Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 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.

☞ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitute a square.

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	1 sq. ½ col.	1 sq. ¼ col.	1 sq. ⅓ pg.	1 sq. ½ pg.	1 sq. ⅔ pg.	1 time a week.	2 times a week.	3 times a week.	1 time a month.
	Daily.					Weekly.			
One time	$ 60	$ 50	$ 75	$ 1 00	$ 1 25	$ 1 50	$ 2 50	$ 3 00	$ 10 00
Two times	1 00	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	2 50	4 50	5 50	18 00
Three times	1 25	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 50	6 50	22 00
One week	3 00	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	12 00	15 00	45 00
Two weeks	5 00	4 00	5 50	7 00	8 50	9 00	17 00	22 00	75 00
Three weeks	6 50	5 50	7 50	9 50	11 00	12 00	22 00	28 00	100 00
One month	9 00	7 50	10 00	13 00	15 00	18 00	30 00	40 00	125 00
Two months	12 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	22 00	25 00	45 00	60 00	200 00
Three months	15 00	12 00	17 00	22 00	27 00	30 00	55 00	75 00	250 00
Four months	18 00	14 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	65 00	90 00	300 00
Five months	20 00	16 00	22 00	28 00	35 00	40 00	75 00	100 00	350 00
Six months	22 00	18 00	25 00	32 00	40 00	45 00	85 00	110 00	400 00
Nine months	24 00	20 00	28 00	35 00	45 00	50 00	95 00	125 00	450 00
One year	26 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	140 00	175 00	600 00
(CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS, (changeable once from a week.)	$18 00	$14 00	$22 00	$30 00	$38 00	$40 00	$75 00	$90 00	$300 00
	Daily.					Weekly.			
3 times a week.	$12 00	$10 00	$15 00	$20 00	$25 00	$30 00	$50 00	$60 00	$200 00
2 times a week.	8 00	6 00	10 00	13 50	16 50	20 00	35 00	40 00	150 00
1 time a week.	4 00	3 00	5 00	7 00	8 50	10 00	18 00	20 00	75 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.

Hotels.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HARRISBURG, PA.

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors.

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

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

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

je11-dtf

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

HAMS!!!

20,000 LBS.—Composed of the following brands, just received:

NEWBOLD'S, *celebrated.*
NEW JERSEY, *selected.*
EVANS AND SWIFT'S, *superior.*
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR, *canvassed.*
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR, *not encanvassed.*
IRON CITY, *canvassed.*
IRON CITY, *not canvassed.*
PLAIN HAMS, *strictly prime.*
COUNTRY HAMS, *very fine.*

Each ham sold will be guaranteed as represented. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

COAL OIL, a further reduction in Coal Oil, superior article of non-explosive Coal Oil, for sale very low, by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
mr11 Cor. Front and Market Sts.

FISH—We are now offering very low, a lot of choice Mackerel, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
je8 Cor. Front and Market Streets.

SALT, ground, alum, Ashton and dairy, in large or small quantities, by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
al Cor. Front and Market streets

BROWN STOUT and SCOTCH ALE, of the best brands, always on hand and for sale by

[ap14] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

EXCELSIOR HAMS, Canvassed, in large or small quantities, very low, for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
je24 Cor. Front and Market sts

DRIED BEEF AND BOLOGNA, a very choice lot, just received and for sale by

mr30 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., at last year's prices, at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
je15 13 Market street.

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 Diplomas 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, filch 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 his 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.

Daily Telegraph

From the 20th Penn'a Cavalry.

WHEN DOES THE ENLISTMENT OF THE EMERGENCY MEN EXPIRE?—DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE MEN OF THE TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

CAMP COMLEY, BATH, MORGAN CO., VA., August 23, 1863.

Not having seen anything in your paper from the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, I have concluded to drop a line. The regiment left camp at Clear Spring, Maryland, on Saturday, the 5th inst., and reached the Potomac river, by way of Fairview and Hancock, on Sunday at noon, where we crossed to Sir John's Run Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Here we were ordered to relieve the 11th Western Virginia U. S. infantry in guarding the line of railroad and mountain passes within 30 or 40 miles from that point. Our company (I) and Capt. Hummel's company, (F,) from Harrisburg, were ordered to this point, under command of Major George W. Comley. Here we are doing picket duty, &c., but it is my opinion that ere long we will be pushed on to Winchester.

Much dissatisfaction exists in the regiment, on account of their term of service. The men were all mustered under the call of Gov. Curtin, promising that when the then existing emergency was over all six months and "emergency" men would alike be mustered out. Our men think they are entitled to be mustered out now, as they were enlisted for service in the Susquehanna Department, to defend the State against the rebel invader. That emergency has now passed, and all other men so enlisted have, we understand, been mustered out, and we think our turn should soon come. We commend this matter to the attention of Gov. Curtin; but at the same time, until we are so mustered out, we are determined to do our duty as soldiers; and should we meet the rebel foe, no such considerations would weigh a feather's weight in our minds. Until the limit of our enlistment expires we shall do our duty, but we think Gov. Curtin owes it to himself to be as good as his word. Promising to let you hear from us again, I subscribe myself. Yours truly, EX-R.

Interesting Correspondence.

We extract the following highly interesting correspondence from the Gettysburg *Star and Banner* of the 20th of August. It will be seen that it is between a large number of the citizens of Gettysburg and our fellow citizen, Col. H. Clay Alleman, who acted as the Provost Marshal of Gettysburg immediately after the sanguinary conflict in that vicinity between the armies of the Government and the hordes of the insurgents. For these services, the citizens of Gettysburg tender Col. Alleman their grateful thanks, and it was on the reception of these acknowledgments that Col. A. happily responded. The entire correspondence will amply repay a perusal:

COL. H. C. ALLEMAN, *86th Regiment P. M., Commanding Post, Gettysburg, Pa.:*

COLONEL:—Allow us to express to you, on behalf of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, our full and strong approbation of your General Orders, No. 2, of the 30th of July, 1863. They have given great satisfaction to our community, as have all your official acts and conduct since you have had command of this post. They have impressed us all with the conviction, that you have had a single eye and vigilant care for the peace, order and health of the community, as well as for the efficiency of the military under your command. You have done your duty promptly and fearlessly. The extensive and careless disinterment of the dead from our battle-fields had become a great nuisance, and very grave fears were entertained universally, for the health of our people, and by many, strong apprehensions of pestilence. The intense heat which prevailed ever since the issuance of your orders, must, if the practice off disinterment prohibited, had continued, have produced wide-spread sickness and distress. Our atmosphere was that of a charnal house. To your sagacity and vigorous action we attribute our escape from the dreaded result. We therefore most sincerely approve of and most heartily thank you for your orders, and assure you that you will carry with you from this community when you leave it, the grateful reccollections of our people.

Yours respectfully,

H. L. Baugher,	R. G. McCreary,
C. P. Krauth,	Charles Horner,
Robt. Martin,	M. Jacobs,
D. McConaughy,	H. S. Huber,
Moses McClean,	Chas. M. Schaffer,
S. R. Russell,	T. D. Carson,
Saml. Durboraw,	D. A. Buehler and fifty
M. L. Stoever,	others.
Robt. G. Harper,	

HEADQUARTERS 86TH REGIMENT P. M., HARRISBURG, Pa., August 11, 1863.

Rev. Dr. H. L. Baugher, President of Pennsylvania College; Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, Prof. of Theological Seminary; Robt. Martin, Esq., chief Burgess; Col. D. McConaughy, Hon. Moses McClean, Hon. S. R. Russell, Hon. Samuel Durboraw, Prof. M. L. Stoever, R. G. Harper, Esq., R. G. McCeary, Esq., Dr. Charles Horner, Dr. M. Jacobs, Dr. H. S. Huber, Prof. Charles M. Schaffer, T. D. Carson, Esq., D. A. Buehler, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you kindly for your complimentary address, expressive of the satisfaction of the citizens of your community at my official course while in command at Gettysburg. I do assure you, gentlemen, it is highly gratifying to me to know, that my Military Administration met with the cordial and unqualified approval of your citizens; that my official acts were fully endorsed at Department Headquarters, and that all orders and regulations issued or made by me, will be strictly re-enforced by my successor in command.

I desire no praise for the performance of duty, but knowing that duty, I endeavored to discharge it faithfully and fearlessly; yet it is pleasant to have assurances that in this, I was generously sustained by your citizens, and unequivocally by my Military Superior. I am proud to acknowledge that my success is attributable to the hearty co-operation of the gallant officers and men under my command. The necessities of the case demanded of them severe and incessant labor, together with the performance of duty, totally uncongenial to the strict requirements of a soldier; yet they accomplished it without a murmur, and vied with each other in making sacrifices, and performing acts for the good of the service, and of the community generally; and for this they received a noble acknowledgment from the Department Commander, and the unqualified thanks of the Governor of this Commonwealth.

The officers and men of the 86th Regiment P. M., responded promptly to the call of the Governor, and enlisted from the purest motives of patriotism, to repel the fiendish invaders from the soil of our glorious Old Keystone State. They sacrificed business, and enviable positions to serve the Government; and although it was their misfortune and not their fault, that they did not participate in the fearful struggle, but glorious victory at Gettysburg; yet they were ready and willing to discharge any duty which might be required of them. They are now about to return to civil life, and resume the enjoyments, the comforts and the pleasures of home, until the bugle sound will again summon them to the field. They will receive a willing welcome from their friends, and return to their homes with the proud consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without expressing my admiration for the personal sacrifices, and patriotic devotion exhibited towards the wounded and sick soldiers, by the citizens of Gettysburg. Every house was a hospital, and every fire-side a home for the wounded patriot. Business was suspended, and social intercourse entirely broken up, in order to devote time and attention to poor suffering humanity; and to administer to their comforts, great sacrifices were cheerfully made, and money profusely expended.

Too much censure cannot be heaped upon those reckless, unprincipled and irresponsible newspaper correspondents, who wilfully, maliciously, and without the shadow of a cause, slander the citizens of Gettysburg; while they were in the performance of noble deeds of charity and christian zeal, towards the unfortunate suffers for their Country. Quietly and unostentatiously your citizens performed the whole duty of charitable humanitarians, and Christian Patriots. The ladies in particular were constant in their attentions to the wants of the wounded soldiers—comforting them in their afflictions and distress. God bless the ladies! Those kind angels of mercy—by their gentleness and religious promptings, would fan the fevered brow of the dying hero, and strew his pathway to glory with roses freshly plucked from God's own conservatory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. C. ALLEMAN,
Col. Com'g. 86 Regt. P. M.

IMPORTANT TO CERTAIN CONSCRIPTS.—Provost Marshal General Fry has given the following opinion with regard to the meaning of the word "labor," in the second section of the enrollment act:

"Labor is defined to be 'bodily or mental exertion.' It may, within the meaning of the law, be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional commercial or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications, or in combinations with each other. The means for the support of the parent or widow must be produced by this labor, whatever may be its character. It need not be *wholly* produced from it, but it must be *mainly* so. A parent or widow receiving support from a son whose income is derived from dividends or rents, cannot be said to be dependent on his labor; but if that income were entirely from the fruit of professional or physical toil, then the case would be clearly within the purview of the law. In mixed cases, where the income is the product of labor and capital co-operating together, the application of the law is rendered more difficult. Its object will probably be best secured by holding, as suggested, that in such cases the income which furnishes the support must be *mainly* derived from the personal labor of the son. If, for example, the son be a merchant or manufacturer, whose business, under his personal superintendence, yields him an annual revenue of $10,000—and such personal superintendence could not be estimated as worth more than $3,000 per annum—it could not be said, in the sense of the law, that his labor yielded the income to which his parent looks for support. It is, true, an element in the production, but not a preponderating one. A test may be found in answer to the question, whether, if the son's personal labor were withdrawn by calling him to the military service, a support for the parent or widow would remain. If it would—and in the case supposed it would, since his superintendence could be supplied, and the productive capability of his capital would remain—then the claim to exemption cannot be allowed."

THE FIFTY PER CENT. EXCESS.—*Important Information.*—The Provost Marshal General, in reply to inquiries from Mr. Wm. P. Shinn, of Pittsburg, informs him as follows:

1st. Each district has credit given it on its quota for each person who furnishes a substitute, and for each person who pays $300 "for the procuration of such substitute," in the same manner and to the same extent as if the person rendered personal service.

2d. Any person who may have been drafted in the fifty per cent. excess, and who may have paid $300 for exemption, and it is afterwards found that he is entitled to be discharged from serving under Section 16 of the enrollment act, shall be entitled to have the $300 returned.

3d. The fifty per cent. or one-third extra is drawn for the purpose of making up the deficiencies arising from exemptions on account of physical and other causes, and is composed of the last third part of the names drawn. If after making up the deficiency, any portion of this fifty per cent. remains, they are discharged under the 16th section above alluded to, which reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men, liable to do military duty, shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed traveling pay to their places of residences; and all expenses connected with the enrollment and draft, including subsistence, while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

THE PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES.—There are yet a great many men "in the market," waiting for favorable opportunities to relieve unwilling conscripts at higher prices than the latter feel disposed to give. Two hundred and fifty dollars, to two hundred and eighty, is the range of figures demanded by substitutes. The drafted, however, are beginning to find out that at that rate a substitute is more costly than the full exemption fee which the Government requires. The medical examination is so strict, that few of the men known as substitutes can pass the ordeal. They entail an expense, however, on the principal, who, after three or four ineffectual attempts to procure a suitable person, gives up the chase in despair. The consequence is, that of those able bodied conscripts who do not themselves go to the war, the majority are now paying the $300, rather than looking for substitutes.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued certificates under the National Banking Law to the following National Banks in Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, Pa.—Capital, $150,000; paid in, $45,000.

Erie, Penna.—Capital, $100,000; paid in, $50,000.

Carlisle, Pa.—Capital, $50,000; paid in, $17,000.

Towanda, Pa.—Capital, $65,000; paid in, $30,000.

Marietta, Pa.—Capital, $60,000; paid in, $27,000.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Capital, $100,000; all paid in.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Capital, $51,500; paid in, $17,000.

Strasburg, Pa.—Capital, $78,000; paid in, $21,000.

Hollidaysburg, Pa.—Capital $50,000; all paid in.

Newville, Pa.—Capital, $52,000; paid in, $21,970.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Capital, $400,000; paid in, $300,000.

Scranton, Pa. (second bank)—Capital, $100,000; paid in, $35,000.

Johnstown, Pa.—Capital $600,000; paid in, $58,625.

Girard, Pa.—Capital $50,000; paid in, $22,000.

VARIETIES.

ROYAL BLOOD.—Any one who has seen the royal families of Europe, must have been impressed with the truth of the common saying that very little intellect is required to govern a nation. Constant intermarriage has produced a mild form of idiocy. The way in which the royalties are mixed up is well illustrated by the would be Emperor of Mexico. Maximilian, of Austria, is brother of Francis Joseph, and son-in-law of Leopold, of Belgium, while his wife is cousin of Queen Victoria, grand-daughter of the ex-Queen of France, niece of the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes of Nemours, Aumale and Montpensier, and first cousin of the Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres.

A BIG CANNON.—For several years certain parties have endeavored to induce our Government to build a cannon to weigh not over 15,000 or 16,000 pounds, capable of throwing an 800 or 1,000 pound projectile at high velocity. They have always been met with the argument that such a cannon was opposed to the natural laws of force and resistance and could not be built. We now see that Krupp, of Prussia, in the present year, has made an 11½ inch gun, weighing 17,666, and discharges a bolt weighing 1,000 pounds. This gun, like the one proposed to government, is a breech loader. A few such guns would soon level Fort Sumter.

CASTOR OIL ADMINISTRATION.—The medical men of Paris recommend the following way of administering castor oil to children: The quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a small earthen pan over a moderate fire, an egg broken into it, and stirred up so as to form something like what cooks call battered eggs; when it is done, a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water, or some currant jelly should be added. The sick child will eat it eagerly and never discover the fraud.

VISIT TO MR. WEBSTER'S TOMB.—Daniel Webster's widow visited his tomb one day last week. It was her first visit to Marshfield since the lamented death of her illustrious husband. What memories (remarked the Boston *Courier*) must have been awakened in views of events now passing in the country, which he gave with unsurpassed ability his life in maintaining and defending. Mrs. Webster was accompanied in her pious pilgrimage by the old and devoted friend of her husband, Peter Harvey, Esq.

THE MAILS TO NEW ORLEANS.—The agent of the Postoffice Department at Memphis, after consulting with military and other authorities, has written to Washington, recommending that the mail to and from New Orleans hereafter be put on steamers upon the Mississippi as affording a more safe and speedy means of transportation than ocean steamers lately afforded.

PATRIOTIC GERMANS.—The Chicago Workingmen's Association, composed of Germans has they passed emphatic resolutions declaring that they will help crush any mob which may attempt to prevent the execution of the Conscription law. The association numbers over one thousand men.

GOING FORWARD.—The drafted men and substitutes sent from Philadelphia to the army average about a company daily. At Boston, about one hundred and fifty men reach the rendezvous every day. Several detachments have lately been sent out, some going to North Carolina.

COUNTERFEITS.—Among the new counterfeits announced are 1's upon the Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, N. J.; 2's Western Bank, Philadelphia; 5's Holliston Bank, Mass.; 2's Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.; 5's Mercantile Bank, Bangor, Maine.

THE Empress Eugenie will take two milions frances worth of presents with her when she goes on her projected pilgrimage to Rome in the fall. We have not learned whether Roman priests or lazzaroni are to be thus beatified by Empress E.

HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, is reported to have united himself in wedleck with Mrs. Mary Rumph, widow of the late President of the Female College in Macon, Ga. They reside at present at Perry, in Macon county.

AN international wheat show is to be held at Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th, competiton open to all and premiums offered to the amount of $540.

COUNTERFEIT $10's on the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, have recently been put in circulation.

THE TUNE OF THE CONSCRIPS.—We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred *dollars* more.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.

The ship N. B. Palmer sailed to-day for Hong Kong, carrying 14,000 sacks of wheat and other California produce, and $70,000 in treasure. The ship Conquest has been chartered to load with breadstuffs for England.

Burning of the Wyoming Seminary.

KINGSTON, Pa., Aug 26.

The Wyoming Seminary, boarding hall and buildings for the ladies' department, were consumed by fire yestetday morning. The loss amounted to $8,000, which was insured for $5,000.

New York Money Markets.

NEW YORK, August 26.

Stocks lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 1 14¼; Illinois Centralrailroad, 1 34¼; Illinois Central bonds, 1 14¼; Michigan Southern, 1 33; Reading, 1 28; Gold, 1 22½; Tenenesse, 6's, 66.

By Telegraph.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 25, 1863.

Cavalry pickets of the enemy called yesterday morning across the Rappahannock to those of our own army that Fort Sumter had been taken by us. This is a confirmation of the news received via Fortress Monroe by Richmond papers of yesterday's date.

A cavalry force, under Fitzhugh Lee, crossed the Rappahannock yesterday morning near Corbin's Neck, six miles below Fredericksburg, but were speedily routed by the brigade of Gen. Custis with a loss in prisoners of three engineer officers, and a number of privates yet unspecified in killed and wounded, before re-crossing the river. Our own loss is not yet reported. It is slight—no officers injured.

A presentation will take place to-morrow at Warrenton, to Maj. Gen. Sedgwick of a splendid horse, with accoutrements and sword and complete uniform. The gift is by the officers of the Second Division, Second Corps, once commanded by him.

The positions of the rebel army are now somewhat thus: Ewell lies near Orange Court House, A. P. Hill near the Rapidan Station, Longstreet stretches from United States road to Fredericksburg, and pickets the Rappahannock down to Port Royal.

Lee's headquarters are about two miles beyond Orange Court House, on the Gordonsville road.

A large attendance is expected at the sword presentation to Gen. Meade on Friday.

Privates G. Kuhn, John Foulacy, Charles Waller, John Reinraz and Emile Sae, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted as substitutes and guilty of desertion, will be shot on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, in presence of the Fifth Army Corps.

Twenty-two rebel prisoners and deserters left for Washington last evening, and several more this morning. They report continued dissatisfaction and desertion in the rebel army. William King and John Pearce, deserting privates from the Eighth Georgia, report Gen. Stuart as having been relieved from his cavalry command, and the appointment of Gen. Hood in his stead, lately in command of a brigade under his orders.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 16th, and *via* Queenstown to the 17th.

There is but little said on American affairs.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* draws attention to the fact that the Federals are pushing forward the construction of powerful sea-going Monitors.

Three British war steamers, recently sold to a London company, were suspected of being intended for the rebels.

Lord Clyde died at Chatham on the 14th.

There is nothing decisive as to the Maximilian acceptance of the Mexican crown.

Rumors from Paris point decidedly to his acceptance, but a Vienna journal says the assertions are premature. No decision has been arrived at.

The *Morning Post* considers it far from improbable that the French occupation of Mexico may lead to more intimate relations between Napoleon and the confederates, and create trouble with the Washington Government.

The *Ostriche Zeitung* asserts that the Austrian Government has in no way interfered with or been consulted in the Mexican question. It is a mere personal question been Napoleon and Maximilian.

It is asserted that the Spanish ministry approve of the Empire. The Madrid journals are divided.

The replies of the three powers were all sent to St. Petersburg to be delivered on the 17th, and forthwith published. Each cabinet replied to the arguments addressed to itself, but terminate with an identical paragraph testifying the unity of their views. There is a growing belief at Paris that a war is not to be apprehended.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of over 4,000,000 francs.

There are vague rumors that Prussia contemplates a secession from the German Confederation.

The Calcutta, China and Australian mails are forwarded per the Persia. Their contents are anticipated.

The famous William Connell Jewett has been having an interview with the king of the Belgians in the interest of mediation. The King promised to use his influence to induce England to join France in the efforts for peace.

Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, is to be the headquarters for the British squadrons in the Pacific.

THE LATEST.

The American ship Viking, Capt. Townsend, was lost off Princess Island, Japan.

Napoleon delivered no speech at the Paris Fetes on the 15th.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* announces Maxmilian's acceptance of the crown of Mexico.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The British steamer Juno was overhauled by the Federal steamer Kearage, off Fayal on the 23d of July. No contraband goods were found, and she was allowed to proceed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

The Flour market continues dull, and for old stock prices are nominal—sales 500 barrels recently ground extra family at $5 87½. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. More demand for Wheat—6,000 bushels sold at $1 34@1 38 for old red; $1 20@1 30 for new; white ranges from $1 45 to $1 58. No change in Rye. Corn in active request—125 bushels Western mixed sold at 79@80c. Oats dull and lower—sales of new at 54c; old at 70c. Coffee firmer—small sales of Rio at 27@28½c. Sugar in better demand—sales of Cuba at 9¾@10¼c. In Petroleum there is more activity—sales 2,000 barrels crude at 35c; refined in bond at 54@55c. Provisions steady—sales Mess Pork at 14c; Hams at 11½@13½c; sides at 7½@7⅞c; Shoulders at 6@6½c. 100 barrels Whisky sold at 47½c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Flour dull; sales 8,000 bbls. at $3 80@4 50 for State, $5 00@5 35 for Ohio and $5 10@6 25 for Southern. Wheat declined 1c.; sales 88,000 bus. at 75c.@$1 04 for Chicago spring, 85c.@1 13 for Milwaukee club and $1 13@1 19 for red western. Corn firm; sales of 31,000 bus. at 74c. Provisions—Beef dull. Pork firm at @13 75@13 87½. Lard quiet at 9¾@10¼c. Whisky dull.