The Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Evening August 4 1863.

The Convention To-Morrow.

Upon the action of the Convention which will assemble in Pittsburg, to morrow, will depend the position of Pennsylvania as a loyal State. We care not who is nominated, if the nomination is not cordially endorsed by the united voices of all the delegates present, a schism will be created in the party—a division will be marked among loyal men out of which defeat to our candidate and disaster to our country will assuredly spring. As we have frequently declared, we now solemnly repeat, that the Union men of Pennsylvania cannot afford to be defeated at the coming election for Governor. Other interests, besides those of the Keystone State, will be involved in that election. Other purposes besides those of serving the rebellion or gratifying the malice of individuals, must be served, and if these are suffered to be impaired or endangered in the least, even victory may not save us altogether from the dreadful effects which defeat would be certain to entail. Hence the necessity of harmony among those who profess to love their country. Hence the necessity of sacrifices among those whom that country has enriched with material wealth and personal honors. The man who cannot see and will not acknowledge this necessity, is blind to the country's dreadful condition, as well as regardless of his own duty in an hour like the present. Our enemies feel that they can only succeed by fomenting all sorts of discord in our ranks. Our luke-warm friends understand this fact as well, and hence they, too, hanging their devotion on the doubts of victory and defeat between the candidates for Governor, are unscrupulous of the means they use to destroy a great political combination, so that they serve their own ends.

In the contest which will be fought at the ballot box in October next, the loyal men of Pennsylvania must win a victory or fly with shame from our brethren in the field as they return crowned with victory won where they have been contending with armed traitors. We have the numerical strength and the principles to secure such a victory. All that is needed is the virtue to harmonize—the man to allay all differences—the candidate to carry our banner with invincible and victorious force through every election district in the Commonwealth. These are matters for the Convention which will assemble in Pittsburg to-morrow, to accomplish. In the name of the State and the nation we trust that Convention will be successful.

The Employment of Disabled Soldiers.

The order of the President, in regard to two widows of soldiers making application for appointment as post mistresses, in certain localities, has elicited great commendation from the press and the people of the country. It appears that two applications were made by widows of deceased soldiers, for vacant postoffices, and that the President immediately ordered the appointments to be made, and also, in a letter to the Postmaster General, announced that his policy, in future, would be to give offices—all things else being equal—to disabled soldiers, and, when practicable, to the widows of those who have fallen, while defending the integrity and unity of the country.—There is something so just and generous in this action that we trust it will find emulators wherever there is patronage to dispense or place fitted to the physical and mental capacity of disabled soldiers, or the widows of those who fell in battle, to bestow. In every branch of private and public business, there are positions and sinecures now held by a class of men who are of little use to the nation, of no consequence to the progress of business in times of peace, and of even less importance and use when energy and ability become suddenly necessary to private and public good. This class of people have fared sumptuously on the fat of the land, and it now becomes a question whether the places which they have occupied, and the salaries that they have squandered, should not be abolished and suspended, or whether the men who have perilled life and limb are not entitled to these positions and emoluments. We are seriously of the opinion, that the disabled soldier has a high and a holy claim to both, and the political party as well as the corporations and business men, that first sets the example of considering and recognizing the claims of the soldier to the position in their gift for which he is qualified, will be the first to win the confidence and support of the generous minded of the American people. If any set of men deserve sinecures in this life, it is those who have risked all of life, with affection and domestic duty, to maintain and defend the country. The heroes of the war, who survive its bloody conflicts, to behold in the result of their struggles a country redeemed from treason and rebellion, deserve not only honor and applause, but that more substantial recognition which brings with it comfort for the body and joy to the heart. We repeat, therefore, that we trust the soldier who has been disabled in battle will be received into the situations both in the gift of the Government and of business men, where a living and a competence can be honorably and lightly secured. Let those who have escaped the dangers of battle and who have been enjoying the ease of life while the battle raged, take their places in the ranks of that labor and toil which will be required hereafter to restore the country to its former prosperity. By every principle of justice this should, as far as possible, be made the destiny and actual condition of both the parties to whom we now allude. The men who saved the country from disgrace and destruction, have a title to its honors and its benefits of preeminent force, and all other considerations being equal, this title can never be denied except with disgrace to the country and the people guilty of this denial.

It is stated that a large force has gone from the Yorktown peninsula to assist Gen. Gilmore in the siege of Charleston.

Idle Major Generals.

Some of our cotemporaries have been justly complaining of the number of idle Major Generals, with their staffs, who are conspicuous at fashionable watering places, and known, not in battle as well as they are on the promenades of the federal or commercial metropolis of the nation. We believe that within only a few weeks it cost the government almost a hundred thousand dollars a year to support the Major Generals and their staffs who were located in this State, while the benefit derived was of that cheapness which could not have stood a severe test of estimation, when ability and actual service were required to predominate in the calculation.

In this matter of idleness on the part of prominent officers in the army, Gen. Hooker set the service and the government a splendid example. Some weeks since Gen. Hooker signified to the President that in case he was not needed in the service he would resign, as he did not desire to draw a salary unless he was kept on duty. The President replied that he could not spare him, but said no more. After waiting a short time, the General renewed his application, when he was told that he would be given work before Saturday last. Whatever may be thought of Hooker's generalship, this act will be endorsed without dissent. He has been regarded as a proud man; and this demand on the President evinces that his pride runs in the right direction.—There are, however, a dozen or more Major Generals who, while they are out of employment, do not scruple to draw their pay with remarkable punctuality. They regard themselves as victims of an ungrateful administration; and we must say that the people, also, regard a portion of them as such; but that don't justify them in accepting high salaries for services never rendered; even though their idleness arises from no fault of their own. However much the people may admire the genius of a portion of these men, they would not lessen the estimation in which they were held by making a demand on the Administration either to assign them to duty or accept their resignations. Indeed, such a course would not fail to increase their popularity. We have no doubt but there are two or three men who, if the alternative were presented to the Administration of placing them in command or dispensing with them altogether, would be assigned places immediately. The burden upon the people, arising from the legitimate expenses of the war, is sufficient for them to bear; and they should not be taxed to maintain any man or set of men not actually engaged in the service, or who have not been disabled in some way while doing duty. If General Hooker is not assigned to a command, and he persists in his determination to resign, he will furnish an example to his fellow-Generals which they will do well to imitate, and which, it is to be hoped, they will imitate, without delay. If the service of any of them is demanded by the country, the responsibility for the resignation will rest with the President, who removed them, and the people will not be backward in placing it where it belongs.

A Fighting Democrat on Vallandigham and the Copperhead Tribe.

Gen. John A. Logan, a well known Illinois Democrat, connected with the army of General Grant, is home on a short visit to his friends. In passing through Cairo the people gathered around him, and he made a few impromptu remarks, which we give below. General Logan, it will be remembered, was strongly opposed to coercion. After the attack upon Sumter, and when there was a hope that the difficulties might be settled by compromise, he went to Richmond to talk to the leading politicians there on the subject. He was told that if the Administration would give them a sheet of white paper, and allow them to make their own terms they would not accept the offer short of a dissolution of the Union. Logan then made up his mind that the Union could only be saved by war; he abandoned his anti-coercion ideas, came home and girded on the sword. He has since been serving his country in the army. This is the man who speaks as follows:

"It makes no difference whether you call me Democrat, Republican or *Abolitionist*—as some *have* of late named me. It does not change my feelings—does not alter my action. I am for my country *every* time—for my country first, last and always; and I am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the honored nations of the earth. Until that is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen. When that right shall have been asserted, then, should we find that there is something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change. *Now* we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using *every* means and ALL means for putting it to an end. If the people at the North would use the same force Jeff. Davis and his minions use—and were as unanimous as they are—for in the South force of arms *compels* every man to act as though he sanctioned the rebellion, whether he feels inclined or not—this *war would be successfully terminated in less than six months.*

"Every mother's son who is opposed to the war should be compelled either to take up arms against us or for us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, *no such men as Vallandigham, no such cowards as those who support all such men, and say these things.*

"Vallandigham says he has traveled over the *Confederacy*—using the term "Confederacy"—not the phrase "so-called Confederacy" (for I do not acknowledge the existence of any authority or government in America aside from that of the United States)—and has not met man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter *end. Vallandigham here simply lies.* He tells what is not true, and he knows it. Vallandigham, aside from the leading men—Jeff Davis, Toombs and Stephens—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen persons while taking his involuntary trip through Dixie. Had he done so, his report would have been of a different color.

"The *people* who are fighting against this Government—the poor whites comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting for; do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds never saw the American flag in their lives until they saw it march into Vicksburg in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds, and they will, almost to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war—would submit to almost anything rather than fight one day longer as they have been fighting. *It is only by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together.* Even that cannot prevent their deserters from flocking into Jackson by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance or to join the Union ranks. And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking loudly for re-admission to a Union which not long since they thought their puny efforts could quickly dissolve. They are *talking* of it even now.

"Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the Eternal God, there was never a more truthful sentence than that of Douglas: "Those who are not *with* us are *against us;*" and I reiterate it and add that those who are *not* with us *should be hung, or should be with their Southern brethren, fighting with them.*

"Let them either aid the Government or go where they can bolster up the tottering fortunes of rebeldom. Better have a dozen foes in the field than one fighting us behind our backs.

"To all copperheads, peace men, agitators, anti-war men—be they Republicans or Democrats—for we have them here pretending to be both—I have a word to say on the behalf of our brave soldiers. And you have undoubtedly been told that the war has its opposers in the ranks of the Union army. It is an accursed and foul aspersion upon the fair fame of men who are willing to spill their blood, give their lives for their country. They are for our Union.—They fight for the people and their country, for the suppression of the rebellion. Let me say to all opposers of the war: The time *will* come when men composing this army will come to their homes. They have watched the progress of events with interest. They have had their eyes upon these unmitigated cowards, these opponents of the country and the Administration—(and the Administration, I contend, is the country)—and when they return it will do the soul of every true loyal man good to see the summary manner in which *they will cause these sneaks and peace agitators to seek their holes.*"

For a few moments the crowd that had gathered around was deeply absorbed in what their "fighting general," as many called him, said, and his remarks, though given upon the spur of the moment, struck home to the hearts of all who listened. Could Logan make the leaders of our people feel as he speaks, this war could not last three months. It would be crushed out by force of numbers alone. After expressing himself somewhat warmly against copperheads and sneaks, General Logan concluded with the following characteristic apology:

"You will excuse me, gentlemen, if, in saying what I have said, I have been rather profuse and heavy in the way of emphasis. Two years away from civilization, with my men, has made me rather emphatic in all my thoughts and words in regard to certain things. I speak emphatically because I emphatically feel that which my tongue finds to say."

From Europe.

Advices from Europe, four days later, are received by the Arabia, which arrived at Halifax yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. It is announced that the Galway line of steamers is to go into operation again on the 19th of August. The marine insurance companies had been heavy losers by the capture of the ship B. F. Hoxie by the Albama—some £150,000 having been sunk by the operation. The owner of the Alexandria had applied for the release of their vessel, and for compensation for her detention, but the application could not be entertained until certain proceedings before the Courts were gone through with. An Anti-Southern Association had been formed at Manchester. On the 23d, in the House of Commons, Mr. Cobden, called up the subject of the Foreign Enlistment act, and advocated its amendment. He referred to the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, and said it was well known that two iron-clads were now being built at Liverpool for the rebels. He called upon the British Government to prevent the departure of those iron-clads, and thus prevent a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. Mr. Layard, in behalf of the Government, insisted that everything had been done which could be done to prevent the equipment of vessels for the rebels in English ports. He further insisted that the Americans had built ships of war for Russia during the Crimean war, and had recruited their armies in Ireland during the present war, both of which statements, Mr. Layard doubtless knew to be untrue when he uttered them. Lord Palmerston also defended the course of the Government, and said he could see no distinction in principle between "selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the confederates." Mr. Cobden offered to read a letter from Secretary Welles, denying the truth of the statement made by Mr. Laird in the House of Commons some time ago, that his firm had been approached by agents of the United States Government relative to building war vessels for the North. The Polish question remains much as represented by the previous steamer. There is much dissatisfaction, both in France and England, at the tenor of the Russian note, and the Cabinet of Vienna is also said to be much excited. Breadstuffs and provisions also had an upward tendency. Consols were quoted at 92⅝ @92¾ for money.

ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS left Washington city on Monday morning for the Southwest to consummate the organization of the colored freedmen along the banks of the Mississippi. He expects in a few months to have a hundred thousand under arms, and is full of confidence in the complete success of his experiment. Before the beginning of next year the plantation system will be in complete operation, and the lands heretofore farmed for the benefit of the slaveholders will be farmed for the benefit of the emancipated slaves. General Thomas speaks in the highest terms of nearly all the officers in the army of General Grant, and particularly of Generals Dodge and Logan, both of them heretofore ultra Democrats and now the earnest and eloquent advocates of the policy of employing and arming the colored population of the United States.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN left Lancaster on Thursday last, in company with several personal friends, for the purpose of spending some days at Bedford Springs, his usual summer retreat. The Lancaster *Express* says "there will apparently be a large gathering of political gentlemen at that ancient watering place during the month of August." If Mr. Buchanan had started a few weeks sooner he would have been able to counsel with his older and better friends, the Democrats under the command of General Lee.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revocation of the Order for 100,000 Six Months Troops—The Exigency Past.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1863.

The following order was issued to day from the Adjutant General's office:

"The exigencies under which one hundred thousand militia for the six months' service, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, were called out by the President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that, on and after the promulgation of this order, no more enlistments under the said call shall be made.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Paymasters will leave Washington to-morrow to pay off the Army of the Potomac up to the 1st of July.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

ILLNESS OF JOHN B. FLOYD.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 31st ult. has the following:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 29.—The funeral services of the late William L. Yancey took place from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st says John B. Floyd is lying ill at the residence of his mother and is not expected to recover.

Highly Important from Iowa.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE COPPERHEADS AND UNION MEN.

THE LEADER OF THE COPPERHEAS AND TWO OTHERS KILLED.

The Copperheads Driven from the Town.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 4.

The *Journal* of this morning has the following: "A collision occurred on Saturday between the copperheads and Union men, at South English, Keokuk county. About fifty shots were fired on both sides. Talley, a leader of the copperheads was killed, and two others died of their wounds. The copperheads were driven out of the place.

LATER.

The sheriff of Keokuk county reached this place this morning, en route to Davenport to apply for military assistance. He reports that the insurgents have gathered to the number of 1,500, and are hourly increasing in numbers.—All are armed and full of fight.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEWS FROM JAPAN, &C

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.

The ship Ocean Petrel, from Hong Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers, arrived here.

The newspapers brought by her give accounts of a terrible earthquake at Manilla, on the 3d of June. Half of the city was destroyed and every building in it damaged. Two thousand lives were lost.

The bark Ford, from Kanagowa, Japan, with dates to the 24th of June, has also arrived. She reports the loss of the ship W. King in the China seas. She was bound for San Francisco. Her crew and four hundred passengers were taken to Simoda, by the American steamer Wyoming.

The Japanese government had paid four hundred thousand for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but refused to surrender the murderers, alleging that they were subjects of the Prince. Lotzania, who refused to give them up, and the Japanese government pretended that they were not able to take them forcibly.

The British Admiral proposed to proceed to the principality of Lotzania and take the murderers, but the Japanese government declined to accede to this, contending that it would be essentially making war upon Japan.

The negotiations concerning the murderers were still pending.

The foreign residents of Japan were very apprehensive that war was inevitable.

Election in Kentucky—Union Victory.

CINCINNATI, August 3.

The election in Kentucky passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Bramlette, U.	Wickliffe, D.
Paris	296	21
Maysville	353	3
Lexington	618	107
Georgetown	349	355
Nicholasville	152	2
Cynthiana	135	87
Covington	1,385	59

FOR CONGRESS.

	Clay, (U.)	Buckner, (D.)	Boyle, (U.)
Paris	805	22	1
Lexington	583	161	12
Georgetown	305	299	13
Nicholasville	127	19	15

	Wadsworth, U.	Brown, D.
Maysville	312	21

	Menzies, D.	Smith, U.
Cynthiana	174	100
Covington	55	1,331

The Union majority in the State will be about 20,000.

Bankers and Clay are certainly elected in the Ashland district.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Bramlette's majority over Wickliffe, for Governor, in this city, is 2,380. The neighboring districts, as far as heard from, give large Union majorities.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

LEAVENWORTH, August 3.

Captain Harvey, at Westport, learning that it was the intention of the guerillas to attack a large train which left Kansas City for Santa Fe, the latter part of July, he started in pursuit with one company of Kansas volunteers. He overtook the train, and finding it had been robbed, he started in pursuit of the robbers, when he came up with Captain Collegan, with a company of the 9th Kansas regiment, who had come up from Santa Fe to meet the train. Each party supposed that they had found the enemy. Captain Collegan drew up his men in line of battle, and ordered a charge. A severe fight ensued, in which many were killed and wounded before the mistake was discovered.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, August 3.

Only ten wagons were captured and burned by Scott's rebels at Stamford, Kentucky, instead of sixty, as was reported.

A special dispatch from Lexington to the *Gazette* says Scott's raid has concluded. Some two or three hundred rebels have effected a crossing of the Cumberland, leaving their stolen wagons and other property behind them.

Four hundred prisoners captured from Scott's command passed through Frankfort to day, for Louisville.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.

The Richmond *Whig* of August 1st has been received here. It contains the following dispatches:

"CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cumming's Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing at about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two monitors were engaged.

"The bombardment lasted until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the vessels withdrew.

"The batteries Gregg, Simpkins, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded at battery Gregg.

"The battery is not materially injured.

"There was no firing on James Island to-day, and very little from Fort Wagner.

"Gen. Beauregard visited the James Island works to day."

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, July 31.—A heavy bombardment was commenced at daybreak on the enemy's works from Sumter and Wagner, continuing until two o'clock, when it ceased. The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st also contains the following:

WELDON, N. C., July 29.—The latest intelligence was that our forces were retreating below Jackson, destroying the bridges as they go.

Movements of the Pirates.

BOSTON, August 3.

The bark Daniel Webster arrived here to day, bringing advices from Bahia to July 4. The rebel pirate steamers Georgia and Alabama sailed from Bahia on May 24th. The United State4 steamer Mohican arrived on June 24th and sailed on the 30th, in pursuit of the pirates. The Mohican had one man killed and another wounded by the explosion of a gun, while firing a salute at Bahia.

The U. S. ship Onward also sailed about May 28th, on a cruise.

The Daniel Webster brings home a number of seamen belonging to the ships Sea Lark, Dorcas, Prince and bark Union Jack, which vessels were destroyed by the pirates.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer City of Manchester

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

The papers by the steamer City of Manchester furnish the following:

"In the House of Lords, on the 23d ult., Lord Palmerston said that the practice of the Federal Consuls in receiving bonds that cargoes of vessels were not intended for the confederates was in violation of international law. Remonstrances had been made and the Federals promised to stop the proceedings, but he feared they had not done so. He hoped that a fresh remonstrance would prove more effectual.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Times* contends that Lee had suffered no decided repulse. Lee's forces, it says, moved from the scene of battle by a road to the left of the Federal position, and the day after were unmolested at Emmetsburg, a place so far on the road that they must have been almost in the rear of the Federal army. There he had been ten days moving all his trains of wounded and supplies, and no doubt an immense mass of booty, quietly towards the Potomac.

All accounts agree that he succeeded in passing them over into Virginia unmolested. It may be that he intended his army should follow but his movements show no sign of the confusion inseparable from a retreat in the face of a victorious enemy.

His troops are described as steadily preparing for another battle somewhere near the ground of last year's struggle with M'Clellan, and we are informed that none have yet crossed the river. On the contrary it is said he has received heavy reinforcements from Beauregard's army. Lee's position is such that his retreat to Virginia in a case of necessity, is secure, unless the Federals can detach a sufficient force to operate on his communications south of the Potomac. His rear communications at a short distance from the river are at Williamsport, the point at which he crossed, and where his wounded and supplies have been passing over during the last few days.

In the battle which appears to be impending, General Meade is attacking a position which a larger army than his own has selected at his own pleasure, and the result of the struggle may be extremely critical. It may end like so many others, in a drawn battle, but defeat to either will be dangerous, if not ruinous.

As to the question of peace, the North can only obtain recruits at the cannon's mouth.—This is the time, indeed, to discuss peace in the Cabinet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.

The Flour market continues quiet—sales of 600 barrels Ohio extra family at $6 00@$6 25 per barrel, and 2,000 barrels fancy on private terms; superfine dull at $5 37@$5 50. No change in Rye flour or Corn meal. There is more demand for Wheat, and prices have advanced—sales of 2,000 bushels good and prime Penna. red at $1 36@$1 40, and white at $1 45. Rye is worth $1 05. Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 8,000 bushels yellow at 78c; mixed Western 74@75c; damaged at 70@74c. Oats are dull at 70@73. Coffee firmer. Sugar is in better demand—400 hhds. Cuba sold at 10½@11¼c. No change in provisions and but little doing. 200 barrels of Whisky sold at 47c. 2,000 barrels Petroleum sold at 32@33c. for crude; 42@50 for refined in bond, now held higher, and 60c. for free.

STATEMENT

OF THE

HARRISBURG BANK.

AUGUST 4, 1863.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$799,821 21
Stock of the Commonwealth		100,000 00
United States Loans		100,000 00
Specie, (including loan of $24,000 to the Commonwealth.)		85,400 68
Due by other banks	$195,216 67	
Notes and checks of other banks	65,757 33	
United States notes	106,480 00	
		36[illegible],454 00
Stocks, (at present market value,)		28,000 00
Bonds, do. do.		8,000 00
Real Estate		14,600 00
		$1,498,275 89

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$513,855 00
Deposits	553,971 27
Due to other banks	60,135 78
	$1,127,462 05

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WEIR, *Cashier.*

Sworn and subscribed before me,

au4-dlt WILLIAM KLINE, Alderman.

New Advertisements.

ICE FOR SALE.

THIRTY FIVE TONS OF CRYSTAL SPRING ICE, at private or public sale, well packed in a first class ice house. Enquire at Herr's Hotel.
ag4 3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

TWO respectable and active girls to put up and label medicines at the Drug Store of
S. A. KUNKEL,
au4-3t 118 Market street.

LOST!

THIS MORNING, a Silver Katheder (for female sex) in Second street, between Market and State streets. The finder will receive the full value of it as reward, by returning it to
DR. A. ANTHONY,
au4-1t] Chesnut st., below Raspberry alley.

WANTED!

IMMEDIATELY, a two-story or a small three-story house, within two or three squares of the centre of the city. Any person having such property to rent would confer a favor by making the same known at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, on Market street, near Fifth. au4 dtf

LOST—On the 1st inst., on the railroad between Bridgeport and Mechanicsburg, a Soldier's Discharge paper, bearing the name of the subscriber, late of Co. H, 166th Reg. P. M. The finder will confer a favor on the undersigned, by leaving it at Irvin's Hotel, at the depot in Mechanicsburg. A suitable reward will be paid the finder.
au4 3t[illegible] HENRY SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE below described articles, remaining unclaimed at Pennsylvania R. R. Freight Depot, will be exposed at public sale, on Saturday morning, August 8, at 9 o'clock, at said Depot, unless freight and charges are paid thereon and articles removed before that time:

W. Gavin, 2 corn shellers, 1 box.
Joseph Compropt, 1 box mdse.
T. E. Forster, 5 pcs clay pipe.
Mrs. M. McDowden, Schuylkill, 1 trunk, 1 box, 1 bale.
G. Sauer, 1 bale mdse.
A. Otto, 1 box mdse.
Miller & Heigis, 1 clover huller.
Mrs. M. Zorky, 1 box mdse.
J. Eichelberger, 1 keg E bags.
C. & K., 5 empty half bbls.
W. I. Bair, 1 box mdse.
W. Dewart, half bbl B water.
J. H. Brant, 1 box mdse.
B. Hicksher, 1 bbl coal oil.
C. S. Campbell, 6 tents, haps and cushions.
L. P. Rugg, 2 pieces and 1 box castings.
C. Carson, 1 bale gum tubes.
J. W. Gurnedey, 1 bbl coal oil.
H. Geisenger, 1 box mdse.
C. Irish, 1 box mdse.
D Dean, 1 box mdse.
D. B. Fleck, 1 box mdse.
S. Carlyle, 1 table, 1 bedstead.
R. J. Cumming, 1 keg lead.
A. Donnelly, 1 bag bags.
S. J. Hunt, 1 box mdse.
A. L. Porter, 1 bedstead, 2 boxes mdse.
L. B. Leonard, 1 small trunk.
Edward Sloan, 1 box mdse
L. W. Rowe, 1 bbl mdse
J. Milligan, 1 box mdse.
Sam'l Bangard, Mechanicsburg, 1 box plows.
No marks, 7 pcs pipe, 1 elbow.
do 1 bbl kitchen utensils.
do 1 stove.
J. B., 6 iron kettles, new.

THOMAS L. WALLACE,
au4-ts Freight Agent, P. R. R.

WANTED.—A ROOM capable of containing the same amount of storage as a room 25 feet square. To be used for the storage of army clothing, &c. Address "Office of Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania," Front street, near Market. au4-dtf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SEVERAL BOYS to learn the Printing Business. None but active, intelligent boys need apply. For further particulars enquire at
aug3-tf THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—A housekeeper to take charge of a Hotel. Call at No. 93 Market street, immediately. aug3-2t[illegible]

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in a good location, with complete set of tools and fixtures, now doing a good Cash Custom Trade, which may be increased to an indefinite amount by capital. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Further particulars by addressing Box 218, Harrisburg Post Office. aug3-d3t

NOTICE!

$2.00 REWARD.—LOST.—On Friday morning, July 24, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, a stranger got off the cars in Harrisburg, with Carpet Sack in hand, and went into some hotel or drinking saloon and left it—he don't know where. As it was near morning he did not go to bed, but went out again, and strolled around until daylight; and when morning came he had got bewildered and lost, and could not find the place where he left his baggage. He made some inquires for it in places around the station the next day, but all to no purpose. The sack was an extra large black oil cloth traveling bag, partially worn, with one handle torn off and tied on at each end with a leather string. It contained an elegant violin, in good order, of a dark brown color, with light oblong spots in the centre of the hoops, and the bow protruded about four inches out of the sack. It also contained two shirts, one a plain white muslin, the other a red plaid light flannel. Neither had been washed since last worn. One light check summer vest, new pair cotton socks, a lot of smoking and chewing tobacco, two extra large wooden pipes, made out of laurel root; one had a big claw cut on it, and the other a double face, with some lettering on one side of the bowl, and sundry other articles, with a medium sized black writing case. This case contained two [illegible] shirt collars, a small neck tie, some [illegible] paper paper and envelopes, pens and lead [illegible] writing one of the envelopes were enclo[illegible] pencil. In portraits, which the owner [illegible]ed two double than all the rest, as they w[illegible]gets losing worse many hundred miles [illegible]e of relatives living photograph picture o[illegible]om here. One was a on the right in a si[illegible] two little girls, the one left standing be[illegible]ting position, the one on the ambrotype, a m[illegible]de her. The other was a me- There were [illegible]an and a wife in a sitting position. neither [illegible] also two locks of braided hair, but contai[illegible]ucture was enclosed in a case. The sack this [illegible]ed no letters or name to designate it, but c[illegible] description of it, on examination of its [illegible]ntents, is sufficient to identify it amongst five thousand others. The owner is anxious to recover the sack and its contents again, and if any person in Harrisburg has got one of this description in their possession, and will leave it at the TELEGRAPH PRINTING OFFICE immediately, or will give any information where it may be found and obtained, they shall have the above reward for their trouble. The sack belongs to a poor laboring man, who needs all that belongs to him. Will any one answer this? au4-3t[illegible]

FLOWERS OF ITALY.

TOILET

EAU DE COLOGNE.

AN exquisite impregnation of Pure Spices with the odors of Flowers, Blossoms of Orange, Rosemary, Balm, Violet and Roses, Very fragrant on the handkerchief. For sale by the quart or bottle. Prepared by
jy15 S. A. KUNKEL, Apothecary.