

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. FRASSER SMITH, Chairman pro tem. Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.

Injustice to Pennsylvania Soldiers.—The 76th Reg. P. V.

We are so accustomed to the injustice and misrepresentation of the press of other States, while referring to the men from this State who are nobly battling in the cause of the Union, that we scarcely consider it worth the paper and the ink to notice their efforts. The action of our people are the best retribution for the slanders thus heaped upon them. But when any portion of the press of Pennsylvania joins in this crusade, we deem it worth while at least to state the real facts, as well as to do justice to our brethren in arms as to rebuke our contemporaries in arms.

One of these contemporaries, the Philadelphia Inquirer, through the medium of a correspondent writing concerning the splendid attack on Fort Wagner, places the men of one of the most efficient Pennsylvania regiments in a position at once disgraceful to them as soldiers and compromising to the State which recruited and sent them out to battle. The charge is that the 76th Reg. P. V., was held as a reserve, and that before it could be brought into action, the men broke and fled. To show the utter falsity of the statement, we have the authority of a brave soldier for asserting that the 76th P. V. participated in the attack on Fort Wagner, LEADING THE ADVANCE, AND OUT OF FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE MEN COMPOSING THE REGIMENT, LEAVING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX UNDER THE GUNS OF THE FORT! This, surely, does not look as if these Pennsylvania braves broke and fled before they could be brought under fire.

It also disproves the allegation that the 76th was in the reserve. In fact, the regiment was not only not in reserve, but it was the storming party in every assault. During the entire operation of the troops against Fort Wagner, the 76th was in the advance. General Strong, who was at the head of the expedition, led the advance with the 76th when the troops landed. He was bareheaded and barefooted, and shouted out, "Three cheers for the 76th Pennsylvania," under one of the most gallant flags that our troops have been subjected to in this war. The daring and bravery displayed by the 76th P. V. on the occasion, has probably never been equalled on any battle field in modern times. From the 11th to the 16th the 76th lay under the guns of Sumter, Wagner and Battery B, without shelter of any kind. The heat was most intense, but the men did not murmur. On the morning of the 18th, General Strong ordered the 76th forward to support our advanced battery. For eleven hours this gallant regiment was subjected to a most galling fire from Fort Sumter, Battery B, Fort Wagner and Fort Moultrie. They seemed to invoke danger and court hardship, as if they wanted both amid which to prove to the country and their countrymen, that the men of Pennsylvania were not only devoted to, but that they were ready to die for the Union.

The Defeat of a New County Project.

The proposition to divide Luzerne county, has been agitated by the people of that county for some time past, and was also before the Legislature last winter, when a bill was passed and referred to the voters of that county providing for the division. This bill was defeated on the popular vote of the citizens in question at an election held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by a majority of 8,737, out of a vote of 10,687. The effort to divide grew out of the jealousy existing between the people of Stranton and Wilkesbarre—the former desiring to constitute what the latter already constitutes, a county town. We trust that the result will satisfy both parties, and that the ill-feeling, which the agitation of the question of division engendered, will give way to that harmony and reciprocity, and thus insure a determination to make Luzerne county what she really can be with her territorial borders unbridged, one of the most prosperous counties in the commonwealth.

"The Duty of the Present Hour."

The lecture with the above title, which Mr. C. C. Burleigh has delivered with such marked effect in many of the loyal States, will be repeated in Harrisburg, at the Court House, this evening. Mr. Burleigh, as we have already stated, is among the most earnest and learned men in the country. He is an enthusiastic lover of the Union, a brave advocate of freedom and an unhesitating opponent of every form of tyranny over the mind of man. We can faithfully promise those who visit the Court House this evening, a lecture such as they have not heard, either in point of ability or eloquence, for many years.

If the Administration would show vigor, let it throw 250,000 veteran troops into Virginia, and either destroy Lee's army, or drive it to the cotton States. Such a process would demoralize and ruin it.

Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The first rebel campaign in these States, resulted very disastrously to the armies which invaded both to desolate their homes, carry off their property and temporarily to destroy their resources. In Pennsylvania, Lee was thwarted in all his plans. He was permitted to penetrate the very heart of one of the richest valleys of the State, and when he most believed that his progress would be a triumphal march over the entire commonwealth, he was met, whipped, humiliated and hurled back upon the dreary shores of the Potomac with a force which has certainly impressed him with new ideas of celerity and dispatch. In Ohio, the cut-throat and robber, John Morgan, was even more summarily dealt with by the loyalists. His army was not only beaten, but he himself was captured and now occupies a criminal's cell in the Ohio Penitentiary. In one sense, Morgan's first rebel allowed to live and still considered as receiving his just due; and if there was a penitentiary sufficiently large it would be an admirable plan to consign all rebels to its cells, to enjoy the reward of hard labor and solitary confinement for the remainder of their miserable lives.

Since the first rebel campaigns in Ohio and Pennsylvania resulted so disastrously to the south, we may safely venture the anticipation that the campaign of the rebels sympathizers in the same States will have a similar result. In Ohio, these sympathizers are headed by a genuine rebel, Vallandigham, as ardent a traitor as Jeff Davis. He has done as much as any man whose hands are unstained with blood, to destroy the Union and displace the legal authority of the Government. Without John Morgan's courage to devastate the fields and desolate the free homes of Ohio, Vallandigham is still as sincere in his desires for the triumph of treason. His soul is in the work of treason, and that is as much as any coward can give to a bad cause. But the loyal men of Ohio will deal with Vallandigham as they did with John Morgan; and while Morgan awaits his sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary, Vallandigham will take his trial before the people of that State. We do not doubt the result. Neither do we question the result in Pennsylvania. Here we beat the rebels in an armed contest, such as the world never before beheld. Here we are about to wage an unarmed contest of equal magnitude. Lee came boldly to destroy freedom. Woodward is secretly set up insidiously to advance and defend the cause of slavery, which is of itself the essence and the animus of treason. Does any man doubt the result of the campaign against the treason sympathizers in Pennsylvania after that which followed the traitors? Does any man doubt that, after the true men of the Commonwealth contributed to the defeat and overthrow of Lee, the same bravery, the same fortitude will not be invoked to overthrow and humiliate Woodward? He who doubts the result in one case after having beheld it in another, bears no allegiance to his government, and is in sympathy with the cause of treason.

Conscription Insurance Companies.

In the Western States, and more particularly in Missouri, efforts are being made to form insurance companies against drafting, as a protection for artisans, mechanics, laborers and all classes of citizens whose resources are few and limited. A company of one hundred men, each paying thirty dollars, thus raises a fund of three thousand dollars, sufficient for the commutation fee of ten drafted men, and in some localities ample to purchase fifteen substitutes. The writer who makes this proposition says that the conscription would sit easy on every man's shoulder, and the whole system might be considered a "fair" one, the more so, because even in Europe in peacetime as well as in war times, every Government had such a system of conscription, drafting, commutation and substitutes—especially France and Prussia, consider every able-bodied man to be a soldier, and have drafting, commutation and substitutes every year. Switzerland is the only Government in Europe which does not recognize the right of substitution in case of a draft.

Important from Washington.

GEN. GILMORE'S OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON. HIS ARMY TO BE REINFORCED. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20. OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON. Gen. Gilmore has been promised all the reinforcements he needs. Charleston must fall, and that, too, speedily, if energy, celerity and 15-inch guns will accomplish that result. The statement that Gen. Gilmore's losses in the recent engagement were one third of his total force, is pronounced incorrect. His losses were not near so heavy as at first represented. In the last action he did not lose over 700 men, and his total losses have been the campaign will not amount to over 1,100.

Interesting from Gettysburg.

We find the following items of general interest in the Adams Sentinel, of the 23rd inst.: "TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—One day last week, among the relics of the dreadful fight, there was picked up by a soldier, and presented to a lady of our acquaintance, a small paper, which contained two separate locks of hair attached thereto, directed to Mr. Wellerford, from Louisiana, by his wife, in a beautiful handwriting. Below one lock was Fanny Wellerford, below the other Richard Wellerford—and below both "Our darlings!" These tender mementoes of his home and children had been sent to him by his attached wife, to cheer his heart in the far distant land to which his heart's truest love had brought him; and probably he wore the tender testimonial near his heart, when the fatal missile of death separated him from those he loved in his far-off southern home. Strangers now possess the tender relic, and he rests beneath the cloths of a northern valley, his grave probably unmarked and undistinguished from hundreds around him, who met their death on the bloody fields of Gettysburg—and his wife and children look in vain for the return of the loved husband and father.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 30. Flour dull—Sales of 7,600 bbls. at \$4.00 @ \$4.40 for State—a decline of 5 cents; \$5.45 @ \$5.60 for Ohio; \$5.65 @ \$6.45 for Southern; Wheat important—Corn dull—sales 40,000 bush. at 65 @ 66. Lard dull. Whisky dull at 45c. BALTIMORE, July 30. Flour quiet and unchanged—Howard street superfine \$6 25; extra 7 00. Wheat—sales 1,700 bushel at \$1.50 @ \$1.65 for red; \$1.70 @ \$1.92 for white. Oats dull at 70 @ 72c. Whisky steady at 45c.

Rebels Cross the Kentucky River, TWO HOURS SEVERE FIGHTING AT PARIS THE REBELS REFUSED.

CINCINNATI, July 30. Yesterday morning Pegrams and Scott's forces, numbering about twenty-five hundred, left Richmond, crossed the Kentucky river, and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon and attacked our force. After two hours severe fighting the rebels were repulsed and driven away. It is thought that they will make a flank movement on that place. A large Union cavalry force is in the rear of the rebels. It is believed that the movement is for the purpose of destroying the bridge there. Squads of Morgan's men are being brought into Columbus by citizens and military. There are now 1,300 at Camp Cosse. Morgan will be removed to Columbus this morning and confined in the penitentiary. Pegram's forces have retreated towards Winchester, followed by our cavalry. A number of prisoners have been captured.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

New York, July 29. The brig John Freeman, which arrived at this port to-day from Bermuda, reports that the Florida was there coaling and caulking, and did not expect to leave for two or three days. A whaling schooner, of New Bedford, arrived on the 26th with a considerable oil, and would ship home by a British vessel. The British schooner Honor, from Bermuda, brings Captain Coffin and the crew of the brig W. B. Nash, which was captured by the Florida. Capt. Coffin reports that he sailed from New York on July 8, with a cargo of lard and staves. On July 10, in lat. 40, lon. 73, he saw a steamer to the westward which pursued him about five miles off. She had four masts and was a side-wheel boat, (probably the Ericsson). We soon after made another steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us. Soon after she bore up for us, and came alongside with the stars and stripes flying. She hailed us to heave to, as they wished to send a boat aboard, and the boat board us they hoisted the Confederate flag. The officers of the boat pronounced us a prize to the Confederate government, and ordered myself and a part of my crew to take portion of our clothes and my papers and go on board the steamer, which proved to be the Florida. My chart and instruments were confiscated, and the brig set on fire. The Florida then steered for a schooner in sight, which was found to be abandoned. She was a whaling schooner, belonging to Provincetown, and was set on fire. The Florida then steered off the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvas, and landed myself and crew at Bermuda. On the 16th of July, the Florida's officers had been lionized by the authorities, and she was saluted by the fort in the harbor. She is armed with six 24 pounders and two 12 pounders. She is not so fast as has been represented, and her machinery is getting out of repair. She does not steam over eight and a half knots. The discipline on board is bad. A number of blockade runners are also at Bermuda. The Florida had transferred a portion of her valuable spoils to the Robert E. Lee, which was found to be abandoned. She was the cargo of the W. B. Nash consisted of 686 5/2 pounds of lard and 5,867 staves. HALIFAX, July 29.—The brig Devonshire, with Bermuda dates to the 21st of July, arrived here to-day. The privateer Florida arrived at Bermuda on the 16th, to repair a damage to her machinery. She anchored at first outside, and on the following day was permitted to enter the harbor. She saluted the British flag, and the salute was returned. A considerable interchange of courtesies has taken place between the officers of the Florida and those on shore. The papers team with communications laudatory of the craft, and the officers and crew. Since the arrival of the Florida she has destroyed twelve other vessels. The name of only one is given, and that is the brig William E. Nash, of Cherryfield, which was bound from New York to Masselles, with a cargo of lard, mostly on French account. She was captured on the 8th, in lat. 40°, lon. 70°. After the best of her stores were removed to the Florida, she was burnt.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Bombardment of Fort Wagner Still Progressing.

A Union Battery Erected near the Fort.

New York, July 30. The steamer George Collins from Port Royal, with dates to the 25th, has arrived. She passed off Charleston at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, when the bombardment of Fort Wagner was going on. On the morning of the 26th her officers saw a gunboat steering for Beaufort with a bark in tow, supposed to be captured blockade runner. The gunboat Paul Jones also arrived this morning from Charleston harbor for repairs, being leaky, and having burned her one hundred pounder on the 18th at the seventy-eighth discharge. The siege of Fort Wagner was continued at the time she left. Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within a thousand yards of Fort Wagner, and everything was progressing favorably. Sumter and Fort Johnson, on James Island, kept up a continued fire on our forces, but the casualties average but about six a day. The troops and navy were in fine spirits. Among the passengers on the Paul Jones are commander Cushman, of the monitor Montauk, and the officers and crew of Adams express steamer Augusta Dinmore. New York, July 30.—The steamer Comopolitan, from Port Royal on the 25th, arrived here to-day, with 185 wounded from General Gilmore's corps. Several died on the passage, including J. S. Keeman, of the 17th Pennsylvania regiment. Among the passengers are Major Hicks, Captain Kueer, of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, both badly wounded.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

The Line of the Rappahannock again Occupied.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS TO BE SUSPENDED FOR THE PRESENT.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S FORCES

Hill's and Longstreet's Corps Encamped Between Culpepper and Gordonsville.

THE BULK OF EWELL'S COMMAND STILL IN THE VALLEY.

SKIRMISHING AT THE OUTPOSTS.

WASHINGTON, July 29. Mr. E. A. Paul sends the following to this bureau: ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VA., Wednesday, July 29.—This army to-day occupies practically the same line that it did two months ago. The recent active movements will be necessarily followed by a period of comparative inaction, during which it will be recruited and reorganized. The most stupendous blunder of the war is still the common topic among all grades, for all firmly believe that had Lee been attacked on the Sunday previous to his commencing to recross the Potomac, the rebellion to-day would have been at an end. For the next month the cavalry will do most of the fighting. As I have before stated, Longstreet's and Hill's commands, after passing through Thornton's not Chester—Gap, have encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville. Ewell's command covered their rear and flank by guarding the Blue Ridge passes. The bulk of the army is now moving down the valley, and detachments are on the lines. Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock our pickets were driven in near Amitsville, and the indications to-day are, that our outposts are liable to be forced in at any moment by superior detachments of the rebels. There is but little sickness, and the men are more liberally supplied with rations than before. This, taken with the recent Union successes, creates a general good feeling in the army. A large number of officers have recently been detached to bring on drafted men.

Important from Washington.

GEN. GILMORE'S OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON. HIS ARMY TO BE REINFORCED. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20. OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON. Gen. Gilmore has been promised all the reinforcements he needs. Charleston must fall, and that, too, speedily, if energy, celerity and 15-inch guns will accomplish that result. The statement that Gen. Gilmore's losses in the recent engagement were one third of his total force, is pronounced incorrect. His losses were not near so heavy as at first represented. In the last action he did not lose over 700 men, and his total losses have been the campaign will not amount to over 1,100.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

St. Louis, July 29. The steamer Imperial, the first boat from New Orleans, arrived here this morning. A large crowd of merchants and other citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi. The steamer Albert Pierce sailed this evening for New Orleans with a large load of private freight and a long passenger list. The Continental left yesterday for some port, heavily laden with government stores.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 30. Flour dull—Sales of 7,600 bbls. at \$4.00 @ \$4.40 for State—a decline of 5 cents; \$5.45 @ \$5.60 for Ohio; \$5.65 @ \$6.45 for Southern; Wheat important—Corn dull—sales 40,000 bush. at 65 @ 66. Lard dull. Whisky dull at 45c. BALTIMORE, July 30. Flour quiet and unchanged—Howard street superfine \$6 25; extra 7 00. Wheat—sales 1,700 bushel at \$1.50 @ \$1.65 for red; \$1.70 @ \$1.92 for white. Oats dull at 70 @ 72c. Whisky steady at 45c.

Interesting from Gettysburg.

We find the following items of general interest in the Adams Sentinel, of the 23rd inst.: "TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—One day last week, among the relics of the dreadful fight, there was picked up by a soldier, and presented to a lady of our acquaintance, a small paper, which contained two separate locks of hair attached thereto, directed to Mr. Wellerford, from Louisiana, by his wife, in a beautiful handwriting. Below one lock was Fanny Wellerford, below the other Richard Wellerford—and below both "Our darlings!" These tender mementoes of his home and children had been sent to him by his attached wife, to cheer his heart in the far distant land to which his heart's truest love had brought him; and probably he wore the tender testimonial near his heart, when the fatal missile of death separated him from those he loved in his far-off southern home. Strangers now possess the tender relic, and he rests beneath the cloths of a northern valley, his grave probably unmarked and undistinguished from hundreds around him, who met their death on the bloody fields of Gettysburg—and his wife and children look in vain for the return of the loved husband and father.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

New York, July 29. The brig John Freeman, which arrived at this port to-day from Bermuda, reports that the Florida was there coaling and caulking, and did not expect to leave for two or three days. A whaling schooner, of New Bedford, arrived on the 26th with a considerable oil, and would ship home by a British vessel. The British schooner Honor, from Bermuda, brings Captain Coffin and the crew of the brig W. B. Nash, which was captured by the Florida. Capt. Coffin reports that he sailed from New York on July 8, with a cargo of lard and staves. On July 10, in lat. 40, lon. 73, he saw a steamer to the westward which pursued him about five miles off. She had four masts and was a side-wheel boat, (probably the Ericsson). We soon after made another steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us. Soon after she bore up for us, and came alongside with the stars and stripes flying. She hailed us to heave to, as they wished to send a boat aboard, and the boat board us they hoisted the Confederate flag. The officers of the boat pronounced us a prize to the Confederate government, and ordered myself and a part of my crew to take portion of our clothes and my papers and go on board the steamer, which proved to be the Florida. My chart and instruments were confiscated, and the brig set on fire. The Florida then steered for a schooner in sight, which was found to be abandoned. She was a whaling schooner, belonging to Provincetown, and was set on fire. The Florida then steered off the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvas, and landed myself and crew at Bermuda. On the 16th of July, the Florida's officers had been lionized by the authorities, and she was saluted by the fort in the harbor. She is armed with six 24 pounders and two 12 pounders. She is not so fast as has been represented, and her machinery is getting out of repair. She does not steam over eight and a half knots. The discipline on board is bad. A number of blockade runners are also at Bermuda. The Florida had transferred a portion of her valuable spoils to the Robert E. Lee, which was found to be abandoned. She was the cargo of the W. B. Nash consisted of 686 5/2 pounds of lard and 5,867 staves. HALIFAX, July 29.—The brig Devonshire, with Bermuda dates to the 21st of July, arrived here to-day. The privateer Florida arrived at Bermuda on the 16th, to repair a damage to her machinery. She anchored at first outside, and on the following day was permitted to enter the harbor. She saluted the British flag, and the salute was returned. A considerable interchange of courtesies has taken place between the officers of the Florida and those on shore. The papers team with communications laudatory of the craft, and the officers and crew. Since the arrival of the Florida she has destroyed twelve other vessels. The name of only one is given, and that is the brig William E. Nash, of Cherryfield, which was bound from New York to Masselles, with a cargo of lard, mostly on French account. She was captured on the 8th, in lat. 40°, lon. 70°. After the best of her stores were removed to the Florida, she was burnt.

Rebels Cross the Kentucky River, TWO HOURS SEVERE FIGHTING AT PARIS THE REBELS REFUSED.

CINCINNATI, July 30.

Yesterday morning Pegrams and Scott's forces, numbering about twenty-five hundred, left Richmond, crossed the Kentucky river, and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon and attacked our force. After two hours severe fighting the rebels were repulsed and driven away. It is thought that they will make a flank movement on that place. A large Union cavalry force is in the rear of the rebels. It is believed that the movement is for the purpose of destroying the bridge there. Squads of Morgan's men are being brought into Columbus by citizens and military. There are now 1,300 at Camp Cosse. Morgan will be removed to Columbus this morning and confined in the penitentiary. Pegram's forces have retreated towards Winchester, followed by our cavalry. A number of prisoners have been captured.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

New York, July 29. The brig John Freeman, which arrived at this port to-day from Bermuda, reports that the Florida was there coaling and caulking, and did not expect to leave for two or three days. A whaling schooner, of New Bedford, arrived on the 26th with a considerable oil, and would ship home by a British vessel. The British schooner Honor, from Bermuda, brings Captain Coffin and the crew of the brig W. B. Nash, which was captured by the Florida. Capt. Coffin reports that he sailed from New York on July 8, with a cargo of lard and staves. On July 10, in lat. 40, lon. 73, he saw a steamer to the westward which pursued him about five miles off. She had four masts and was a side-wheel boat, (probably the Ericsson). We soon after made another steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us. Soon after she bore up for us, and came alongside with the stars and stripes flying. She hailed us to heave to, as they wished to send a boat aboard, and the boat board us they hoisted the Confederate flag. The officers of the boat pronounced us a prize to the Confederate government, and ordered myself and a part of my crew to take portion of our clothes and my papers and go on board the steamer, which proved to be the Florida. My chart and instruments were confiscated, and the brig set on fire. The Florida then steered for a schooner in sight, which was found to be abandoned. She was a whaling schooner, belonging to Provincetown, and was set on fire. The Florida then steered off the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvas, and landed myself and crew at Bermuda. On the 16th of July, the Florida's officers had been lionized by the authorities, and she was saluted by the fort in the harbor. She is armed with six 24 pounders and two 12 pounders. She is not so fast as has been represented, and her machinery is getting out of repair. She does not steam over eight and a half knots. The discipline on board is bad. A number of blockade runners are also at Bermuda. The Florida had transferred a portion of her valuable spoils to the Robert E. Lee, which was found to be abandoned. She was the cargo of the W. B. Nash consisted of 686 5/2 pounds of lard and 5,867 staves. HALIFAX, July 29.—The brig Devonshire, with Bermuda dates to the 21st of July, arrived here to-day. The privateer Florida arrived at Bermuda on the 16th, to repair a damage to her machinery. She anchored at first outside, and on the following day was permitted to enter the harbor. She saluted the British flag, and the salute was returned. A considerable interchange of courtesies has taken place between the officers of the Florida and those on shore. The papers team with communications laudatory of the craft, and the officers and crew. Since the arrival of the Florida she has destroyed twelve other vessels. The name of only one is given, and that is the brig William E. Nash, of Cherryfield, which was bound from New York to Masselles, with a cargo of lard, mostly on French account. She was captured on the 8th, in lat. 40°, lon. 70°. After the best of her stores were removed to the Florida, she was burnt.

New Advertisements.

MUSIC.

DEBSONS wishing to join a Brass and String Band, under a competent leader, will call at Mr. Ward's Music Store. [jy24-4]

FLOWERS OF ITALY.

EAU DE COLOGNE. An exquisite impregnation of Pure Spices with the odors of Flowers, Blossoms 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.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER IN VERBEKE STREET.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the President of the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, will be received until Saturday evening August 1, 1863, for the construction of a sewer three feet six inches in diameter, in Verbeke street, (late Broad street), from Eildt street to the river. The bidders to state the price per lineal yard, including all the work and materials. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Hothel Hager, Esq., City Surveyor, where all necessary information can be obtained. WM. MORRIS, Street Com. 3d District. [jy20-eodtd]

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SEWER.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Council Chamber of the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, until three o'clock p. m. of Saturday, the first day of August next, for the construction of a BRICK SEWER, four feet in diameter in the clear, in North street, from the termination of the sewer under the canal, near the foot of Cowden street, according to the plans and specifications of Hothel Hager, Chief Engineer of the City. The contractor to furnish all the materials and do all the labor. Proposals to state the price per lineal yard for the sewers when completed. Payments to be made on the estimates of the Chief Engineer as the work progresses, and the Council to reserve twenty per cent. of the said estimates until the sewer is completed. GEO. J. SHOEMAKER, LEVI WEAVER, Committee. [jy20-eodtd]

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE the undersigned, having just returned from war and bought out the entire stock of Philip Baumgardner, (Auctioneer) we have again resumed the business at his old stand at the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, where we respectfully solicit the patronage of his old customers and the public in general to our large assortment of new and second-hand furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine our stock and prices. New furniture exchanged for old and everything promptly attended to, such as the selling of real and personal property, horses, vehicles, &c. N. B.—The highest cash prices will be paid for all kinds of furniture and other articles, by Messrs. ENSMINGER & ADAMS, [jy23-3taw 6w] City Auctioneers.

"PENNY TOKENS" OF COPPER.

THE best quality, and in any quantity, furnished at \$8.00 per 1000, by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park Place, Two Doors from Broadway, New York. All Orders sent by Mail or Express promptly forwarded. [jy20-d3taw-p]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE account of Abner Cassel and Dr. John A. Stehley, assignees of Jacob C. Beaman, Mary M., his wife, of Derry township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, and will be confirmed on the 27th day of August, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary. [jy23-0aw5w-1t]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Robert W. McClure, Assignee of Samuel Wallower, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, and will be confirmed on the 27th day of August, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary. [jy23-daw2-w-1t]

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-eod3t] Chestnut st., betw. on 3d & 4th.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, Proprietors. THIS well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder. THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort 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 FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. [jell-dtf]

SECRET OF BEAUTY!

Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl. FOR beautifying and preserving the complexion and skin. After using Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, for a short time, it will leave the skin soft, satiny-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 closest observers. It is also invaluable for removing all kinds of Humors, Tans, Freckles, Sunburns and other cutaneous diseases from the skin. Mr. Laird has every confidence in recommending 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, [jy22] Apothecary, Harrisburg.

DRESSED BEES AND BOLOGNA, a very choice lot, just received and for sale by

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

LADIES! You know where you can get the

Note Paper, Envelopes, Vetting and Wedding Cards? AT SCHIFFER'S BOOKSTORE. [ap6]

WANTED—A first-class CO. K. Adv. at

[jy25] THIS OFFICE. FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A first rate Rosewood Piano. For further particulars inquire at [jy26-1w] THIS OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

MUSIC.

DEBSONS wishing to join a Brass and String Band, under a competent leader, will call at Mr. Ward's Music Store. [jy24-4]

FLOWERS OF ITALY.

EAU DE COLOGNE. An exquisite impregnation of Pure Spices with the odors of Flowers, Blossoms 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.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER IN VERBEKE STREET.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the President of the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, will be received until Saturday evening August 1, 1863, for the construction of a sewer three feet six inches in diameter, in Verbeke street, (late Broad street), from Eildt street to the river. The bidders to state the price per lineal yard, including all the work and materials. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Hothel Hager, Esq., City Surveyor, where all necessary information can be obtained. WM. MORRIS, Street Com. 3d District. [jy20-eodtd]

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SEWER.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Council Chamber of the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, until three o'clock p. m. of Saturday, the first day of August next, for the construction of a BRICK SEWER, four feet in diameter in the clear, in North street, from the termination of the sewer under the canal, near the foot of Cowden street, according to the plans and specifications of Hothel Hager, Chief Engineer of the City. The contractor to furnish all the materials and do all the labor. Proposals to state the price per lineal yard for the sewers when completed. Payments to be made on the estimates of the Chief Engineer as the work progresses, and the Council to reserve twenty per cent. of the said estimates until the sewer is completed. GEO. J. SHOEMAKER, LEVI WEAVER, Committee. [jy20-eodtd]

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE the undersigned, having just returned from war and bought out the entire