

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR HOLDING THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editors of the Telegraph. PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863. At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held in this city to day, it was resolved to extend the time for holding the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, from July 1st to August 5th.

The following is the resolution adopted, providing for this extension: Resolved, That in the present emergency, while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 6th day of August, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

THE SITUATION.

THE FIGHT AT CARLISLE. After having evacuated Carlisle early on yesterday morning, Gen. Hugh Lee's cavalry returned to the town, evidently for the purpose of surprising any force which might have been advanced to take possession of the town. The rebels came upon Gen. Smith's forces much sooner than they anticipated, and when they were near Carlisle, a sharp skirmish commenced, at the end of which the rebels tentatively of truce, demanding the unconditional surrender of Gen. Smith. Gen. Smith promptly refused to consider the demand, and our forces at once resumed the fight, which went on fiercely for an hour.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

As soon as our forces discovered that they were gaining ground, the ardor of the troops increased. They drove the rebels steadily for about fifteen minutes, compelling them to fall back, though not without being also compelled to contest the ground inch by inch. At length the enemy broke and fled through the town.

BURNING THE BARRACKS AND GAS WORKS.

Before the rebels left Carlisle, and even before they knew what would be the result of the battle, they had made preparations for and burned the U. S. Barracks and Gas Works. The Carlisle Barracks was one of the finest in the country, and its destruction, at this time, will be a serious loss to the service.

SHELLING CARLISLE.

As the rebels had retreated beyond the town, many shells were thrown, but no damage was done to the borough which cannot be repaired in a few hours.

THE CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.

The troops under Gen. Smith behaved with great coolness, fortitude and daring. It was the first fire which many of them had ever withstood, yet they conducted themselves with the energy of veterans. Their charge after the rebels through the town would have done credit to the heroes of the hardest fought battle-fields of the war.

CAPT. JAMES D. DOUGHERTY.

It was rumored to day, and in fact it was believed by his father, that Capt. James D. Dougherty, of the staff of Major General Smith, was missing. It is not known whether he was captured or killed.

THE EXTENT OF OUR LOSSES.

A gentleman who came from Carlisle this morning, says that our loss was twelve killed and eighteen wounded. It was also reported in Carlisle that a woman and child had been killed by a shell. This report, however, needs confirmation.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

From the manner in which our guns were handled, and the position of the enemy, his loss must have been equal if not more severe than our own. His willingness to stop the fight proved that the enemy had suffered severely.

Friends, do the Citizens of Harrisburg Justice.

Many of the soldiers in and around the city are of the opinion that a majority of the citizens are disloyal. Such is not the fact. Our city is now full of strangers, many of whom have left the counties now occupied by the rebels, and some of these are lying around the bar rooms and hotel steps abusing the Government and generals in the field. Our citizens must bear all the blame for these disloyal expressions, and persons leave here under the impression that our community is disloyal. Nearly all our able bodied citizens are now shouldering a musket to defend the State. You see none of our respectable citizens around the hotels discussing the war. They are either at work on the fortifications or in the field, and nearly all the disloyal expressions uttered around the city are made by loafers, who were afraid to stay at home to meet their rebel friends. We hope therefore that our friends at a distance will do us the justice to remember these facts.

Gen. Smith, who is in command of the forces in the Cumberland Valley, has an individual on his staff (or had) who controls a newspaper which is daily engaged in misrepresenting the acts of the Government in this hour of its peril. If Gen. Smith is aware of this fact, he should be severely censured—if he is not, he is deserving of sincere pity.

Why is Invasion Thus Far Successful?

When a man receives a blow on the head or in the breast, he is naturally curious whence the blow came, unless the shock be sufficient to produce destruction. So with the invasion which is now spreading its terrors along our south western borders, and convulsing with the wildest excitement the people of the Commonwealth from its centre to its circumference. Why has this invasion thus far been a success? Why was it attempted? Why have the rebels risked a presence in a locality filled with a sturdy population, supposed to be ready and able at any moment to repel an attack on their soil and their homes? We will answer. Invasion has thus far been a success because we have not been prepared to meet it. It was attempted because the rebels knew by information derived from those who live in our own midst and sympathize with them, that the people of the State were not prepared to meet any foe, and least of all such a foe as marches beneath the black flag of treason. Why are we not prepared for invasion? Let the record answer. In his last annual message to the Legislature, in January last, Governor Curtin called the attention of that body to the danger of invasion in the following language: "The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that any action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of effectual legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected."

At this particular time, this record is sufficient to call forth our severest censure and bitterest reproaches. But we forbear, and leave to a contemporary to denounce what cannot fail to call forth similar responses from our readers. The Louisville Gazette, referring to the record, says that in the Senate, as well as we remember, a bill was reported and perhaps passed, but the House was far more interested in honoring Gen. Cameron and passing monopoly bills than the defence of the State, and nothing was done. The border counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and York, as also Cumberland, sent Democratic politicians of the sympathetic stamp to the Legislature—men who profess to believe and taught others that President Lincoln was violating the Constitution in arresting suspected traitors or aiders and abettors of treason; that the conscription law was unconstitutional and an outrage, and various other charges which in other days were construed as Toryism, but are now falsely converted into Democracy. One would suppose that men thus interested would exert their energies to place the homes of their constituents in comparative security. But, no! Foul party, was uppermost in their thoughts, and the consequence is that in the midst of a promising harvest, the citizens of all that region are fleeing, their fields made desolate, their horses and cattle taken, and the desolation of war visited upon their homes. Had these men acted on the suggestion of the Governor, a bill would have been passed authorizing the formation of a State Guard, 25,000 strong, who ought and then furloughed home, to be ready at a moment's notice; liberal pay ought to have been offered while in service—not less than \$20 a month—and their transportation to and from their homes paid. Such a force would have saved us from an invasion, or at least checked the rebels in their career of plunder until an adequate force could have been raised to drive them from the State. As it is, ordinary measures, effective only after the evil has been accomplished, will have to be resorted to.

The Arms for Negroes. We were called on this morning to state that the arms for negroes have been and are in the hands of men who are entirely responsible for their safety, and that at no time has any negro been suffered to carry a musket unless while on parade. We make this statement only to serve the truth, and with no hope that it will change the disposition of those thus engaged in striving to create heart-burnings and differences at an hour when harmony and confidence should prevail. The negroes of Harrisburg have been humbly striving to do their duty as far as they know how. They do not want to be placed where they can act like men. What wrong is there in this, but the injury which is feared will be done to slavery and treason? Is it the contemplation of that injury which has excited the alarm of treason sympathizers?

Retrieving Just Feels. The persistency with which a large portion of the Democratic press of the State insist that there is no danger to be apprehended from the present movements of the entire rebel army, is at once startling and deserving of equal attention with that of the movements thus denied. In the face of official and the most reliable information, in sound of booming cannon and in light of almost of blinding homes, the organs of the Democratic party in certain localities of the State of Pennsylvania continue to deceive the people, counselling them to remain at home, and assuring them that the excitement is only the result of a "big scare" of the authorities at Washington and Harrisburg. The partisan journalists thus persisting in misrepresenting the true situation in reference to rebel invasion, have of course a purpose to serve. They do not want the real extent of the invasion to be known, simply because the knowledge would arouse the people, and thus of course the danger would be averted. But let the people of Pennsylvania not be deceived. Let the people of the middle States not be lulled to repose in an imaginary or a false security. It is not only Harrisburg that is to be invaded and reduced. Every town in the State will share the same fate, if ever a rebel army crosses the Susquehanna. It is not merely Pennsylvania that is to be invaded. If the hands and stars are allowed to be raised over the capital of the Keystone State, they will sooner or later float over the capitals of New York, New Jersey and Ohio. When that is accomplished, nothing can prevent the conquest of the entire North. Perhaps it is a knowledge of this fact, which induces the partisan copperhead press of Pennsylvania to persist in

deceiving all alarm, to continue to ridicule the idea of invasion, and counsel the people to postpone all preparation for defence and resistance, until the fingers of the foe are on their throats and the knife of the assassin is at their hearts.

People of Pennsylvania, be not deceived! All that you hold dear beside your country—all that you love beside your honor—is at stake now! Depend upon it, if the foe who is now in this State, ravaging its territory and despoiling its happy homes—if this foe is not severely repulsed, homes which are now apparently secure will fall within the same ruthless grasp, until the entire Commonwealth has felt the heavy hand of the invader. To your tents, O Israel!

Well Timed!

While the rebel hordes were warming up into Pennsylvania on the 17th, and were seizing horses, cattle, boots, shoes, &c., and Indiana also invaded by another band of rebels at the same time, the great Democratic Mass Meeting assembled at Springfield, Illinois, and passed an out and out peace resolution, condemning the war, and calling for its instant stoppage. Had the invasion been of Illinois instead of Pennsylvania and Indiana, they would doubtless have done the same thing! Are such men patriots? Do such men manifest no sympathy with traitors? no kindness for them? no fellowship with them? Are they loyal and true, and to be trusted? Could they in any other way so unmistakably publish to the rebels of the South, their friendship and their sympathy? Could they in any other way so effectually invite them to invade the North? Let thinking, honest, true men consider these things. Our own State invaded by armed traitors, and a "Great Democratic Mass Meeting," in a sister State, at the same time, passing a resolution condemning the war waged against them, and against the invasion!

THE REBELLION CONTINUES. We shall need new troops, and they ought at this time, and constantly hereafter, to be drilling and preparing for the field. But if Lee were destroyed to-morrow, and the rebellion crushed, we should still need such preparations. We can no longer maintain our place among the nations without it. The deplorable weakness of the military system and military training under which we have suffered in this war has shown to foreigners with how little risk they could attack us; and how exposed our vast borders are to invasions by a compact, trained and rapidly moving soldiery. Four years ago who would have believed that a hostile army could march into a free State, leaving its base of operations and supplies two hundred miles away, and actually threaten Philadelphia, without losing a thousand men? Will not England mark this? Does not the Emperor of France, made more anxious and more meddlesome by the untoward result of the elections, and more confident by his recent successes in Mexico, mark this? It is only by the most thorough preparations, by training our whole population to arms, as, indeed, most of the State constitutions demand, that we can make our strength manifest to the world, and force that world under any circumstances.

Lee's Invasion Anticipated in England.

The Army and Navy Gazette, of June 18th, edited, we believe, by Mr. W. H. Russell, has the following: "There is an uneasy sensation at the North. They fear that Gen. Lee is really going to act on the aggressive. It would disconcert Gen. Halleck very materially if Washington were taken, but that is, in our opinion, not to be accomplished by a direct attack. The occupation of the Northern capital would, indeed, irritate the citizens of the free States to an immense number of speeches, prodigious meetings, renewed exertions to capture the Irish and German population and enlist them in the service; it would also, no doubt, swell the ranks of the Union armies, and stir up the blood of the many honest and brave Americans who think it is essential to their freedom and happiness that their Union should exist unimpaired; but such a demonstration of the force and purpose of the South would open the eyes of the Pennsylvania, New York and Boston capitalists—many more; it would open the roads to the cities which supply the means for carrying on the war by which they thrive and fatten. Such a proof of strength would be appreciated by Europe also. Gen. Lee was not successful in his invasion of Maryland, and will not repeat his venture with the object which led him across the Potomac on that occasion; but he may be obliged, on political and military grounds, to carry out the war into the enemy's country, notwithstanding his known dislike to an aggressive attitude, and the war will then assume a most interesting aspect.

Two HUNDRED MILES from his base and depot; isolated in a hostile country; his long line of communications exposed to the incursions of enterprising militia and minute men; and with a formidable army in his rear awaiting the favorable moment to attack him, the situation of Lee is not promising. If our militia are active; if they harass instead of attempting to withstand the rebels; if they destroy all that can help the enemy or support him, and if they will hold themselves in readiness to turn upon him, and chase, and waylay and kill all they can, the moment Lee turns about to retreat; then, with their help, Gen. Meade may hope to destroy the rebel army, and suffer no part of the invading force to return in safety to Virginia.

ARREST OF THE DAYTON INCENDIARY.—Stock-line, who set the office of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal on fire on the occasion of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, was arrested at the Spencer House in Indianapolis a few days since. He was handcuffed, and immediately burst into a passion of weeping, acknowledging his guilt. On him were found letters from Vallandigham and other Ohio traitors. He said that his brother and other persons had agreed to stand by him in this matter, but that they had failed their word.

THE WOMEN OF EAST TENNESSEE.—The women of East Tennessee are full of faith in the Union cause. Refugees report that the matrons and even the girls in all that section, will stand true to the last; and they ask to be armed and ammunition, and they will fight their own battles. It is said that three Union women recently killed two rebels, with a pitch fork and spade, and

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG TO THE 25TH ULTIMO.

Vigorous Prosecution of the Siege.

Gen. Johnston's Army Not Over Thirty-Five Thousand.

Seventy Thousand Alabamians Called out to Defend the State.

EFFORTS OF THE REBELS TO BLOCKADE THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23. Official advices from General Grant's army to noon on the 25th, say that everything was working favorably, and the siege was being pushed vigorously.

Three hundred of the 4th Iowa cavalry, on a scout near Bridgeport, Miss., had a fight with five hundred rebel cavalry. Our forces lost about fifty killed, wounded and missing, and one howitzer.

General Sherman advanced on the 22d to meet Johnston, but could not find him or any considerable number of his forces.

It is ascertained with certainty that Johnston cannot muster over 35,000 men all told. At last accounts most of these troops were between Canton and Bridgeport.

The rebels are making desperate efforts to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi below Memphis. They have a battery of six guns at Calfish Point, opposite Greenville. Marmaduke is also using all his efforts to blockade the run. These matters are receiving the prompt attention of the proper military authorities.

Scouts from Central Mississippi and Alabama report that the feeling in regard to Vicksburg is very dependent, and reports of the repulse of Grant's army were frequently circulated to cheer the people up.

Jackson papers say that Grant lost ten thousand in his assault on the 20th, and that Johnston was gaining advantages on Grant's rear.

The rebel General Gohlon was endeavoring to organize the State militia in Central Mississippi, but with very poor success. The people begin to believe that the federal forces will soon occupy the entire State.

Jeff Davis has called upon Alabama for 70,000 additional troops to defend the State from invasion, and the Alabama papers are discussing the advantages of Tombigbee river for a line of defense.

Gen. Roddy, in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades, and Thrall's artillery, from Alabama, was sent up to check our raiders.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The City of Mexico Evacuated by the Mexicans.

THE CHURCH PARTY OFFER THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO NAPOLEON.

The French Army to Occupy the Capital.

NEWSPAPERS ESTABLISHED FAVORING THE FRENCH POLICY.

The Democratic Element and Popular Sovereignty to be Extirpated.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY BY GENERAL FOREY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1863. Advice from the city of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June are received. The news is of the highest importance.

President Juarez and his Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the city of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls.

On the 31st of May the government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable firearms and munitions of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the city of Mexico, said to number over twenty thousand men, was withdrawn to the Cuernavaca plaza and to the adjacent points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerrilla warfare.

On the 1st of June a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the church party were present. They read a commission to Gen. Forey to offer their allegiance to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

On the 5th the French division under General Bazaine occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June.

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French.

One of these papers states that the occupation of the city of Mexico settles with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the democratic element, and no longer there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

Gen. Forey had issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

The Missouri State Convention.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF EMANCIPATION. JEFFERSON CITY, July 1, 1863. The following ordinance of emancipation was passed by the Convention this morning by a vote of 51 yeas against 36 yeas.

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution is hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State on that day are hereby declared to be free. Provided, however, That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to the laws of their former owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period, to wit: Those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve until they are of the age of twenty-three; and those of other ages until the 4th of July, 1876. The moment of emancipation, where owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men, for the purpose of receiving the possessions and services of the same, that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves. Provided, however, That after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents,

or removed from the State by authority of his late owner or his legal representative.

SEC. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the State and not yet belonging to citizens of the State shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any other State after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of emancipation, and thereafter brought into the State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Gov. Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Died.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, at Plymouth, FORREST ROSS MARRIAGE, aged 11 months, youngest child of Wm. S. A. and Susannah Makibbin. [Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.]

New Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT OF NIXON'S CIRCUS.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the proposed visit of NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of a grand tour through the country. j2-26

1863! FOURTH OF JULY 1863! FIRE WORKS!

JOHN WISE, THIRD STREET, NEAR WALNUT.

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public that he has just received an extensive assortment of Fire Works from one of the most approved manufacturers in the State, and are warranted to be of an unequalled description, which he offers for sale in large or small quantities.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. His stock comprises CANNON FIRE CRACKERS, GOLDEN CHOP NO. 1 FIRE CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, SKY ROCKETS, SERPENTS, WHEELS, &c., &c.

He flatters himself that his stock will be found reliable, which may be regarded as essential to commensurate success in an event in our country's history. j2-26

STATE MEDICAL BOARD.

This board is still in session for the examination of applicants for appointment as Medical Officers for the State Troops.

Loyal physicians of the State recommended for their good habits are invited to attend. JAS. KING, Surgeon General. j2-28

ESTRAY HORSE.

AN ESTRAY HORSE was picked up at the railroad on Monday, by the undersigned police officers. The owner is requested to call, prove property and pay charges. For further particulars inquire of JOHN NEWMAN, JNO. ESSIG, or EOB'T FRY, At the Mayor's Office. j2-30

WANTED.—FOUR OR FIVE COOKS.

wanted immediately. Apply to Dr. Dock or at the Hospital in Walnut, near Front street. j2-30

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Harrisburg, June 30, 1863. SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 1. All persons, residents of the city of Harrisburg or vicinity, unattached to any military organization, to whom arms and ammunition or other, have lately been issued from the Harrisburg State Arsenal, or who are in possession of arms belonging to the State, will immediately attach themselves to a military organization, or report to these headquarters, or return the arms and other State property in their hands to the arsenal.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. BUSELL, Adjutant General Pennsylvania. j2-30

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1863.

In the present crisis, it is important that every citizen should be perfectly satisfied in the performance of his duty. Therefore, to exclude all unnecessary excitement in this city, it is hereby enjoined on all Tavern Keepers, Retail Liquor Dealers and Keepers of Lager Beer shops, to close their bars and shops and discontinue the sale of any intoxicating liquor whatever until further notice. A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor. j2-25

No. 1.

WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents in every town or county. Circulars, with testimonials of Clergymen and Scientific men, in regard to the business, sent free. ISAAC HALE, JR., & Co., Newburyport, Mass. j2-28w

THE "KING MICROSCOPE," DOUBLE LENS.

PROF. HORSFORD, of Harvard University, says, "It works very well, and you have got it up very neatly." Magnifies 25 diameters. In use in Postal Currency. The "BOWEN MICROSCOPE" 25 cents. The "WOODWARD MICROSCOPE" 85 cents. Or one each of the three kinds for \$1. All free of postage. Address T. EDWIN KING, Box 330, Boston, Mass. mr26-daw6m

NOTICE.

Of the application of an insolvent debtor to be discharged from debt. Names of applicant L. W. Chase. Date of the first publication of this notice, June 18th, 1863.

OFFER before whom creditors are required to appear, Hon. Harlow S. Orton, Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Places appointed for such appearance, office of J. C. Hopkins, Esq., Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin.

Time of such appearance, August the 31st, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dated June 10th, 1863. G. W. HAZELTON, Attorney for Petitioner. j2-18 dawtd

DR. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough mucus? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, here is your remedy. It will unquestionably save you. Price \$1.00. The above medicine has been used extensively in this city with good results. For sale at BEBNER'S BOOK STORE.

New Advertisements.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. FOURTH OF JULY.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at Harrisburg, good from Friday, July 31st to Monday, July 6th, 1863, to and from the following points, at fares stated:

Philadelphia.....\$3 35 Pottsville.....\$3 50 Reading.....2 15 Tamqua.....2 75 Pottstown.....2 90 Lebanon.....1 65 Phoenixville.....3 35 Wernersville.....1 65 Norristown.....3 35 Wernersville.....1 80

And to all other points at reduced fares. J. J. CLYDE, General Agent. j24-dtd

ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

In the office of E. K. Boas, Esq., North Third street, (third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.) N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military Claims, of all kinds prosecuted and collected. Refer to Hon. John C. Kunkel, David Muma, Jr., and R. A. Lambertson. my 9 daw6m

60,000 LBS. HAM.

We have just received and have in store the largest lot of Hams of choice brands ever offered in this market, which we offer to sell lower than any other store in town. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market st. j24

W. T. BISHOP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO WYETH'S HALL, REMOVED: Corner of Pine street and Raspberry alley. j22 d1m

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH LINE from Harrisburg to Baltimore, and the line from Hanover Junction to Hanover and Gettysburg, have been purchased by the L. and H. Telegraph Company, that are constructing operative lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and from Baltimore to Pittsburg direct. These lines are in connection with the independent lines now made from Portland, Maine, to Washington, and making from New York to Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other western cities, also from Pittsburg to Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis and San Francisco, having no connections with any of the old combinations of lines.

Messages can now be sent from Harrisburg, direct to York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, without re-writing, also to New York, Boston, Portland and intermediate stations, also in cross lines to other points.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, with the assurance that it will be promptly attended to and strict secrecy observed.

Office in the Patriot and Union Building, Third street between Market and Walnut, Harrisburg, in the same room with Susquehanna North and West branch lines. j26-d2w A. J. BALDWIN, Manager.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1863. M. C. Sadler, Esq. DEAR SIR: During the night of May 19, 1863, our Grocery and Provision Store, at North Second and Willow streets, took fire at about 2 o'clock A. M., and as the store was a two-story wood building it burnt rapidly, and before the fire engines could get upon the fire, our whole stock of goods, including much combustible material, and amounting to over \$2,000, were wholly destroyed. We had one of our No. 1 Chilled Iron Safes, which was in the hottest part of the fire, and it came out of the fire not in the least injured, except the melting of the name, plate and paint. We would like to consider the safe just as good a protection against fire now as before, and shall use it hereafter with increased confidence. The lock works as perfectly as before the fire. Yours truly, MCMANUS & GROFF, Late 423 North Second Street.

Attention to the above certificate is particularly requested, as it is the first trial of LITTLE'S SAFES in an accidental fire in Philadelphia. I would say to all parties who wish to protect their Burglar-proof Safe that LITTLE'S WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES are much the cheapest and the only Fire and Burglar proof Safes now made; and to those who want simply a Fire-proof, I would say that LITTLE'S WROUGHT IRON SAFE is fully equal in all respects to any of the most approved makers, and is sold at fully one-third less price. All parties interested are invited to examine the safes above described at my store. GEO. W. PARSONS, Agent, 110 Market street. j2-21aw3w

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Large or small quantities by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market street. j2-21aw3w

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Another lot of Oranges and Lemons just received, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market street. my20

PREPARED FRUITS.

hermetically sealed in cans and jars, of all descriptions, and of the most delicious character, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. j2-21aw3w

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.