

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, which may be declared to be a military emergency, 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.  
P. FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem.  
Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.

Rebel Notions of Rebellion.

We have had occasion within the past few days, to mingle among and converse with many of the rebel prisoners who have been conveyed through this city on their way to the military posts where they are to be disposed of finally. One of these, a northern man by birth, as we stated a day or two since, declared that he had gone South because he could not express his feelings and sentiments in the North, and hence he sought a locality in which he could talk as well as fight for treason. We then commended and we now repeat the commendation of the action of this copperhead to his species in the North, as being infinitely more honorable than that of the treason sympathizer who remains in the loyal States, claiming the Constitutional right, the while, to talk treason and afford traitors in arms against the Government, every aid and sympathy in power.

In conversation yesterday with a stalwart rebel prisoner, who was at once an intelligent man and a persistent traitor, we inquired what induced him to take up arms against the Government. His reply was that he did not take up arms against the Government—that the people of the South were satisfied with the Government—that it was a free and glorious Government—and that instead of rebelling against the national authority, they were only "opposing the damned Yankees, whom we have been taught to hate as a nigger-stealing wooden nutmeg man, manufacturing set of mean cusses." Continuing his explanation of the cause of rebellion, the same rebel prisoner further declared that the political leaders of the south were convinced that their power in the control of the rebel government had ceased—that they could no longer expect to divide its patronage among themselves—that the mighty progress and increase of the free States proved that the interests of slavery would no longer be allowed to supersede those of all other institutions, and hence the politicians and the slave holders of the south had conspired for the protection alone of their personal interests. "They wanted to set up a government whose treasury they could rob, as Cobd robbed the treasury of the United States. They wanted to create departments which they could despoil, as Floyd despoiled the arsenals and forts while he was in power!" Such was the spirit of the conversation of this rebel prisoner. He declared emphatically that the ignorant masses of the south were fighting against the "Yankee," while the shrewd leaders were struggling for power. He was of the opinion, too, that "the bubble was busted," because "the more our people see of these cursed Yankees, the better they liked them. They were neither cowards or brutes. The Yankees fought like men and used their victories like Christians, which is all contrary to what we were taught to believe by our leaders."

—If it were possible, we would gladly print the entire conversation of many of these rebel prisoners. It would show the delusion under which these miserable wretches labor concerning the people of the North. What we have here given, is sufficient, however, to afford a clue at least to the feeling of those engaged in rebellion.

A Significant Fact and a Striking Difference.

It is a significant fact that simultaneously with the anti draft riots in New York, there have been tendencies to similar outbreaks in other cities, showing a clear understanding and concert of action on the part of the northern sympathizers with rebellion. "One of our New York contemporaries asserts that there was such an understanding, and that the movement was to have commenced on the 4th of July, but was postponed on account of Lee's defeat, and Grant's victory at Vicksburg delayed it still further. The draft was merely an occasion seized upon as a pretext. As the election of Lincoln was made the pretext for unfolding the bloody horrors and base ferocity of southern rebellion, so was the draft made the excuse for precipitating the incendiary riots and assassinations which recently deluged New York.

At the same time there was a striking difference in the manner of treating the riot in different places. In New York it was permitted by Governor Seymour to run on for four days, while he flattered the rioters and pandored to their prejudices, or virtually justified their resistance. At Boston, Foxgumouth, N. H., Philadelphia and elsewhere, it was promptly suppressed, and with the loss of comparatively few lives.

THE HERALD ON THE DRAFT.—The N. Y. Herald thus throws its nod of encouragement to the out throats who have recently been setting the authorities at defiance in that city:

"The officials" charged with the prosecution of the draft made no attempt to renew it, and in the absence of any extraordinary cause, the people preserved a perfectly orderly

Should the resumption of the draft, as the Herald calls it, the "exasperating cause," lead to another outbreak in New York, we trust the

Government will be prepared to mark the leaders. The Richmond Enquirer thus arrays itself b to the Herald on the riot question: "Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. We bid it good speed."

Where the Danger now exists.

We have so accustomed ourselves to look for danger in localities where armed and open treason exists, that we neglect the danger which surrounds us in our own midst, where loyalty is supposed to predominate. In the conspiracy of the slave holders there are other interests to serve beside those of the institution of slavery. The achievement of power and the possession of political patronage were and are the main objects of the conspiracy. The power to buy and sell negroes, the glorious privilege of breeding slaves for the market, transcended, in the eyes of the southern man, all other rights and interests, and for these he conspired to overthrow a free, prosperous and beneficent government. While the south thus battled for these objects, the sympathizers in the north, who have lived on the patronage of the government all their lives, were willing to cast lots in the crime of treason, in the hope that the success of the rebellion would perpetuate their hold upon the "flash pots" of office. It is this hope which has held together northern sympathizers with treason—and thus animated, the fight of treason in the free States now assumes a more frightful aspect than ever it presented in the south. So far as southern rebellion is concerned, we hold that it has lost its strength, and is no longer capable, of itself, to impair the operations of the government. Had the southern conspirators no abettors and sympathizers in the north, they could not wage the war a fortnight longer. Hence, the real danger to the government now is that which exists in the north—which shows itself in the mobs headed and led on by prominent Democratic politicians and office holders, and which is threatened by the local judiciary, controlled by Democratic influences, to pronounce as unconstitutional all laws which were designed for the defence of the national government, or which were framed and passed with the sole object in view of overthrowing rebellion and bringing rebels to justice.

How are we to meet this danger? There must be no mistaking the times. If we study and compare events as they occurred when rebellion was precipitated, or as they are occurring now as rebellion is being frustrated in one section, we will discover that the influence which was at work in the south, three years ago, to hurry forward a conspiracy, is the same as that which is now at work among the same class of men, to create rebellion in the North. On the plea of opposing unconstitutional laws, the Democracy of the South armed to overthrow the Government; and now on the same plea the Democracy of the North are doing identically the same thing. The attitude of the Governor of New York, to-day, is no less emphatic in favor of treason and rebellion, than was the position of the Governor of every slave state prior to its seceding from the Union. They all claimed that they were resisting unconstitutional laws. So do Seymour and the ruffians who lately deluged New York with the blood of innocent men and women. They all claimed that they were acting in defence of high and inalienable rights and principles, when they resisted the Federal law, and attempted the repudiation of the National authority. So do Gov. Seymour and the Democratic leaders who give rebellion aid and comfort.

The Southern rebellion has lost its prestige—that of the North is just beginning to gather strength and influence. It will depend upon the manner in which the traitors of New York are dealt with—the punishment which the assassins who lately held possession of that city, receive—it will depend upon these results whether the danger to the Government in the North shall continue and enlarge, or whether it will be decreased and dispelled at once. The Government has a knowledge of the true state of affairs. That Government should profit by the example which is presented in the development and progress of rebellion in the South—Had the Buchanan Administration struck at treason before it gained prestige by partial success, we would never have had a slave holders' rebellion. Had the plain law against treason been enforced, there never would have been a brigade of armed traitors outside of South Carolina. The fault was in affording the conspirators too much time, and the result has been an uprising such as even appeals those who are engaged in its encouragement and support. By this example we must profit, if we want to arrest treason in the North, because the traitors of the North now, alone, have power to injure the Government. Arrest and punish these, and the American Government will be saved from its internal foes, and be once more in a position to defy its external envious rivals and enemies.

Prices in New York and Richmond.

The following interesting table has been compiled in one of the public departments in Washington:  
Bacon, \$1 45 @ 50 per lb. in Richmond; in New York, 53 @ 70c per lb.—difference 100 to 2,295.  
Hams, \$1 55 @ 60 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 10 @ 11c per lb.—difference 100 to 1,465.  
White beans, \$18 @ 20 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$3 80 @ 3 40 per bush.—difference 100 to 567.  
Butter, (good), \$1 75 @ 82 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 21 @ 22c per lb.—difference 100 to 872.  
Beeswax, \$2 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 45 @ 46c per lb.—difference 100 to 439.  
Corn, \$9 50 @ \$10 00 per bush. in Richmond; in New York 55 @ 72c per bush.—difference 100 to 1,428.  
Candles, Adamantille, \$4 50 @ 50 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 19 @ 22c per lb.—difference 100 to 2,280.  
Coffee, \$3 75 @ \$4 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 29 @ 35c per lb.—difference 100 to 1,301.  
Dried apples, \$10 @ \$11 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$1 55 per bush.—difference 100 to 638.  
Peaches, \$15 @ \$16 per bush. in Richmond; in New York 22 @ \$3 08 per bush.—difference 100 to 522.  
Flour, \$81 50 @ \$85 per bbl. in Richmond; in

New York \$5 40 @ \$9 per bbl.—difference 100 to 462.  
Flaxseed, \$7 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$2 40 @ \$2 50 per bush.—difference 100 to 650.  
Hay, \$8 @ 10 per 100 lb. in Richmond; in New York, 80 @ 90c per 100 lb.—difference 100 to 1,059.  
Hides, (dry), \$1 55 @ 1 60 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 19 @ 23c per lb.—difference 100 to 750.  
Lard, \$1 50 @ 1 55 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 94 @ 10c per lb.—difference 100 to 1,584.  
Leather, (sole), \$3 50 @ 3 75 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 27 @ 29c per lb.—difference 100 to 1,295.  
Lather, (upper), \$5 00 @ 5 50 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 32 @ 34c per lb.—difference 100 to 1,591.  
Lime, \$10 per bbl. in Richmond; in New York \$1 per bbl.—difference 100 to 1,000.  
Molasses, \$3 25 @ \$3 50 per gal. in Richmond; in New York 24 @ 25c per gal.—difference 100 to 2,175.  
Oats, \$5 50 @ 6 00 per bush. in Richmond; in New York 70 @ 76c per bush.—difference 100 to 788.  
Potatoes, Irish, \$10 @ 15 per bush. in Richmond; in New York 60 @ 90c per bush.—difference 100 to 1,650.  
Peanut, \$12 @ 15 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$1 @ \$1 05 per bush.—difference 100 to 1,817.  
Rye, \$7 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$1 02 @ 1 05 per bush.—difference 100 to 871.  
Rice, 18 @ 20c per lb. in Richmond; in New York 64 @ 84c per lb.—difference 100 to 275.  
Timothy seed, \$7 50 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$1 @ 2 25 per bush.—difference 100 to 355.  
Clover seed, \$24 @ 25 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$4 48 @ 5 18 per bush.—difference 100 to 607.  
Salt, \$126 per bbl. in Richmond; in New York \$2 50 per bbl.—difference 100 to 6,040.  
Sugar, \$1 50 @ 1 60 per lb. in Richmond; in New York 104 @ 120 per lb.—difference 100 to 1,216.  
Wheat, \$5 50 @ 7 00 per bush. in Richmond; in New York \$1 08 @ 1 32 per bush.—difference 100 to 569.  
Woolly, \$25 @ 35 per gal. in Richmond; in New York 45 @ 46c per gal.—difference 100 to 6,638.  
Cotton, \$50 @ 55c per lb. in Richmond; in New York 57 @ 90c—difference 100 to 140.  
Thus on thirty-one articles the average price is greater in Richmond than in New York as 100 to 1,314.

Important from the South-West.

Joe Johnston's Rebels at Brandon, Seventeen miles East of Jackson.

THE CONTENT IN MISSISSIPPI GIVEN UP.

The Planters Advised to Stay at Home, and Make the best Terms Possible.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 21. }  
Via Cairo, Thursday, July 23. }  
General Harbitt's scouts arrived to-day from Okolona, Miss., report Johnston at Brandon. The rebel Generals Buglies, Chalmers, Saunders and Ferguson's forces are at Tupello. Buglies is concentrating his forces with the intention, probably, of making a dash on our lines.  
Correspondence from Gregg's and Johnston's armies depict them in great destitution and greatly demoralized. They give up Mississippi, and advise the planters to stay and make the best terms possible. Our scouts report the majority of the planters anxious that we should get possession of the country before Jeff. Davis has time to conscript them. Johnston's army is estimated not to exceed 80,000. Great consternation exists throughout the whole southern country.  
The reports of our successes at Natchez, Yazoo City and Jackson, are fully confirmed. Large amounts of munitions of war, especially of ammunition, have fallen into our hands with these places.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SUCCESS OF FOSTER'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, July 23.  
The Petersburg Express, of the 22d, in referring to the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. Foster in North Carolina, says: "The Yankee raiders burned the railroad bridge over the Tar river, near Rocky Mount; destroyed the depot at that place, tore up two miles of the track, burned 6,000 bales of cotton, and a large cotton factory. The bridge over the Tar river was on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and was about fifty miles long. They also captured a train of cars, which contained two car loads of ammunition and 80,000 pounds of bacon, which were destroyed."  
THE DRAFT.  
ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE CONSCRIPTS IN AUBURN.  
AUBURN, N. Y., July 23.  
The draft for the City of Auburn and seven Sub-districts in the County of Cayuga, took place in this city to-day. The best of order was observed and the best spirit was manifested.—The drafted men of this city have a dress parade this evening, headed by a band of music and with colors flying. The city is quiet and perfectly peaceful.  
[SECOND DISPATCH.]  
AUBURN, Thursday evening, July 23, 1863.—There is a crowd of two thousand persons now in front of the Exchange, where the procession of conscripts has halted. They have been addressed by Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Provost Marshal Knapp and Mayor White. The drafted men are cheering for "The Union," "Old Abe," "The draft," "Our recent victories," &c., &c. It bears any demonstration in Auburn for years.  
Death of Col. Shaw of Massachusetts.  
NEW YORK, July 24.  
Private dispatches from Fortress Monroe say Col. Shaw of the 54th Massachusetts colored regiment was killed near Charleston on the 18th.

THE PURSUIT OF MORGAN.

The Rebels Attacked by Col. Hall's Militia.

The Rebels Routed and Closely Pursued.

FIFTEEN KILLED AND A NUMBER WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, July 24.  
Shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum river, he was attacked by Col. Hall's militia, with a piece of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several wounded. His progress was checked twice by Col. Hall, but he finally escaped via Cumberland, which place he left last night.  
At seven o'clock this morning he crossed the Central Ohio railroad at Campbell's, but was so closely pursued by Gen. Haddock, that he had no time to do any damage beyond turning the depot and tearing up a portion of the track. At nine o'clock this morning he reached Washington, Guernsey county, where he did considerable damage.  
Shackelford is still close behind him.  
A courier who arrived from the vicinity of Taylorville at noon, reports that a squad of about fifty men were detached from Morgan's command where he crossed the Muskingum river, and are prowling around the country burning houses and wheat stacks, and killing live stock.  
Three hundred mounted men have been sent out after them.

THE PIRATES.

OPERATIONS OF THE GEORGIA.

Capture of the Food Ship George Griswold.

SHE IS BONDED FOR \$100,000.

The Ship Jabez Snow and Bark Amazonian Destroyed.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREWS AT RIO JANEIRO.

New York, July 23.  
By the arrival of the bark Guigarella at this port yesterday we have the news of the capture of the American food ship, George Griswold, Captain Fitzgall, who, it will be remembered, took out for the starving English operatives a cargo, worth about \$200,000, free of freightage. The George Griswold is a splendid ship of 1,281 tons register, owned by N. L. & G. Griswold, of this city.  
She was built at Quincy in 1852, and is now on her first voyage, and no finer vessel ever left this port and under circumstances which will render her name famous all over the world.  
After leaving this port in the middle of last winter, she made a very rapid passage to England, and her arrival was greeted with many manifestations of delight and appreciation. Her officers were entertained in the best possible manner, and the ship was visited by the nobility and the public generally.  
A fleet, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout that portion of England where her cargo brought so much relief.  
After discharging her valuable cargo she went to Cardiff and loaded for Calico, and on her passage was captured by the privateer Georgia, and bonded for one hundred thousand dollars. The conduct of the pirates seems unaccountable, as the mission she had but a few weeks previously performed should have made her sacred even to a pirate.  
The bark Guigarella, Captain Dunke, arrived today from Rio Janeiro, and reports that the ship Jabez Snow, Captain Gln, from Newport, England, with a cargo of coal, bound to Montevideo, was captured May 25, in latitude 12° south, longitude 34 west, by a rebel privateer and burned; also that the bark Amazonian, Captain Loveland, hence for Montevideo, was captured by the same vessel on the 24 of June, in latitude 14 15 south, longitude 34 09 west, and burned; both crews were transferred to the Janerian brig Viva, and arrived at Rio Janeiro, June 9.

Movements of the Pirates.

PORTLAND, July 23.  
A special dispatch from Cherry Field, dated this morning, says that the schooner Virginia, which arrived at Stuben, from Boston, reports having heard at about 10 30 yesterday morning, some craft lying low in the water, which was returning the fire. Both craft appeared to be steering southward.

patch. The news that our army had again returned to Virginia will doubtless create a damp on the feelings of the enthusiastic who saw in the invasion of Pennsylvania had reason to believe that there was nothing to prevent Gen. Lee's successful march to Philadelphia; but among the reflecting there will be a snare of relief experienced that our gallant army has succeeded in recrossing the river in safety.

SUBSTITUTES FROM CANADA.—The Boston Herald says that since the draft there, large numbers of men from the Canadas have arrived in that city with the intention to offer themselves as substitutes. The number is stated to be much larger than that of the persons who have been drafted, and who have run away to the Province to escape the military service for which they were drawn.

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO, in filling a requisition of Col. Senter, of Cleveland, for one hundred draft of arms for minute-men of that city, says: "God grant you may never have to use them to preserve order in your city, but should there be, direct the Captain of the minute men to use no blank cartridges."

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE EX-SHERIFF OF INDIANA COUNTY.—The case of David Ralston, ex-sheriff of Indiana county, charged with threatening to resist the draft with a company of cavalry which he was engaged in raising, under the President's late call, came up yesterday before Commissioner Sprout. A large number of witnesses, chief members of the company, were in attendance for the defence. Two only were examined, and by their testimony it was made clear that Joseph W. Ellwood, the informer in the case, was totally unworthy of belief. He was proven to be guilty of nearly every offence forbidden in the decalogue—a very base rascal.

The Government abandoned the case, and Mr. Ralston was honorably discharged from custody.

We note this with peculiar satisfaction. That any such combination as the one charged against Captain Ralston could exist in loyal western Pennsylvania, would be a source of unmitigated mortification to all patriots, and for the whole section, we rejoice to find it withered and abominable lie.—Pittsburg Gazette, July 23.

THE IRON BRIGADE.—Of the one thousand eight hundred and fifty men comprising the Iron Brigade, who went into the fight at Gettysburg, seven hundred and twenty eight were killed or wounded, and four hundred more were unaccounted for on the following day.—The brigade is composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana, and the 24th Michigan.

Died.

July 23d, 1863, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of John and Johanna Murphy, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in North street, between Third and Fourth. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

God called that little lamb away, To dwell with him above; But oh! how hard it is to part With those we dearly love.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of Jacob Hallabaugh, in Susquehanna township, Mr. PERRY MARTIN.

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning next, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice. jy24 2c

On Wednesday, 22d inst., by Rev. Alon Brittain, Mr. HENRY B. MURPHY and Miss JENNIE, daughter of John G. Miller, Esq., all of New Cumberland, Pa.

New Advertisements

RECORDER'S OFFICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that all the Records have been returned to the office, and the Recorder is now prepared to record Deeds, Mortgages, &c.  
The next regular Orphans' Court will be held on Tuesday, September 1st, 1863. All accounts for confirmation must be filed thirty days previous. [jy24 3c]

LOST!  
A PACKAGE OF MAPS was entrusted to a soldier to a soldier to deliver to Horace J. Smith, which has not yet been delivered. Any one having it in charge will be suitably rewarded by returning it to  
AGENCY CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, [jy24 eod3c] Chestnut st., between 3d & 4th.

NOTICE.  
ALL LABORERS, not connected with Railroad Companies, to whom money is due for work on the contractors' accounts on this city, will be paid on Saturday, July 25, by calling on  
CAPT. B. WHEELER,  
Corps of Engineers,  
At his office on Fourth street, at the Government Bakery, and signing the proper pay rolls. jy25 8c

PUBLIC SALE

OF  
REAL ESTATE!  
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863,  
WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the following real estate of John B. Ames, dec'd, viz:  
A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Lower Foxton township, Dauphin county, about seven miles east of Harrisburg, adjoining lands of D. Bolton, David Selders and others, containing 166 acres and 124 perches of gravel land, having thereon erected a good Log House and a Bank Barn (nearly new), a good Spring House, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is a well of never-failing water near the house, besides an excellent spring. There is also a good Orchard on the premises. About 50 acres of the tract is woodland.  
The above land will be sold together or in two tracts, to suit purchasers.  
Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by  
JOHN BRAHM,  
DANIEL KIEFER,  
Executors. jy24-d11-wts

LOST—Last night, on Front street, between South and Market streets, a ring containing three diamonds. A liberal reward will be given if returned to  
THIS OFFICE.  
July 23d, 1863.—3c

FOR SALE.—A two-story FRAME HOUSE, situated in Market street. To be removed by the purchaser. For particulars apply to  
jy24-2c B. S. KUFENKEL.

BIRD CAGES AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.  
THE largest stock in the city is found at 110 MARKET STREET. For sale by  
GEO. W. FARNSON.

DEPOT  
of the  
CHESTNUT COMMISSION,  
Chestnut St., between 3d & 4th,  
South side.

Contributions for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, [jy20 6t] HARRISBURG, PA.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.  
A Avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. It is a good business place.  
jy20-d11-wts B. MARSHALL.

New Advertisements.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE DRAFTED  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1863.  
CIRCULAR,  
No 43.

The following extracts from laws of the United States, now in force, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Section 12, of the Enrollment act, after requiring the draft shall be conducted, and "And the person so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally, or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated place of rendezvous to report for duty."

Section 13, of the Enrollment act, contains the following: "And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall release him from the draft."

The 20th article of War contains the following: "All officers and soldiers who are convicted of having deserted, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by sentence of court-martial shall be inflicted."

JAMES R. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 14th DISTRICT, Harrisburg, Pa., July 18th, 1863. }  
THOSE WHO MAY BE DRAFTED, and by public generally, are directed to study the above order, and be guided and governed by it as set forth in the 14th District of Pennsylvania.  
JOHN KAY CLEMMENT,  
Captain and Provost Marshal,  
14th District Pennsylvania.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.  
HILTON'S  
INSOLUBLE CEMENT.

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on Scientific Principles.

And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become crumpled or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Mac Chinese, will find it the best article known for cementing the Channels, as it works without any, is not affected by any change of temperature.

JEWELLERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families. It is especially adapted to Leather and we claim a special merit, that it sticks fast and adheres to Boots and shoes unflinchingly strong with out stitching.

It is the only LIQUID CEMENT extant, that is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys, Bone, Ivory, and articles of Household use.

REMEMBER. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form and is easily applied as water.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 100 lbs. HILTON BROS & CO., Providence, R. I.

Agents in Philadelphia, J. S. daly. LAING & MAGNINIS.

PROCLAMATION.  
WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN P. FRASER, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. S. M. LAMB and Hon. MOSES R. YOUNG, Associate Judges of said county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1863, to me directed, holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg for the county of Dauphin, and to come as usual on Monday of August 2 next, being the 24th day of August, 1863, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coronator, Justices of the Peace, Attorneys, and Gentlemen of the county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, books, and all accounts, and their own remembrances, to do, then and there, which to their office appertains to be done; and those who are bound in recognizance, to appear as usual prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of said county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be required.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.  
J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.

LADIES' FANCY TRAVELING BASKETS!  
WITH a large assortment of  
MARKET, ROUND, SCHOOL, CLOTHES, PAPER, CHILDREN'S, KNIFE, CAKE, jol2 WEI. DOCK, JR., & CO.

\$75 A MONTH—I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a month, expense paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, my18-daw3m Alfred, Me.

FISH—We are now offering very low, a lot of choice Mackerel, in barrels, half-quarted and kits.  
NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market Streets.

HAMS—Exquisite Hams, in large and small quantities, which we are able to sell lower than any store in town. Call and examine.  
NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts.

ADDS!—You know where you can get the best Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and Wedding Cards?  
At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.