HARRISBURG, PA

Saturday Evening August 1, 1863.

The Army in Virginia. The conspirators have failed in all their un dertakings, been disappointed in all their ex pectations, and now only have one hope left. Before we state upon what they may rely, what now constitutes their hope, it is due to history to remind the slave-holders that those who promised them most aid, have most failed them in the rebellion; and there is now no doubt that the rebellion itself would have been postponed many years, if not for an indefinite period, had the British aristocracy and the Northern Democracy not offered to aid the conspirators. These offers of aid have failed, and now the only hope of the rebellion is concentrated in the army commanded by Lee. If we destroy the rebel army in Virginia, we at once break down all ment, it is said—a Government wherein "the organized opposition to the Government of a stupenduous or formidable character, thus re- enforcement of any law, policy or measureducing the rebellion to a mere force of maraud- that if "the people" are opp sed to it, or it is ing freebooters, horse thieves, high waymen and repugnant to the public sentiment or conscience bush whackers. In order to reader the destruc lit cannot be, or ought not to be enforced. We tion of Lee and his ragged tollowers more speedy | will admit that a law that is repugnant to the and effectual, every regiment of the Potomac army should be filled to its meximum with drafted men. The quo a of the New England books, and will not in a Republican Government; States, of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, but it must be a majority of the whole people, and Maryland, will be about 180,000; and every not a majority simply of some district, county one of this should be thrown among the skele- or State. The "consent of the governed," or, tons of the veteran regiments now on the Poto- what is the same thing in a Republican Govern mac. Mingled thus with old soldiers, they ment—a majority of the whole; for in such a L would be effectually drilled in two months, and Government a majority of the whole is the whole. be nearly as valuable as the veterans themforces to the South or West; there are already more men there than can be used to advantage; and if the Government will not transfer the day they forgotten the Fugitive Slave Law!

Will not make the army numerically as strong "where that officer was;" but the volunteer as on the 1st of May last. Their losses in that butcher, who by this time had got himself pro and if the Government will not transfer the Have they forgotten the Fugitive Slave Law!

Have they forgotten the Fugitive Slave Law!

Morgan's men the strong and the feeb butcher, who by this time had got himself pro time have been in Mississippi, 65 000; Gettys
Morgan's men the strong and the feeb butcher, who by this time had got himself pro time have been in Mississippi, 65 000; Gettys
Morgan's men the strong and the feeb butcher, who by this time had got himself pro time have been in Mississippi, 65 000; Helena 2 000: Helena 2 000: Holland and the feeb butcher, who be the strong and the feeb butcher, who by this time had got himself pro time have been in Mississippi, 65 000; Gettys
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Morgan's men the strong and the feeb butcher, who by this time had got himself pro time had a strong and the recruits there, and make another desperate Statute Book, offended the sense of justice of a 3,200; Charleston, 1,000; Tullahoma, 2,000 effort to capture Richmond, and disperse the very large portion of the Northern people, we Total, 109,200. But when we reflect upon foronly army of any consequence the rebels have

umphant march to Richmond. To capture Richmond, and either secure the rebel chiefs, scription Act, and were backed by vasily more allow their own figures, reduce the number to and hang them at once, or scatter them to roam is really to put an end forever to the rebellion. The drafted men would want no higher honor quisite to end the rebellion. These drafted men will constitute some of the best material that ever was worked up into companies and regi- President Pierce—and how he was austained by ments. When associated with the veterans of the whole Democratic party. We know how it up the maximum strength of the Army of the and enlarge the old prestige of that Army. Let there be no delay, then, in at once consolidating the drafted men into the Army of the Potomac. The speedy ending of the rebellion depends upon the speedy accomplishment of this association.

### The \$300 Exemption.

The Indiana State Sentinel, remarking upon the opposition to the "draft" by the copperhead press and their dupes, claims that it is mainly on account of the 300 exemption clause. What is true of the oppesition in the State of Indiana is also true of the opponents of the draft in the State of Pennsylvania. Here they claim that the \$800 exemption clause is liable to engend; r
He was a true soldier, and a man, when living jealousy on the part of those unable thus to purchase release from the obligations of the draft, while it gives to the rich privileges and but which never fail to cement friendship and vividly before your mind one of these unfortu-That the wealthy man, if drafted, can and will pay the \$300 instead of going, while the poor man, the day laborer, cannot do this and there man, the day laborer, cannot do this and there ancient capital of Mexico. When treason if not fix upon one whom the name exactly suits? In the stars and stripes, as a lieutenant, from victory, until that flag floated over the ancient capital of Mexico. When treason if not fix upon one whom the name exactly suits? In the stars and stripes, as a lieutenant, from victory to victory, until that flag floated over the ancient capital of Mexico. When treason if not fix upon one whom the name exactly suits? In the stars and stripes, as a lieutenant, from victory to victory, until that flag floated over the ancient capital of Mexico. When treason if not fix upon one whom the name exactly suits? In the stars and stripes, as a lieutenant, from victory to victory, until that flag floated over the ancient capital of Mexico. fore will be compelled to serve. But these brawlers have not shown nor even attempted to show that such will be the eff. ct of the law, less as a sort of God-send, giving them another opportunity, with the aid of falsehood and army. sophistry, to incite the poorer classes against the war and the Government, thus engendering the death of Captain Cochran should occupy a the death of Captain Cochran should occupy a departed with the most widesty of this coch resistance to the laws and the authorities of the portion of the space of these columns, because Pecker? The idea of depriving our battle-country—and all for the purpose of aiding and the same medium, years gone by, was graced wearied, travel worn soldiers of a refreshing bath is so superlatively selfish that we make encouraging the rebellion. Let them show, it with many an able production from his pen bath, is so superlatively selfish that we make they can, or at least attempt, that this \$300 In fact, he started life as an editor, and howexemption is against the poor man and in favor of the rich. Let them show that this clause will force a single man into the ranks that would not be forced there if there were no such provision. That is the point. Suppose there were no money equivalent-nothing said on the subject, but that the matter of equivalent or substitution had been omitted entirely in the law-how then would it have fitted the poor man? Does not every man know that if it were not for the \$300 clause the price of substitutes would be at least twice that effect that our officers were making a very su poor man could not. Many's man considered whether this new kind of sport is quite so poor, can raise \$300; but if there was no limi-agreeable. "Gentlemen," said a British officer out of the reach of the poor man? There would take it into his head to hunt you—as he some the \$800 clause was stricken out. Let us becomes anything but agreeable. admit, for the sake of argument, that it is stricken out-that the Government, in deference to the clamors of the Copperheads, ern chivalry have become proverbial. The should strike it out-what then would be the Richmond papers of the 20th contain lengthy effect, and what would the malcontents theu dissertations on the surrender of Vicksburg, in siy? And how would it benefit the poor man? which they demonstrate that the garrison We know very well what they would say, from surrendered entirely too soon; and yet the what they said when the Secretary of War a few sistance at Vicksburg has but few parallels to weeks ago proposed to ignore the \$800 clause, stubborn determination. Pemberton and Lovell

required. These very same men, who are now making such a fuss about the \$300 clause, conlemned the proposition of Mr. Stanton as illegal nd monstrous!

We say, then, let them show wherein th \$300 exemption is an injury to the poor man-wherein it is worse than if there was no exemption price fixed, and wherein the law as t is, will force a single man, rich or poor, into the ranks, that would not be forced there if there were no such clause—or else cease their lying and mischievous appeals to the prejudices and passions of the poor. The \$300 exemption clause was put in for the benefit of the poor man and not for that of the rich, and we conscien tiously believe that it will so operate; for many

Unpopular Laws. There is a good deal of clamor about enforcing unpopular laws. This is a popular Governconsent of the governed" is necessary to the sentiments of the people, that is, to a majority of them, ought not to remain long on the statute looked into that report and make the following looked into that report and make the following looked into that report and make the following

But with what sort of grace does this talk selves. There is no occasion to throw any more come and this opposition to a law which is unit was the better portion of the Northern people, -The Army of the Potomac once recruited the moral, religious and the more intelligent, these will be rejected on account of physical to its highest maximum strength, there cannot to whom the law was repugnant and offensive. disability. In addition to this, the 18,000 from be any force of rebels brought to oppose its tri- The objections to its constitutionality were, to the State of Arkansas, Louislana and Texas in foreign countries as outcasts and vagabonds, how that law was executed in spite of the opposition to it—and we know what party it was 50,000 to the rebel forces. that contended for both its constitutionality than that of being considered as the force re- and its enforcement. We know with what parade it was executed in Boston, in the case of the negro Burns, and by the direction of the Army of the Potomac, they will make was executed and enforced, backed by the ensplendid soldiers. Their presence, to bring up tire Democratic party, in other cases and other parts of the country. It was the law of Potomac, will also revive the old invincibility the land, they said, and must be enforced. Singular enough, however, the very party and the very men who clamored for the fierce and full execution of that law, and preached us such homilles on the duty of sustaining and executing laws while they remained on the statute book, are now the very men and the very party who clamor most loudly and fiercely against the execution of the conscription law! We leave our readers to make their own reflections and draw their own conclusions.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. THEODORE D. COCHRAN. which took place at York, on Sunday morning duty. last, has elicited very many expressions of re gret among his numerous friends in this city. power which should not be guaranteed to them kindle the warmest regards in the feelings of nate mortals who are never happy themselves, That the wealthy man, if drafted, can and will the truly frank. Captain Cochran followed and try to prevent others from being so by pickancient capital of Mexico. When treason If not, allow me to help you apply it. Take one on the morning of the 29th, and saw two Monshowed its horrid front, and rallied to the of our daily papers—first there is a wonderful itors and the Ironsides then engaging Fort overthrow of the Government, he was among tirade against the present manner of conducting Wagner.

the affairs of State. This, too, by some one as General conducting the affairs of State. the first brave men to rush to the defence of unqualified to dictate in such matters, as an old long line of batteries within 250 yards of Fort the National capital, and during the entire lady from the backwoods, who has never seen Wagner. He had also mounted three heavy or that it is a discrimination in favor of the rich. They jump at the conclusion, as they do the National capital, and during the entire lady from the backwoods, who has never seen struggle with rebellion, was an active, earnest beyond the limits of Jonas's farm, would be struggle with rebellion, was an active, earnest beyond the limits of Jonas's farm, would be the struggle with rebellion. in most cases, looking upon the matter doubt- and faithful supporter of the Government. His valor won him a commission in the regular

> -It is very fitting that a suitable notice of career, it seems a glorious death for one to die, the Susquehanna. Pennsylvania loves her brave the commenced in his worth todefend freedom defenders too well to deprive them of any comwith his pen, to perish, in his ripe manhood

The Tiger's Time to Hunt. We are struck with a remark of a Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Tribune, to the amount?—perhaps three or four times as much? perior guerilla cavalry, out of the negroes, and to carry them around. These assail the As it now is, the price cannot exceed \$800, for setting them to hunting their masters, instead affins of life, and for convenience we will class if it does, the drafted man can pay that sum of being hunted by them as heretofore. This them among our common scandal mongers looks like turning the tables upon the chivalry. who, if they can find nothing else to feast avoid serving, so far at least as the present It is only a few years since a slave hunt, with draft is concerned. If there was no limitation, high mettled horses and Spanish blood-hounds. as there now is, the rich man could pay for a substitute, no matter what the price, while the of the Southern States. We doubt, however, We advise them to try and wish them success tation, and the price of substitutes went up to who had hunted more formidable game in Insix, ten or fifteen hundred dollars, as it would, dia; "tiger hunting is a royal amusement, and don't every one see that it would be entirely a very stirring one; but if the tiger should gan another account of the part taken by the then be some ground for complaint. Suppose times does—it alters the case very much, and

THE MEANNESS and ingratitude of the Southweeks ago proposed to ignore the \$800 clanse, stubborn determination. Pemberton and Lovell, regarding it as optional with him and not mannorthern renegades are reaplog the reward of road leading from Richmond to the Ohio, at a Flour dull, with a decking tendency. Wheat as he might decide, or might think the service by their chivalrons fellow traitors.

Corner's regiment was then moved to Brown's Corner's regiment was the Brown's Corner's regime

#### Major John H. Stover.

We had the pleasure of meeting this sturdy Centre count; soldier this morning, who returns detailed to fill up the Second Brigade of the S. cond Division, Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Major Stover has been in the army from the beginning of the war, and rose from the ranks to the position he now holds. He is just the man to discharge the duty for which he has been despatched to Pennsylvania. It is not necessary for us to refer in detail to the splendid services which Major Stover has already rendered the Government. He is an earnest, gallant and determined supporter of the entire a poor man will be able to exempt himself by policy of that Government. He left a lucrative is practically put down.

# The Rebel Conscription.

The Columbus (Georgia) Times makes the following estimate of the number of men which

Our readers may, like ourselves, be curious armies by the late call of the Freedom, commonly to the field all persons between the ges of 40 and 45 years. The census of 1850 who are engaged as employees in the concern alluded to wil, when drafted, be at once details of the concern alluded to wil, when drafted, be at once details of the concern alluded to wil, when drafted the concern alluded to will all the carliest possible day.

ough calculation:	
labama will	South Carolina
furnish 10,893	will farnish 6,50
rkansas 5 000	Tennessee 6.00
lorida 1.200	Texas 5 00
leorgia 12,231	Virginia18.00
ouisiana 8 000	
lississippi 9.000	Making a total
Torth Carolina . 14,000	of 95,82

This number, allowing that it can be raised, This law, which still remains on our National burg, 35,000; Helena, 2,000; Morgan's men, may say in many of the States a majority. And mer sweeping conscriptions in the South, it will not be difficult to conclude that many of say the least, quite as strong as those to the Con- will be useless to the rebels, which would to talent, learning and respectability. Yet we know 78,000. Our opinion is, that if the conscrip tion is enforced in all its rigor, it will not add

> EVERYTHING INDICATES that Meade and Lee will take up their old quarters in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Lee has marched two hundred and fifty miles, and lost 35,000 men, and returned with his influence and the prestige of his army broken. We have gained something; have given our army confidence; have defeated Lee, and taught him the dangers of an invasion of the free States; but we have the victimized editor: "George W. Manypenny missed two golden opportunities to have done missed two golden opportunities to have done much more. The campaign has been unfavorable to the rebels and favorable to us; but it might have been disastrous to them and glorious for us. But we are thankful for small

THE EMPLOYEES in the office of the Washing ton Daily Morning Chronicle, have organized a military company, and elected the publisher of that journal, D. C. Forney, Captain. The company tendered its services to the Secretary of War, who at once accepted and assigned it to

# Written for the Telegraph.]

sympathetic appeal, that the Council of the city would take measures to prevent the soldiers no comment upon the notice, further than to fort for the sake of pampering with such silly contending for that same sublime principle character and actions of men in every position, with his sword.

Income the there are enquess peckings at the character and actions of men in every position, ministers, editors, politicians; throughout the whole catalogue, from the President of the funcies. Then there are endless peckings at the United States to the humble rag picker who is sure to carry his bag too high or too low to suit

the taste of some of these "peckers."

Then there are others of this same class who do not trust their "peckings" sufficiently to comupon, will dine sumptously upon the errors of a hurriedly written notice aunouncing situations as rhetoricians in some of our schools. We advise them to try and wish them success A WELL WISHER.

Morgan's Capture. - We have received from gan another account of the part taken by the meal at \$4. Less wheat ourning and prices Pennsylvania militia, in the capture of the fire at \$1 35 for good old red, \$1 22@1 35 for freebacter. The writer after stating that the regiments of Colonels Bemis and Porter did firmly with sales of 3,000 bus, at 74c for mixed regiments of Colonels Bemis and Porter did firmly with sales of 3,000 bus, at 74c for mixed equally as good service as that of Col. Gallagher, says: None of the infantry regiments had an opportunity to attack the rebels, but were an opportunity to attack the rebels, but were steady at 47. so posted by their different commanders, unde instructions from Gen. Brooks, as to cut off his retreat to the river. Morgan first attempted on Friday night and Saturday morning to cross by way of Warrenton Ferry, but his scouts found the roads leading to it guarded closely by Col. Porter's regiment. He then turned northward was mithfield and Richmond. Col. Forter's regiment was then moved to Brown's Stationary Land dull. Whisky dull at 443 Corner's regiment was then moved to Brown's Stationary. Land dull. Whisky dull at 443 Corner's regiment was then moved to Brown's Stationary. Land dull. Whisky dull at 443 Corner's regiment was then moved to Brown's Stationary. Land dull. Whisky dull at 443 Corner's regiment was then moved to Brown's Stationary. Land dull. Whisky dull at 443 Corner's regiment was then moved to Brown's Stationary.

of it, had been moved in the meantime to Sa lineville, and were posted on a bill near that will ge. The rebel scouts discovering his pofrom his regiment, the 106th P. V., for the pur-sition immediately on the read they were travel pose of taking charge of the drafted men to be ing, fell back northward, and ran right into he hands of Col Shackelford, Indiana cavalry

turned back, Col. Gallagher's regiment, or a part

They were charged upon, and in justice to Col. Bemis and his brave boys, it is only necessary to say that the men were posted at important positions, during the two days hunt after Morgan, and nobly performed their part in the programme. The whole affair was managed by the commanding officer of the Department Gen. Brooks, with sagacity and foresight.

A MAMMOTH CONTRACT.—The Hartford Couran states that Mesers. Woodruff & Beach, machinists of that city, have contracted with the United States to build the machinery for three large steam frigates. Each of the engines to be built will have two 60 inch cylinders, with three who could not do so if it were not for this those who are willing to fight until the rebellion clause. sand pounds weight. The propeller screw for each of the vessels will be of composition, or gun metal, four bladed and sixteen feet in diameter. The crank shafts will each be forged seventy-five feet long and thirteen inches in diamater. The Government has fifteen of these and captured a number of sutler's wagons steam vessels ordered to be built. The contract loaded with goods. will be added to the rebel army by Jeff Davis' of Woodruff & Beach will amount to about wholesale conscription:

\$1,500,000,and will be sufficient, as it is estimat. , to keep a force of five hundred men employto know what addition may be-made to our armies by the late call of the President, summoning to the field all names better.

> BUTCHER BOY .- A New York paper tells pretty good story of the way a Major in the army "played fox" on the Vallandigham mob in that city the other day. He was going down street alone, when a hundred cr so of OG. Seymour's "friends" saw his uniform dol and took after him. He ran, but the mob gained on him. At last he saw a butcher's shop shead, and ran into it, and stripping off 24 his coat, threw it aside, and began cuiting up a quarter of beef vigorously. The foremost ruffians soon rushed in, demanding to know ng up the street in search of a new victim.

ARTIFICIAL ICE -A great degree of cold i produced by a mixture of sale petre and G aube salts, and there are now manufactured in Eng-land and exported to India, &c., in large quan-ties, chemical mixtures, known as freezing powder, by means of which rough ice can be produced in fifteen minutes, at a cost of 1s. 6d. or about 4d. per-pound. This powder, intro duced into a little machine, invented by the same person, may be used upon the table to ice wine or water with the greatest celerity. A bottle of champagne may be iced in ten minutes for 3d. So great is the intensity of cold produced that the sparkling conten s of the bottle may be actually transformed into a spongy mass.—Exchange.

Some time since the Ohio Statesman published a poim entitled "The Democratic Banner," the editor, George W. Manypriny, bestowing many commendations upon it, and adding, "We are obliged to our lady correspondent, 'Helen,' for her patriotic effusion." The "Helen' turned out to be a masculine, and poum entitled "The Democratic Banner, the poem an acrostic, the first letters of the lines forming the following beautiful tribute to

# LATER FROM CHARLESTON

Continued Bombardment of Fort Wagner.

LONG LINE OF BATTERIES ERECTED WITHIN 250 YARDS OF THE WORKS.

Three Heavy Firge Guns Mousted within a Mile and a Quarter of Fort Sumter.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS

New York, Aug. 1.

siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort preside at a President's levee. This is Pecker Sumter, which he would open on that fort on No One.

In the next column we read a most tender, ed, General Gilmore feels confident of his ability to reduce Sumter. Our casualties continue

# Privateers and Blockade Runners. MOVEMENTS AT NASSAU, N. P.

NEW YORK, July 81. The steamer Corsica arrived at this port to day from Nassau, N. P., whence she sailed on the 27th.

The reber steamer Beauregard returned to Nassau on the 25th, from an unsuccessful at-tempt to run into Charleston. She passed close to an American cruiser while entering Nassau

Ten blockade running steamers cleared from Nassau on the 8th inst. Three steamers from Charleston, and one from Wilmington, arrived The rebelsteamer Raccoon returned to Nassau, on the 18th, from an unsuccessful attempt to

run the blockade. Several cargoes of coal had arrived from Cardiff, consigned to the notorious Adderley, agent for the blockade running steamers. The gunboat Tioga arrived at Nassau on the 24th, and sailed again, after communicating

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

with our council.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Firmer feeling in flour and rather more doing; sales of 1,400 bbis., chiefly Ohio; extra family at \$6, and fancy lots at \$6 50@7 00; receipts very small. Bye flour steady at \$4 50, and corn meal at \$4. Less wheat offering and prices meal at \$4. Less wheat offering and prices of the state, and soothed by gently rocking. It receives its food readily, and is affected like 9 her children, presenting no other unnatural appearance than its enormous and constantly enlarging head.

A FAITHFUL PRIEST,—One of the Roman are appearance to the state of the st

NEW YORK Aug. 1.

### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's Army Massed for Battle at Cul-

# RAPPIDAN AND BAPPAHANNOCK GUARDED.

MOSEBY'S RAID ON FAIRFAX.

WASHINGTON, July 31. Information received to day from the Army of the Potomac, states that General Lee massed his forces at Culpeper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Bappahannock. His first advance south of Cul-peper was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburg route, but finding that we did not advance, he concentrated his army at Culpepper.

The Rappahannock is guarded from Freder

cksburg to kly's Ford, and on the Kapidan by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidau is fortified south of Culpeper.
Information was received to day of a raid by

Moseby's men on Fairfax Court House last night. They en ered the place about 10 o'clock

Col. Lowell, with the 2d Massachusetts regiment of cavalry, went in pursuit of them.

ONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. PRINCE ON THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS GAP.

HEATQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION. THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Warrenton, Va. July 26

GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.—The commanding officer of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, congratulates the division on the conspimous part which fell to it in the operations in Manassas Gap day before yesterday and the evening previous, and desires them to notice that this part was only secured by hard march-

ing.
The soldier like manner in which it drove the every before it, and at the same time maintained its formation, shows that the old division, reduced its frame work by continual service, needs yet to be closed up, able to act ogether to inspire dread of the encounter.

The charge of the Second (Exc Isio) brigade was gallantly led and monfully executed.

ALBERT ORDWAY,
First Lieutenant and A. D. C.

# FROM CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30. The ship Black Prince, from Hong Kong on une 6th, arrived here to day, bringing three nundred and sixty-six Chinese passengers.

The American steamer Jamestown arrived at Macan on the 2d of June all well. The ship Don Quixots arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d of Jene. The news from China is unimportant The latest news received at Hong Kong from span stated that a war with France and Engand was certain.

The Japanese are reported to be much bette repared for the war than was supposed. Dates from the Sandwich Islands to July 4 h tate that the American Commissioner, Mr. McBride, had entered on his official duties.

The volcano near Shilo was again in action throwing out immense streams of molter lava.

#### The Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, July 31. A letter from Bermuda, dated the 22d July, says: The pirate Florida is still in port, her of the naval authorities to furnish fuel; but she s now getting a supply from the rebel steame Harriet Pinckney, and will sail in a day or two on a voyage of destruction. Any American war steamer in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is getting is infeior, and must also effect her speed.

# New York Money Markets.

NEW YORK, August 1. Stocks better but lower since the board; gold at the board 293, but has since fallen to 28; Chicago and Rock Island 106; Cumberland Cool 281.

An "Infant Phenomenon"-A Child Two Years Old with a Glant's Head.

We find the following in the Cincinnati En

a child two years old, born in Hamilton county, about eight miles from Cininnati, presents one of the most curious developments in the natural world that has ever illen under our observation. This child is observant and intelligent, notwithstanding the extraordinary phenomenon which she presents in the miraculous growth of her head—a growth
which has distended the cerebrum to an enormous size, giving wonderful capacity and breadth to the anterior, while the posterior region, especially in its 'upper register,' is by no means reglected.

"The head measures fully three and a half feet in circumference—the forehead is at least seven and a half inches in height, and some fourteen to sixteen inches in breadth. The hair, which is very fine and of flaxen bue, is not luxuriantly spread over the crown, but quite as much so as in most children of the same age. The skin is very fair, and wears a healthy appearance, and the face is by no means ungainly in expression—the features below the forehead are regular, only the eyes are somewhat expanded, and the delicately penciled brow seem to be warped, and wears a hard expression through the expansion of the forehead, which here commences.

"From the crown of the head to the ear is about eighteen inches. The head is not regularly shaped, but is broader on the forehead, save that the region behind the cars is enormously enlarged. The history of the child and the singular growth of its head are striking. At its birth nothing remarkable was presented About two weeks after, without any apparent or known cause, the nead began to grow, and continues to increase in size, presenting one of those phenomena which assures us that what we de-med impossible may be realized.

"This child presents a most interesting subject of inquiry and investigation to the scientific, and is worthy their attention. It is a curious spectacle, but by no means sevolting; and can only be appreciated when seen, because descriponly be appreciated when seen, occase description cannot convey a fair impression of the animate curiosity. There has been a large reward offered for any natural curiosity that can exceed this, but no one has tendered competi-tion. It is understood that in a short time it is the intention to exhibit this phenomenon to the curious in the larger towns of Southern Ohio, and it is well worth the inquiries and investigation of the naturalist and scientific. The THE PIC-NIC OF THE SEASON-

Catholic priests of Newark, New Jersey, told his flock some days since that if he should at any time hear of the perpetration, by an Irishman. of any outrage whatever upon any colored citizen, he should immediately seek out and protect in his own house the person so assailed.

only reasonable hope of the confederacy from the first day has been the transfer of hostilities to the enemy's comparty. It we cannot do that, the progress of invasion, however allow, must, the grounds. the progress of invasion, however allow, muse, after a time, evercome us." The transfer of hostilities to Pennsylvania has been tried twice william A. Parkhill, Andrew Schlayer, Sandyfatiled, 35 Mat Hind-press out invading colling to the school of the colling want he overcome.

William A. Parkhill, Andrew Schlayer, Schild, George Earnest, J. W. Lescure, j.

# Died

On the 1st inst, Mrs. MARY JONES, in the 64th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, George Shulthels, in Resp. berry allay, below Market street, on Monday, August 3d, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to Hummelstown. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, with. out further notice. lı

On the 1st inst., Franklin Crull, son of Geo. and Mary Chandler, aged 6 months and 22

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents in Third street, below Chesnut. to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock. which the relatives and friends of the family are respec fully invited to attend without farther notice.

#### New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF COMMISSION FOR CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The following is the official order authorizing the recruiting of Colored Troops:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGT N., June 17, 1863
GENERAL ORDERS No. 178.
Major GEORGE L STEARNS, Assistant Adutant General United States Volunteers, is hereby announced as Recruitle g Commissioner for the United States Colored Troops, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time eceive from the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(signed,)
E. D. TOWNSEND, (tigned,) Assi-taut Adjutant General To M jor GEO. L. STEARS, Ass't Adj't General

U. S. Volunteers. The undersigned is prepared to issue the proper authorization to colored m-n to enlist te-cruits for the Armies of the United States. He will receive applications from those desirous of bein: made commissioned officers, and transmit the same to the Board of Inspectors at Washington, and will be glad to give full information on all matters connected with this branch of the

service to those who may seek it. The undersigned has the cooperation of a committee of sixty citizens of Philadelpi ia. Tre Agent of the said Committee is R. R. COR. SON, who is likewise the Agent of the under-

signed CAMP WILLIAM PENN, at Chelton Hills, has been relected as the camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel LEWIS WAGNER placed in command of ic. All recruits will be mustered in by companies of eighty men, and by quade and immediately uniformed, equipped and cent to the comp.

Squads of men will be subsisted until companies are completed by the committee of citi-zens, at such localities as their agent may designate. Papers in the interior of the State will copy

this advertisement one time, and and the paper containing same, with bill, to these Headuarters.

Communications by letter will be promptly GEORGE L. SIEARNS, Major and A A. G

Recruiting Commissioner for U.S. Colored Vol-

STRAY MARE -A bay mare, with bind fest white, and some white en her back, was left with the subscriber, on the corner of rilbert and Cumberland streets, near Pennsylvania avenue, on the 30th inst. The owner is requested to call, prove property, and take her away. [j, 31 31.6] LEWIS FELLING.

EMPTY BOTTLES. 200 DOZ EMPTY BOTTLES, (pints and quarts ) suitable for puring Winger

'tuit, for sale at Barr's Auct on Store. Also, a general a sortment of new and second hand furniture always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other -s ablishment in the Highest price paid for all kinds of Petond and furniture and other articles.

W. BARB & CO., Lic used Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS 77 ILL be rec ived until Tuesday rext, at M., for the erection of a building 50 by 160 feet, as reeably to a plan that can be seen at my office, opposite toot of Walnut treet. All the materials to be furni hed ty the contractor and job completed in 30 days.

J. G. JUHNSON,

Capt & A Q M 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 suitable reward ed by returning it to
AGENCY CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,

jy24 sod3t] Chesnut st., between 3d & 4tb.

PIANO NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC, and especially good judges C, i a really fine Pinno, are respect ully invited to call at WARD'S MUSIC STORE, SD TREET, and examine a fine specimen of "Bradbury s celebrated Pianos, just received and for sale, cheap.

Mr. W. is sole agent for "Bradb" irv's" Pianos or central Pennsylvania.

jy28-**~**-s-w WANTED! CEVERAL laboring men at the [jy30 8t] EAGLE WORKS.

WANTED ! ZEVERAL machinists at the [jy30 6t] EAGLE WOBES. LEAF TOBACCO.

NE HUNDRED CASES Pennsylvania Seed Tob.cco for sale by jy80-4to EBY & KUNKEL. OST-On Wadnesday morning, 29th inst., a small LEATAER TRUNK, supposed to have been exchanged at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

Said trunk contained a lot of German and Medical Books, besides a Physician's Diploma and other testimouials. The finder wil confer a favor on the undersigned by leaving the trunk at George Dress', on Third street.

jy80 &t DR. DR. LUHRING.

COUNTY TREASURER -The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer and solicits the support of all Union men. Subject to the nominating con-ISAAC HERSHEY.

Union Deposit, May 12, 1863. [my13 ca wic THE

FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY Will give their ANNUAL PIC-NIC

HOFFMAN'S WOODS,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

The Richmond Examiner recently said "the the woods. The object of the pic nic is to procure enough money to make a payment on their Stram Engine. No improper characters will be admitted on