

Who is Who?

The following is a copy of a handbill posted in various parts of the city. We leave the reader to its perusal:

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

Persons wishing to go as substitutes for Drafted Men will be able to make arrangements by calling at the Buchler House. NO OBJECTION TO COLOR. July 17, 1863. Two objects are apparent in this publication. It is evident that some pale face is exceedingly anxious to escape a duty which he owes to his country, by employing a "nigger" to do the work.

With regard to the colored man who offers himself, in this war, as the substitute of a known, notorious copperhead, we must deal candidly and briefly. Any colored man who thus offers himself, will deserve to be degraded still further in the social mire and mud of this age of his oppression.

Since the above was written, we learn that the Assistant Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania has decided that a negro is no military equivalent for a white man. This settles that question, but will it affect the "no objection to color" of the anxious seekers after substitutes in the advertisement? we have quoted?

The Fall of Charleston.

The heart of treason has at length been reached, and in the fall of Charleston, which we announce to-day, we can see the end of the rebellion. As the locality in which hell, born heresy of secession was nurtured, the city of Charleston will always be coupled with an infamy only excelled by that which Babylon enjoyed when it was shattered by man and despoiled by God.

We sincerely and piously believe that the interests of the world and humanity require that the city of Charleston should be razed from its foundations, and its name blotted from the lists of the cities of the world. This much is due to the brave men who have fallen on the battle fields of the Union.

The Arrest of Showers.

As the arrest of the man Edward Showers, has been attempted to be given to the public in a shape to reflect on the Government, the following facts may be of service in enlightening this community on the merits of that case.

As War is now practiced by the nations of the world, the genius of man is taxed to invent the most fearful machinery for the destruction of his fellow man. For instance, a shell of rifled iron, invented by Captain Norton of the British army. It is charged with solid phosphorus. Projected from a cavalry pistol, it lodged in a dead board and burned with a fierce flame for some time.

Will Philadelphia, Like New York, Attempt Nullification?

The question which we use as a caption for this article, is frequently asked by those who hope for an affirmative answer. No loyal Pennsylvanian, in the first place, will conceive it necessary to ask such a question. Between Philadelphia and New York there is a vast difference, politically as well as socially.

Between such cities as New York and Philadelphia there is no affinity, and therefore there can be no sympathy. Philadelphia is identified with the nationality of the American Government, by principle and patriotism. Its progress and development are in common with those of the whole country.

The Tribune is beginning to leak out concerning the New York riots. The Evening Post yesterday says that the important statement is now made, upon semi-official authority, that the small State militia forces were not permitted to be used at the outbreak upon the mob.

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HUNDREDS OF REBEL DESERTERS, we are informed by a gentleman in whose veracity we have confidence, are actually now engaged in assisting the farmers of York, Cumberland and Adams counties to gather their harvests.

Interesting from Tennessee.

A Force from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville - The Victory at Liberty Gap - Pennsylvania and Illinois Bravery - The Popularity of Gen. Rosecrans - The Inevitability of the Army of the Cumberland - A March of Seven Days through Mud and Rain - The Cowardice of the Rebels at Tullahoma - A Message from the Troops in the Field to the Copperheads at Home - Tennessee Wheeling into the Line of the Union.

Correspondence of the Telegraph. HOOPER'S GAP, TENN. June 28, 1863.

We left Murfreesboro on the 24th, with three corps, on the Shelbyville pike. After five miles marching we took a dirt road and moved toward Wartrace, Tennessee. At 2 P. M. we met the enemy and drove them back. We entered a very rough and hilly country, mountains on every side.

The night of the 25th we were on picket-line, not sleeping for us—raining hard all night, but before morning dawned the enemy were away, satisfied with their taste of Illinois and Pennsylvania bravery.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the monitors proceeded to attack the Cummings Point battery, and at 11 o'clock three wooden gunboats opened on the battery at long range, and threw their 200 pound shot directly into the works.

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are asked, "What of Pennsylvania?" we answer, "She is all right. There are plenty at home for defense and for support of the State who will point home to our noble old State with pride and tell our comrades from other States, look at Pennsylvania; how nobly she meets danger and thrusts invaders from her soil."

Latest by Telegraph.

The Attack on Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18. A letter to the Boston Herald, dated Oct. 12, says the grand and final attack is assigned for Tuesday, the 14th inst. Everything is working well here.

The Preparations for the Grand Final Result.

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Furious Attack Upon the Cummings Point Battery.

BOSTON, July 18. The correspondent of the Boston Herald gives the following account of the second days fighting on Morris Island:

EVERYTHING WORKING WELL SUMTER OPENS ON MORRIS ISLAND A Breach Made in the South Walls of Sumter.

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FROM NEW YORK.

Everything Quiet in the City. A dispatch dated Nashville, says news was received from Chattanooga which states that CHARLESTON IS IN POSSESSION OF THE FEDERALISTS!

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF MORE PRISONERS. Gallant Dash of General Gregg.

Capture of Prisoners, Colors and Four Pieces of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 18. A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, a few shots were heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Vicksburg or Gregg's gap, resulting, it is believed, from small parties of rebels reconnoitering those places and being dispersed by our cavalry and light batteries.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT Consolidation of Departments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARCHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 17, 1863. CIRCULAR NO. 47. First. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft.

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FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Gen. Sherman Surrounds and Captures 6,000 Rebels.

New York, July 18. A Vicksburg letter of the 7th inst., to the Herald, states that Gen. Sherman's corps crossed the Big Black on the 5th, and came upon the rear guard of Johnston's army in considerable force, and had quite a small battle.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Siege of Fort Wagner Progressing Favorably.

All the Fortifications up to Secessionville Captured.

New York, July 18. The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, with dates to the 15th inst., has arrived. Gen. Gilmore had commenced mining Fort Wagner and the siege was favorably progressing.

From Fortress Monroe.

Condition of Affairs at Suffolk.

The Town Abandoned by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16. Fred. A. Rowe, of the Ninety-ninth New York, and commander of the army gunboat West End, is promoted from first lieutenant to captain.

LATER.

The Threatened Execution of Captains Sawyer and Hynn by the Rebels.

Rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and Capt. Winder to be Executed in Retaliation. The following order has been issued: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Particulars of the Surrender of Port Hudson.

New York, July 18. The steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans, with dates to the 11th, has arrived. The 8th, inst., at 2 P. M., Gen. Gardner, the rebel commander of Port Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Major General Banks.

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