

EXPANSION 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 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 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

Editors of the different Union newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their columns.

F. FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem. Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.

THE SITUATION.

RAIN, RAIN, RAIN!

During all last night and this morning, it was raining in torrents in this region. From what we can learn, the storm prevailed greatly towards the South, and thus, of course, the flood which has by this time begun to rush from the mountains will swell every stream in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland until the banks of the Potomac are overflowed by the immense body of water, which is being hourly added to its stream. This was the first fact which seemed to strike every mind this morning.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

The movements of the rebel army are now all for the defensive. Lee's first great object is to secure the escape of his shattered and baffled legions. Whether he can do this in the neighborhood of Williamsport, or whether he will be compelled to give Meade battle, and then succeed in effecting his escape at Hancock, are results in regard to which we only can conjecture. Certain it is, that Meade is pushing Lee just as hard as human limbs can be put in motion, and with the advantage of the prestige of success on the side of Meade.

PENNSYLVANIA RELIEVED OF THE REBELS.

Four weeks since the rebels entered the State of Pennsylvania, their presence being the signal for a general uprising with the brave and a speedy outgathering among those who had no notion of fighting. Since then one of the greatest battles of the war has been fought and won on the soil of Pennsylvania, and now we have the satisfactory intelligence to announce that not a single armed rebel remains within our borders.

THE RUSH TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

Hundreds and even thousands of people are daily pouring through this city en route for the battle field at Gettysburg. Many of these are seeking their friends, supposed to be among the wounded, but the larger portion are the morbid curiosity seekers who find a sort of pleasure in beholding the ravages and the misery of war.

THE MILITIA AT WORK.

The militia sent forward from this city are busily engaged in picking up deserters from the rebel army and forwarding them to this point. The appearance of these men indicates the misery and want which so largely prevailed in the rebel army, and to appear so which Lee made the invasion which has resulted so disastrously for his forces.

EIGHT COMMANDERS IN TWENTY FOUR MONTHS. The Army of the Potomac has had eight commanders in twenty-four months, viz: General Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Pope, McClellan again, Burnside, Hooker, Meade. This is at the rate of a new commander every three months. This is a leader, Meade, has perfected the Army of the Potomac. In two weeks from the day he took command of those forces, he covered their flight with immortal valor and saved the country from a general disgrace.

The Consequences of the Defeat of Lee.

Every journal in the country has something to offer its readers on this subject; but those most able to judge of the effects of the defeat of Lee, are the Southern journals understanding and representing Southern sentiment. By one of these journals it is claimed that the defeat of Lee by the Army of the Potomac, will be received at the South with the most astounding effect, and will be considered by the masses as the signal for the falling to pieces, beyond resurrection, of the rickety fabric called the "Southern Confederacy."

It is very certain that the rebels considered the army of the Potomac as in such a demoralized condition after the result of the Chancellorsville affair, that its defeat whenever it was brought face to face with their own veteran legions, was inevitable—they have never failed to speak of the late commander of our army in the most contemptuous terms, and considered him in no degree as possessing talents and generalship suitable to enable him to cope with their favorite general.

The consequences of the defeat of Lee, will soon be manifested at the South, by open defiance to the central government. It is believed that North Carolina has been alone restrained from throwing off the yoke of Jeff Davis, for fear of the vengeance of that army, in its passage through their State to the cotton region—and it was but a day or two ago that the Richmond Sentinel, in allusion to the press there, charged them with calling themselves "conservatives," and that "they are employing all their art in banishing their leaders with wrong appointments"—that "they go so far as they dare," and "that they suggest more than they dare say."

When will the War End?

This is a question that is anxiously asked by the people, as they now contemplate the awful results of battle. They want the war to be brought to a close as speedily as possible, that peace may be restored to the country and prosperity once more bless its industry and enterprise. Hence the question is asked, When will the war end? We will answer, that the war will be ended long before they have a foot in Pennsylvania, provided the people are careful that the politicians of the loyal States do not interpose and prevent its vigorous prosecution.

General Meade.

When the change which placed General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac was announced, people were almost tempted to despair, simply because it was imagined that as the change in command had been made in the critical hour when battle was imminent, defeat only would follow as an unavoidable result. Nobody objected to Meade, as objections might have been misconstrued and the person thus objecting subjected to harsh treatment.

Mr. Claiborne F. Jackson, the last elected Governor of Missouri, who was chosen as a Douglas Democrat, but who became a Jeff Davis traitor and died a fugitive and exile from the State, which had remained loyal, he would have continued to govern, in a diabolical manifesto at the outset of the rebellion, thus elucidated the philosophy of the case:

"The destiny of the Slaveholding States is one and the same. SO LONG AS A STATE CONTINUES TO MAINTAIN SLAVERY WITHIN HER LIMITS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEPARATE HER FATE FROM THAT OF HER SISTERS STATES WHO HAVE THE SAME SOCIAL ORGANIZATION."

We wish our "conservative" friends who are trying to uphold at once the Union and Slavery would ponder the above words. The whole philosophy of the Rebellion and of Emancipation as its radical cure is enfolded in those words.

The Artillery Service in the battle of Gettysburg is reported to have been the most effective, in point of precision and destruction, during the entire war. On the 3d of July, the cannonading was awful. It was the most terrible artillery fight on record. The attack was on the centre and left, with harassing incursions and shell throwing on the enemy's flank by our cavalry.

It is worthy of remark, that while almost every field of strife is reddened with the blood of some distinguished general, commencing with Berry, at Springfield, down to the death of Gen. Lyon, at Chancellorsville, and Maj. Gen. Reynolds at Gettysburg, we have lost no great naval commander, until the death of Rear Admiral Foote, and even he died of disease and not by the hand of the enemy. Death has strangely spared them. Dupont, Farragut, Stringham, the two Porters, Worden, and others who fought our first naval battles, are still among us, a terror to the foes of the Union.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

The following is a chronological record of the siege of Vicksburg from its first inception: May 12, 1862—Flag Officer Farragut demands the surrender. June 18—Farragut passes Vicksburg with his fleet. June 23—United naval attack upon. July 24—Naval siege raised by Farragut. Dec. 28—General Sherman defeated. Jan. 2, 1863—General Sherman withdraws from. Jan. 22—General McClernand prepares for siege operations. February 4—General Grant arrives. February 18—General Grant commences bombardment. March 21—Admiral Farragut arrives. March 25—Two gunboats run past. April 16—Six gunboats run past. April 17—Fire opened from Peninsula batteries. April 29—Admiral Porter shells and passes Grand Gulf. April 30—Gen. Grant lands at Bowlingburg and moves on Port Gibson. May 3—Grand Gulf and Port Gibson captured. May 12—Engagement and victory at Bayou. May 13—Battle at Mississippi Springs. May 14—Occupation of Jackson. May 16—Battle at Baker's Creek. May 17—Battle of Big Black River Bridge. May 18—Evacuation of Jackson by General Grant. May 18—Gen. Grant invests Vicksburg. May 19—Haines and Chickasaw Bluffs captured. May 19—General Steele carries the rifle-pits, and General Grant's right and left rest upon the river. May 22—An unsuccessful assault made by Gen. Grant. July 4—Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

THE DRESS REFORM CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER. The Rochester Union, speaking of the "new" in that city, says: "Nearly a quarter of a million people were present, and there were not

two dressed alike, though all adhered to the general rule they have adopted of wearing pantaloons and a tunic, reaching to the knee or a short distance below.

Latest by Telegraph.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The Rebel Army at the Potomac.

THEIR CHANCES OF ESCAPE.

BALTIMORE, July 7. The American special from Frederick says that parties who left Eggstown to-day report that the head of the rebel army had already commenced crossing there, and that there seemed to be indications that it was to be massed, perhaps to try conclusions again with the Army of the Potomac.

This is, however, very doubtful; the greater probability is that Lee will push as rapidly on to the river as possible, and try to regain for himself and his army the confidence and prestige they have lost on this side of the Potomac. If, with his army buoyant and assured of victory, he could not win at Gettysburg, how can he expect to do so now, when the conditions are so greatly changed. Sanguine people may dream of begging or annihilating a great army, but doing so is next to an impossibility.

Comparing various estimates which reach me, I think our captures will reach 9,000 or 10,000. To this number is to be added badly wounded, stragglers and deserters, which our cavalry are gathering in by hundreds. The rebel loss in killed and wounded, can hardly fall below 12,000 or 13,000, which will swell their total loss to 25,000, or one-third of the 75,000 men Lee brought over with him.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

REBEL ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE.

A DISASTROUS REPULSE.

REBEL LOSS SIX HUNDRED.

One Hundred and Twenty Prisoners Captured.

Panola Captured by the Union Forces.

New York, July 7. The steamer Cahawba has arrived, with New Orleans dates of the 30th, via Fortress Monroe. The New Orleans News says that a large rebel force under Gen. Greene approached Donaldsonville on the 27th, demanding a surrender. Of course this was refused. The rebels demanded the removal of the women and children, and at half-past one on the morning of the 28th, the rebels made a vigorous attack on the field. The battle lasted till daylight, three hours, when the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was 6 killed and 14 wounded, including among the latter two officers. No gunboats participated in the action. Up to noon on Monday, our forces had buried 64 dead rebels, and were very busy burying more. It is estimated that 100 dead rebels were left on the field, and the entire rebel loss is 600. We took 120 prisoners, including 11 commissioned officers, among whom are a colonel, two majors, and one captain. A rebel lieutenant colonel, two majors, and 5 lieutenants were killed. The rebel newspapers received at New Orleans state that the Federals had captured Panola, Mississippi, destroying a large amount of rebel property, and cutting off Johnston's communications and supplies.

Important from Arkansas.

REBEL ATTACK ON HELENA.

Another Victory on the Fourth of July.

Eight Hundred and Forty Prisoners Taken.

CAIRO, July 7. Between 8,000 and 10,000 rebels, under Holmes, Price, and Marmaduke, made an attack on Helena on the morning of the 4th of July. They advanced in three columns, but the roughness of the ground was such as to prevent the rebels from bringing up artillery. They attempted to carry the works by assault. The centre column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis, and took three lines of rifle-pits. The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the centre to an enfilading fire which swept them down in great numbers. They were soon surrounded, and one whole brigade, or what was left of it, numbering 940, fell into our hands, 740 of whom arrived here this morning. Among them were Col. Lewis of the 7th Missouri, Col. Johnson and Col. Bell. Gen. Prentiss was aware of the contemplated attack, and was prepared. He had about 4,000 men, and was assisted by the gunboat Tyler. The prisoners say the battle will be renewed. The battle commenced at 4 o'clock, A. M., and continued till 10 A. M. The rebel loss is fifteen hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. The entire Federal loss is not over one hundred. Gen. Prentiss is confident that he can repel any assault. It is thought that the rebel depredations near Lake Providence were to draw the gunboats to that point, and thus to give them a better opportunity at Helena.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels in Profound Ignorance of the Whereabouts of Lee.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7. Officers arrived this evening from the flag of truce boat last sent to City Point, bringing rebel news and files of Richmond papers to July 4. Profound ignorance was existing as to the whereabouts of Lee's forces, and the progress of the great battle. The rebel authorities had apparently ordered Lee's return. The belief current that he was safe in the Shenandoah valley. The Sentinel and Enquirer, of July 4, both contain accounts of the skirmish of the 2d instant,

between the rebel forces under Major General H. Hill and our troops under Col. West, near Bottom's Bridge. They claim to have driven our forces four miles, to Tunsall's Station, and acknowledge a loss of only two men. On the same day, they say, two thousand Federal mounted infantry, with artillery, went into King William county and captured nearly all the Home Guard. They suppose Dix and Keyes to be making in a northwest direction, to cut off railroad connections.

The Enquirer of July 4, also publishes an arrival from Shippensburg of a Georgian, reporting Lee's army anxious to get at the "Melish," but fear an opportunity will not be afforded them so long as the "St. Lawrence" is impassable. The Sentinel extra of July 4, gives, under head of "Important from Louisiana," official information by telegraph from Jackson, Miss. It states that an officer has just arrived, reporting that Gen. Magruder and Dick Taylor crossed the Mississippi at Kenner, ten miles above New Orleans, marching on that city, which is garrisoned only by fifteen hundred Federal troops.

WASHINGTON, July 8. The War Department received intelligence that dispatches from Gen. Grant with the details of the surrender of Vicksburg, are now on their way to the Department. WASHINGTON, July 8. [SECOND DISPATCH.] A dispatch from Gen. U. S. Grant to Major General Halleck, dated at Vicksburg at half-past ten o'clock, morning, 4th of July, states that the enemy surrendered this morning, and their troops were paroled as prisoners of war. The movements of his forces, about to be made, are detailed, but are not proper for publication at present.

Immense Stores Saved. BALTIMORE, July 7. Capt. E. P. Fitch, depot quartermaster at Marlinton, Va., arrived in this city to-day at about one o'clock with his train of wagons, horses and government stores, amounting in value to over a million and a half. It will be remembered that it was said that much of his property had been destroyed and captured by the rebels on Gen. Milroy's retreat from Marlinton last Sunday week.

Condition of Major General Butterfield. BALTIMORE, July 7. Major General Butterfield passed through the town to-day for his home in New York. His injuries are more severe than at first supposed. He suffers internally, and moves about with difficulty. General Warren is now performing the duties of chief of staff.

Death of Arch-Bishop Keneyck. BALTIMORE, July 8. Arch-Bishop Keneyck died suddenly this morning, at his residence in this city, aged sixty-six years.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 8. Cotton dull and unsettled. Flour 10@20c. lower; sales up to \$4 30@4 75; Ohio 35@37 50. Good Southern \$3 15@3 75. Wheat nominal. Corn 65@67c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 46c. Sterling unsettled. Stocks lower; C. & R. I. 93; Penna. Coal 2 1/2; Mich. Southern 1 1/2; N. Y. Central 1 1/2; Penna. Coal 3 1/2; Gold \$1 3 1/2; five-twentieths \$1 0 1/2. Price of gold on the street to-day was as low as \$1 28 at one time.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A BOY. Inquire at [jy8-34] 68 MARKET STREET. WANTED—\$100 BOROUGHO BOND.—Any person having a \$100 Harrisburg Bond to dispose of can find a purchaser by applying at [jy8-4] THIS OFFICE. ESTRAY HORSE. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing corner of Second street and Cranberry alley, on the night of the 7th inst., a DARK GREY HORSE. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law. WILLIAM D. JACK, [jy8-3] News Agent, 3d and Market-sts. WANTED. ONE Varnisher and several Woodworkers, at the [jy8-34] EAGLE WORKS. CARPENTERS WANTED. A NUMBER of carpenters are wanted immediately to work on Government work. The highest cash prices will be paid. Apply to WM. J. STEES, Superintendent, At the Government Bakery on the foot of Chestnut street. [jy8-d3t] A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provision of the tenth article thereof: There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a regulation from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as full as if they were present at their usual place of election. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows: SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any power, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such power, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth. JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863. PENNSYLVANIA, SS. I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original joint resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office. In TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. H. M. GAYDON, Secretary of the Commonwealth. [jy8-dow3t]

NOTICE.

OF the application of an insolvent debtor to be discharged from debt. Name of applicant L. W. Chase. Date of the first publication of this notice June 18th, 1863. Officer before whom creditors are required to appear, Hon. Harlow S. Orton, Judge of the 9th Judicial circuit. Place appointed for such appearance, office of J. C. Hopkins, Esq., Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin. Time of such appearance, August the 15th, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dated June 10th, 1863. G. W. HAZELTON, Attorney for Petitioner. [jy18-dow2t]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the Orphans' Court of Dauphin County. The Auditor appointed by the said court to make distribution, among the heirs, of the balance in the hands of Adam Breneman, administrator of the estate of John Breneman, late of the township of South Hanover, in said county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 26th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office, on Third street, adjoining the National Telegraph Office, in the city of Harrisburg, when and where all parties interested will attend if they see proper. ROBT. SNODGRASS, Auditor. [jy8-dow3t]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, to distribute among the creditors the balance remaining in the hands of David C. Keller, assignee of Philip Pock and wife, of East Hanover township, in said county, will sit for that purpose, at his office, in the city of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place the parties interested are hereby notified to attend and present their claims. H. M. GAYDON, Auditor. [jy8-dow3t]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court, in the matter of the executorship of the estate of George M. Long, deceased, will attend to a hearing of the parties at the office of the undersigned, in the city of Harrisburg, on Friday the 19th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. M. MCKINNEY, Auditor. [jy8-dow3t]

DISCOVERED.

In case of the most delinquent.

New Advertisements.

NICHOLS & BOYDMAN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERIES. Cor. Front and Market Streets. RESPECTFULLY inform their customers that the public generally that they did not intend to sell any of their goods during the late season, consequently they will be able to sell their choice stock of groceries at much less than can be purchased elsewhere. See our full prices and cheap goods. NICHOLS & BOYDMAN. [jy8-lw]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE FREQUENTLY.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 6th, 1863. GENERAL ORDER NO. 7. It has been represented to these headquarters that the militia troops are often ordered to U. S. stores that have been issued to them. Soldiers found guilty of doing so will be only punished. Persons who purchase goods from them are informed that such goods are seized by the U. S. authorities. By command of Major General D. N. COCHRAN. JOHN S. SHULTZ, Assistant Adjutant General. [jy8-d1w]

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

HARRISBURG, PA. This well known Hotel is now in preparation to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample convenience and the transient guest and the permanent. THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Its location is the best in the Capital, being in easy access to all the depots, and in close proximity to all the offices and business localities of the city. It now has all the conveniences of A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and the Proprietors are determined to neither expense, time or labor to the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. [jy8-d1w]

BRANT'S HALL.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. COMMENCING, MONDAY, JULY 13th. DAVIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION. THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. With Men and Horses, Life Size. Vast and comprehensive, officially authentic and minute in all its details. The most extensive, popular and complete exhibition of the kind before the public. Every scene sketched upon the spot, and painted with scrupulous fidelity by a corps of celebrated artists. Commenced at the first breaking of the rebellion, it has been in steady progress down to the present time, and showing the event of importance connected with this noble contest for liberty and Union, from the bombardment of Sumter through a space more than two years of hostilities to the grand battle, years with startling dramatic effects, entirely new, and on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. The fire and smoke of the advancing front is seen; the thunder of cannon and the din of the battle field upon the ears of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with a distinctness and vividness making reality, so that the audience can readily imagine themselves actual spectators of the sublime stirring scenes represented. Doors open at 7, Panorama commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. The best of order will be preserved during the exhibition. Front seats will be reserved for the ladies. [jy8-d1w]

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PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1863. IN the present crisis, it is important that every citizen should be perfectly satisfied of the performance of his duty. Therefore, I exclude all unnecessary excitement in this city, and hereby enjoined on all Tavern Keepers, Retail Liquor Dealers and Keepers of Beer shops, to close their bars and shops, and discontinue the sale of any intoxicating liquor whatever until further notice. A. L. ROUMFOUR, Mayor. [jy25-tf]

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