

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, July 17, 1863.

G. M. PETERSON & CO.,
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6
State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald
in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements
and Subscriptions for our lowest rates.

DEMOCRATS, THINK!—Your party is now
led and ruled by such old-line Whigs as Wm.
B. Reed, C. J. Biddle, and George M. Wharton
of Philadelphia, Heister Clymer of Berks,
C. R. Bucklew of Columbia, Isaac E. Heister
of Lancaster, and others, descendants of the
ranked old Federal aristocrats of our
country, who are trying to excite war
against the Administration of the Govern-
ment. "These be thy gods, O Copperheads!"
These stern old Democrats, Cass, Johnson,
Dix, Holt, Dickinson, Butler, Champneys,
Brady, Porter, Van Buren, Wilkins, McCar-
rann, Shannon, and thousands of others,
advise all true Democrats to sacrifice every-
thing necessary to put down the Rebellion,
and to sustain the Government unreservedly.
Which are the best leaders?

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.—The dis-
charges resulting from sickness produced by
the vicissitudes of camp life, and the casual-
ties in the field, have stood out among the
prominent military returns to the Surgeon
General's office at Washington. The returns
in the medical director's office of the army
show that since the war commenced 135,000
soldiers have been discharged from service on
surgeons' certificates of disability. This does
not of course include those discharged through
other departments, nor those whose terms of
service have expired, but simply comprises
those whose health and physical inability to
be a soldier prevented them from being of
further service in the army.

GREENBACKS AS FOOD.—A man in Ottawa
county, Michigan, while plowing with his
oxen received from a neighbor two hundred
dollars in greenbacks, which for safe keep-
ing he placed in the bottom of his dinner
pail in the wagon. While away a short dis-
tance the oxen ate his dinner and money,
and left him the alternative of killing one or
both to secure the greenbacks. He con-
cluded to dispatch the master ox, and, to his
great delight, found the securities unharmed
in his stomach.

THE \$300 EXEMPTION.—The matter of com-
mutation in money in lieu of service under
the conscription act has been settled by a cir-
cular issued by Provost Marshal General
James B. Fry. The second section says:
"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in
each Congressional District has been author-
ized by the Secretary of War, and directed
by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive
from drafted persons who desire to pay it for
the purpose of exemption the money above
specified (\$300). On receipt of this sum,
the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give
the person paying it, duplicate receipts; one
copy of these receipts shall be delivered to
the Board of Enrollment on or before the day
the drafted person is to report for duty, and
when so delivered to the Board of Enrollment
the drafted person shall be furnished with a
certificate of exemption, stating that the per-
son is discharged from further liability under
that draft by reason of having paid the sum
of three hundred dollars."

THE ARMY REBEL.—According to the Rich-
mond correspondent of the London Times, the
stories of the ill health of Jeff. Davis are true.
"His excellency" the head rebel is suffering
under a severe bronchial affection, his cough
is "exhaustive and distressing," and although
it is his practice to ride twenty miles on
horseback daily, his condition is such as to
inspire "considerable uneasiness."
This writer, however, adds a statement
which is curious, and "important if true."
He remarks that "the extreme lateness and
coldness of the spring have had an unfavor-
able influence upon the President's bronchitis,
and have arrested the early growth of spring
grass."

The collection suggests an inquiry whether
the Times correspondent regards Davis as
a second Nebuchadnezzar, who is in peril of
being turned out to grass in expiration of his
sins?

THE COMMANDER OF THE UNION ARMY.—
General Meade's military history has already
been given to the world. His private and
personal biography (which now belongs to
the country that he has served so well) is
briefly this:

He was born at Cadiz, the commercial me-
tropolis of Spain, in 1815. His father, Leon
and Worsam Meade, was then Consul of the
United States and Navy Agent at that port,
having been appointed to those offices under
President Thomas Jefferson in 1800, and
continued in them under Presidents Madison
and Monroe. Near the close of Monroe's ad-
ministration he returned to the United States
with his family. During the twenty years of
his residence in Spain, Richard W. Meade
became "the father of eight living children."
Among those eight children was George Gor-
don Meade, now commanding the Army of the
Potomac.

Consent Meade figured largely in the mo-
mentous events of the period of his residence
in Spain. He maintained possession of the
confidence not only of successive administra-
tions at home, but of all the various govern-
ments which, at fatal intervals, took posses-
sion of Madrid.

His services in aiding the re-establishing of
the independence of Spain were gratefully
acknowledged, not only by the King, the Re-
gency, and the Cortes of the kingdom, but,
by the Duke of Wellington, who, when known
only by the title of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and
afterwards Baron Wellington, was a personal
friend and occasional visitor of Mr. Meade.
The conqueror on the battle field near
Gettysburg has been often "borne in the
arms and dandled on the knees" of the Brit-
ish hero of the peninsular campaigns and the
subsequent victory at Waterloo.

HAVE YOU TASTED THEM?—We were yester-
day presented with a box of Bryan's Pulmo-
nic Wafers, and find them the most delightful
thing we ever tasted. For a cough, tightness of
the chest, and the usual irritation caused by
damp weather, upon the lungs. Try them:
25 cents a box, at S. S. Elliott's.

The Draft Riot in New York.

In another column will be found a copious
description of the great riot which for two
days has been raging in the city of New York.
Here we see the legitimate fruit of the teach-
ings of the copperhead demagogues who have
been assiduously sowing the seeds of revolt
among the ignorant classes for two years
past. The Seymour and Woods, at last suc-
ceeded in arousing their followers to what
they have been pleased to call the "unwar-
ranted usurpation of power by the Lincoln
despotism," and they have the tangible re-
sult in the murdered citizens of both sexes,
the smoking ruins, and the general devastation
which now adorn the empire city.—
Messieurs copperheads, how do you like the
appearance and performance of the ghost you
have raised and now find yourselves power-
less to lay?

That this outrageously, lawless proceeding
will very soon be put down with a heavy
hand is certain, and that many of the actors
in the fearful tragedy will suffer the just pen-
alty of their crimes, is equally sure; but that
the prime movers and instigators of the riot
—the men and the journals, who have day
by day incited their treasonable views and
doctrines into the minds of short sighted and
unwary listeners,—until their treasonable
teachings have at last culminated in open
rebellion,—that these men should escape un-
punished seems to us unrighteous and impo-
litical. The single agency of the New York
Herald has done more towards inciting this
terrible riot than the draft itself. Not many months
ago a paper in our own county advised its
readers to arm themselves against the im-
pending tyranny of the present administra-
tion. These are the forces and this the man-
ner in which armed rebellion is germinated.

Citizens of Cumberland county, you have
seen the beauties and felt the workings of re-
bellion from a southern point of view—take
timely heed that by encouraging all manner
of factious opposition to the government, that
you are not nursing a scorpion that may
prove equally fatal to your lives and lib-
erties, for so sure as God reigns shall treason
North and South go down—have a care that
you are not encompassed in the ruins.

Respecting Private Property

The rebels receive a good deal of credit
in certain quarters, mostly copperhead, for
the respect which they are said to have paid
to private property, and the forbearance they
manifested towards citizens whose persons
and property were in their power. We have
heard of no instances, however, parallel to
those of our army in Virginia, where guards
were stationed to protect rebel property, and
even a spring of good water on the farm of a
noted rebel was forbidden to be used by our
soldiers, lest some trifling damage might be
done to the premises. That "respect," as we
understand it, consisted in taking precisely
what they wanted wherever they could find it,
and paying for it sometimes, in worthless
trash called "Confederate notes." Thousands
of cattle, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of
horses, and a vast amount of grain, flour,
provisions of all kinds, clothing and dry
goods,—in fact, whatever the army approached
at York, where the copperhead Burg-
ess rode out six miles to surrender the town
while it was yet occupied by the United States
forces, these gentle and amiable thieves levied
a contribution on the citizens of \$100,
000 in money, and a large amount of pro-
duce, which their short stay and hurried de-
parture only prevented them from fully real-
izing, they kindly consenting to take from
the hands of the aforesaid dignitary \$28,000
and the following articles, viz: 2,500 lbs. of
sugar, 32,000 lbs. of beef, 2,000 pairs of boots
and shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 socks, 165 bar-
rels of flour and 300 barrels of molasses,
with the understanding that twenty days
would be allowed to pay the balance (They
are not likely to call for the balance at the
time specified, having had pressing engage-
ments since, which will probably prevent
their return). But pillage by the common
soldiery was not their programme, for the
reason assigned by the Richmond *Enquirer*,
that "it disorganizes troops and renders them
useless," and lest they should "for the paltry
body of Chambersburg men perhaps the
splendid prize of Philadelphia." The *En-
quirer* further says—

"Even if General Lee designs to make
Pennsylvania the seat of war, and to make
the war support the war—we presume that
he would not give his troops a general li-
cense to pillage. He would probably order
each Union General to call before him the
Sheriff of each county on his line of march,
and impose upon each a certain provision,
AND NO SMALL PROVISIONS—of beef, horses,
clothing, silver and gold, all to be delivered
at given points, at given hours."

A Dirty Dog.

The Editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, a
democratic copperhead sheet, has been sent
to Fort Mifflin by General Meade. Mrs.
Boehler, the wife of the Postmaster at Get-
tysburg, had had a number of wounded Sol-
diers in her house. When the Rebels occu-
pied the town, the brute of the *Compiler* told
the rebels that Mrs. Boehler had some won-
derful soldiers in her house, and also where
they could find arms and liquor in town.
Some of the big copperheads in Carlisle
acted in the same way. Such dirty dogs
ought to be hung without Judge or Jury.

Suppose the postmaster Miller, of this
place, had had some of Capt. Hinkson's Com-
pany, and the Rebels had occupied the town,
there are plenty dogs here as dirty as the
Compiler fellow who would have led the
rebels to the place of concealment and sur-
rendered to town as the Copperhead Mayor
of York did.—*Perry Advocate*.

THE INTERVENTION HUMPHREY EXPLORED.—
By the foreign news which the *Express* has
brought, it appears that all the recent
positive stories about French intervention in
our affairs, or recognition of the rebel gov-
ernment, have been totally without foundation.
The contradictions are official. The Emperor
Napoleon has no idea of intermeddling at this
time. No doubt the whole affair no more
than was a stock jobbing device contrived in
the interest of some of the great operators on
the London Stock Exchange. For ourselves,
we have never entertained any apprehension
on this score, and believe that no continental
Power could be foolish enough to wish the
destruction of the only nation which has ever
been formidable against England at sea.

Faith, like a feather-bed, is generally
improved by an occasional shaking.

PENNSYLVANIA.

There have been, says the New York Tri-
bune unnecessarily, but not unusually, harsh
words said against Pennsylvania, in regard
to her want of preparation for the recent re-
bellion. The distinction should be drawn
between the Copperhead Legislature and the
entire soldiery and spirit of the people du-
ring the war. The soldiers were the Penn-
sylvania soldiers were the first to hurry to
Washington at the breaking out of the hos-
tilities, till the present moment. There is
among the loyal States no large State or ag-
gregation of the smaller States, which has
made greater contributions of troops, or suf-
fered more in the war, than Pennsylvania.
Up to the beginning of this year Pennsylvania
furnished over two hundred thousand
troops, not including the fifty thousand mil-
lita under the call of 1862. Before the battle
of Gettysburg thirty seven thousand Penn-
sylvanians had laid down their lives for their
country! Pennsylvania is the only State
which has organized at her own expense a
first-class reserve force amounting to nearly
sixteen thousand men. This organization
acted under Major-General McCull, Brig-Gen.
Meade, Brig-Gen. Reynolds, and Brig-Gen.
Ord. It was ready for service two years ago;
and by the act of the Legislature authorizing
its existence (under the Three Million State
Loan) it was for the support of the military
forces of the State or of the United States.
It was soon absorbed by the Army of the Po-
tomac, and variously distinguished itself.
The glorious death of Reynolds, and the glo-
rious war and position of Meade, are proofs
of the skill shown in the selection of the of-
ficers from among the Pennsylvanians com-
manding the Reserve.

As the first reserve of Pennsylvania was
taken by the General Government, it is prob-
able that a second or third one would have
been equally needed out of the State under
bad Generalship, and the State left as de-
feats as she was at the opening of the de-
fenseless. No worse spirit, however, than
that which led to the election of such men as
Seymour, Wood, and the like, prevailed in the
Legislature of Pennsylvania; and that, and
the good nature of the General Government in
permitting the fullest expansion to Copper-
head lies in both States, was the cause of
the successful invasion of Pennsylvania for a
few days. But had the Reserve force
been allowed to act as a reserve, in accord-
ance with its name—and not fought through
the battles of the Peninsula, up to that of
Chancellorsville—no Rebel troops would have
invaded Pennsylvania, either in the cavalry
raid of 1862, or the general attack of 1863.
The last call of Gov. Curtin, for sixty thou-
sand additional troops, too, let it be borne in
mind, has been quickly responded to. The
three months men are pouring in as fast as
they can be enrolled.

SOLDIERS, TAKE HEED.

Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, an
old soldier who has seen more than his share
of experience in many battles of European and
Asiatic campaigns, addressed his young sol-
diers in the battle of the Alma in words which
form a sort of epitaph of the soldier's duty
in action. Kinglake, in his *Invitation of the
Crimea*, gives the brief address of the veteran
which is copied here, but printed in several
lines:—
"Now, men, you are going into action.—
Remember this:
"Whoever is wounded—I don't care what
his rank is—wherever he is wounded must be
where he falls until the band-wagon come to
take him. An soldier must go carrying off
wounded men. If you don't do such a
thing, his name shall be stuck up in the
parish church.
"Don't be in a hurry about firing. Your
officers will tell you when it is time to open
fire.
"Be steady.
"Keep silence.
"Fire low.
"Now, men, the army will watch us; make
me proud of the Highland Brigade."

Some of the papers at York worrying themselves
about the cost of the newly called hundred
thousand volunteers, and their services would
be cheap at one hundred thousand millions of
dollars if they can succeed in crushing rebel-
lion and restoring peace to the country.
To talk about the expense of defending the
government is as unnecessary and craven as
the man who implored the Emperor to take
life but spare his money.—*Louisville Journal*

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR HOLDING THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.
At a meeting of the Union State Central
Committee, held in this city to day, it was re-
solved to extend the time for holding the
Union State Convention at Pittsburgh, from
July 1st to August 6th.

The following is the resolution adopted pro-
viding for this extension:—
Resolved, That in the present emergency,
while many delegates to the Union State Con-
vention are engaged in the military service;
and cannot be present at the meeting appoint-
ed to be held at Pittsburgh on the 1st of July
next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the
convention until Wednesday, the 6th of July
next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby
postponed until that time.

The Editors of the Union newspapers
and the editors of the Commonwealth, will please
give this notice an insertion in their columns.
P. FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—A letter from
General Ullman's brigade, 11th June, en-
camped near Fort Hudson, La. says:
"The three regiments of this command en-
camped here have succeeded in recruiting in
three weeks an average of about three
hundred and fifty men each. The last re-
giment commenced recruiting on a Sunday
and by the following Monday had obtained
about four hundred men. They are all
healthy young men, and very patriotic also,
being quite anxious to get a chance to meet
their former masters, many of whom are in
the rebel army. They are a sorrowful sight
to examine the backs of these men, some
resembling a checker board. Others had
large lumps all over their bodies, caused by
the lash of the overseers, others are deformed
from hard usage. I wish that some of the
copperheads could be drafted and sent down
here, so that they could see for themselves
the beauties of the peculiar institution."

THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF
OHIO.—Mr. John Brough, nominated as the
Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, in his
last speech at Marietta, said:
"Politicians may talk as they please, there
are but two issues: one is to keep the South
in Southern Confederacy, and the other is sub-
mission on their part to the demands of the
government. Let any man endeavor to examine
all the means of submission, and he will not ar-
rive at any other conclusion than this. Why
do you not desire peace? You tell me that
you want to stop the shedding of blood. Let
me tell you something that I know in regard
to this point. The men who are fighting our
battles do not want you to make any dishon-
orable peace to save them. All that these
gallant men ask of you is to stop sowing dis-
sentions, stop giving aid and comfort to the
enemy, and let them fight it out. [Applause]
They do not want any of your sympathy—it
is all thrown away."

"Peace" in New Hampshire.

Pretty nearly all the Copperheads of New
Hampshire, with some others, assembled in
Mass Convention at Concord on the "Glori-
ous Fourth," under the Presidency of ex-Pres-
ident Franklin Pierce, and were addressed
by him by D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, Amasa
J. Parker, and others in favor of a Copperhead
Peace. Their resolves "denounce" the Presi-
dent, the Administration, the conduct of the
War, the arrest of Vallandigham, and almost
everybody and everything else but Slavery
and the Rebellion, and were honored with
"three cheers for Gov. Seymour," and "three
more for Vallandigham, Governor of Ohio
that shall be." As the Volunteers from Ohio
are to vote on that question, while the Cop-
perheads of New Hampshire are not, we af-
fectionately advise the latter not to back their
opinion by their money, unless they have
more greenbacks than they really want.

We wish these gentlemen meant what they
said, and knew how to make themselves in-
telligible. Here, for instance, is the first
plank of their ostensible platform.
Resolved, That in this anniversary of our national
independence, the democracy of New Hampshire,
cheerfully repeat our vows of alliance and devotion
to the Union, and the Union, and we reaffirm
our unshakable and unimpaired determination
to defend them, individually and collectively, against
all enemies, under whatever guise or form from whatever
quarter.

Well the Southern Confederacy is in es-
sence and in terms expressly and avowedly
an "assault" on that Constitution and Union!
—a conspiracy to repudiate the former and
destroy the latter by armed force—by down-
right, old fashioned fighting—to which end
the entire able-bodied white male population
of the South have been forced into the Rebel
armies, and were desperately battling the
very hour when this great "Peace Meeting"
was held. The Government of the United
States was fighting for its life against this
gigantic Rebellion, and was summoning to its
aid all the loyalty and courage of the country.
Yet from beginning to end, this meeting
evinced no sympathy with this struggle for
the Union and Constitution against the
mighty and most furious treason, whereon
the sun ever shone; on the contrary, its
every act and utterance were calculated to
strengthen and aid the traitors, while weak-
ening and embarrassing the constitutional
authorities and co-deenders of the Constitution
and Union. How do these men suppose they
will appear in history? Nay; how do they
appear in the light of their own professions
of political faith and recognitions of public
duty?

Happily, there were several other "Peace
Meetings" held simultaneously with these—
some of them even larger in numbers, more
determined in spirit, and infinitely after in
the adaptation of means to avowed ends—
Gen. Meade presided over a great one held
along the Pennsylvania and Maryland border
near Gettysburg, to which Gen. Lee was in-
vited, but kept away, because of pressing
engagements. He had, however, attended
one held in that vicinity on that preceding day,
wherein the discussions were earnest, man-
aged, and attended with most convincing re-
sults. Another was held in and around
York, presided over by Gen. Grant, as
assisted by Gen. Pemberton, whose moder-
ately have inclined him to be absent, but the
invitation was so pressing that he could not
with decency persist in his coyness. This
meeting is certain to produce the most tran-
quilizing results through out the vast Valley
of the Mississippi. Still other "Peace
Meetings" were held at day at Helena, Ar-
kansas, under the auspices of Gen. Fremont;
the Rebel Generals Price, Holmes and Mar-
mala attending invited, and unannounced,
with 8,000 of their followers, but leaving ad-
aptly before the close of the proceedings,
although they had met with the very warmest
reception. Fifteen hundred of them, how-
ever, remained to the finish and beyond it, under
circumstances which justify the fullest con-
fidence that if they do nothing more in favor
of Peace, they will do nothing further against
it. On the whole, we consider the cause of
Peace greatly furthered by this year's Fourth-
of July doings, though not by those of Pierce,
Voorhees & Co., at Concord, New Hamp-
shire.

Now, men, you are going into action.—
Remember this:
"Whoever is wounded—I don't care what
his rank is—wherever he is wounded must be
where he falls until the band-wagon come to
take him. An soldier must go carrying off
wounded men. If you don't do such a
thing, his name shall be stuck up in the
parish church.
"Don't be in a hurry about firing. Your
officers will tell you when it is time to open
fire.
"Be steady.
"Keep silence.
"Fire low.
"Now, men, the army will watch us; make
me proud of the Highland Brigade."

Some of the papers at York worrying themselves
about the cost of the newly called hundred
thousand volunteers, and their services would
be cheap at one hundred thousand millions of
dollars if they can succeed in crushing rebel-
lion and restoring peace to the country.
To talk about the expense of defending the
government is as unnecessary and craven as
the man who implored the Emperor to take
life but spare his money.—*Louisville Journal*

WAR NEWS.

From the seat of War—Doings of our Cavalry.
Gen. Kilpatrick and Buford—Lee's retreat
at Williamsport—Our Army in front of the
Enemy—The Corps Commanders.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.]
Baltimore, July 10, 1863.

There has been no heavy fighting to-day,
but the cavalry have been very active, har-
assing the enemy at all points of their
lines and interfering greatly with their work-
ing parties, who are throwing up intrench-
ments.

A considerable number of prisoners were
captured and severe punishment inflicted on
the enemy. General Meade is acting all
together on the defensive, and seems to de-
sire to be done rather than to undertake
any offensive operations.
There are indications throughout our lines
that General Lee is about to make (Sat-
urday) to advance on the enemy in force, and
to compel him to give battle. The river is
slowly falling, but will not be fordable for
several days.

The whole army is in excellent spirits, and
a general confidence prevails among officers,
and men that the result will be a crowning
victory to the Army of the Potomac. The
cavalry are doing all possible to harass the
enemy, and the fight will be a very strong
one something like that occupied by General
Meade at Gettysburg—being the crest of a
range of hills, but his lines are necessarily
longer, to prevent flanking. Yours, &c.,

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]
FREDERICK, July 9, P. M.

General Kilpatrick—Cavalry Operations.

A report prevailed this morning and gained
general credence that General Kilpatrick had
been killed in the cavalry fight yesterday.
This evening the *Washington Post* says that
Michigan cavalry, just in from the front, give
a positive contradiction to the report.
He saw Gen. Kilpatrick this morning and
the high cavalry have been very active, har-
assing the enemy at all points of their
lines and interfering greatly with their work-
ing parties, who are throwing up intrench-
ments. The reconnaissance brought them
out in such force—cavalry, artillery and in-
fantry—that our forces, consisting of cavalry
and artillery only, were driven back almost to
Boonsboro. Then a rally was made. Gen.
Buford dismounted several of his regiments
and formed them for a charge to drive the
enemy from a piece of woods, from whence
they were hotly selling our troops. Leading
the charge himself the men went into the
work with a rush, and succeeded completely
in driving the Rebels from their cover. As
soon as they were in motion General Kilpat-
rick charged, himself leading the column;
with two cavalry regiments and drove them
gloriously for four miles. Our loss was not

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG!

The enemy left one
hundred and fifty dead and wounded on the
field, and fifty prisoners in our hands.
The work of our cavalry in hard marching
and almost continuous fighting during the
last week has been unprecedented. Let me
give you a brief resume of their doings, which
gather from Colonel Mann. On Friday,
during the fight, General Coe's brigade had
a fight with Stuart on our extreme right, near
Gettysburg. The 7th Michigan charged a
regiment of Rebels deployed as skirmishers,
and were themselves, in turn, charged on by
Hampton's brigade. In this charge they lost
eighty-five, including eight officers. Two
Sergeants, carrying the flag, were shot down
in succession. Lieutenant Jewett then seized
the flag, but was cut down with a sabre stroke
on the head, and the colors captured. The
1st Michigan then made a dashed charge
against the whole of Hampton's brigade, and
forced them off a time to give ground. The
fight was kept up for some hours, until Stuart
drew off. On Sunday, General Kilpatrick
attacked and captured a Rebel wagon train at
Monterey, between Emmitsburg and Waynes-
boro, using nearly two hundred mounted pris-
oners, of whom the hundred and seventy
were commissioned officers. A part of
the train was carried off, and the remainder
burned. On the same day Kilpatrick had a sharp
skirmish at Smithsburg with the rear of the
Rebel retreating column. Passing westward
from there on Monday, he made a demon-
stration on Hagerstown. The enemy came
out in strong force, and endeavored to cut
him off from the Williamsport road, in which
direction he was going to form, in junction
with Gen. Buford. The enemy made desper-
ate efforts to cut in between the two divi-
sions, and the fighting was hot and bloody.—
The junction was finally effected, and the ob-
ject of the reconnaissance having been accom-
plished, our forces drew off during the night,
and the next day, Tuesday, succeeded in
reaching Boonsboro.

Gen. Lee's train, packed in the vicinity
of Williamsport, occupying the hills of the
Catoctin Valley, and defended by artillery
in position. His whole amount of wagons,
many taken from farmers of the Valley, is
believed to exceed one hundred in number.
Our cavalry discovered no evidence of their
having any pontoon bridges at Williamsport,
but found he was using scows to cross the
river, probably conveying over his wounded,
and bringing back supplies of ammunition.
The river is exceedingly high and the current
very rapid. It is doubted whether pontoon
bridges would be maintained in its present
stage.

Lee appears, from the latest Hagerstown
dispatches, to be concentrating his army
around Williamsport. Our forces occupied
the former place Sunday morning.
The latest Richmond papers received by
telegraph, to Gen. Lee's army, his brilliant
victories in Pennsylvania, and report every-
thing going on well at Vicksburg.
The effect report of Admiral Porter in
regard to the siege of Vicksburg has been re-
ceived. He reports that the Rebels have
seven thousand mortar shells, four thou-
sand are second issues, and four thousand five
hundred from the naval guns on shore.
The effect of the St. Louis Democrat has
been arrested by General Schofield, for hav-
ing published the letter of the President ex-
plaining the reasons for the removal of Gen.
Curtis.

The disaffection in North Carolina is on
the increase. The members of the Legisla-
ture from Caswell county have come out for a
reconstruction of the Union.
The Richmond papers admit that "Yankee
greenbacks" have been at a premium in that
city all week past.
The prisoners taken in Vicksburg will be
sent to Tallahassee, Fla. Many of them refuse
to be paroled, and request to be sent north.
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Curtis.

31,000 Prisoners Paroled!

Johnston's Rebel Force Defeated—Gen
Blair in Possession of the City
of Jackson.

Washington, July 14.
Advices from Vicksburg to the evening of
the 8th, state that 27,000 Rebel soldiers had
been paroled up to that time, 60,000 stand
arms had been found, and the Rebels in
good condition, and more were constantly
being discovered. The siege and sea-coast
guns found exceed 60, and the whole cap-
tured artillery is above 200 pieces. The
store of Rebel munitions proves to be sur-
prisingly heavy. The stock of army cloth-
ing is officially valued at \$5,000,000 (Con-
federate prices). Of sugar, molasses and
salt there is a large quantity, 60,000 pounds
of bacon were found in one place.

Another Attack on Charleston.

The Attack Begun on the 10th inst.—All
Morris Island Captured but one Fort—
The Siege of Morris Island—The Rebel
Army's Loss between 700 and 800—
Five of the Monitors were engaged.

Fortress Monroe, July 14.
The gunboat Union, Capt. Conroy, just
arrived from Charleston, bound to New-
York, reports that all of Morris Island captured
except Fort Wagner. The enemy's loss in
killed, wounded and prisoners is between
700 and 800.
The attack commenced last Friday morn-
ing. The Union left on Monday afternoon,
at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was
proceeding, with every prospect of a speedy
capture. Five monitors were engaged.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Capture of Morris Island—Siege of Fort
Wagner progressing.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Fall of Port Hudson—The Stronghold Un-
conditionally Surrendered—The Fall of
Vicksburg Admitted at Last.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.
The Richmond papers to-day acknowledge
the fall of Vicksburg. The following extracts are taken from to-
day's *Enquirer*:
SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.
MONDAY, Monday, July 13, 1863.
TO GEN. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector
General:
The New Orleans Era of the 10th an-
nounces the unconditional surrender of Port
Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th inst.

The Army of the Cumberland.

Bragg Has Left Chattanooga—He Goes to At-
lanta—Northern Georgia Abandoned by the
Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday July 14, 1863.
The Commercial says that Mr. Stanton, of
the New York Times, arrived here last night.
The New York Times, arrived here last night.
The