Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1863. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH.

IS PUBLISHED

MORNING AND EVENING,

By GEORGE BERGNER.

Office, Third Street, near Walnut.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00 in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published weekly and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates:

Single copies, weekly	$1 00
Ten copies, to one postoffice	9.00
Twenty	17:00

ADVERTISING RATES.—The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference.

Ten lines, or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitutes a square.

	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 80	$ 1 00	$ 1 20	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 2 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
One time	1 00	1 20	1 40	1 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	6 00	7 00	9 00	14 00
Two times	1 20	1 40	1 60	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	16 00
One week	1 40	1 60	1 80	2 25	3 50	4 00	4 50	8 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Two weeks	1 60	1 80	2 00	2 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
Three weeks	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 75	4 50	5 00	5 50	10 00	11 00	13 00	22 00
One month	2 00	2 20	2 40	3 00	5 00	5 50	6 00	11 00	12 00	14 00	24 00
Two months	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00
Three months	3 00	3 50	4 00	5 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	13 00	14 00	16 00	26 00
Four months	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	14 00	15 00	17 00	27 00
Five months	4 00	4 50	5 00	7 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	15 00	16 00	18 00	28 00
Six months	4 50	5 00	5 50	8 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	16 00	17 00	19 00	29 00
One year	5 00	5 50	6 00	9 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	17 00	18 00	20 00	30 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.
1 square	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 squares	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	7 00	9 00	14 00
4 squares	2 50	3 00	3 50	6 00	8 00	10 00	16 00
5 squares	3 00	3 50	4 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
6 squares	3 50	4 00	4 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
7 squares	4 00	4 50	5 00	9 00	11 00	13 00	22 00
8 squares	4 50	5 00	5 50	10 00	12 00	14 00	24 00
9 squares	5 00	5 50	6 00	11 00	13 00	15 00	25 00
10 squares	5 50	6 00	6 50	12 00	14 00	16 00	26 00
11 squares	6 00	6 50	7 00	13 00	15 00	17 00	27 00
12 squares	6 50	7 00	7 50	14 00	16 00	18 00	28 00
13 squares	7 00	7 50	8 00	15 00	17 00	19 00	29 00
14 squares	7 50	8 00	8 50	16 00	18 00	20 00	30 00

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.
1 square	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 squares	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	7 00	9 00	14 00
4 squares	2 50	3 00	3 50	6 00	8 00	10 00	16 00
5 squares	3 00	3 50	4 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
6 squares	3 50	4 00	4 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
7 squares	4 00	4 50	5 00	9 00	11 00	13 00	22 00
8 squares	4 50	5 00	5 50	10 00	12 00	14 00	24 00
9 squares	5 00	5 50	6 00	11 00	13 00	15 00	25 00
10 squares	5 50	6 00	6 50	12 00	14 00	16 00	26 00
11 squares	6 00	6 50	7 00	13 00	15 00	17 00	27 00
12 squares	6 50	7 00	7 50	14 00	16 00	18 00	28 00
13 squares	7 00	7 50	8 00	15 00	17 00	19 00	29 00
14 squares	7 50	8 00	8 50	16 00	18 00	20 00	30 00

Administration Notices, 1 time a week, six times.....$2 25
Marriage Notices.....75
Auditor's Notices.....1 50
Funeral Notices, each insertion.....50

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

As an advertising medium the TELEGRAPH has no equal, its large circulation, among business men and families, in city and country, placing it beyond competition.

Miscellaneous

JONES HOUSE,

CORNER OF

MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.

(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and its patrons will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. se30-dtf

B. T. BABBITT'S

Concentrated Condensed or Pulverized

SOFT SOAP.

THREE gallons of handsome white SOFT SOAP made in five minutes. No grease required.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve one pound of B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Condensed or Pulverized *Soft Soap* in one gallon of boiling water, then add two gallons of warm water. When cool you will have three gallons of *Handsome White Soft Soap.*

Ten pounds will make one barrel of soft soap.

The soap thus made is an excellent wash for trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds.

Just received and for sale by

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.,

my27] Market st., opposite the Court House.

VISITING,

WEDDING,

IMITATION, AND

AT HOME CARDS.

BY a special arrangement with one of the best engravers in the country, cards of any description will be executed in the highest style of art, conformable with the latest fashion, and supplied promptly at lower prices than are charged by the stationers in New York or Philadelphia. For samples and prices call at

mch9tf BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt bordered, and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

ap8

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

PEACHES, TOMATOES,
PINE APPLE, SALMON,
OYSTERS, SPICED OYSTERS,
LOBSTER, SARDINES,

For sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

W. T. BISHOP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO WYETH'S HALL,

RESIDENCE: Corner of Pine street and Raspberry alley. je22 d1m

COFFEES AND SUGARS of all grades and at reasonable prices for sale by

jl4 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CHEESE—Hamburg and other prime dairy cheese, for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

jel Cor. Front and Market streets.

A NEW assortment of Morton's Unrivaled Gold Pens, in Gold Plated Desk Holders, just received at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

je15 18 Market street.

GREEN CORN.

Winslow's Fresh Green Corn just received by

jan3tf W. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FRENCH and ENGLISH BLACKING, warranted not only to retain the polish of but to preserve the leather itself. For sale by

fe WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON

BALTIMORE

LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

NO MERCURY, OR NOXIOUS DRUGS.

A Cure Warranted, or No Charge, in from One to Two Days.

Weakness of the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full vigor restored.

This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the frame, cough, consumption, decay and death.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diploma hang in his office.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE,

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: weakness of the back and limbs, pains in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, symptoms of consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage: the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame or the dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, fleece his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment, or, by the use of the deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as affections of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc., progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whence no traveller returns.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the *Sun, Clipper*, and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides its standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST.

The Telegraph.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Preparations for a March to Mobile.

THE TROOPS IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The *Express* says, officers who have seen to-day from General Grant's army, having left Vicksburg about ten days ago report that the note of preparation for a march to Mobile was then heard on every side; the troops were in the best of spirits, and confident of success. The calculation was that the stars and stripes would float over Mobile by the 15th of August.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

REMOVING OF THE DEAD PROHIBITED DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

General Order of Col. H. C. Alleman.

GETTYSBURG, July 31st.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, GETTYSBURG, PA., July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 2.

During the months of August and September 1863, no corpse will be allowed to be disinterred from any of the burial grounds, cemeteries or battle grounds of Gettysburg.

The health of the wounded soldiers and citizens of this community, requires the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these head quarters will be met with summary and severe punishment.

By command of

H. CLAY ALLEMAN,

Col 36th Reg't Commanding the Post.

L. M. UTLEY, Post Adj't.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, July 29.

Johnston's rebel is said to be on the Pearl river, a few miles west of Meridian, where fortifications are being erected. Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Okalona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defence.

He is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg and that Mississippi has been virtually abandoned by the rebels. A strong peace party exists in that State favorable to a return to the Union upon a guarantee of the people and the Constitution of personal liberty and conscience.

Some say they would devote half of their income to liquidate the public debt if the difficulties could be adjusted.

General George, the commander of the Mississippi state militia, Chalmers, and other rebel chiefs, are moving their commands from the Northern and central portions of the State towards the South.

The removal of the slaves from Mississippi to Alabama and Georgia, is carried on to such an extent that the Governors of these States have issued proclamations forbidding the further introduction.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30.

The steamer S. B Spaulding Capt. Howes, arrived this morning from Beaufort, N. C., and reports that the steamer George Peabody, loaded with ammunition from Fortress Monroe, got aground on Cape Lookout shoals, causing her to spring a leak. After discharging part of her cargo upon another steamer, she succeed in getting off, and ran into Beaufort.

Col. C. W. Thomas Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, arrived to-day from Newbern.

The United States frigate Minnesota left her old anchorage at Newport News at three o'clock this P. M., and came down the Roads, arriving off the Fortress at five o'clock. She sails immediately for the Atlantic blockading squadron.

Corrections of Mistakes in Draft.

The following official order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 59.—Whenever any drafted man show to the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled that he was improperly enrolled, an alien, a non resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 31 of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the section of the enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Destructive Fire at Scranton.

SCRANTON, July 31.

A fire broke out in the cellar of Matthews & Gilmore's drug store, on Lackawanna avenue, at 9 o'clock last night.

The fire extended to a four story building on the north, owned by John Dock, and from thence on the south. Keches' building was badly damaged.

Fullers & Sanderson's building was totally destroyed with its contents.

The property of G. A. & J. F. Fuller, Matthews & Gilmore, Union & Peter, and Williamson's Masonic Lodge was totally destroyed. The fire originated from Benzine.

Lord Lyons and the Washington Cabinet.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The Governor of New Providence has received an intimation from Lord Lyons that his efforts to induce the Washington cabinet to withdraw its prohibition of the exportation of live stock to Nassau have been wholly fruitless.

The Mission of A. H. Stephens.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The *Tribune* has a letter dated Richmond July 16, stating that the late mission of Alexander H. Stephens was to prevail upon our Government to desist from arming negroes, or they would retaliate by arming and organizing all the slaves in the south to operate against our armies, under their masters as officers.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

UNION LOSSES IN THE MORRIS ISLAND FIGHTS.

[*From the New York Post of last evening*]

Many of the wounded soldiers from General Gilmore's army, who arrived at New York on Thursday by the Cosmopolitan, have already been removed, some to go to hospital on shore, but most of them to repair to their homes. The soldiers are sanguine of the early reduction of Fort Sumter and the city of Charleston; the more enthusiastic among them estimating that the event will take place in about ten days.

Morris Island had been occupied by the Union troops eight days. During the time they were constantly under fire, and the rebels improved their opportunities to the utmost. The fire had little effect, however. One man in the New York 48th was killed, and there were several casualities in other regiments.

THE ASSAULT OF FORT WAGNER.

The plan for taking Fort Wagner would have been successful but for the want of daylight. Everything was well managed. The iron clads kept up their fire steadily till the troops were near the works. The rebels, about two thousand five hundred strong, saved themselves by hiding under bomb-proofs. The instant the vessels ceased firing they were hurriedly formed for battle, and our soldiers, as they entered the fort were mowed down whole companies at a time, by discharges from every direction. To add to their discomfiture, the very troops that came forward to reinforce them were not able to distinguish a friend from foe. Only by a peculiar yell could the character of a company be distinguished.

One of our regiments which went into the fight with four hundred and thirty men, lost two hundred and fifty, and in others the carnage was equally great. The New York 48th had every officer killed and wounded, except Capt. Cohen, who finally was compelled to take command. There was no flinching anywhere; the men intended to win, and if daylight had been spared to them, would have planted the stars and Stripes on the Fort Wagner.

General Strong led the advance. Wherever he went the troops were eager to be led. The post of honor was awarded to the Massachusetts 54th, and the conduct of the men showed that they deserved the proud distinction. Every man seemed to feel as though the cause of the Union depended upon doing his utmost, and though their pathway was obstructed with the bodies of their comrades and slippering with their gore, they led on manfully. Their gallant Colonel and many of their officers fell; but still the devoted men fought on until orders came to fall back.

The wounded men on board the Cosmopolitan expressed the most cordial feeling toward Gen. Strong. When his death was announced to-day, they received the intelligence with emotion. Gen. Gilmore is also popular.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner had silenced their principle guns, and they could only play with howitzers to advantage. Next time, the men predict, the place must yield.

THE SIEGE TRAIN.

General Gilmore has been busily engaged in training several heavy guns on Fort Sumter. This is no pastime, as the enemy are constantly shelling the engineers and soldiers. He had succeeded in making a disturbance on one of the parapets, showing what he could do when he was ready. So far he has only had 30-pounders, but he has received several Parrott guns of two hundred or three hundred pounds, which will enable him to make a demonstration for which the rebels are not looking. Reinforcements have also arrived.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The rebel prisoners have little heart in the matter. They complain of bad fare. "We have to subsist," said they, "on corn and bread and water, and we cannot fight on that; but our officers live well enough." Our soldiers find this to be correct. They found, when they first occupied Morris Island, a quantity of chickens and other delicacies, which had been reserved for the use of the officers, showing that, if they were not Sybarites in their luxury, they were certainly epicures.

The rebel officers were excessively exasperated at being attacked by the Massachusetts 54th. "We are gentlemen," said they; "and here you are sending against us your negroes to polute our soil." On being asked for the body of Colonel Shaw, the reply was "he had been buried along with his niggers." It appears probable that they will fail of being conciliated, for General Gilmore means to use the colored soldiers to the utmost advantage.

Offensive operations are now actively prosecuted. Charleston must be reduced, and every energy is to be strained to that end.

The Cosmopolitan brought a large number of wounded from the Morris Island battles, among whom was Lieut. Col. E. N. Hallowell, of the 54th Massachusetts volunteers.

DEATH OF GENERAL STRONG.

Brigadier General George C. Strong, who returned to New York last week from Morris Island, where he was badly wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner, died at three o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his father in-law, Mr. W. A. Budd, in that city.

General Strong was born in Stockbridge, Vermont. His father died when he was but eight years of age; and he was adopted in the family of his uncle, A. S. Strong, of Easthampton Massachusetts, under whose care he received his preliminary education for military life. He entered West Point Academy in the class of 1857, and held the post of first captain of cadets for three years during the course. After he was graduated he had charge of the Bridesburg Arsenal, was thence transferred to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Mount Vernon, Alabama.

After the defection of Major Mordecai he had charge of the Watervliet arsenal for a short time; but on the breaking out of the rebellion he applied for active service, was on the staff of General McDowell at the battle of Bull Run, and was complimented for his efficiency in that battle by the General.

He was next appointed upon the staff of Gen McClellan, but immediately after was detailed as ordnance officer to Gen. Butler for the Department of the East, and afterwards accompanied Butler to the Department of the Gulf. He distinguished himself at Biloxi, and in the perilous adventure up the Tanghaho river.

Gen. Strong was but thirty one years of age at the time of his death. His career was brilliant, and promised a still more brilliant future. He was brave, skilful in his profession, a thorough soldier, and a true gentleman in all the relations of life. At the assault on Fort Wagner he commanded the assaulting column, and left it with distinguished bravery and skill. If he had been supported, his noble column would have captured the fort.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The following was to day received at the headquarters of the army:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 28, 1863.

To MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR: My Medical Director in the field reports an aggregate loss in killed and wounded in our hands at 535. I judge that there are 350 missing.

These losses cover the three actions of the 10th, 11th and 18th. Many of the wounded will return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of the command is improving. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT TO JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

To be Held as Hostages for Colonel Straight's Command.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

Eighteen rebel officers captured at Gettysburg and since lodged at Fort McHenry, were this morning, by order of General Tyler, (at present in the absence of Gen. Schenck, in command of the Department,) were escorted to the Calvert Station by Capt. Wm. H. Wiegel, of the General's Staff, and a detachment of cavalry, and placed in the 9 15 o'clock train to be conveyed in charge of Sergeant E. L. Tyler, of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, en route to Johnson's Island, located in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, where they will be confined by order of the Government, until satisfactory assurances are received that Col. Straight's command, now imprisoned in Georgia, and other Union officers are properly treated. Their names are as follows:

O. C. Blacknall, 23d North Carolina Infantry; Captain Joseph Mosell, 8th Florida; Captain Joseph McAfee, 22d Georgia; Captain D. G. Sanders, 3d Georgia; Captain W. E. Rowe, 6th Alabama; First Lieutenant R. S. Ely, and Second Lieutenant J. E. Kelley, 13th Virginia Cavalry; First Lieutenants R. N. Sullivan and G. D. Charles, and Second Lieuts. G. J. Hull and W. A. Miles, 1st South Carolina rifles; Second Lieut. J. H. Fryer, 5th Alabama; First Lieut. R. S. Snead, and Second Lieut. P. E. Mayer, 6th Alabama; First Lieutenant W. W. Nolan, 18th North Carolina; Third Lieutenant L. C. Gentry, 26th North Carolina, and Third Lieutenants James Mole and A. McFadyen, 63d North Carolina regiments. They were accompanied by L. W. Fryer, of the 5th Alabama, as nurse to his brother and other wounded officers. Another party of over 100 officers will, it is expected, reach here from Washington under charge of Major Tindle, of the United States army, and who will be sent to the same place.

Capture of Blockade Runners.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The United States steamer Ossipee captured the James Battle and Wm. Bagley, on the 20th inst., while trying to run the blockade from Mobile. They are loaded with cotton.

The United States steamer Sciota, when off the coast of Texas, on the 7th inst., chased two small vessels, both of which ran ashore and were burned by our men, there being no means of saving them. Their cargoes also consisted of cotton.

On the Thursday following, while passing Corpus Christi, two vessels were discovered at anchor behind Mustang Island. They were apparently loaded with cotton and awaiting an opportunity to escape the blockade.

A rifle twenty-pounder was fired at them when both got under weigh and stood up the bay about six miles, where they grounded.

An expedition in charge of Lieut. Davenport was at once sent across the inland to capture them if possible, and if they could not be saved to destroy them by fire, which was done after an unsuccessful attempt to float them.

While returning Lieut. Davenport accidentally shot himself with a rifle ball, passing through the right leg below the knee and his left arm above the elbow.

Sale of Five-twenties Yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of $1,563 359 worth of five-twenties to day at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are now being made to July 17, inclusive. The sales for the week will probably reach eleven millions.

A Schooner Sunk.

PORTLAND, July 31.

The steamer New England, from St. Johns' N. B., reports that when twelve miles east of Matinicus, she came in collision with the schooner Mary Elizabeth, from Trenton for Boston. The schooner was cut down to the water's edge and filled. The crew were saved. The steamer sustained no damage.

The Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The steamer Morning Star, which is ashore at Long Branch, will come off at high water to-night. Her passengers have arrived safe.

Miscellaneous Draft Items.

A person who was enrolled and drawn a conscript in the Fourth District of Boston received his exemption papers, on Wednesday afternoon, under rather peculiar circumstances. He presented a certificate from the Warden of the State Prison that he had been a convict in that institution on the charge of felony, and had served out his full term of imprisonment. Of course, after such an experience, he is exempt from serving in so honorable a position as that of a soldier of the Union army.

The drafting process for the First Congressional District of Massachusetts proceeded in an orderly manner at New Bedford, on Wednesday. The section to be drawn for was the City of Fall River. Among the conscripts are John W. Dimon, well known as a gentlemanly and obliging conductor on the Old Colony railroad; Walter Paine, 3d, a prominent business man of the place, and George Robertson, the respected editor, printer and proprietor of the Fall River *Journal*.

The examination of the claims for exemption of persons drawn as conscripts is continued from day to day, at the offices of the Third and Fourth Districts in Boston. The proportion of those exempted from age, disability or other reasons, is considerably more than the fifty per cent. of allowance made by law, and probably approaches nearer sixty-five or seventy per cent. of the original number required.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* learns that on Tuesday eight substitutes, who were to have the honorable distinction of representing so many Boston merchants in the "six hundred thousand strong" of Father Abraham, slid out of the cars at Yarmouth Junction and vanished. They were Canadians, from the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe, and are, probably, ready to take the money and go for substitutes again, or as often as wanted.

One Joel T. Green, belonging to Rocky Hill, was arrested in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, by United States Marshal Carr, of New Haven.

The allegation against him is that he has to illegally urged all men to resist the draft with violence. He was taken before a United States Commissioner, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 for his future appearance.

Among the conscripts in the Sixth District of Boston is Deacon Josiah Bracket, of Charlestown, seventy three years of age. On Wednesday the old gentleman reported at Lawrence, in obedience to a notification from the Provost Marshal, asserting that his age will probably exempt him from active service.

The Northampton *Gazette* says that 2.5 of the 3,000 men employed in the Springfield armory have been drafted, also, that a party who incontinently departed from New Haven to New York last week, for the purpose of dodging the draft, four at least of the number are known to have been drawn.

The Government commenced on Wednesday receiving conscripts at the camp on Long Island, Boston harbor, under the immediate charge of Col Ingraham. The Long Island House will be used as the headquarters of the officers connected with the encampment.

A drafted man in Boston paid a good price for a substitute, and the fellow ran off, hired another, and he skedaddled. Got disgusted, and declared he would go himself anyhow; but the Board of Enrollment didn't see it, and threw him out on account of physical disability.

Instead of giving $300 to each drafted man so that he could get off, the plucky town of Cape Elizabeth, Me., voted to pay $300 to every man, not exempted by the conscription act, who go to the war himself or procure a substitute, but not a dollar for a man who stays at home.

The draft in Philadelphia includes W. H. Hawing, of the *Inquirer*, and two of the compositors, also, William Fisher, of the *Ledger*. One of the editors of the Lancaster *Express* and Mr. Riddle, editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, are also taken.

In addition to the clergymen drafted in Boston already mentioned, are Rev. Father Tracy, of St. Vincent's church, and Rev. Father Baret, of Chapel of Holy Cross.

Five hundred extra policemen have been appointed in Concord, N. H., and any disturbance with relation to the draft will be immediately put down.

In the Third District of Boston, forty-seven applicants were exempted, four paid the commutation money, and twenty four substitutes were accepted.

Charles Allan and James C. Davis, of Boston, law partners, have both been drafted. The former is the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Substitutes are freely offered at Lewistown, Me., for $300.

Thirty five conscripts were drawn from the Boston Fire Department.

Twenty conscripts deserted from the camp at Providence, Rhode Island, on Tuesday.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.—A St. Paul dispatch of the 21st ult. says, in reference to Indian matters: Three days' later news from the Indian expedition has been received. They had received supplies from Fort Abercrombie, and were again on the march, expecting to reach Devil's Lake in twelve days. They have another report that Little Crow and his warriors are at this lake, and intend to make a stand there. Sibley has sent Indian scouts to ascertain whether the reports are true. It is very doubtful whether they will find any Indians there. Their commissary stores have been repacked, and are now in good order. The order reviving the scalp bounty was issued to-day. It pays scouts two dollars a day, and twenty-five dollars bounty for every male Sioux killed—testimony instead of scalps being required. They are having a lively hunt in Lesueur county, a few miles east of St. Peter. Fifteen Indians were seen there day before yesterday, and the settlers have turned out in force to kill them.

New Advertisements

NOTICE

STATE LIBRARY ROOMS,
HARRISBURG JULY 11, 1863.

PARTIES in possession of books belonging to the Pennsylvania State Library are requested to retain the same until the Library is rearranged and open to the public, of which due notice will be given. WIEN FORNEY,

jy11 dtf State Librarian.

No. 1.

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