DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

We refrained, purposely, from alluding to some of the provisions of the conscription, so long as the draft was pending, for the reason that we desired to offer no reason for opposing it; but the great discontent it has created among the people, in every locality, has, we perceive, compelled the Abolition papers to come to its defense. Partisan necessity compels them to defend this obnoxious law, and some of the arguments advanced in its favor are worth considering. The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, speaking of those who are opposed to it, remarks:

"Instead of inflaming the passions of the ignorant among their adherents by vague and frightful pictures of the result of a draft, why have they not told them the truth, that a conscription is the only means of striking *all classes of the community fairly and alike*; that it takes too rich as well as the poor; that in Boston, where the draft is completed, the lists contain the names of the most eminent as well as of the most obscure families; and that everywhere even it is the same? Why do they not tell them the truth, that under the conscription *fewer poor men* will be called to the war than went under the old system of volunteering?"

The *Evening Post*, it will be seen, disposes of the conscription law very easily; it operates upon all classes alike, because it drafted rich men as well as poor ones; but the *Post* forgot to inform its readers that the former are able to purchase exemption from the service, while the other are compelled to enter it. This is precisely the whole difficulty; the burden falls upon the man without "three hundred dollars," for he who has that amount is not going to the war.

The *Gazette* of this city, in its issue of Saturday, calls the three hundred dollar exemption the "*poor man's clause*," and reasons it out in this way; it says:

"This three hundred dollar exemption clause, in our opinion, is the POOR *man's clause*. We know that the Copperhead press and leaders have tried to create a different impression. But what are the facts? Suppose Congress had inserted no provision for money exemption, and the only means of avoiding conscription had been the furnishing of a substitute; would not the price of substitutes have been about $1,000 or perhaps $1,500? And how many *poor* men would have been able to purchase at these figures? This is the case in the so-called Confederate States where we see as much as $5,000 go begging for 'an able-bodied substitute.'"

Had Congress not enacted the clause in question, and the state of affairs arisen alluded to, we cannot see how the poor man would be any worse off than he is now. Poor men cannot very well purchase substitutes at either of the sums mentioned, while some would gladly enter the service as substitutes were they to receive any sum between one thousand and five thousand, as in the cases mentioned. A man knowing that his family is well provided for, makes, in such cases, all the difference in the world.

But the opposition manifested to the draft, is but a popular demonstration against the Administration. The people see and feel that it the programme of negro emancipation is to be carried out, it will require the entire male population of the free States to garrison the conquered territories. The white population of the free States will be sacrificed in order to give freedom to a few millions of blacks. This impression is taking hold of the people, because it has been advanced by those in authority, as well as by those who shape the policy of the Administration. As long as we were fighting avowedly for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, there was no need of a conscription; none at all. But the Abolitionists insisted upon a proclamation of emancipation, promising to cause New England to swarm with volunteers whenever it was issued; but now, that it is in force, instead of their redeeming their promises, they enforce a conscription against citizens whom they have been branding for a year as being Copperheads and traitors, while New England doesn't swarm for the war, except with a mighty army of contractors, sutlers, paymasters, assessors and tax collectors. This is the way Abolitionism manages the Administration, and it furnishes the reason, why the people are not entirely satisfied with their conduct.

Had the people confidence in the integrity and ability of the Administration, and were they not alarmed at the partisan character, which they are giving to the war, they would not complain of a conscription, if it were necessary. But they are not blind to what is passing before them. The man who whispers peace is denounced for being a traitor; while those who lead the crusade declare that there shall be no peace as long as there is a slave to fight for. If this is to be the programme, the people need not imagine that drafting is yet over. Every city and town captured must be garrisoned, and to do that, and at the same time keep our armies replenished, will exhaust the fighting population of the free States. Let the war be prosecuted for the freedom of the blacks and the subjugation of the rebel States, and by the time we get through, we will be as desolate as our opponents.

Official from Vicksburg.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Harris, clerk of the J. D. Perry, says a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, I send you a synopsis of the rebel loss in Maj. Gen. Grant's department since the landing of the army at Grand Gulf May 1st, 1863:

Loss in men up to May 18th	40,000
Prisoners taken at Vicksburg, July 4th	31,000
Total	71,000
Citizen prisoners	5,000
Of whom women and children are	1,500
Prisoners sick and wounded	13,220
Prisoners fit for duty	18,000
Tents captured	4,000
Mules captured	1,500
Horses captured	1,000
Freight cars	200
Locomotives	5
Large siege guns	188
Field pieces	151
Rounds of ammunition	500
Stands of small arms	35,000
Shot guns, &c., &c	38,000

Value of public property captured, from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Approved by order of
(Signed) JAMES WILSON,
Lieut. Colonel and Provost Marshal.

Stephens' Mission to Washington.

Letter from Jeff Davis.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes the following letter from Jeff Davis to Alex. Stephens, which will explain the latter's late approach to Washington to see President Lincoln:

RICHMOND, July 2, 1863.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.—Sir: Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed as a Military Commissioner, under flag of truce, to Washington, you will herewith receive your letter of authority to the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me, as commander-in-chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive from the terms of the letter that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter, on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as *President*, instead of Commander in chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President and signed by me as President. To this latter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissible only on the ground of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian rulers who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes, and by detaining them, sometimes for months, in camps and in prisons, and in persisting in taking captives non combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheard of conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent executions of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides—a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism and discretion, that while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respectfully,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, 8th July, 1863.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis.

Sir: Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me of the 2d inst., I proceeded on the mission therein assigned without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter Davis, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon on the 3d she started down James river, hoisting and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day (the 4th,) at about 1 o'clock, P. M., when within a few miles of Newport News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us. The officer in command informed Lieutenant Davis that he had orders from Admiral Lee, on board the United States flag ship Minnesota, lying between and then in view, not to allow any boat or vessel to pass the point near which he was stationed, without his permission. By this officer I sent to Admiral Lee a note stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which I hereby annexd, marked A.

I also sent to the admiral, to be forwarded, another in the same language addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fortress Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the Minnesota with these dispatches, while the Torpedo remained at anchor. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., another boat came up to us, bearing the admiral's answer, which is hereunto annexed marked B.

We remained at or about this point in the river until the 6th instant, when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral, at twelve o'clock M. on that day I directed Lieut. Davidson again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to the Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At half past two o'clock P. M. two gunboats approached us from below, one bearing answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. This answer is annexed, marked D. The other boat bore the answer of Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fortress Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Colonel Ould on the board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissable."

The influences and views that led to this determination, after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal of the United States Secretary of War, to wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the acts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me,) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned.—Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times. Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelings in undertaking the mission, and asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it; and I can but enter in the belief that if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war so unnatural, so unjust, so unchristian and so inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severe horrors, which now so eminently threaten, might have been avoided.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder to be Executed in Case the Rebels Hang our Officers.

Valedictory of Gen. Dix to the Seventh Army Corps.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—Yesterday afternoon the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder were removed from the McClellan Hospital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate under guard, and notice was sent to the rebel government that if they executed Captains Sawyer and Flynn, whom they now have in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond, that General Lee and Captain Winder will be executed in retaliation.

General Dix has issued the following valedictory:

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T VIRGINIA,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

"FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, the undersigned, preparatory to assuming command of the Eastern Department, relinquishes command of the Department of Virginia to Major General J. G. Foster, United States 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."

"A Golden Opportunity Lost."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Army of the Potomac.

It is pretty evident—at least it seems so—that the strength of the rebel army has been over estimated, and that the error was committed of considering them in a more critical position than they really were. They were considered too surely trapped, "cornered," when quite the contrary was the case. Precious time was accorded them—time being all they wanted—to complete their preparations to cross the river. Twenty four hours' delay to attack them was all that stood betwixt themselves and a terrible defeat. A day or a half day—nay, a half hour sometimes, in such cases, settles the fate of an army, or of a people; and so we must, indeed, lament what seems a golden opportunity lost, through waiting too long for reinforcements, or from over-estimating the rebel strength—essentially the same thing. But the experiences of the rebel army on this side of the Potomac have been bitter in the extreme, and they have had—to say the least of it—an escape for which they may well be thankful.

Condition of the Rebels.

As to their condition at the time they crossed, every account procured by the best sources within their lines—so far as we have them—for the past few days goes to show that they were terribly short of provisions, they having cleaned out everything within their reach. With many of their wagons cut off by our frequent cavalry raids on their flanks and rear, and pretty well cooped up for several days past, they appear to have consumed everything within their reach and to have gone back to Virginia scantily supplied in the line of provisions except cattle. What the numbers of the latter were with them we can only conjecture.

Our Army Disappointed.

The army is disappointed and chagrined at this signal escape of the foe, for it is not pleasant to hunt the vacant banks of the Potomac when they confidently supposed they had the antagonist, so long their annoyance, within their very grasp; but it is nowise dispirited at least. To day, so many wild stories are current bearing upon possible movements across the river into Virginia, that we are fain to discard them all, and await hopefully the course of events. That the rebels are badly dispirited and weary of fighting; are sadly despoiled of their old audacity and confidence in themselves by the result of this raid into the loyal States, is plain.—They have been whipped and driven out—there is no getting over or around that. The great pity is that the task so well begun was not as well completed.

Grant and Napoleon.

Grant, for the last year, has as completely ignored the word "impossible" a Napoleon boasted that he did through his whole career. If he should lay down his sword to morrow, he would already have earned an imperishable name in American history. But no sword can be reckoned on with more confidence than his to the end of the war; and, unless we grandly mistake, it will make many a notable mark yet.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., at Trinity Church, by Rev. C. E. Swope, J. B. PARKER, Esq., of Carlisle, to Miss SALLIE J., only daughter of Joseph Richards, Esq., of this city.

DIED:

At the residence of the family in Shousetown, Saturday morning, July 18th, MARGARET, wife of Capt. Wm. Stoops, in the 47th year of her age.

Funeral this (Monday) morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PERFUMES BECOMING CLASSIC.—We see that the nose has its loves and knowledges and that Jaques, the Boston chemist and distiller, with his choice Handkerchief Extracts, ministers to its wants.

"The Maryflower," as Willis says: "A breath from Plymouth woods."

"The Ronceiena," much esteemed by the Andalusian girls.

"The Garden Lavender," whose scent for many a broad mile fills the air of the English Surrey hills.

"The Rose Leaf Geranium"—A leaf for all that some.

"The Jockey Club," a very superior quality of that elegant, costly and fascinating perfume.

"The India Patchouli," "The Tulbet Musk," &c., are for sale in this city by

jy18 SIMON JOHNSTON,
corner Smithfield and Fourth street

TELEGRAPHIC.

CHARLESTON MUST FALL.

The Town and Forts Besieged.

MONITORS AND IRON-CLADS IN READINESS.

Circulars on the Draft.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-YORK.

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

Rebel Dash Into Hickman, Ky.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS.

&c., &c., &c. &c.

BOSTON, July 18.—The Herald's correspondent gives the following account of the recent day's fighting on Morris Island; On the morning of 11th of July, the 6th Connecticut and the 9th Maine made a furious attack upon the Cumming's Point battery and got possession of it and hoisted the American flag at daylight. Fort Sumter opened upon them, when a Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted them, refusing to stand by their commanders.—The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up and then abandoned it, and the rebels again took possession of it. These two regiments have shown themselves heroes in this campaign.

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

Fort Sumter has been throwing shells 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 Ironclad Montauk has just arrived from Port Royal. She is across the bar, making with the gunboats, fourteen vessels in front of Morris' Island and Sumter.

We shall recommence the attack tomorrow morning, when we shall succeed in silencing the Cumming's Point battery and Fort Johnson.

Everything is working well and the batteries opened in earnest.

The Memphis has just brought in a rebel side wheel steamer loaded with cotton, captured while trying to run at Bull's bay last night.

P. S. Our troops will have their battery done in two days more and then they can shell Sumter.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 47.

First—Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the act of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notice served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

Second—The following opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the enrollment act of March 3d, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice is left, without furnishing a substitute or paying $600, is nounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by court martial, and sentenced to death. If a person after being drafted, and before receiving notice, deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish a substitute, or pay the $300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties; and when drafted, whether, present or absent, whether he change his residence or abscond, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and this only by the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal.

(Signed) WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of War Department.
JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GEN.'S OFFICE, Washington July 18,

CIRCULAR NO. 51.

The fourth paragraph of circular No. 44, issued from this office, July 12th, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable. Opinion—A person drafted in the military service of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1863, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the board of enrollment, whose decision therein is final.

If the board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right under such decision, to pay his commutation money or to furnish a substitute, within such extended time as may be fied by order of the Board of Enrollment, for his appearance on duty.

WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Mr. Whiting, Solicitor, says the draft in New York is delayed only while the mob is being quelled, and that the enrollment act will be enforced without fear or favor in every loyal State.

NEW YORK, July 17.—There has been no disturbance up to dusk.

The call of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, to those persons whom the papers call rioters, is genuine; and in response to it, some 600 Irishmen assembled at his residence this afternoon, including many known rioters, some of them armed. In his address, which was quite lengthy, he said he addressed them as their father, and declined, on the ground of being a priest, going into the question which brought about the present unhappy state of things. He referred to Ireland, and thanked God he had come to this country, where no such oppression existed. He counselled them to bear up under their supposed evils, rather than commit a greater. In this country the government is a foundation not to be destroyed.—Everything is in the hands of the people, who build the superstructure every four years. Whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by that majority. He exhorted them to go to their homes, and stop these proceedings, and support the laws, which have not been enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholics.

The crowd then peaceably dispersed.

NEW YORK, July 17.—About 3 o'clock to-day, the military were withdrawn from the scene of last night's fighting. Over two hundred houses had previously been visited, and a quantity of arms were seized.

Not a casualty had been heard of in the Seventh regiment.

General Kilpatrick had a long conference with Gen. Sandford; understood to be in reference to the arrival of cavalry from Washington to patrol the city.

Gen. Sandford has ordered all the liquor stores in the vicinity of the Arsenal closed for three days. Cannon remain in that vicinity with a strong force of military; but there is no probability that they will have to be used.

A dozen persons who attempted to extort money from James B. Taylor, at his foundry on Gorck street, to-day, were all arrested.

The military still have possession of the 13th Ward, on East river.

Efforts to effect a withdrawal of the troops from the 18th Ward, failed, though recommended by the Governor.

Police Commissioner Acton was notified to day by some lunatics calling themselves the Committee, to prepare to meet his God. Mr. Acton is not particularly affected thereby, and anticipates the exercise of the pardoning power.

The number of prisoners captured in the city are thirty in number.

It is not positively known when the drafting will commence, but it is intimated that when it does the government will not have less than 35,000 troops in New York.

All is perfectly quiet.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Everything is quiet here to-day.

The 8th and 71st regiments arrived this morning.

The Tribune's coast dispatch states that several thousand prisoners, en route for New York, were located South of that city to prevent the mob from being reinforced therefrom.

Stocks irregular, and generally heavy and dull. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange dull and heavy. Gold 25½. Reading, 209¾; Erie, 98; Treasury, 107¼; February and August 1 year certificates, 99.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Troops from the forts and Navy Yard have been returned to their original localities.

Three regiments of militia are expected to arrive this evening.

General Dix arrived here this evening.

The New Orleans Era states that the gunboat Itasca captured two and burned three schooners on the Texas coast.

The Express says Gen. Grant will soon relieve Gen. Meade in command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gens. Wool and Canby, and Gov. Seymour in consultation this afternoon.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Advices per the Fulton state that the result of Gilmour's operations up to the morning of the 14th, are: He has possession of all the batteries on Morris Island, save Fort Wagner.

It is reported that our iron-clads had made a breach in the south wall of Sumter on the 13th.

A number of prisoners were brought in to Folly Island, many of them stating that they were forced into the rebel service. They are Germans, and will be sent North.

The other advices per the Fulton are merely corroborative of the Boston Herald reporter's account.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Locust Point has arrived.

The Era of the 8th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the 7th. Five thousand prisoners and fifty pieces of artillery were taken. The garrison had eaten its last mule. The loyal citizens of New Orleans are about celebrating the event with a grand torch light procession. There is no mention made of any of Gen. Grant's troops reaching Port Hudson.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A letter from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says:

No definite information of Lee's whereabouts can be obtained.

An officer just arrived from Washington, states that Gen. Gregg, who crossed Falling Waters, was cut off for six hours, but by a gallant charge got clear—capturing a large number of prisoners, three colors, and four pieces of artillery.

CAIRO, July 17.—Sixty rebel cavalry made a dash into Hickman on Wednesday night, and robbed all the stores. They stopped until after daylight yesterday, during which time a steamer landed, but was not molested. Our forces now occupy the town.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Col. Hatch captured the artillery and trains of Biffles' command. Biffles' men are scattered, and most of them succeeded in crossing the river and joining Rhoddy. Newcome retreated towards Trenton.

No considerable bodies of armed men are now north of this line. Small bands of guerrillas are thick and troublesome.

The editor of the Memphis Argus, out on business at Union Depot, was conscripted by Richardson. He asked for five days to prepare, which was granted, and he was making fast time for Memphis at last accounts.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—750 rebel prisoners arrived this morning from the army of the Potomac. 28 officers were included in the number.

The enrollment of persons for the draft will be completed here on Monday. 20,000 of the first and 1,000 of the second class are enrolled. Except in a very few instances the enrolling officers have met with no trouble, and in no case has personal violence been attempted. It is thought that only two regiments will be called for from this district.

Closing Out.

SALE OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

SHAWLS,

LACE MANTILLAS,

THIN CIRCULARS

AND

Sacques,

AT

HUGUS & HACKE.

jy18

GRAVEL ROOFING.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,

Corner Fifth and Wood streets, second story.
jy10

WALL PAPERS—NEW AND Choice patterns at 12½ and 15 cents, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
67 Wood street.
jy18

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the INTEREST COUPONS on the above bonds, due August 1st, 1863, will be paid, after that day, on presentation and delivery, at the office of the PITTSBURGH TRUST CO., wood street.
W. O. HUGHART,
jy20:3t Secretary and Treasurer.

Sewing Machines at Auction

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21st, at 8 o'clock, at the MASONIC HALL AUCTION HOUSE, 55 Fifth street, will be sold

1 Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,		
1 Standard Shuttle	do	do
1 Parker	do	do
1 Pearl	do	do
1 National	do	do

and several other makes.
Machines on exhibition the day of sale.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
Terms—Cash jy20

$1,300 WILL PURCHASE A Two Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, 25 feet front on Denman street, by 60 feet deep; seven rooms and cellar, gas fixtures, &c.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy20 61 Market street.

FOR RENT.—A DWELLING HOUSE, of hall, two parlors, and eight other rooms, situate on Second street.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy20 51 Market st.

Passage from England & Ireland $25 00.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS RATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 123 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out, or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.

SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, for the Steamer Great Eastern, and for the lines of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway.
jy18

CUNARD LINE.

Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool.

The first class powerful Steamships
SIDON, MARATHON, | KEDAR, TRIPOLI,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Tuesday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday.

Steerage Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $25; from New York, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in Currency.

For Steerage Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton St., New York, or
THOS. RATTIGAN, Agt.,
No 122 Monongahela House, Water St.,
ja31:1yd

FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS, Call at C. Hanson Love & Co., WHERE YOU WILL FIND A VERY LARGE, WELL ASSORTED and cheap stock of SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Domestic, House Furnishing Goods, also Hoop Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, SHIRT FRONTS, &c., &c.
☞ Please give us a call before making your purchases.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 MARKET STREET.
jy18

Steamship Great Eastern,

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP
Great Eastern
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

From Liverpool.....Tuesday, June 30 h.
From New York.....Tuesday July 21st.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN, state room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$ 70

Excursion Tickets; out and back in the 1st, & 2d Cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and Children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN, intermediate state room, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$50
STEERAGE, with superior accomodations.$30

Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate as above.

All fare Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply to
THOMAS RATTIGAN,
No 122 Monongahela House.
or to CHAS. A. WHITTNEY,
jy13:tiy21 At the Office, 26 Broadway.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES.
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
MEDICINES! MEDICINES! MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS!
DYES! DYES! DYES!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
OILS! OILS! OILS!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!

Soda, Cream Tartar, Eng Mustard, &c.

French, English, and American Perfumery, and Toilet articles, Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, and all Druggist articles, strictly pure articles. Low prices.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only.
jy8:dly.c

JUST RECEIVED AT NO. 98 MARKET Street, a large lot of

MEN'S, BROGANS, GAITERS, BALMORALS AND BOOTS,

And will be sold lower than at any other House in the city at
BORLAND'S,
No. 98 Market street,
jy 8 Second Door from Fifth.

ECONOMY WHEELED AND REVOLVING Horse Rakes, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
jy1 122 Liberty street.

MILITARY NOTICES.

☞ TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—AN IRISH CAVALRY REGIMENT TO BE FORMED!—The roll of this Regiment will be opened from this day until the ranks are filled with recruits for the defense of our city and homes. All able-bodied Irishman and others who wish to join this Regiment, are requested to enroll their names. The officers to be elected when the Regiment is completed, at No. 6, wood street.
R. L. ALLEN,
and ADJUTANT ZENAS FISH, late of the 6th Virginia Regiment, will be in attendance.
jul6:tf

☞ HAMPTON'S BATTERY—TEN Men Wanted to enlist in Hampton's Battery; also recruits for any Pennsylvania Battery or Regiment, in the Field.
Apply to LIEUT. A. N. HARBOURS,
jel6-tf Guard House.

BANKING HOUSES.

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. S. MERTZ

KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 118 Wood St., Second doo above Fifth Street,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to.
ap11

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters Certificates,

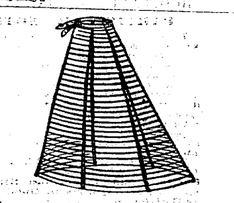
7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,

and all other government securities, bought by
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh5:6m d Wood street, corner of Third.

C. A. VAN KIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES & CHANDELIERS,
Patent Improved Excelsior & Patent Paragon
COAL OIL BURNERS,
HAND LAMPS, COLUMNS, &c.
Salesrooms, 517 Arch St. Philadelphia.
Manufactory, Frankford, Philadelphia.
☞ All goods warranted. jy21y

LOW PRICED ALL WOOL CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS, very cheap,
CHINA MATTINGS,
white, checked and fancy;
Gold Bordered Window Shades,
COCOA MATTINGS, all widths;
NEW GOODS just opened
-AT THE-
NEW CARPET STORE
-OF-
McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,
Between the Post Office and Dispatch Building.
jy6

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



Pittsburgh Skirt Manufactory.

HAVING OPENED SALES ROOMS in this city, I beg leave to call the attention of the public to my own manufacture of skirts.

1st. I keep a larger stock than any wholesaler in this State.

2d. We make a greater variety of Styles, Shapes, Sizes and Qualities than any manufacturer in the United States.

3d. The steel and all the material for hoop skirts, from its primitive state to the saleroom, are under my own supervision and entire control, consequently customers can obtain skirts from this house without paying a second profit.

Also the largest assortment of Corsets constantly on hand.

☞ Our retail department is in charge of competent ladies.

☞ Merchan's supplied cheap at wholesale.
H. SCHNITZER, Manufacturer,
jy11-1yd 49 Market Street.

PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH.

PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
At Reduced Prices,
At Reduced Prices,
At Reduced Prices,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
jy11

FOURTH OF JULY, 1863.

SHOW YOUR COLORS,

FLAGS,

FROM 5 INCHES TO 50 FEET.

Regimental Flags!
Bunting Flags!
Silk Flags!
Muslin Flags!
All Small Flags on Sticks!

☞ We challenge quality and price with Eastern manufacture.

PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY,
AT
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
Fifth street opposite the Post Office.
jn27

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SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
INCORPORATED BY THE
LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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☞ Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Deposits in this Institution at
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable to Depositors in May and November which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and *compounded*.

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VICE PRESIDENT—W. B. COPELAND.
TRUSTEES;
Hon Thos M Howe, Isaac Jones, Wm H Smith, Harvy Childs, Hon J K Moorhead, C G Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nickolas Voegtly, W B Copeland.
Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER.
jy8:1yd

Important to Mechanics!

PROPOSALS will be received from this date to the 20th inst., for the plastering, ceiling building of pews, sacristies, sanctuary and altar of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Kittanning. The plans and specifications can be seen with the REV. J. O'HARA, Kittanning.
Or with Reynolds House, Kittanning.
jy15d JAS. S. DEVLIN,
Lawrenceville.