

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, while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

Editors of the different Union newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their columns. P. FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem. GEO. W. HAMMESLEY, Secretary.

A National Cemetery.

By a card which we print in another column, it will be seen that a proposition is made to gather the bodies of those who fell fighting for liberty and law on the bloody field of Gettysburg, and deposit them in the Cemetery grounds of that locality, and then erect a monument over their remains, as a fitting testimonial to their valor. In order to secure the success of this noble work, it is suggested that the people of the States to which the heroes who are buried at Gettysburg, belong, contribute to defray the expense of the enterprise, and that Pennsylvania take the lead to secure its success.

The advertisement in another column fully sets forth the whole matter, and we therefore refer the reader to it for information. We heartily commend this enterprise to the consideration of the patriotic people of the Union. The men who fell at Gettysburg will need no monument to commemorate their valor. Like the Spartans who fought at Thermopylae, those who struggled at Gettysburg in the cause of liberty, will be remembered while liberty has a friend on earth. But we owe it to future generations that we in some way prove our gratitude to the dead, and show that those who survived to reap the reward of the victory at Gettysburg, were not unmindful of what was due to their brethren and fellow-citizens who fell in that fight.

An Empty Boat.

The Tivy Organ this morning boasts that Judge Woodward has two sons in the army, and on this fact claims that the Judge is entitled to great credit. In the same connection the Tivy Organ omitted to state that the valiant sons of this loyal old and impressively patriotic father, have long since been removed from his influence and association, which, of course, accounts for their being in the army, fighting against the slave driving traitors of the south. Both the Woodwards, sons of the copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, who are now in the army, live in different and widely separated western States, where loyalty and patriotic devotion to the Government are esteemed Christian virtues and manly accomplishments.

—We venture the assertion that, had these Woodwards lived in the same atmosphere breathed by their father, they would be as intensely sympathetic for the interests of the slave owner as is the father, and that, had they followed his teachings, they would now be fighting where treason and not truth and reason lead. So much for what is due to Judge Woodward, on account of his sons being in the National army of the Union.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.—This is the title of an eloquent lecture which C. C. Burleigh has been announced to deliver before the University at Lewisburg, this evening. The occasion is to be celebrated in honor of the return of the students of that institute from the service as volunteers in the army. From the high character of Mr. Burleigh as an orator and a scholar, we have no doubt of the deep impression he will make on the minds of the students at that ancient abode of learning. He is certainly among the ablest men in the land—learned, pure, patriotic and earnest in all he does and says.

—Since the above was written, we learn that efforts are being made to secure the presence of Mr. Burleigh in this city to-morrow evening for the purpose of repeating his lecture on "The Duty of the Present Hour." Should these efforts succeed, we promise our citizens one of the greatest intellectual treats that has been afforded them for many years. The place of delivering the lecture, should the arrangements be made, will be announced in our morning edition.

THE LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA who are shortly to assemble at Pittsburg, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor, must remember that the first great object to be achieved is the harmonizing of all differences which may exist among those who are to work out the victory. We must make every sacrifice which this situation may demand. We must give up the mere preference for a man to secure the majestic success of measures. We must provide first and surely for the safety of the Government, for its support in the hour of its trial, and thus we will be laying the foundations of a political victory indeclinable in glory and future benefit to the State and nation. If we do not do this—if we do not harmonize our differences and concentrate all our forces, the enemies of the Government will succeed in electing Woodward Governor, a result to be

estimated as more disastrous to the cause of the country than the defeat of Meade by Lee. Indeed, it would be far better to allow Lee to penetrate Pennsylvania and establish himself in Harrisburg, than to allow Woodward to succeed at the ballot-box and then be inaugurated Governor of the State.

They Must Take the Responsibility.

Had the Democratic leaders treated treason and rebellion as facts and crimes—had those who lead the miserable dupes and monopolize the patronage of that party, been only half true to the cause of the country, the rebellion would not have lasted a year. It was not required of these men that they should enter the field and bravely contend with traitors. No body ever asked or even expected that they would shed a drop of their craven blood in defence of the Union. It was never dreamed that the Biglers, the Whitlies, the Clymers, the Woodwards, or any of the desperate politicians who stand shoulder to shoulder with these demagogues would require their country in the hour of its danger, with a service such as could be accounted loyal or patriotic. The instincts of these men all tend to treason. They hate the truth, because it is their greatest scourge. They oppose reform, because it antagonizes the wrong with which they flout, and hence when the friends of slavery conspired to overthrow a free government, their allies, these very Democratic leaders, were compelled either to act openly in support of that rebellion, or to take a meaner course, and serve rebellion by acts such as have brave men even while engaged in wrong, would scorn to perpetrate. Had the Democratic leaders even taken a neutral part in the war, their record would not now be so repulsively filthy. Had these men left the government unembarrassed in the north—had the full power of the national authority been left untrammelled to operate against traitors in arms, the result would undoubtedly have been such as to have reestablished the power of that Government long since in every revolted slave State. By such a course, rebellion would have been without a sympathizer; and thus left without friends behind the slave marts of the South, treason would have had a short campaign, and ended its career in such disaster and disgrace as to have rendered it impossible forever hereafter to win to its support any considerable number of the American people.

Any man who has closely observed and studied events cannot fail to understand that the secret of the prolongation of the war, is not contained in the strength of the rebellion itself. The actual resources of the rebels were wasted before they were engaged in the war six months. Then it was that they were supplied by their friends in the North—then it was that Democratic leaders began to give them aid and comfort—and then, too, following the example of the traitors in what were supposed to be the loyal States, the haters of free government in Europe began to cast the weight of their influence against the American Government, in the hope that man's ability for self government would be proven a failure, and that the right as well as the power of an exclusive aristocracy to rule, be established permanently and forever on both hemispheres.

With these facts now constituting the most important portion of the history of the rebellion, the Democratic leaders must of course take the entire responsibility of the effects growing out of that struggle. These men, to prove their utter baseness and hypocrisy, not only defend, but still continue to nourish the cause of the war. We are told one day by the leaders of the rebellion that they only fight for the supremacy of the interests of the institution of slavery.—The next day we are graciously informed by the Democratic leaders that these interests are all constitutional, and therefore the southern people, whenever they deem the institution of slavery in danger, whether that danger is produced by the natural and hearty progress of civilized society, or whether it springs from the corruption of slavery itself, it matters not, as the South still have the right to rebel, to work treason, to wage bloody and rebellious war, to secure the safety and elevate the power of the slave oligarchy.

—Why should the Democratic leaders not take the responsibility of the rebellion? There is no reason which can save them from the infamy of that responsibility. They have earned it fairly, and should therefore wear it bravely. They have contributed to its success with all the means in their power, and are therefore entitled to all the fruit of its results. For its prolongation, we are indebted to Democratic speculators, sympathizers and spies. For its horrors, we are under mournful obligations to the same men. Let them, then, receive the applause which is made up of the groans of the suffering—let them take to their hearts the anguish of the orphan and the widow—and while they live, let a nation's wrongs form the wreath to blister the brow of every Democratic leader in the land.

Slavery.

The following incident, which we find in a letter written at Yazoo City, to the Daily Missouri Democrat, sets forth the true meaning of the system of southern slavery. We commend it to the men in our own midst who love to talk jeeringly of those who do not shrink from being called abolitionists: I will relate an incident, which occurred this morning, at the expense of a gallant young soldier. He was prospecting around town, when his attention was attracted to a stable of very fine horses. While admiring their fine points, he was surprised by the appearance of a very fascinating young lady, as she emerged from another apartment of the horse-house, and bowed politely, and smiled kindly upon him. He stammered out something like an apology for his seeming intrusion, mixing up the words "proclamation" and "consolation," &c, and ended by asking who was the owner of the place? "Dr. Neely," replied the lady. "And you—you are his wife?" said the soldier, doubtfully. "No," said the lady. "Then his daughter?"—this was said very smilingly. "His niece, perhaps"—endeavoring. "No; no relation, that I know of." "Then a lady friend, on a visit"—puzzlingly. "No, not that, either." "Well, then, may I be permitted to ask who you are?" "Certainly," replied the lady, who had enjoyed the soldier's discomfiture with a piquant relish. "I am his slave!" The soldier gave one long, last, lingering

look, and with a low whistle, skedaddled. But he consoled himself by saying that she would foot any bill.

—Thus the remorseless developments of slavery have been progressing, until, from holding in bondage a race of semi-barbarous Africans, it finds itself the possession of white men and women, and the chief actor in a bloody tragedy for the overthrow and extinction of freedom. This is the divine institution which modern Democrats love to defend, and doughfaces advocate as a constitutional right.

The capture of John Morgan's banditti in the State of Ohio, coming after the brilliant and unprecedented victories of Meade, Grant, Banks, Blunt and Rosecrans, must not be classed as an ineffectual fire which should pale before these glowing suns. The defeat and seizure of Morgan and his robbers relieves the whole Department of Kentucky from the vilest gang of scoundrels that ever infested a border State. He was the terror of the loyalists because of his cruelty and rapacity, and was enabled to inflict immense injury upon the long line of communications extending from Tennessee to Louisville. No such line could be easily defended at all points. Its very length tempted Morgan with his free riders to cut the rails, to capture trains, and to run away with couriers. When Morgan got into Ohio he took all the fresh horses on his route, and left behind his jaded animals. Shackelford had no such advantage in the pursuit; hence his triumph, regarded as well in reference to the conduct of his officers and men, as in reference to the relief it has afforded to the people of Kentucky and Ohio, and to the movements of Rosecrans, entitles it to be classed side by side with the cavalry expeditions of Grierson and Kilpatrick. Gen. Shackelford is a Kentuckian, an eminent lawyer, and an unconditional, unquestioning, enthusiastic Union man. He entered the war with a full conscience in the fight, and a bright sword in his hand. He has never been staggered by oppositions of confusion, emancipation, negro enrollment, and negro soldiers. It was a happy sequel that a Kentucky gambler and thief like Morgan should be pursued and taken by a Kentucky heart-whole patriot and accomplished soldier like Shackelford.

It is to be hoped that the Government will be in no hurry to exchange John Morgan.—In some countries a man who has hunted and supplanted his own people as Morgan has done would have swung in the sight of his whole command. Without knowing the terms of the "cartel," it is to be hoped that when we have at least fifty thousand rebel prisoners in our hands, and a very large number of general officers, that there will be no "wedding theater" to return John Morgan back to the bloody theater of his companions, that he may again plunder the loyal men of Kentucky, and with the aid of the copperheads of Ohio and Indiana carry terror into the free States of this Union.

HOTEL PRICES IN DIXIE.—The cost of living in Dixie may be estimated by the following list of prices charged at the Mansion House, Yazoo City. We occasionally growl at the high prices of living in the north, but the rates quoted below exceed any we have yet seen published: Single meals, \$2. Board per day, \$3. Breakfast served after nine o'clock, \$2 50. Supper served after six o'clock, \$2 50. Coffee was selling for five dollars a pound, flour one dollar a pound, and corn meal three dollars a bushel.

Latest by Telegraph.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

Arrival of the Imperial at St. Louis from New Orleans.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS FOR NEW ORLEANS.

St. Louis, July 27. The steamer Imperial, the first boat from New Orleans, arrived this morning. A large crowd of merchants and citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi river.

FROM CINCINNATI. Advance of Pegram's Rebel Forces.

THE SURRENDER OF MORGAN.

CINCINNATI, July 29. The following information was received at headquarters last night. Col. Pegram with between fifteen hundred and two thousand men, crossed the Cumberland river a day or two since and moved north towards Richmond. He was in the vicinity of that place at last accounts.

FROM CINCINNATI. Arrival of the Imperial at St. Louis from New Orleans.

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FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Hon. W. H. Seward Arrived There.

The Prize Steamer Planter Bound to New York with a Cargo of Cotton, &c.

Another Powder Mill Explosion at Wilmington.

TWO WORKMEN KILLED.

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 29.

One of Dupont's Powder Mills in the Hagley yard, exploded at six o'clock this morning.

CHARLESTON.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT WAGNER.

New York, July 28.

The steamer Star of the South arrived here to-night, from Charleston on the evening of the 25th.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON THREATENED.

CINCINNATI, July 28.

A special dispatch to the Commercial, from Lexington, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Colonel Sanders.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 29.

Flour declined 5c; sales of 7,600 bush, at \$4 45 for State, \$5 50 for Ohio, and \$6 90 for Southern.

Married.

On the 21st inst., by Henry P. Pfeiffer, Alderman of the 2d ward, city of Harrisburg, Mr. EDWARD BELLSHIA to Miss LOUISA QUANTZ, both of Harrisburg.

Died.

Departed this life, in tranquil triumph, on Sabbath morning, July 26th, 1863, at the M. E. Union Parsonage, Philadelphia, CAROLINA LAVINA, daughter of R. v. Franklin and Rebecca B. Moore; aged 15 years, 3 months and 19 days.

New Advertisements.

FOUND!

On Saturday, 25th, in Northern Central cars from Baltimore, a pocket book with money, papers and certificate of the death of a soldier named John O'Brien, at Gettysburg, &c. The owner, by proper description, can obtain it at the UNITED STATES HOTEL.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain note for One Hundred and Fifty five (\$155) dollars, drawn by me and payable to John Zimmerman, dated July 23d, 1863, and payable October 1st, 1863, as I have received no value for, and will not pay the same.

THE PIC-NIC OF THE SEASON.

FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY.

Will give their ANNUAL PIC-NIC AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—The citizens of Harrisburg will turn out en masse for a days recreation in the woods. The object of the picnic is to procure enough money to make a payment on their STRAW ENGINES.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: William A. Parkhill, Andrew Schlayer, Sullivan S. Child, George Earnest, J. W. Leasure, jy29

NOTICE.

ALL LABORERS who actually worked on the R. in the neighborhoods opposite Harrisburg, and who have not called on Capt. Wadler's office, will do so by Friday next, the 31st inst. The pay-rolls will be made up and sent away on the 1st of August.

Office—at O. d. Penna. Round House, foot of Third street. jy29-3t

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

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

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer and solicits the support of all Union men. Subject to the nominating convention. ISAAC HERSHEY, Union Depot, May 12, 1863. jyl9-d&wto

New Advertisements.

PIANO NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC, and especially those who are really fine Piano, are respectfully invited to call at My Music Store, 30 Third and Exchange streets, where a large and well selected stock of Pianos, just received and for sale cheap. Mr. W. is sole agent for "Bradbury's" Pianos for central Pennsylvania. jy28-w

FLOWERS OF ITALY.

TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

An exquisite impregnation of Pure Sticks with the odors of Flowers, Essences of Orange, Rosemary, Balm, Violet, and Rose. Very fragrant on the handkerchief. For sale by the quart or bottle. Prepared by j. 15 S. A. KUNKEL, Apothecary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SUBSTITUTION DEPARTMENT OF THE S. QUERRASNA, Harrisburg, Pa., July 26th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 29th, 1863, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department, delivered in this city, with 500 BBLs. 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. 1, 250 No. 2, 100 No. 3.

Proposals must be sealed, both hands to be fully lined; it is to be made in machine made barrels; will be rejected. To be delivered at the rate of 150 bbls. per day, commencing within the ten days from the date of a capture of the bid. Should a larger amount be required than 500 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 purport and conditions."

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

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 to deliver. All flour will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Payments to be made after the delivery of the flour, if funds are on hand; if none be on hand, to be made as soon as received.

A certificate will be required, certifying that the flour offered the Government, under the above advertisement, either belong to the party bidding or is purchased or received by them of loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible and the numbers must be written as well as expressed by figures.

No proposal will be considered or under any circumstances opened, when any of the parties interested is a member of Congress, or an agent of the Government, or employed in the public service.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any bids considered exorbitant, irregular or not complying with the foregoing.

G. BELL, Lieut. Col. and Chief C. S. jy25-4t

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors.

THIS well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample convenience alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal to any of the palatial and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FINE LOT OF BANKERS' CASES AND LARGE WALLETS. Some Splendid New Patterns of LADIES' COMPANIONS. The best Morocco TRAVELING SATCHELS, And a general variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, now on hand at KELLER'S Drug Store, No. 91 Market Street.

SECRET OF BEAUTY! LALID'S Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl FOR beautifying and preserving the complexion and skin. After using Lalid's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, for a short time, it will have the skin soft, satin-like texture; it imparts freshness, smoothness and transparency to the skin, that can only be produced by the use of this valuable article. It prevents no vulgar white paint, as all other attempted compounds do, but, on the contrary, it will give the complexion a pearl-like tint, such as can only be found in youth; its use is impossible to be detected by the close observer. It is also invaluable for removing all kinds of humors, Tans, Freckles, spots and other cutaneous eruptions from the skin. Mr. Lalid has every care from the skin commencing his Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, to the ladies of America, as being the only perfect and reliable article now in use for beautifying and preserving the complexion and skin. Can only be had at S. A. KUNKEL'S Apothecary, Harrisburg, jy23

DEBILITATED BEEF AND BOLOGNA, a very choice lot, just received and for sale by WM DOCK, Jr., & CO. jy23

DRESE-VERING JARS of all kinds, glass and stone. Call and examine at NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S, Cor. Font and Market sts. jy24

ADIES! You know where you can get fine Note Paper, Envelopes, Writing and Wedding Cards? AT SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. jy24