

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Andrew Johnson,
OF TENNESSEE.

Don't Forget to be Assessed.

Friday next, July 22d, will be last day for assessment to entitle a citizen to vote at the ensuing election on the 22d day of August. It is important that every vote be polled for the three amendments to be endorsed at that election, and we therefore earnestly hope that our friends will see that no ballot is lost by the neglect of the voters to be assessed.

Pennsylvania Agents for Recruiting in Revolted States.

In conformity with the third section of the act of Congress, of July 4th, and General Orders of the War Department, No. 27, Governor Curtin is now prepared to appoint agents to recruit for Pennsylvania regiments in revolted States. The duties of these agents will be of the most important character, and hence it is the earnest desire of His Excellency to consult the wishes of the people in the different districts, so as to secure the services of competent and reliable officers, who will faithfully discharge the great work to which they may be assigned. In thus offering freely to consult the wishes of the people on this subject, Gov. Curtin shows a liberal determination to be controlled only by a wise policy for the public good.

The Call for Additional Troops.

It was not expected that the call for additional troops would give satisfaction to copperhead orans and orators. It might as well have been anticipated that such a show of vigor and determination would elicit the commendation of the rebels. But one thing is certain, namely, the call for these additional forces proves to the world that the representatives of a free government are resolved to hazard all in the effort to rescue the land from rebellion; and the very necessity which has forced this call on the Administration, demonstrates the magnitude of the labor which is to be accomplished; and that when we have conquered rebellion, we will not merely have brought back to allegiance the people of a few turbulent States of the American Union, but we will have defeated the efforts of the tyrants of the world to destroy a free Government, and disappointed the objects of the demagogues in our midst, who hoped to achieve the vindication of their partizan notions by the humiliation and disgrace of the Government. It must ever be borne in mind that one half of the troops called into the service, would have been sufficient to conquer rebellion, had there been unanimity and concord in the loyal States, and anything like fair neutrality among the nations of the world. The loyal men of the land are not merely contending with the slaveholding conspirators and their minions of the South. We are fighting the rebels while we are compelled to combat the sympathizers in the North and the aristocracies of the world, all plotting for the overthrow and destruction of the American form and system of government. Hence, we assert we need still further larger forces. Relieve the Government of these outside enemies, and open inside rebels can be conquered if not exterminated in a very few battles. But as long as we have the world to contend with, we must rely alone on stupendous forces for success.

Paying Bounties to Hundred Days' Men.
Who are and Who are not the Friends of the Soldier.

There is one fact connected with the recruiting of troops for the hundred days' service, which should not be allowed to go unmentioned. The Democratic counties of York and Cumberland, both bordering on Maryland and both constantly open to the incursions of the rebels, refuse peremptorily to pay a bounty to the hundred days' men. While the copperhead commissioners of these counties refuse thus to contribute to their own defence, the commissioners of the "abolition" counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster and Chester are offering bounties of from fifty to a hundred dollars, as an inducement to their fellow citizens to march to the defence of the farmers of the Cumberland Valley. While such are the facts of the case, the copperhead leaders in the Cumberland Valley are laboring to create the impression that the fault of the raids into that region lies at the door of the Government, when in reality the blame belongs to those who refuse to make a stand for their own defence, or encourage others by a just remuneration to afford them the necessary protection.

The Notorious Dick Vaux has been made President of Girard College. He was not appointed on any merit of capacity, as he is one of the most superficial men in the country, utterly unfit to control the operations of a great seminary, and deficient in every qualification necessary to the successful education of youth. He is a mere partizan; a sort of "bottle holder" for the rangers who defend the dogmas of Democracy in Philadelphia. It is pity that Girard College has fallen into the control of such a demagogue.

Lieut. Malbone, 15th U. S. Infantry, a mustering officer at his post, has been ascending squalls and mustering companies of minimum strength, this exercise is a just dissection and assuming a responsibility, at a time when the service needed men. We refer to this fact as an act of justice to Lieut. M., particularly as so much condemnation has been elicited on this subject, by the neglect of others.

Domestic Traitors.

We have frequently called attention to the fact that there are organized gangs of traitors in this and other northern cities, who are as persistent in their hatred of the Government and as zealous in their efforts for its overthrow as the armed traitors of the South. A writer in the Reading Journal uses language, while referring to this subject, which is applicable to the condition of affairs in Harrisburg. Like the writer in question, while we do not believe and do not assert that any considerable portion of the Democratic party are traitors to their country, yet we do assert upon daily evidence, that there are, in this city, a very large share of as scoundrelly traitors at heart as ever had treason cut short by a rope. These creatures are among those who complain of the tyranny of Lincoln's Administration, and prate about the Constitution and the dangers to which our liberties are exposed; while they ought to daily thank God for the lenity of a Government and the forbearance of a people which permits them to talk treason openly and glory over the misfortunes of the country. If they had their deserts they would be served as Union men are at the South, and the time may yet come when they will receive them.

Let no one deny that we have such among us. They are well known, and the Union men have spotted them. They need not be afraid of being forgotten when the day of reckoning comes. These are the men who stimulate the commission of murder, and justify it when committed. They never believe in a victory of the Union army, but receive news of defeats with a ready belief. Successes of our army makes them sulky, but with what ill-concealed delight they chuckle over a rebel victory. How eloquent they grow upon what they allege to be Grant's want of success. How accurate they are as to the number of men he has lost; how good they feel at the rise in gold; how greedily they send and communicate to each other Ancona's letters addressed to the faithful; they fatten on the misfortunes of the country and feel best whenever they think the friends of the Union ought to feel despondent.

Keep up your courage, gentlemen. Do your best to feel good while you can. Our army is yet strong enough for the traitors in the South, and our laws will yet be strong enough for the traitors in the North. Your treasonable speeches, your Copperhead sneers, well treasured up, and your words and deeds and names will not be forgotten. The time will come when the idol before which you crawl in the dust—Slavery—will be wiped out, and the flag of the Union will float over a glorious and a free people, redeemed from its curse; and where will you then be, and how will posterity regard you?

By Telegraph.

From New Orleans.

NO IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Rebels Reported to have left Alexandria.

CAIRO, July 18.

New Orleans dates of the 12th inst. have been received.

No mail steamer would leave New Orleans for New York during the week following the 12th inst., but the mails for the South and East would be forwarded by each regular steamer.

The True Delta claims to have positive information that the rebels under Dick Taylor, left Alexandria three weeks since for Richmond, and that the troops lately under him are now commanded by Gen. Walker.

It is the belief at Alexandria that Taylor, who has been lately made Lieut. General, hopes to be assigned to the command of the trans-Mississippi department, in place of Kirby Smith, Taylor being a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis. This change is considered quite probable.

From Louisville.

REBEL DEPEDATIONS.

Capture of the Stockade at Brownsboro.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.

The Journal is advised that early on Saturday morning a large rebel force, said to be under the command of Forrest, captured the stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

It was garrisoned by one hundred men, most of whom escaped. The rebels then moved on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Federal pickets.

Our troops number some five thousand, and are strongly fortified. The rebel force is estimated at from eight thousand to ten thousand. Additional troops are leaving for the succor of Huntsville.

From Memphis.

Gen. Washburne Appoints Provisional City Officers.

CAIRO, July 18.

The Memphis papers of the evening of the 16th contain no news.

Gen. Washburne has issued an order appointing Aldermen for the different wards of the city, who are to receive the usual salary, and with the Mayor he known as the Provisional Mayor and Council of Memphis.

The weather here is very warm and the river is falling about 6 inches daily.

From California.

The Northern Light Chased by a Pirate.

New York, July 19.

The steamer Northern Light arrived from Aspinwall. She brings 250,000 in treasure. She reports having been chased by a schooner rigged propeller, with the English flag flying, on the afternoon of the 18th, in lat. 34, long. 74.

The chase was continued for an hour and a quarter, when the propeller steered for the south, accompanied by a schooner, which seemed to be following the movements of the supposed pirate.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rumored Capture of Atlanta and 15,000 Prisoners.

THE REPORT PROBABLY PREMATURE.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Fortress Monroe, July 18.

The Norfolk New Regime, of this morning, says: We have information from the front that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the rebel force, and the capture of Atlanta with 15,000 prisoners.

Three Cheers for Sherman. We have arrivals from City Point as late as can have arrived at Norfolk, and the above report is no doubt premature, but it is an event that is looked for and within a few days.

The Richmond Enquirer of July 16th contains the following dispatches:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14.—Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Moore's bridge, nine miles from Noonan, last night. These were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and drove back, and the bridge burned. No change of the situation of affairs in the front. The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, July 15.

Governor Brown having official advice that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, who express the determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defence of their homes and the State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlanta; that if force is used against the lawful authority, sufficient will be sent to any point to overcome resistance. He admonishes men who have been detailed by the Confederacy for agricultural purposes, that in their absence crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

Captures by Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:

On the 8th inst., the U. S. steamer Sonora, Lieut. Matthews, captured a small side-wheel steamer, the Ida, which left Naples, S. O. the night before bound to Nassau. She had 54 bales of upland cotton on board.

Also the capture of the rebel schooner Potomac by the U. S. steamer Arizona and Street Brier, while attempting to pass out of Charleston Harbor, bound to Nassau. She had on board 63 bales of cotton and 299 boxes of tobacco.

A communication has been received from Admiral Farragut announcing the destruction of a blockade runner, which was run on shore on the night of the 1st inst. by the U. S. steamer Glasgow, the fire of our vessels having failed to destroy her flag.

Lieut. Watson offered to go in and set her on fire. For this purpose he was given three of the Hartford's and one of the Brooklyn's boats, which were towed into position by the Matconnet and Kennebec. The vessel was boarded and set on fire, and rendered utterly useless.

The boats then retreated to the cover of the vessels and were towed off to the fleet. The whole affair was well managed and very creditable to Lieut. Watson and his assistants, Lieut. Tyson, Ensigns Whiting, Glidden and Dana, Master's Mate Henick of the Hartford and Ensign Pendleton of the Brooklyn.

Plots on Foot.

CONFERENCE OF SECESSIONISTS AND COPPERHEADS IN CANADA.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 16, 1864.

The opposite side of the river is just now the scene of active plotting between prominent secessionists from Southern States and active sympathizers with secession in the North. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, formerly a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, Beverly Tucker, once United States Consul at Liverpool, George N. Sanders, of Cosmopolitan and miscellaneous notoriety, together with sundry other gentlemen of the same political position, but less notoriety, are at the Clifton House, where they are visited from time to time by prominent Democrats and others of secessionist sentiments, whose names I do not care just now to give.

There can be very little doubt that the object of this gathering is political—and indeed no secret is made by the parties concerned, in conversing with persons in whom they have confidence, of the particular purposes they have in view. They are endeavoring to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention which shall accomplish two objects at once, and the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. In other words, the secessionists are seeking to frame a platform for the Democratic party in the coming election.

I have been told that Clay and Thompson do not assume as yet to speak for the secession States—but they hold out very strong hopes of getting the assent of those States to the propositions they put forth, provided the Democratic party will pledge itself in advance to accept them as the basis of its political action. What these propositions are, I am not authorized to say, but I believe they embrace:

1. The return of the seceded States to the Union.
2. The assumption of the Confederate debts.
3. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war, and the status quo ante bellum as to all others.

If the Democratic party of the Northern States will insert these planks in its platform, these secession emissaries hold out hopes of being able to secure a general assent to them in the South, as to give the party great strength in the election by promising the restoration of peace. Whether they have any authority to make such pledges, I do not know, but that their mission is purely voluntary, and that its object is to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party in the coming contest.—New York Times.

KENTUCKY.

OWENSBORO, July 18.

There is the best authority for contradicting the report published this morning of a rebel invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap.

Gen. Morgan is at Abingdon. His command is said to be partially disorganized, poorly equipped, and not in a condition to attempt another raid.

General Burbridge has issued an order of retaliation upon the guerrillas for the crimes perpetrated by them upon citizens of Kentucky. For every Union man murdered by them he orders the instant execution, as near the scene of outrage as possible, of four guerrillas to be selected from prisoners in the hands of the military authorities.

No news of importance has been received from General Sherman since the crossing of the Chattahoochee by a portion of our forces. Colonel Daniel McCook died at Steubenville yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

There are indications of an intended return of the raiders. Their movements are only surmised. There is a great deal of activity observable in certain quarters, which it would be unwise just now to particularize.

Gen. Wallace, it is said, will not be removed. He has received the unbounded support of a large number of personal friends and admirers.

The Republican says that General Lee, commanding the rebel forces on the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Vicksburg, has been boasting in his official dispatches of late, of having driven the Union forces, under Gen. A. J. Smith, out of Jackson, Miss., and compelled them to retreat towards Vicksburg. There is little doubt now that we shall hear of some arrival up the Mississippi, of a decisive battle and a Union victory over Lee.

We base this opinion upon information received by the Government to the following effect:

The Richmond papers of Saturday, the 10th inst., received at General Grant's headquarters before Petersburg, contain a dispatch from the rebel Lieutenant General S. D. Lee, dated Okaloona, July 14th, 1864, announcing that he had a fight at a place near Tallulah, on the evening of the 15th, and found the enemy, under General Smith, strongly entrenched. General Lee says: "This morning I attacked at Tallulah, and after a hard-fought battle, lasting three hours, I found it impossible to drive Smith from his position. It was a drawn battle."

The Government at Washington has no information relating to the battle at Tallulah, but one thing is pretty certain, that any conflict acknowledged by the rebels to be a drawn battle, will turn out to be a Union victory. General Lee makes no mention of his losses, but preserves the usual rebel reticence on that subject.

Some of our military authorities believe that the late invading force of rebels has started to reinforce Johnston at Atlanta. Gen. Sherman was notified that this was the fact, and in about 30 minutes he telegraphed back, saying, "Let them come, I am ready for them." If these plunder-gorged traitors attempt to pounce upon Sherman they will meet a different reception from that in Maryland last week.

THE LATE REBEL RAID.

Rumored Interception by Our Forces.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND WAGONS.

The Retreat—The Pursuit—Probable Fighting—Rebel Losses.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

At 7 o'clock last evening our forces were seven miles beyond Leesburg, in pursuit of the rebels, who were making rapid time up the Shenandoah Valley toward Staunton.

A number of stragglers were captured by our cavalry and sent to the rear.

It was believed that Gen. Evans, severely wounded in the recent fight in front of Washington, was lying very low in the vicinity of Leesburg, and coming by sympathizers.

A man came into the city last night with a pass dated Gen. Early's headquarters, July 15, at Leesburg. He said Early's forces were still at that place.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday at Great Falls, in the direction of Edwards' Ferry, supposed to have been the collision between our advance and the rebel rear.

On Saturday the enemy's pickets were posted along Goose creek, about 22 miles above the Chain Bridge, 26 from Washington, and about half way between Drainesville and Leesburg. The rebels were in strong force.

Rebel cavalry scouts in considerable numbers came into Langley's Creek at three miles beyond Chain Bridge. They found our pickets, and cleared out with their knowledge quickened by musket balls.

The provisional brigade organized for the defence of Washington, and composed of slightly wounded men from the various hospitals, has been disbanded. Most of the men were to-day sent to their regiments in the field.

The Provost Marshal's records show 407 rebel prisoners captured north of Washington since Monday last. This does not include several hundred wounded rebels who were sent to the different hospitals.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in their demonstration on Washington will over 2,000. The prisoners represent 63 different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

All of the prisoners interrogated say that their officers had promised them the capture of Washington, and that that was understood to be the object of their expedition.

The 3d Massachusetts Cavalry lost in its fight at Aldie, July 8, over 80 men in killed, wounded and captured. Captain Stone, of Newburyport, Adjutant General of his brigade, died of his wounds this morning. Major Forbes, Lieutenant Armory and Chaplain Humphreys were captured.

Col. Wisswell, Military Governor here, this morning suggested to Secretary Stanton the removal to the National Cemetery of the bodies of the brave men who fell in defence of Washington. The Secretary sat down instantly and wrote this order:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

Ordered, That the Military Governor of Washington cause the Union soldiers who were killed in the recent defence of Washington, to be carefully disinterred and honorably buried in the National Cemetery with suitable care, and memorials to preserve their identity.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

It is the intention of Col. Wisswell to have the bodies buried in the circle in the centre of the cemetery, and to erect a monument over them inscribed with their names and regiments, and the nature of the service in which they lost their lives.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OPERATIONS OF THE JAMES RIVER.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAGSHIP NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON, HAMPTON ROADS, July 16.

Sir:—Captain M. Smith reports, under date of 12th inst., that he sent in the Stepping Stones, on the 11th inst., a detachment of seventy-five men from the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, and fifty men from the 19th Connecticut volunteers, in charge of First Lieut. D. M. Chambers, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, to a point on the James river below Dutch Gap, and thence to Cox's farm, and that they there burnt the signal station, two mill two barns, a blacksmith's shop and outbuildings, and a large quantity of grain and agricultural implements, capturing one lieutenant and arms and accoutrements complete; also a large torpedo, with clockwork attachments, the galvanic battery to which it was attached, and two hundred pounds of powder. The whole was accomplished without loss on our side.

I have directed Captain Smith to send me the torpedo, which, when received, will be forwarded to the Bureau of Ordnance, with an explanatory drawing. I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully,

S. P. LEE,

A. B. Admiral, Com'g N. A. F. S.

Gen. Gordon Warren.

From Western Missouri.

St. Louis, July 18.

Dispatches from Col. Ford, at Kansas City, to headquarters here, say that he has just returned from Platte and Clay counties. His command is now at Liberty, to which he would immediately return.

The rebels are broken into small bands, and are scattered through the counties. Twenty-four of them were killed. Colonel Ford suggests that the citizens of Platte and Clay counties be not armed, as nine-tenths of them are disloyal and have assisted Thornton to raise his forces and have given him information, at the same time keeping everything from our troops.

Col. Ford has notified the citizens of these counties, that hereafter they will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of guerrillas. He has also called a meeting of citizens and rebel sympathizers at Liberty, when he will tell them how they can save the counties from desolation.

Col. Ford has taken 200 United States muskets from the hands of guerrillas, and has burned warehouses containing over 100 more, with considerable ammunition, and has also captured a battle-dog.

General Rousseau has issued an address to the people of Northwest Missouri, stating that they deceived him, and that while they promised to preserve peace and aid the Government, they have allowed guerrillas to live and recruit amongst them, and that the arms and ammunition put in their hands for the preservation of the public peace have been used to destroy it.

He tells them nothing is now left for them to do only to wholly renounce and help to exterminate the common enemy, or the country will become a desolation. All loyal and law-abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities in giving all possible aid and assistance, or suffer the violence which must follow the toleration of this species of warfare, which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

Fortress Monroe.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 14.

Major John E. Mulford, agent of exchange, left last night on the steamer C. W. Thomas, with a flag of truce for James river. He carried with him a number of rebel prisoners, for whom an equivalent had been received. This is the first interview that has taken place between the agents of exchange for several weeks, in consequence of City Point, the place agreed upon in the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, being occupied by our forces. It is expected that a new place of meeting will be agreed upon at this interview, and the truce boat will resume its trips for the exchange of sick, and, it is hoped, prisoners. No mail will probably arrive by this boat.

Attempt to Rob the Calais Bank by Rebels—Citizens Arming.

CALAIS, Me., July 18.

At mid-day to-day, there was an attempt to rob the Calais Bank by a small party of rebel raiders, who came here from St. John, N. B. Three men were arrested. The leader of the gang is Collins, a captain in the 15th Mississippi. They say that thirty associates promised to meet them here, but failed. The vigilance of the State Guard prevented the consummation of this bold scheme of pillage. The three men have been committed. The citizens are arming, in expectation of an attack to-night.

Indian Outrages in Colorado.

DENVER CITY, July 18.

A large band of Indians attacked Bijon Range, 80 miles east of here, last night, killing three men and carrying off the stock. This morning they stole all the Overland Stage Company's stock at the junction, 100 miles east of Denver. Great apprehension is felt for the safety of settlers on the road, and more troops are urgently needed.

Prisoners Exchanged.

BOSTON, July 19.

Gov. Andrew has received a letter from Gen. Canby, dated New Orleans, 7th, announcing that Col. Burill, of the 42d Mass. regiment, with the portion of his command taken prisoners at the capture of Galveston, has been exchanged, and is on his way home.

The Railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad has been fully repaired, and the trains are now running regularly to and from Baltimore.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.

Major General Burbridge arrived here this morning. Our military authorities have not been advised that any rebel force has recently entered Kentucky, and discredited all reports of an invasion of the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A GOOD PENMAN wishes to engage as a scrivener for a few weeks; can furnish the highest testimonials of good character, &c. Apply at 315-2nd St.

LOST.

ON the 18th inst., a large black Newfoundland dog, white on breast, and of good front feet; answers to the name of "Curio." He is a chain on his neck. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him at 315-2nd St.

HOTEL FURNITURE FOR SALE.

BEING about to retire from the business, the subscriber offers at public sale, on

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE

IN

Herr's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.,

consisting of Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Sheets, Comforts, Quilts, Carpets, English Corner Clocks, Bureaus, Spoons, Knives, Glass and China Ware sufficient to accommodate 200 guests, Stoves, and Kitchen Utensils—in fact everything required in a large Hotel.

Sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold. Terms cash, under one hundred dollars.

J. GILBERT HERR.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN, from a field adjoining the residence of the subscriber, residing near Shepherdstown, a BAY HORSE, about six years old, this in the shoulders, rather hollow in the back, and has the letters A. E. cut on one of his front feet, and has persons delivering the horse to his owner will receive a reward of \$50.

JACOB L. ZOOK,

118 1/2 W. Main St., Shepherdstown, Wm. Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

A NEW TRUCK suitable for a stone quarry, with one ton of new T. R. Rail, weighing 22 pounds to the yard, for stone quarries or drilling.

DAVID MUMMA,

Attorney at Law.

FURNITURE of the latest Patent (Griffith's Test Patent), just received and for sale at 315-2nd St.

BOYER & KOEPPER.

QUEENS and GLASSWARE. A well selected assortment, just received, of the best styles.

BOYER & KOEPPER.

FRESH CRACKERS. Boston Wine Biscuits, Boston Milk Biscuits, Boston Butter Biscuits, Boston Oyster Crackers, Boston Pie Cracker, Boston Butter Crackers, just received at 315-2nd St.

BOYER & KOEPPER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VETERANS TO THE FRONT! \$650 BOUNTY.

The Philadelphia "Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee" is engaged in recruiting veterans and allens not liable to draft. Veterans can enlist under the most advantageous conditions, and while assisting their country in this crisis, can secure ample provision for their families during their absence.

By applying to this committee, they will be mustered into the service, and receive the bounty offered by the Pennsylvania regiment, and will receive on the day of muster.

Eight hundred and fifty dollars in cash, without any deduction for commission or brokerage, besides the bounty offered by the Government.

Veterans! the country looks to you to uphold her flag against the advancing arm of rebellion.

Daniel Selmon, Chairman, John Thompson, J. G. Rosegarten, Treasurer, Clement B. Pearce, J. J. Clark, Hare.

Office of the Committee, No. 422, Walnut Street, Philadelphia 1714-227.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the office of the President, Telegraph Company, No. 100, South Second Street, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of JULY, 1864, at 11 A. M.

GEORGE C. PENNINGTON, President.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator of JAMES A. JACK, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office, on Saturday, the 23d day of July, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons