HARBISBUEG, PA Tuesday Evening, July 21, 1863

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 Com mittee, 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

The following is the resolution adopted, providing for this extension:

Resolved, That in the present emergency while many d legates to the Union State Convention are engag d in the military service, and be held at Pettsburg 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'cl ck, A. M., and it is hereby postponed

until that time.

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

P FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem. GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.

A Coincidence.

The future historian, who will be summone to the work of faithfully chronicling the events of the present, will be struck with the fact that in no instance was the rebellion so signally defeated as when Lee at the head of his butchers and the Wood-Seymours at the back of their bullies, sought to transfer the war to northern free-soil. In the slave States, the rebeliion can neither again gather force or provisions. It has exhausted itself where it was supposed to be inexhaustible. It has recruited its last men and made its last commissary requisition in the South. Hence the persistency with which the rebels in the North have been preparing for invasion by the rebels of the South. Between the leaders in New York, and the leaders of the same faction in the South, it was vitally important that invasion should succeed. Jeff. Davis was no surer of erecting his power permanently on the desolation of the North, than was and is Horatlo Seymour expectant of rendering himself popular with the mob by winking at their bloody attacks on the law and its upholders. The arrangement between them and their kindred spirits, was as explicit as any compact between demagogues could be made, and the failure of the one following so closely on the heels of the other, leaves their plans exposed to the public, in all the deformity and atrocity in which treason and apostacy can array them.

-The riots in New York complete the connection of the Democratic leaders with the rebellion. We need no longer indulge in mere charges on this subject. We need not insist in hones language that the leaders of the Democratic party North and South are in sympathy, and that the object to destroy the Government is the same. All that will be necessary hereafter, is to point to results in both sections. The desolation of the South wil serve to convict every Democratic leader of the Southern wing of that party-while the blackened ruins and remains of murdered men, women and children in New York, will bring conviction home to the leaders of Democracy in the North. And thus together, with an equal share of infamy ascribed to their memories, the Democratic leaders North and South are finding their political graves.

Position of the President.

On the 27th of February, 1860, Abraham opposition to a policy of compromises:

"Let us not be diverted by more of these sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belatored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong -vain as the search for a nan who should be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as a policy of "don't care" on a question about which all true men do care such as Union appeals beseeching true Union men to vield to disupionists, reversing the divice rule, and calling not, the sinners but the righteous to repentance—such as invocations to Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said, and undo what Washington

" Neither let us be s'andered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Govlet us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand

Such are the sentiments with which we are to understand Abraham Lincoln entered upon the discharge of his duties as President. If they did not make him a radical man, we do not understand the political acceptation of the term. Of late there are parties who have claimed him as a conservative. With what justice will appear from the language just quoted, unless, since his hands have come in contact with power, his entire heart has changed. That language is the expression of the most intense radicalism.

While we are compelled to admit that isolated acts of the President would appear to conflict with the views he expressed at Cooper and half copperhead, who have been thrown into extravagant expressions of joy, over what who steal the livery of Democracy to serve Jeff. views.

The Conscription and the War.

The attempt of the leaders of the Democratic arty in New York city, to create a division or he necessity of abiding by the operation of the aw, and the bloody means to which such as these resorted, to accomplish their purpose, are ooth now attracting the calm scrutiny of every lecent man in the land. The ebullition in New York is regarded as the last effort of the party eaders in question to assist the leaders of repellion. That ebulition failed of any serious consequences to the success of the draft, and we rejoice that the Administration is determined not only to enforce the law in New York, but that the law will be carried out wherever there is a citizen coming within its provisions, and wherever there is a man owing a soldier's duty to his country. The Administration is acting wisely in ordering the immediate enforcement of the draft. We have just achieved two great victories which it seems should paralyze the war power of the rebellion. We have beaten its greatest army and captured its most power ful stronghold. Upon Lee's army the eastern half of the confe teracy depended for protection. Upon Vicksburg the western half depended for safety. After Lee's defeat and Vicksburg's fall, it might seem that the rebel lien would come to a speedy end, and without further effort on the part of the North. We shall soon know the effect of these losses on the rebel States; but we are prepared to hear that no signs of submission appear, and that redoubled bitterness and frenzy rule the Southern

heart. The rebels have had great losses, heretofore and they have met them patiently and stoutly Their losses at Forts Henry and Donelson, of Forts Philip and Jackson, and of the Cities of New Orleans and Norfolk, were great calamities, but they did not destroy their spirit or purpose. The obstinacy of the rebels has been It is certain that he is not so far in advance of sufficiently proved by their action in the past. They have evinced a recuperative power after and portions of the rebel army are liable to mishaps, and given evidence of a fertility of resource, and of ingenuity in creating the appliances of war, for which they had never before had credit. We see no reason to believe that their spirits will now, all at once, give way that their obstinacy will be broken, or their aptness for war will fail. With all the harm we have just done them, their power is yet immense. And no cause so desperate as theirs is likely to be abandoned until the last monent, and when there is no longer a leader or an army to stand in its defence.

Granting that we utterly disable Gen. Lee, and that we drive the rebel arms from the Mississippi River, we must still have the work of invasion and conquest to prosecute. And this is harder than the work of expelling from our soil an invader, or capturing a stronghold to REBEL ACCOUNTS TO JULY 15. which we advance with such a line of commuarmy. How much harder it is to invade suc cessfully than to beat back an invader, let two years' history in Virginia tell—let us recall THE REBELS "PREPARED FOR THE WORST." events from Bull Run to Chancellorsville. We have an instructive lesson, also, in the State of Tennessee. With a railroad and river behind. it, our army has, for half a year, been held fast bound in sight of the hills and steeples of the City of Nashville. Gen. Rosecrans lay half a year at Murfreesboro, after a great victory over the enemy. He durst not pursue; because

Lincoln made a speech be ore the Young Men's Roanoke Island, Newburn, (N. C.,) Port Royal, Republican Union, at Cooper Institute, New (S. C.,) San Augustine and Pensacola, (Fla., York, professing to be a "vindication of the Ship Island, New Orleans, and at one time, policy of the framers of the Constitution and Galveston, (Texas.) But we have done nothing the principles of the Republican party," which but hold those places. Every attempt to gunboats kept up a slow shelling of Battery he concluded with the following declaration in penetrate inland from them has been baffled. favor of a resolute adherence to the right in- It is only when we have controlled deep navi gable waters that our armies have been able to invade and hold their own in the rebel States. Armies as large as those that have hitherto made the attempt to penetrate Virginia must renew the attempt. Armies greater than Gen. Rosecrans now leads may be required to capture Chattanooga, and go into Georgia. Gen. Grant with all his reinforcements, may not be able to protect the Mississippi river, from the depreda tions of Price on the west, hold Vicksburg and Jackson, and pursue Gen. Joe Johnston's new rmy to the interior of Alabama, with the hope of getting a safe fight out of him.

The Way the Draft Riots are Managed We have proven elsewhere, that the conductors of the recent riots in certain localities for the defeat of the conscription, were the old shops. ernment nor of diageous to ourselves. Let us for the defeat of the conscription, were the old have fault that right makes might, and in that fuith radical D mocratic leaders. In order to corroborate the evidence adduced by ourselves, we submit the following testimony from the Lancaster Evening Express:

THE GERMAN RIOTERS.—We are informed that Rev. Mr. Swartz, pastor of the German Catholic Church of this city, administered a severe re buke vesterday to those German men and we men who participated in or countenanced the riotous demonstration at the Court House on Wednesday last, declaring that such conduct on their part made him feel ashamed of being a German. On the day of the disturbance also Mr. Swartz was active in his efforts to control the riotous element.

It now appears that some of the German wo men who unsexed themselves on that occasion are open in their denunciation of certain copperheads who urged them on to the disgracefu work, promising that "the Demokrats" back them at the proper time, but the women allege that when they were in for the trouble, Institute in February, 1860, we are not yet the promised reserves backed out and left them convinced of his determination to depart from the line of conduct there marked out—to unsay of the copperheads will make "a clean breast of the copperheads what he then said, and undo what he then did. of the matter," and expose the guilty parties, The politicians of Missouri, half conservative thus exonerating themselves and all loyal Democra's, whose aid in resisting law and order was gratuitously promised by these cowardly traitors

President," in consequence of the change in tools who composed the mobs of New York, places of shelter. And it were well not to defer department commanders, and other concessions were left to suffer the brunt of the riot, and got which appear to have been made to their in- for their labors broken heads and bruised faces terests, may very speedily find that they have After a little while, even these men will learn counted without their host. Time will prove that the leaders of the Democratic party have the result, and may show much sooner than no other interest in the masses but that which they auticipate, by most decisive acts in referensures them their support for plunder or posience to Missouri affairs, that we are much mistion. A few more attempts to resist the law per position.

Mr. Vallandigham, from his secure retreat n Canada, has issued an address to the people of Ohio, arguing the constitutionality of his leportation to the rebellines. Of course be considers the act unconstitutional. Andrews. the leader of the New York mob. the murd-ret and incendiary, who was arrested the other lay, also all ges that his arrest was unconsti tutional. Well, Andrews followed out the doctrines of Vallandigham to their natural sejuence, and if the instigator to riot and bloodshed has been unjustly dealt with, why not the percetrator of the crimes. Is it not a maxim in law that the instigator is equally guilty

with the criminal. Telegraph.

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

The Main Body of his Army Between Winchester and Culpepper.

GEN. MEADE IN ACTIVE PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, July 20. The movements of Lee are enveloped in as is in active pursuit and will soon be heard from The Republican this afternoon says:

either confident that he has the advantage in his route, and that he can move his forces on the southern side of the mountains unmolested, or he has assurance of a co-operating force advancing to meet him, or his army is so worn out and exhausted that it cannot move rapidly. Meade as the public has been led to suppose

Gen. Sickles has so far recovered from his rounds as to be able to ride about in his carlage and return the calls of his friends REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20. The Inquirer, of this city, has the following

pecial dispatch: HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, July 19.—The rear guard of Gen. Lee's army left Martinsburg at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning—a few cavalrymen picketing the other side of the Potomac Our whole force is across the river. The Poto mac is falling rapidly.

Gen. Lee is retreating his main force by way

of Strasburg and Staunton, not by Culpepper.

CHARLESTON

nication as the Mississippi River opens to our Resistance Street by Street to be Made Before the City Surrenders.

Their Dread of General Gilmore

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

CHARLESTON, July 10. Firing on both sides at half-past six o'c ock The principal fighting has been with Battery Wagner. Wagner, on Morris Island, had four the enemy. He durst not pursue; because every mile of advance, penetrating inland into the enemy's country, weakened his army, exposed him to annoyances and attacks on flank and rear, and endangered his communications and they renewed the attack; at with redoubled hopes, count on you while deads and rear, and endangered his communications.

The telggraph has already announced a glorious without they without with they without army on Federal soil; may be not, with redoubled hopes, count on you while deads and rear, and endangered his communications. with his depots of supplies at Nashville and were repulsed. Our casualties are about one in the East? Murfreesboro. Such dangers will always beset hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing, its destiny that every man will do his duty. We have captured many points around the Haskell and Cheves and Leutenant Bell. It is Gen. Johnston orders all pillagers to be shot. edges of the confederacy-Norfolk, Suffolk, supposed that the attack will be renewed to The guard will shoot them wherever found.

[From the Charleston Mercury, July 15] MORRIS ISLAND.

There was little charge in the condition of affairs yesterday. Three of the enemy's wooden Wagner all afternoon, which was slowly replied to by our guns at the lattery, and also Fort

It was reported in the city lest evening that the Yankees had been shelled from their posi tion on Black's tsland by a battery of ours near secession ville; but of this we have no confirmation up to the time of going to press Four The enemy's loss in the charge of S new vessels, supposed to be the mortar boats, had joined the enemy's fleet yesterday.

Governor Bonham has called for three thousand negro laborers to work on the fortifications

CHARLESTON ARSENAL. We are gratified to learn that the employers We are gratified to learn that the employers It is cloudy this morning, and there has been of this establishment have organized themselves but little firing on either side. into military companies for city defence. Three hundred and thirty three men from sixteen to

sixty, have formed five strong companies, averaging upwards of sixty each, elected their officers and tendered their services to General Beauregard whenever he shall think they can do more good elsewhere than in their work-LAUNCH.

The gunboat Charleston, built by Mr. Eason, was launched about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, in the presence of a very large asset blage, including numbers of ladies. was gayly decorated with flags, and the launch went off with great cclat.

From the Charlestom Courier, July 15] CAARLESTON MAY BE CAPTURED.

We are among those who cherish the confident hope that the enemy will be miserably unsuccessful in executing the plaus he is at present working so vigorously and resolutely to carry out. We expect him to be punished severely if he persists in the undertaking. But we may be disopposted. Our hope may prove a dilusion. The result the timid and deep indent predict may transpire. The capture of cur gity may, perchance delight his hear afternoon in the persist in the state of cur gity may, perchance delight his hear afternoon in burying them. transpire. The capture of cur city may, per-chance, delight his base and corrupt heart. In case that frightful calemity fall upon us, they who remain here must suffer grievous evils. The woes they will have poured out upon them will be far heavier than those under which the citizens of New Orleans and Nashville and Momphis have groaned. For this vile foe hates the people of this State with a tenfold more bitter hatred than he entertained for the inhabitants of any other section, and he will not spare us when he comes as conquerer.

On the supposition of the foe's success it is removal to a late day. We may be compelled to remain, or, if we make good our escape circum stances may oblige us to leave all our persona effects behind.

"FIGHT UNTIL DRIVEN BROM STREET TO STREET." We should also consider that our city is going to make a fierce and determined resistance. If the enemy gets it he will have to take it. No flag of truce boat will meet him taken in the President's conversion to their will place the Democratic leaders in their promidway between the wharves and Fort Sumter in order to affect a guirander. We are going to

fight until we are driven from street to street, and continue the fight while we are retreating.

So determined a resistance involves immens injury to our fair city at the hands of the one my. It will be little better than a heap of uius, even though the work of destruction is not insured by military order.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST. We repeat that we are of opinion that the present attack will result as the other attacks

nave done, and even more disastrously to the mean and wicked foe. But is it not proper to prepare for the worst? If we are forced to defend our city after the manner we have resolved to defend it, the women and children and aged men who tarry too long would suffer miseries infu-itely greater than they will have to bear during heir temporary exile.

It behooves us to give this subject serious and profound consideration. If the enemy is forced to abandon the effort he is making to gain posession of our city, we can return to our homes
If he is successful—which God forbid!—we will have avoided privations and woes of which we can now form no adequate conception.

Let us take counsel of prudence.

[From the Augusta Sentinel.] GENERAL GILMORE.

The Yankees have a great opinion of Gen. lilmore, who is now in command of the forces

that are engaged against Charleston.

He is considered a very dangerous mm where forts or other works are to be reduced by arallery. He is a native of Ohlo, and, in 1844, graduated at West Point at the head of his class. For a year much mystery as were his operations in the senandoah Valley prior to advancing into a that institution. Subsequently he was as Varyland and Pennsylvania. The main body signed to the duty of experimenting upon the power of projectiles upon earth, wood and earth tween Winchester and Culpepper. Gen. Meade works, and spent several years in this duty, according to the duty of experimental transfer of the server of projectiles upon earth, wood and earth tween Winchester and Culpepper. Gen. Meade works, and spent several years in this duty, acquiring in that time more experience and knowledge on this surject than any man in this "Lee's army is moving leisurely down the country. The more perfectly to record the revalley toward Richmond. He is evidently sults of his experiments he took photographs of the effect of every shot fired. At Fort Pu laski, for the first time, brought his skill to the test of actual experience. Pulaski was considered next to Sumter in impregnability. Gilmore, getting his guns to within six hundred yards, kuocked it to pieces as he might have done a house of cards.

Important from Mississippi

Operations of Gen. Sherman' Expeditionary Forces, of Grant's Army, to July 16.

Terrific Fighting Near Jackson. The City Shelled and Partially Destroyed Gen. Osterhaus Reported Killed

JOE JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.] JACKSON, July 10, 1863. General Johnston this morning issued to the troops the following battle order, which was read along the line amid deafening shouts from the soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS, ON THE FIELD, July 9, 1863. FELLOW SOLDIERS—An insolent foe, flushed with hope by his recent success at Vicksburg, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberty you are here to protect from plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard as they advance.

The enemy it is at once the duly and the mission of you brave men to chastise and expel from the soil of Mississippi. The commanding general confidently relies on you to sustain his pledge, which he makes in advance, and he will be with you even unto the end. The vice of 'straggling' he begs you to shun

and to frown on. If needs be, it will be checked by even the most summary remedies.

The country expects in this the great crisis o

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.] JACKSON, July 12, 1863 -The conduct of Cobb's Kentucky battery and the Washington artillery is spoken of highly by the commanding seneral in the affair this morning, also Stovall's Florida brigade.

The banners copiured are those of the Twenty eighth, Forty first and Fifty third Illinois regiments Gen. Breckinridge sent an infirmary corps to bring off the enemy's wounded; their sharp shooters fired on them. Breckinridge ordered the co ps to the rear. Their wounded and dead

The enemy's loss in the charge of Sunday wa ully one thousand. Col. Harry Maury, the Thirty-second Alaba ma, was severely wounded.

A Yankee colonel, two majors and a numbe of officers were captured. Jackson, July 13 —It rained hard last night

The enemy has six batteries in position lainly visible from the State House. Our troops are much elated since the succes

f vesterday. Nothing of importance has transpired to day The status is unchanged. The Vicksburg prisoners will be at Braden

o morrow. Supplies have been sent there for Cobb's battery lost nine men in the action resterday.

[From the Augusta Sentinel, July 16.] FROM JACKSON-OUR MEN BURYING THE YANKER BEAD-THRY ADMIT A LOSS OF FOUR TO FIVE HUNDRED-MAJOR LAMB, TWENTY-NINTH GEOR-

recognize the dead, which was refused. The bles Mid. Grisi.

Yankee officers in charge of the flag of truce admit a loss of four or five hundred. Among their killed and wounded are Colonel

Earl, Lieutenant Colonel Long, Captain Hall, Forty-first Illinois; Lieutenants Smith and Mc-Master, Fifty-third Illinois, and Lieutenant Abernathy, Third Iowa. Among our officers are Major Lamb, Twenty-

fourth Georgia, killed; Lieutenant C. C. Braden, Nineteenth Louisiana; T. L. Rust, Fourth Florida; B. A. James, Cobb's Kentucky Battery, wounded.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. OSTERHAUS. [From the Montgomery Advertiser, July 15.]

JACESON, July 14, 1863.—No change has taken place in the condition of affairs since yes-

terday. General Pemberton and staff arrived here last night. An officer who came with them says that he met Genra: Osterhaus' body going to Vicksburg. He was killed by a camon ball on the 12th.

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

in order to effect a surrender. We are going to JAOKES, July 15.—Another day has passed

without any new development. The energy has away wife who tee pely be a firing incessantly, and has been chelling the city Northern New York: ill be evening. Another division of Burnstomms of reached Grant this evening.

JACKSOR, July 16.—The enemy kept up a hoax me any meavy she ling all night. One shell passed data loss for you brough Gen. Johnston's quarters without in ariog any one.

Grant was reinforced yesterday ev ning by one division of Geo. Bur side's command We buried one hundred and fifty-three of the

nemy vesterday. Vicksburg prisoners have arrived at Bandan.

There is still no prospect of a g neral enagement; but heavy infantry and artillery ski: mishing continues.

Jackson, July 16.—The enemy made a heavy

lemonstration on our right and coutre this at ernoon; but Walker's and Loring's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incressant, and our batteries replied gun for gun. The enemy sought shelter in the woods. Heavy reinforcements for Grant continue to arrive, who are pressed on our right for the ourpose of crossing Pearl liver above and flauk-

ug us. The enemy are planting siege gens on meir redoubts. It is supposed that to morrow he remainder of Jackson will be borned. JACK-ON, July 16 .- An entire block in this city was de troyed by the enemy's she is yesterday. Not

wan has been fired by the enemy this morning, various conjectures are indulged in regard to their silence, but well informed persons think their silence, but well informed persons think they are trying to flank us on our right, as their cavairy made an attempt to cross four some case of the kind occurring in Lord number of the land of the land occurring in Lord number of the land occurring the land occurred to the land occurring the land occurred to the land occurring the land occurred to the land occurred miles above last night. Captain Ferguson, of the outh Carolina battery, was mortally wounded vesterday by the enemy's sharpshooters.

FOSTER'S NEW DEPARTMENT. Activity of the Commander on His Arrival

EXPECTED ATTACK ON FORT DARLING.

at Fortress Monroe.

The State Flag Hoisted at Wilmirgten. N. C. Instead of the Rebel Flag.

> MR. W. H STINER'S DISPATCH. FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FOSTER-HIS MOVEMENTS. Yesterday about noon Major General John G. Foster, the new commandant of this department, arrived here from Newbern in the steamer John Faron, and after a short interview with Brigadier General G. W. Geety, at headquarters, proceeded to Yorktown to inspect the fortifications and give such directions to General Wistar, commanding that post, as are deemed necessary. If the General returns from York town he will, in all likelihood, take a survey of Norfolk and surroundings to-morrow.

THE FLEET ON THE JAMER RIVER

is progressing well, and on Friday, the Moritors leading, were at and beyond City Point.-Out of respect for the flag of truca boat New York, lying then at the dock, the Monitors forbore firing into the rebel entrenchments. Whether the vessels have passed further up towards Fort Darling to attack that stronghold we have not learned; but a second battle in that locality is imminent and expected to come off every day; and it is hoped that more success will attend it than the previous attempt to de-stroy Fort Darling by the cockle-shell Galena, although she was handled with so much skill and conrage by the indomitable Captain John

ane rebel iron-clad at Wilmington, N. C., is exciting some apprehensions. It is feared she may suddenly make a raid upon our blockading fleet, disperse them, and, proceeding to Beaufort, commit sad have a among contact. Beaufort, commit sad havec among our naval vessels in that harbor. She is pierced for seven guns, but carries only five, the others causing her to sink too low in the water. She is a formidable craft, but altogether unfit for sea ser-

ice.
It is remarked as a somewhat significant fact that no rebel flag has been flying over Fort F sher, below Wilmington, for some time past. The State flag of North Carolina is the only one

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

osecrans' Advance Kepoi to be at Rome, Ga.

Мемриіз, Friday, July 17. Gen. Hurlbut's scouts arrived at Corinth to-day, from Decatur and Jacksenville. They report that Bragg was retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Rosecrans forces. Rose crans' advance was reported to be at Rome

The scouts report that Bragg was endeavor-ing to make a junction with Johnson, and that desertions from his army were numerous.

VARIETIES.

MEAN souls, like mean pictures, are often ound in good looking frames. THE saving banks of New York State now

dollars. GRANDMOTHER used to say to grandfather, "It

is no use quarreling, my dear, when you know we must make it up again." THE tobacco crop in Kentucky is reported as eing very abundant, and promising to mature in season to be beyond the reach of the damag

ometimes done by early frosts. GEN. McClellan has taken up his summer

The leading musicians of Brussels have sent

M'LLE ANTONETTA FRICCI, the new prima denna who is making a decided sensation in European musical circles, is twenty-four years of age, a native of Vienna, and strongly resem

WALTER SCOTT was a dull boy at his lessons and while a student at Edinburg University received his sentence from Professor Dalzell, the don't know it. Dr. Goodale is the first student of the control of the control

The trains of the Red river traders have arrived at St. Paul, with some \$50,000 worth of furs. About 350 of their eingular carts have made the journey of 500 miles from the north. Depot at Norton & Company's, 612 Broatway. made the journey of 500 miles from the north-ward. They load back with goods and stores. Depot at Norton & Company's, 612 Bros. Iway New York. Send a stamp for a pumplier, 6

visit Highgate Wood Cemetery, and the other day she said to her busband, "You have never seller, Sole Agent for Harrisburg. The time specified passed before the burying that is a pleasure I have yet had only in anticipation." (Who said "wretch.")

EVENING COSTUME. - A writer, in an account of the Adaman Islands, says that "both sexes of the Admini Diagues, page that a thick covering my30] of soft mud, which is put on regularly every evening, to protect them against the bites of mo-quitoes, ticks and other tormentors.

MICHIGAN TAR. -The manufacture of tar from the pines of Michigan was begun last fall by a party of Norwegians, who have settled at Grand Tun following funny advertisement of a run- my20

"My ram duts Peter Ke dats leter Koviti too. Hiskin i a no ax me, any m a that true him e-

Joe Rowe, who is an incredution. istening to a wenderful story told by 0: on which his daughter Mary bore a c part. Joe looked wise and doubtful, don't believe it you may go to her cwall Joe took him at his word; the old make ed on to see the result, and found Jackson Mary very sweetly. What on earth are year about?" "Oh, taking that awful touch str. from her own lips-but I am satisfied now And so was Mary.

NEW BEDBUG TRAP-SURE THING - Taker board, say a foot wice and tout feet long 1226 time it with many holes with a small bit in it inside the headbeard and next to the left it inside the beacouste and make to the late and pillows; if there is a bug about to electrate will find the way to the holes in the load soon. Take it out of its place every normal, hold it over fire or water, and give it also raps wi h a hammer, then put in place and do so no more. This is catching the intering hurry and upon philosophical principles -tic best antidote we have yet heard of.

ONE of the deplorable features of English the at present, says the London Morning Sur is the Take up the next day's issue of the same lost nal, and you read fresh narratives of the same kind. In every street, in every range of hours some lamentable occurrence of this nature by comes at one time or other a subj c of scandal and a arm. H wever, we may teel in lace to believe in the diminution of other forms of human guilt, it would be impossible to dust that this crime is trightfully on the increase in England."

ROOST HIGH.—The Wheeling Intelligence. esponsible for the following good one: A few evenings ago a party of four years gentlemen were out "on a lirk," when a slightly intexicated individual, from Hartises county, stumbled into the cowd. Hartises county was invited to join the party in a driles at a neighboring liquor house, of which the gentleman extending the invitation was proper etor. After taking the drink, the profile of, who is fond of a joke, insit d that Harrison county should pay for it. The intoxi a ed peron hesitated a moment, and then pulle i o An dollar. After waiting a few momenta-i value -for his change, he tolded up his pockethed and walking indignantly away from the crows said: "Gentlemen, I don't say you are all thieves, but if I was a chicken, and lived areas. here, I would roost d-d bigh."

New Advertirements

BIRD CAGES AND

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES THE largest stock in the city is found at 1.0 MARKET STREET. For sale by GEO. W. PARSONS.

DEPOT

CHBISTIAN COMMISSION. Chestnut St., between 3d & 4th.

South side, Contributions for Sick and Wounded Solicited. j; 20 6t HARRISBURG PA.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

CAUTION. THIS is to caution all persons from trusting my wife, Mattie Unger (alias Wyant,) as l will pay no debts of her contracting, and all persons barboring her after this date I will pris

ecute to the iuli extent of the law.

DALLAS M. UNGER

Harrisburg, July 20.—3to

"PENNY TOKENS" OF COPPER,

THE best quality, and in any quantity, furnished at \$8 00 per thousand, by
JOHN GAULF, No. 1 Park Place. Two Doors from Broadway, New York. All Orders sent by Mail or Express proup by

GRAND PIC-NIC POR THE Benefit of the Good Will Fire Co-

ON FRIDAY, JULY 24th, 1863 pose of obtaining money to make a pay ment on their new "Button" Engine, and ex-

AT FISHER'S WOODS,

pect a liberal support from the public. [jy20-td

DIVIDEND. THE President and Maragere of the Harris-burg and Middletown Turnpike Road Company have this day declare ta Dividend of wo old on deposit upwards of eighty milions of par cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. RUD. F. KELKER. Trescurer, No. 5 South Front street

Harrisburg, July 13, 1862. NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY ROOMS. HARRISBURG, JULY 11, 1863. PARTIES in possession of books belong in the Pennsylvania State Library are requested residence at Orange, N. Y., in the elegant to retain the same until the Library are requested mansion of Dr. Marcy, the uncle of Mrs. Mc-Clellan. He is the observed of all observers. notice will be given. WIEN FORNEY, jyll dtf State Librarian.

in a report to the government on the question of pitch, announcing it to be their unanimous judgment that the diapason ought not to be lowered.

M'LLE ANTONETTA FRICCI, the new prima

M'LLE ANTONETTA FRICCI, the n Aifred, Me. my18-daw3m

CATARRH! DR. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY per-etrates the secret amough of this territies disease, and exterminates it, root and branch Thousands have this loathsome malady celebrated Greek scholar, that "dunce he was, and dunce he would remain."

The trains of the Red river traders have ar-Mrs. Firzdragon has long been waiting to remedy furnished by GEO. BERGNER. Buestiet Highgate Wood Cemetery, and the other

"EXCELSIOR"

Now RECEIVING, which we can sell wholesals of by the single Ham, at a very low figure.

my30] WM [NOCK, Jr., & CO.

FISH-We are now offering very low, a lot of choice Mackerei, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits. NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

Cor. Front and Market Streets. Traverse, and propose to enter extensively into the business. Another party have since then entered into the same business at Sauble river.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—A lot of very choice extra family flour, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & SOWMAN.

Cor. Front and Market streets.