a mob rescues a criminal from the punishment of the law, which it considers too severe, or inflicts punishment for acts which the law does not make criminal! I am sorry you have let out this lurking thought. Is it a result of your abolition training? I hope it has not become fixed in your mind; though I fear it has; for the acts, which you justify, include, not only the suspension of the habeas corpus, but the transgression of countless other laws. Are you not, therefore, lawless and arbitrary? I ask this with very sincere deference.

Be pleased to recall what a historian of the English Constitution says on this subject, Stephens: "It is impossible to question the wisdom of these (habeas corpus) enactments, for where the liberty of the subject is concerned, the landmarks, by which the discretion of the committing magistrate is to be regulated, should be accurately defined and positive in their nature; for the arbitrary direction of *any* man is the law of tyrants,—it is always inhuman, it is different in different men, it is casual, and depends upon constitution, temper and passion; in the best it is oftentimes caprice, and in the worst, it is every vice, folly and passion to which human nature is liable."

Allow me to stop here, and to finish this review in another letter.

Very respectfully, yours,

MORRIS.

For the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Army Correspondence.

Though at a rather late day, we publish the following letter, giving an account of the attack upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg. It will be found graphic and so clearly written as to give all who read it a thorough understanding of the movements. The writer is a native of Pennsylvania, but has a command in an Illinois regiment:

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MISS., June 5th, 1863.

DEAR F——: We have had a very hard campaign the past month. We left Milliken's Bend, La., on the 25th of April, marched across the bend sixty miles to Bruinsburg Landing, crossed the river amidst the booming of cannon in front. On the 1st of May marched out ten miles to the battle in front of Port Gibson.—When we arrived, Gen. McClernand's corps, with Logan's division of ours, had driven the enemy with a loss of over 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The next day we took the advance and arrived at Port Gibson at noon. Here the enemy had destroyed the Suspension Bridge across Bayou Pierre. A portion of the bridge was built and we crossed it at 4 o'clock p. m., and drove the enemy's skirmishers 6 miles to Little Bayou Pierre. Here the enemy fired the bridge, but we put it out and held one end and they the other all night, they trying to burn it and our men pouring volleys of rifle balls into them. They retired before day of the 3d. We fixed the bridge and commenced crossing by 6 o'clock a. m. We had a very broken country to go over for eight miles to big Black River. We went in line of battle all day, the rebels making a stand at every defensible point. They were covering the retreat of their army from Grand Gulf, a point they held on the river and which our march in the rear made untenable. About sun down they began to run across a plantation, we on the double quick after them; we got to one end of the bridge as they were leaving the other. Our men shot a number of them on the bridge, and here we had it all night again to save the bridge. Many of the rebels would run for the bridge with torches and combustibles, but it was only to certain death. Towards morning Gen. McPherson planted a battery at the bridge and chased them to the Bluffs. We lay at this place until the 9th of May. In the meantime we got orders to send our knapsacks to Grand Gulf, and to leave here with but two wagons to the regiment loaded with hard bread and salt, as we would be ten days without any communication with the river, constantly on the march and skirmishing. On the morning of the 9th we started, Gen. McClernand a corps one road, Sherman's another, and McPherson's (ours) the central. We marched east, skirmishing nearly all the time, until the 12th, when we came up to the enemy in force, posted on high bluffs, three miles in front of Raymond, the country east of Hinds county, our forces attacked him on sight. The fight lasted four hours and part of the time was terrible. At 6 o'clock p. m. we charged bayonets along our whole line and drove them in confusion through Raymond. We had 60 killed and 180 wounded. The loss of the enemy was 150 killed, 300 wounded and 400 prisoners. They say they don't care for the Eastern troops, but our troops fight like the d——l. The next day we marched to Clinton, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, passed on two miles further and camped the morning of the 14th. We got started at 8 o'clock a. m., and commenced skirmishing soon. It rained all day hard. In four miles we found the enemy strongly posted in the hills three miles from Jackson. Our battery was run up in range to feel them and find how they were posted. We soon found them in heavy timber with an open plantation in front. We crossed this in quick time under fire of shot and shell, and, forming in line of battle in the edge of the timber, advanced, drove in their skirmishers, and drove them back to some open fields. Logan's division now came up, and formed in our rear. We then charged their batteries. It was very exciting to us, and more so to the rebels. The land was rolling, and the rebel lines were behind the hills. We would charge up one, they would give us a volley and run for the next hill; when we reached the top we would give them another volley, drop flat down, and the regiment behind us would run right over us, and chase them off the next, and so on alternately, till in a mile we broke them up, and took many prisoners. The balance went through the capital of Mississippi on quick time. We took a number of cannon and small arms. They lost 250 killed and wounded and 400 prisoners; our loss was 180 killed and wounded.

At six o'clock, p. m., our flag floated over the State House. The morning of the 15th we started west, for Vicksburg, along the railroad; marched 14 miles. The morning of the 16th, before we left camp, the cannon were booming in front. Our regiment was in advance of the brigade, and shortly after we started, General Grant rode up. I heard him tell our Brigadier to keep closed up. In six miles we came to the battle-field. The enemy were strongly posted in a succession of heavy wooded ridges, called Champion Hills. They were (we afterwards learned from prisoners) 36,000 strong. Gen. McClernand had attacked them in the morning with Hovey's and Osterhaus' divisions. When we arrived on the ground the rebels were driving Hovey's division before them. Our brigade was then ordered on the "double quick." We went in and formed under a heavy fire. One brigade of Hovay's ran through our lines as we went in. They were out of ammunition. We checked the tide of rebels, and held them there (four times our number) one hour, until our second brigade came up. We then fell back fifty yards, completely exhausted, (it was a very hot day,) leaving over one-third of our brigade dead and wounded on the field—677 men. We were outflanked when we got in. The enemy were massing their forces on us to break through on the left, and it was certain destruction for us to fall back over the ground in our rear. When our first and second brigades came up, we made the Butternuts travel. It was an awful sight, when we had time to look at the field, covered with dead and wounded. The rebels and our men mingled together. We had fought in many cases knee to knee, so close that some of our men could catch the rebels by the hair and pull them into our lines, taking them prisoners. One of our men jerked the colors of a rebel regiment away from them; they couldn't take them back.

Our flag had 26 bullet holes through it, and the staff was cut by seven balls in the length of ten inches. The color-bearer was shot dead, and the color company lost over half their men. We hunted up all the wounded of our company and carried them up to the road as soon as we got time. We charged and took a battery, around which we counted forty-five dead rebels in a pile, and I don't know how many wounded. We captured nearly all their artillery, five batteries. Two fresh divisions came up and followed them six miles. We found their dead all along the road the next day. They had about 2,500 killed and wounded and 5,000 prisoners. We had about 2,000 killed, wounded and missing. Our brigade lost heavier than any other in the fight.—There were very many narrow escapes amidst that iron hail.

My cap was struck with a grape shot just as our line fell back; it knocked me down, and when I revived the rebels were close at hand and called to me to halt, but I don't like corn bread and have a dread of Southern prisons, so I took my chances for getting up the hill and made it, but they fired pretty close. I fell down at the top of the hill, but the brigade was there ready for them.

I hope I may never see such a sight again as that battle-field—the groans of the dying and the horrible countenances of the dead were sickening. Passing over the battle-field after dark I went through a corn-field on our left to find water. Our whole line had advanced and driven the rebels through this field. It seemed to me there was a dead or wounded rebel to every corn hill I found, and carried water for the poor fellows for an hour. A wounded Lieut. Colonel told me that our brigade was fighting a whole division. I never saw any one as thankful as he was when I brought him water. I had him carried to the road and he was soon taken to the hospital. Many of the wounded were not picked up for two days.

The next day our advance had a fight at the crossing of the Big Black, took 2,600 prisoners, 18 field pieces and some seige guns. The enemy were working to get to Vicksburg as fast as possible. Our army crossed the Big Black on the 18th ult., at different points, and on the 19th we completed our line, encircling the city. The rebels have strong forts all around and when we were closing in greeted us with any amount of shell, which caused us to lose two and sixes very close. On the 22d ult. an order was issued for a general advance on the fortifications. We moved up to within 200 yards of the principal fort with ladders, under an awful fire, but found it impossible to scale these heights. We lay under that fire, with orders not to fire again, for four long hours, the reason for which Heaven knows for I don't. Our brigade was then ordered back and went two miles to the left in front of McClernand's corps, to charge the rifle pits in front of the Fort. Why we were out to do McClernand's charging is more than any one of us can understand. We had to advance down a hill-side in plain sight and good range of the enemy's riflemen 100 yards, before we reached any cover. Our regiment was in front, four regiments deep. The order was given to "right shoulder shift arms," and then forward into the leaden hail. We had just 22 men in our company, 11 were down in less than a minute. It seemed to me the whole regiment was gone. I passed under a peach tree, the air under which was so full of the falling branches and leaves I could not see under it. We closed up and halted at the foot of the hill. Colonel Broomer, who was acting Brigadier, (a cool, brave man,) raised his head to order the regiment behind us more to the left, and was fixed to give us the order to forward, when he was shot through the head. We were sorry to loose him, but I believe it was Providential, as I don't believe that one of us would have escaped had we raised that hill. Our Colonel wanted to go on with the charge as he was in command, but every line officer protested against it. Word was sent back to Gen. McClernand and he ordered us to get out of there the best way we could. We had to lay still till night, when we covered our retreat, as were out and exhausted a set of men as ever slept on the ground. The whole advance, from right to left, was a failure, and the only result gained was the disheartening of our men from ever storming the works when the chances might be much better. Since then we have kept our old position, 600 yards from the main Fort. Every other night we spend in the rifle pits close to the Fort, as sharp shooters, and keep the rebels from firing their cannon.

Gen. Grant is still planting batteries all around them, and the gun and mortar boats work night and day. I think we will have the town buried in Iron pretty soon. Our only chance of taking the city is storming them out, and their only hope is in a rebel force they expect from the rear to raise the siege. They have made several efforts to cut a way out, but we are in the centre corps and our line of infantry is not very strong, but they are of the fighting kind. The line beleaguring the city is about 18 miles long. We suppose Gen Grant understands his business, but I would like to have McClellan here to blow up these Forts; he is a good engineer. Well, to sum all up, we have marched in the last month 200 miles under a burning sun and drenching rains, and fought six battles, driving the enemy every time with great loss; have skirmished all the time, and have captured 84 cannon; I don't know how many stand of colors; 10,000 prisoners, and if we get into Vicksburg we will think we have made the most successful campaign that has been made during the war. We have also captured a lot of cannon at Haines' Bluff, and a lot at Yazoo City. Our troops are just returning from there and have burnt the Navy Yard. You need not feel surprised if Vicksburg is not taken for a month yet, but it is only a question of time. We may have to fight General Joe Johnson on Big Black. When we whip him Vicksburg will give it up. If he undertakes to come into our rear I don't feel a donbt that we will be able to whip him, as I believe that on a fair field we can always cope successfully with superior numbers.

We were all pained to hear that the Potomac army has again been defeated under Gen. Hooker. The rebels say that the Eastern soldiers dont fight as well as Western troops. Now I do not believe that especially of men from my old native State. Pennsylvanians will fight I know; why one half of our regiment are from that State. The rebels have good Generals in the East and well trained soldiers.—McClellan is the only man (we believe here) to command that army successfully. The administration moved him because he was'nt fast enough. He was fast enough to always keep his army well in his hand, and when he did tap them they felt it. The rebels here were more afraid of him than any other general we ever had in the field. We are not anxious for another campaign, but after we take Vicksburg would not mind going with 40,000 troops added to the Potomac army under McClellan. I think the rivalry among the troops would make them all fight better, and the rebels out here don't like to come to close quarters, with our troops.

J. A.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

DRUG NOTICE.—I AM STILL SELLING Burnett's Preparations—Cocoaine, Kalliston, Flo-imel, Tooth-Wash and Flavoring Extracts at old prices. Goods such as

BERHAVE'S BITTERS,

at something like half their former prices.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
ju23 corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

SOAPS—
Cleaver's musk scented Brown Windsor,
Low's old Brown Windsor,
Glenn's Brown Windsor,
Low Son & Benbow's Honey soap,
Benbow & Son's Honey soap,
Low Son & Benbow's Glycerine soap,
J. C. Hull's Son Honey soap,
Low Son & Benbow's Chinese musk soap,
Breckenell's skin soap, (very fine,)
Cleaver's Honey soaps, (3 sizes,)
Yardley & Statham's Glycerine soap,
Hull's Lavender and Palm soaps,
Kesan's soap, (very rare and superior)
With an assortment of fine Castile, Palm, &c., &c., at fair prices, for sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
ju23 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

MILITARY MEN,

AND OTHERS,

Should call and supply themselves with

SHIRTS,
LINEN COLLARS,
PAPER COLLARS,
THE NEW STEEL COLLARS,
SMOKING CAPS,
SOLDIER'S DRESSING CASES,
And all descriptions of
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
MACRUM & GLYDE,
No. 78 Market Street,
ju30 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

Black Lace Mantles,
VERY CHEAP
PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS
FANCY SILKS
DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Grey Bonnets,
HATS, SHAKER HOODS, RIBBONS,
Ruches, Flowers, and Sun Umbrellas,
HOOP SKIRTS, AND LINEN DIAPERS,
Shirt Fronts, Linens, and Prints,
Ginghams and Tickings,
CLOAKING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
For Boys Wear,
COTTONADES, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Above the Diamond.
☞ Wholesale Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
ju30

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING for Sale, situate on Second street, between Market and Wood streets. Hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath room, cellar, yard and five chambers. For price and terms apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ju30 51 Market street.

23 PERRY STREET, FOR SALE—A Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate opposite the Third Presbyterian Church. Hall, parlor, eight or ten rooms, cellar and yard. Price $3,000. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ju30 51 Market street.

WE HAVE TWO COLORS OF
FRUIT CAN WAX,
FRUIT CAN WAX,
RED AND BLACK,
RED AND BLACK,
25 and 15cts. a pound at
A. J. RANKIN & CO., Druggists,
ju13 63 Market street,
three doors below Fourth.

JOSEPH B. MILLIKEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
JAS. P. FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs and Perfumery,
No. 77 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
my22:1yd

J. DUNLEVY,
Grocer,
NO. 4 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
my22:1ydaw

STRAY—A FILLEY ABOUT TWO years old, left hind foot with a little white on it, came to the residence of the undersigned. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, or she will be disposed of according to law.
W. J. BACKHOUSE,
Jn28:3td corner Ferry street and Diamond alley.

HAY ELEVATORS, WITH ANTI-Friction, or Common Blocks, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
jn4 No 147 Liberty street.

MOWERS, REAPERS, THRESHERS, Farm Mills, Dog Powers, wheeled and revolving Hay Rakes, Hay Elevators and farm machinery generally for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
my9 147 Liberty street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

4th of July.

Every description of

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT THE

MASONIC HALL AUCTION HOUSE,

55 Fifth Street.

je20

GRAVEL ROOFING.

LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,

Roofing materials are the same as the Warren's. Mr. Olden was in the employ of Warren & Co for eight years.
All of our roofs give satisfaction.
☞ Office, corner Fifth and Wood streets, recondatory.
ju30

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED BY
HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor. Market & Fifth.

DRESS GOODS,
Of the newest styles.
Sacques, Circulars and Lace Mantillas,
POINTS WITH CAPES,
TWO CASES OF
Fast Colored Prints,
Selling at 15, worth 20 cts,

IF YOU WANT
New Delaines, French Lawns at per yard,
☞ 25 Cents, ☜
CALL ON
Hugus & Hacke.

J. & M. M'STEEN,
Brass Founders,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
All kinds of Brass and Iron Cocks made to order.
Also,
BRASS CASTINGS, OF ALL KINDS
Made at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to the fitting up and repairing of OIL REFINERIES.
31 & 34 WATER STREET, near Liberty.
The members of this firm being practical mechanics, of many years' experience in the business, will insure to give satisfaction to every respect.
se27 yd-cju29

WILL RE-OPEN THIS MORNING,
C. Hanson Love & Co.,
74 & 76 MARKET STREET.
jn29

BUY PURE OLD COGNIAC BRANDY
Buy Pure O'd Cognac Brandy,
Buy Pure Old Cognac Brandy,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy the best Imported Gin,
Buy the best Imported Gin,
Buy the best Imported Gin,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
cor. of the Diamond and Market St.
ju29

Orphans' Court Sale.

LOT ON DIAMOND STREET,

Between Smithfield and Grant Sts.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will expose to sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, immediately adjoining lot of James H. Hopkins, Esq., and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point distant 15 feet northwardly from the northern line of Diamond alley, (so laid down originally in the general plan of said city of Pittsburgh,) said point being on the northern line of Diamond street, as shown by the plan of Diamond alley, between Smithfield and Grant street, showing the increase in width made in pursuance of the act of Assembly, approved May 16, 1857, and the supplement thereto passed April 1858, which plan is recorded in the City Regulator's office; said point being also distant 60 feet westwardly from the western line of Cherry alley, and running thence parallel with Cherry alley northwardly 95 feet 3 inches; thence westwardly parallel with Diamond alley 20 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Cherry alley 95 feet 3 inches to Diamond street; and thence eastwardly along the northern line of Diamond street 20 feet to the place of beginning; being part of the same property which the Board of School Directors of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, conveyed to Michael Cannon, by deed dated 21st June, 1850, recorded in Deed Book, volume 95, page 420.

Terms—One fourth cash; one eighth in one year; one eighth in two years, and the remaining half in one year after the death of Mrs. Catharine Cannon, widow of Michael Cannon, Sr., dec'd, and mother of Michael Cannon, Jr., dec'd, with interest on the unpaid instalments, payable quarterly; said instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, inquire of
EDWARD KELLY,
Guardian of Jane, Catharine and Mary Anne Cannon, minors.
Or
N. P. & G. L. B FETTERMAN,
Attorneys, No. 37 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
jn22:3t

STRAY&D HORSES.

TWO HORSES, A BAY BETWEEN five and six years old, with white fore feet and a white stripe down his face, and a ROAN MARE about seven years old, strayed to the premises of the undersigned early on Sunday morning. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.
BERNARD SHORTT,
Monongahela Borough.
ju29:3t