

Support the Families of Soldiers.

The Philadelphia City Council has set the rest of the nation an example worthy of imitation. It refused to appropriate \$500,000 to exempt conscripts...

We do not know that the City Council of Harrisburg has power to appropriate money for this purpose; but if it takes the responsibility we have no doubt but the next Legislature will legalize the transaction.

As it is, nearly all that is done is by private benevolence, which has not been found wanting; we are happy to say; but it is unjust that a few liberal minded men should be compelled to contribute continually, while others—and they too some of the wealthiest of the people—refuse to give a dollar.

A general tax—and we say let it be ample for all purposes—would compel those men to bear their share of the burdens of the war; and that is the only way that desirable object can be accomplished.

The draft will, undoubtedly, take place soon; and the City Council should be prepared to meet the demands of the families at once; and not only meet them, but those of the families of our volunteers who have been in the service for two years and more.

The authorities should be too prompt; and they need not fear that the Legislature will be backward, at its next session, in legalizing their appropriations.

The Five-Twenty Loan.

The time for receiving subscriptions to the popular six per cent loan (commonly called 5-20's) may probably cease with the end of the present month.

In the contest which is about to be waged in Pennsylvania for the choice of a Governor to succeed the present able and patriotic chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, the opponents of the Union National men expect to make large capital out of the draft.

But we warn the people in time, to guard themselves against the falsehoods which will be put afloat for their deception. Had it not been for the Democratic leaders and Tory organs of Pennsylvania and other States, the necessity of a draft would never have been created.

Had it not been for the same men, the war would have been brought to an end by the honorable acknowledgment on the part of seceded states, of the just authority of the Government; or had even this failed, had it not been for the treachery of Democratic officers in command of the forces on sea and land, the rebellion would have been crushed out by the valor and perseverance of the loyal men of the land.

And out of all this grows the necessity for the draft, a necessity as chargeable to the Democratic leaders, as are the causes of the war, attributable to the corruptions of the same party.

Here we have it, then, fairly stated, that the cause, the horrors, the prolongation and the necessities of the war, are all justly chargeable to the Democratic leaders. On their heads must rest the blood shed, in their ears must ring the reproachful cries of the orphanage, and on their souls must rest the responsibility of the wrongs of the rebellion.

In all its aspects, from every point we view it, in its atrocity, its relentless, its rapacity, its meanness and its desperation, the rebellion is actually and only the result of Democratic teaching. And until the Democratic leaders are brought to justice, the responsibility of this rebellion will never fully be discharged.

Let those who deem the draft a hardship, and who tremblingly regard the horrors of the war, remember these facts.

Bear it in Mind. That Abraham Lincoln on the 4th of July last said, the Union armies were fighting for the principle that all men were born free and equal; and that the rebels were contending against that principle.

Here is a terrible confession. Northern soldiers were fighting to make the negro their social and political equal—Northern men are wasting their lives and their heroism—Northern blood is being poured out like water, and Northern industry taxed to the utmost limit, for the grand object of making the negro the equal of the Northern white.

This is the policy of the Administration. This is the statement of its objects and ends, made by the President. And the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, says those men who oppose this policy, are "copperheads, and will be driven to their holes." Is it wonderful that the Government is obliged to draft?—Doyle's Union Democrat.

The above extract, from a vile copperhead sheet, is the sort of stuff with which the popular mind is daily being poisoned. The assertion that "all men were born free and equal," sets forth the most solid principle which underlies, and is in fact the very language in which the Declaration of Independence was couched.

Its meaning now is to set the negro slave free, and to equalize the Saxon and the African, then had it the same meaning when it was enunciated, July 4, 1776, and our failure to carry it out, proves that we have committed a base wrong in the face of a sacred covenant.

And to go still further: if the meaning of the sublime truth that "all men were born free and equal" is to set the slave free, and elevate and improve the African, then is the negro pronounced a man by those who approve his degradation and enslavement, and they become guilty by their own confession and construction of a great truth, of a crime in enslaving such men, which Heaven will never excuse.

The miserable shifts to which the copperhead press resort, are becoming daily more desperate. We expect to hear these apostates and traitors next claim that when Christ died for sinners, it was only for white men—men of all other color having been reserved especially for the sport and satisfaction of His Satanic Majesty.

us then, as we believe it does now. We will not be intimidated or wheedled into a wrong position. We will stand between the camps of the Israelites and Philistines, and we can cry, in the hour of danger, not to the leaders of the great Democratic party, until, like ancient Nineveh, the people will awake and come up to the purification of the Democratic temple, and overthrow those who are trying to place the party in a false position. This will be done.

The Reason Why. We notice that some of the copperhead organs are becoming quite patriotic, now that they see that the draft is likely to be enforced, in spite of their efforts to prevent it, and are all at once strongly in favor of the volunteer system.

They deplore, in the depths of their patriotic hearts, the necessity as well as the disgrace of having to resort to a conscription to fill up our armies; and they wonder why the disgrace cannot yet be avoided, and the armies filled up by volunteers?

Innocent souls! we will tell them. Had not such hypocrites and slavery sympathizers as Judge Woodward, Gov. Seymour, Bill Bigler, the Woods, and all the big and little leaders of the Northern dough-faces—had these wretches not howled down the Government, denounced the war, misrepresented and belied the object for which it was prosecuted, and did all they could short of overt acts of treason to discourage and prevent volunteer enlistments, the necessity of a draft never would have occurred.

This is the plain truth about the matter. It was the intention as well as the expectation of the Government and its friends to rely wholly on volunteer enlistments to raise and maintain armies, and this could and would have been done, had it not been for the disloyal and treasonable howlings and discouragements offered by these "Democratic" leaders, and the hypocritical patriots that are now pretending to deplore the necessity of a draft! Everybody knows this, and none better than these very men themselves, who are all of a sudden so much in favor of volunteers. They made the draft necessary. And not only that, but they have encouraged the rebels by their persistent and disgraceful opposition to the Government and the war, and thus unnecessarily prolonged the contest, as well as invited the rebels to invade the loyal States. All this is chargeable to the unwholy opposition of the men and leaders who alike disgrace their country and the stolen name of "Democracy."

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Letter from Huntingdon.

CAMP JUNIATA, HUNTINGDON, PA., July 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph:—The 54th regiment P. V. M., after a brief existence of about ten days, has been disbanded. This, by reason of the complete destruction of the same, owing to the dissimilarity of their military tactics, are emphatically precluded from being consolidated.

The "emergency men," it will be remembered, are sworn into the United States service for State defence, whereas the "three months' men" are sworn into the State service. Of the ten companies composing the regiment, four are "emergency" and six "three months' men."

The field officers of the companies are elected by the line officers of the companies constituting the regiment; the field officers of United States regiments are appointed by the President, upon recommendation of the Governor; whereas, our late election for field officers, wherein both State and United States officers voted, is manifestly null and void, and has been so declared.

Captain Litzinger, of company A, has been appointed acting Major of the "Emergency" battalion—which is a merited compliment to a deserving man. A soldier of ripe experience, a strict disciplinarian, a tip-top drill-master, and, to crown all, an unmitigated gentleman, he will do justice to the position to which he has been elevated.

Col. McKays of the "three months' men," is appointed commandant of the post in general, viz. Col. Miles, who has been relieved and ordered to report to his regiment, with the Army of the Potomac.

In view of the fact of the publication of an intensely disloyal communication, purporting to have been written by somebody in this camp, and desiring, doubtless, to stir their feelings in unmitigable terms upon copperheadism and copperheads, a squad of soldiers visited the Huntingdon Monitor office on Friday night, with the intention of "riding out" the establishment. They had only succeeded in demolishing a few cases of types, and smashing a few doors and windows, however, when the provost guard interfered with this proceeding, dispersing the mob without difficulty. This is the second visitation of mob law upon the Monitor within the past couple months.

In anticipation of an attempt being made by party friends to invoke the *lex talionis* in the matter, on Saturday night a company of soldiers were ordered to town, to preserve the public peace, which they did, but neither the *Globe* nor *American* were menaced.

The draft for the 27th Congressional District, composed of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, will probably be drawn in the present week.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

THE POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY ASCERTAINED.

Hill's and Longstreet's Corps at Culpepper.

Their Passage through Chester and Thornton's Gaps.

EWELL'S CORPS STILL IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gallant Fight of the Excelsior Brigade near Front Royal.

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF THE REBEL REAR GUARD.

Reconnoissances and Skirmishing by the Cavalry.

Special Dispatch from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The following dispatches from E. A. Paul, Times correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, have just been received here:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 25th July—6 P. M.

The positions of the rebel army are as follows: On Friday morning at six o'clock the advance of Hill's and Longstreet's corps reached Culpepper. The columns were well closed up, and their entire corps must be concentrated there before this time.

There can be no question. For two days I had a favorable opportunity to take birdseye views of both Hill's and Longstreet's commands, and on one occasion was quite as near as was prudent for a non-combatant to be.

Ewell's corps, it is understood here, still occupies the Shenandoah valley, where it is guarding the roads on the Shenandoah and the rear of the rebel army. This fact is supposed to explain the recent alarm about the alleged movements indicating that Lee was not retreating, and was indeed preparing to return to Maryland.

The Excelsior brigade had a fight yesterday at Ashby's Gap with the enemy, where the latter had both infantry and cavalry. After a brief but severe contest, the enemy were repulsed, and a large number of prisoners captured. Among the wounded is Brigadier General F. B. Spicola.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, ANNEVILLE, VA., Saturday, July 25.

General Carter, with three regiments of the Michigan brigade, under command of Colonel Gray, (Col. Town, the senior officer, being sick), advanced from this place to Newby's Cross Roads to form the blockade of Williamsport. Five Michigan were in advance. The enemy's pickets were met within a mile of the Cross Roads, when the advance guard was dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, and one section of Pennington's battery, under Lieut. Clarke, was placed in position on a crest at the left of the road, supported by the First Michigan, Major Brewer.

For half an hour or more a lively skirmish was kept up, when the advance guard was reinforced by three squadrons from the Fifth Michigan, and also the balance of these regiments acting as a reserve.

The men thus thrown forward steadily drove the enemy before them, until the crest of a hill was reached near the cross roads, when the enemy opened a brisk fire with artillery, firing shells, grape and canister, and our advance was checked. This position was held for at least an hour, when, much to the astonishment of all, a regiment of the enemy's infantry appeared in the rear of the First Michigan, while supporting the artillery above referred to.

The whole section of country in this vicinity is so cut up, that it is almost impossible for cavalry to operate effectively, and particularly difficult at the point where the enemy first made their appearance. In our rear, as it was covered, taking with trees up to within twenty rods of the regiment, but the intervening space is covered with an undergrowth of pine trees and stable.

Gen. Carter, when made aware of this flank movement, at once ordered a charge to be made. Practicable under ordinary circumstances, but just at this point an impracticability, which he very speedily discovered, Major Brewer fortunately heeded when ordered to charge, and the result was a change of order.

The section of artillery exposed rapidly moved to the right, while the First Michigan remained

in position until the enemy had fired one volley, then wheeling to the right into the road, a rapid retrograde movement then brought them to the rear, and in a place of comparative safety.

While this movement was being executed on the left of the road, the enemy advanced two pieces to the crest of a hill in front previous occupied by our skirmishers, and opened a galling fire upon our troops with grape and canister, at the same time advancing a column of infantry in the same direction.

A portion of our right was forced still further to the right, and the left was forced back into the road where the extreme left had preceded it. The retreat on the right was skillfully conducted by Col. Gray, who, notwithstanding the excitement of the moment, did not forget to extend protection to the artillery, then within the enemy's grasp, and it was consequently saved.

The enemy after this were held in check at every point, while the command, having felt the position, fell back to Annville. From information obtained from reliable sources, it was ascertained that the column struck the rear of A. P. Hill's command.

The advance of Longstreet's corps passed through Thornton's Gap and Sperryville on Thursday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, it reached Culpepper. Hill's command was immediately in his rear.

To-day the cavalry moved up to Gaines' Cross Roads, where the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, but the main command was beyond reach. As Gen. Carter's force was solely to cover the retreat of the infantry, it was not ordered to follow. The Yankees were probably not exceeded six killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. Sablo, of Gen. Carter's staff, was severely wounded in the side by a shell, and was left on the field. The enemy say that large numbers of horses have been found in the mountain gorges and appropriated by our troops.

Our cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock on Saturday, between Kelley's Ford and Waterloo.

STILL LATER.

Confirmation of the Escape of Three Corps of the Rebel Army.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

REBELS MAKING HASTE TO RICHMOND.

The Morale of the Rebel Army Broken.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

According to information received to-day, reports now fully confirmed, that the Third corps of Lee's army passed through Chester Gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now near Culpepper.

Gen. Buford opposed ineffectually, however, their passage. He captured many prisoners. Longstreet's corps passed through Culpepper on Friday, and camped that night south of the town.

All the available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpepper, and it was generally supposed that Lee was making all haste to Richmond, but General Buford thinks the rebels intend to make a stand on the north side of the Rapidan.

Ewell's wagon trains, with a strong guard, went south from Strasburg, by way of Staunton, to avoid the capture by our cavalry, which has, during the entire late campaign, signally distinguished by an endurance and daring never before exhibited.

Rebel prisoners of intelligence unite in saying that our cavalry is more to do with Lee's plans than any other arm of the service. Stuart's legion now fear to encounter it, or at least do not court an encounter.

Prisoners and refugees are unanimous in the statement that the morale of the rebel army in Virginia is broken, and that great despondency prevails in all the southern cities, particularly in the army. Three defeats in the South-west, at Gettysburg and Morris Island, have at last convinced the rebel soldiery of their vulnerability, and further that Gen. Lee's plans, supported by the flower of the southern troops, having proved failures by the energy of Gen. Meade, and the bravery and endurance of the Army of the Potomac will necessitate a reconstruction of the rebel army of Virginia.

Johnston, and his refusal to obey Davis' orders will compel a reconstruction of the army of the South-west.

Guerillas infest our rear—an outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army—a Lieutenant of the 2d Pa. cavalry, Alfred Biles, went from Warren, two miles on the Salem road, to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilet the house was entered by five guerillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot through the head, killing him instantly.

Threats were freely made that on the repetition of such outrage, the stock, produce, &c., in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

Arrival of a Prize.

New York, July 28. The rebel steamer Merrimac, built by the British for the rebels last year, arrived here this morning with a cargo of cotton, having been captured on the 25th by the gunboat Inroquois, while running the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. She has over 600 tons burden, side wire 1. She was one of three that left Wilmington together. Two, the Merrimac and Lizzie Hall, have been captured.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 28. Flour dull. Sales of 6,000 bbls. at \$4 10/16 for State; \$5 60/65 for Ohio, and \$5 75/80 for Southern. Wheat quiet. Sales unimportant. Corn firm. 40,000 bus. sold at 69/70c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Whisky dull at 46/46 1/2.

Baltimore, July 28. Flour firm—sales of 600 bbls. at \$5 75 for Ohio and \$6 00 for extra. Wheat firm, and in good demand. Corn steady. Whisky steady at 45c.

On his way through Hamilton county, Ohio, John Morgan, the guerilla, rested a few minutes at the house of an old peace Democrat. John in conversation learned that his host had eight horses, and generally proposed to divide, taking for himself. The old gentleman had to recede, and then asked advice how he was to have the other four. The guerilla chief told him that his rear guard would be along in about ten hours, and then he must cheer for "Vallandigham and Jeff Davis" to save his horse flesh.

At the appointed time Hobson's men came along, and the guerilla comes out cheering loudly as directed. Hobson doesn't see the joke, but takes off the remaining four horses. It was very wicked of Morgan to cheat and deceive an old admirer.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Extracts from the Richmond Papers of Yesterday.

The Siege Operations Against Charleston Progressing.

A CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT.

The Evacuation of Jackson by the National Forces.

Departure of M'Pherson's Corps from Vicksburg up the Mississippi.

Gen. Rosecrans Organizing an Expedition Against Atlanta, Ga.

JEFF DAVIS APPOINTS THE 21ST OF AUGUST FOR HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

NEWS FROM UNION FORCES.

The Army and Navy Still Battering at Fort Wagner.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond Dispatch of this morning: On Saturday, Friday, July 24—9 p. m.—The bombardment was renewed early this morning, with rapid and continuous firing, until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was renewed this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cumming's Point, and Sumter replying freely. The firing is still going on. We sent down to the fleet to-day 108 paroled prisoners, and received 40.

A physician just from Hilton Head says that 54 of our regulars took the oath of allegiance last Wednesday.

The casualties, this morning, were three killed and six wounded. Those which occurred this evening have not been heard from.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Regular firing from Fort Sumpter and Battery Wagner, at the Yankees on Morris Island, was kept up all night of Monday and Tuesday. The Yankees occasionally responded from their batteries on Morris Island, but the monitors and the Iron-clad, lying outside, took no part. The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position. No casualties are reported to-day.

Another Monitor arrived to-day—making six in all.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

MONROE, July 24.—The enemy evacuated Jackson this morning. The Wire Guards cavalry dashed in and captured a few stragglers. Grant's army has been evacuated. Grant's entire army has gone to Vicksburg. An attempt to blow up the State House failed, although it is badly damaged. Our cavalry are pursuing. They have destroyed all the machine-guns, rolling stock, cannon and track between Jackson and Vicksburg.

Mobile will no doubt be the next place of attack.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

MONROE, Friday, July 24.—An officer from Vicksburg says that McPherson's entire corps left that place on the 21st, moving up the river. Their officers stated that they were going to Richmond. Transports from above are constantly arriving. Nearly all the rolling stock and cannon were sent up to Grenada, and were consequently saved.

J. F. Davis has issued a proclamation appointing August 21 as a day of humiliation and prayer.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 27.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th, has the following: "ATLANTA, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. Rosecrans is organizing a force to attack Atlanta and make a dash for the North-western Railroad. Active preparations are being made for the defence of the city and railroad to Chattanooga."

The rebel Gen. Bowen died on the 16th. New York, July 28.—The schooner A. Mason, from Port Royal, reports having passed off Charleston, on the evening of the 26th, and heard heavy firing. Our forces were still battering at Port Wagner.

New York Money Markets.

New York, July 28.

Stocks better; Chicago and Rock Island 104; Cumberland coal 29; Illinois Central railroad 112; Michigan southern 116 1/2; Reading 109; gold 127 1/2; one year certificates 101; coupon 6 1/2.

QUALITY OF POLYGAME TESTED IN UTAH.—The Deseret News contains a report of a case of *habes corpus* recently decided by Judge Drake of Great Salt Lake county, which shadows forth what is in the future for Utah through polygamy. A mother, by writ of *habes corpus*, brought her daughter of seventeen before the Judge, asking that the mother have custody of the daughter, who was then under the control of a man named Park, who claimed her as his lawful wedded wife. The case coming up for hearing, it was shown that Park already had one wife, by whom he had several children, and that his two wives lived with him in the same house. The Judge decided that the second marriage was not lawful, but a crime against the laws of the United States, and therefore null and void, and censured rests upon it. The Judge decided that the mother was entitled to the custody of the girl. The Judge characterizes the Judge's decision as a "doubtless proceeding," and an "official outrage."

A REPRESENTATIVE REBEL.—While our surgeons at Gettysburg were attending to the wounded as they were brought to the hospitals, without regard to the side upon which they had fought, a rebel colonel, covered with blood, was ordered to be placed in a bath. He was lifted carefully in, and then, casting his eyes about him, upon those who had taken him up so tenderly, burst into a flood of tears and wept like a child. Recovering himself, he said to those around him: "I hope I shall be forgiven for raising my hand against the stars and stripes, and if I recover from these wounds, I will not only never do the like again, but try to make amends, so far as I can, for the wrong I have done."

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A first-class COOK. Apply at [jy25] THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A first rate Rosewood Piano. For further particulars inquire at [jy25-1w] THIS OFFICE.

MUSICAL.

PERSONS wishing to join a Brass and String Band, under a competent leader, will call at Mr. Ward's Music Store. [jy28-4t]

PIANO NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC, and especially good judges of a really fine Piano, are respectfully invited to call at Ward's Music Store, 2d Street, and examine a fine specimen of "Bradbury's" celebrated Pianos, just received and for sale cheap. Mr. W. is sole agent for "Bradbury's" Pianos for central Pennsylvania. [jy28-w-2w]

New Advertisements.

FLOWERS OF ITALY.

TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

An exquisite impregnation of Pure Scent with the odors of Flowers, Biscione, Orange, Rosemary, Blm, Violet and Rose. Very fragrant in the handkerchief. For sale by the quart or bottle. Prepared by S. A. KUNKEL, Apocryph.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSTITUTION, DEPARTMENT OF THE SUCQUEHANNA, Harrisburg, Pa., July 23rd, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, July 29, 1863, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department, delivered in this city, with 600 BBL. FRESH GROUND EXTRA FLOUR, (or as much more as the officer in charge of the Subsistence Department may select,) of the following grades, viz: 150 No. 2, 250 No. 3, 100 No. 3.

Brands must be stated, both brands to be fully lined; fit hooped and machine made barrels will be rejected. To be delivered at the rate of 150 bbls. per day, commencing within three days from the date of a certificate of the bid. Should a larger amount be required, the bid barrels, the daily proportion will be the same. Samples must accompany every proposal. Each bid to have consideration, must contain in it the written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, should all or any part of the accompanying bid be accepted, that it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true import and conditions. Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and marked 'Proposals for Fl. ur.'"

In case of failure to deliver the flour, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing