THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Gen. Foster's Progress on James Island—All the Forts Taken up to Secessionville—The Storming and Siege of Fort Wagner by General Gilmore—Fort Sumpter Bombarded for Three Days by the Monitors—Breaches Made in the walls—the Wechawken shot Through her Smokestack.

BOSTON, July 18.—The correspondent of the Boston *Herald* gives the following account of the second day's fighting on Morris Island:

On the morning of the 11th of July the 6th Connecticut and 9th Maine made a furious attack upon the Cumming's Point battery. They got possession of it and hoisted the American flag. At daylight Fort Sumpter opened, when a Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted them, refusing to stand by their comrades.

[This is a Yankee story, which we take the liberty of discrediting.]

The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up. They then abandoned it, and the rebels again took possession.

These two regiments have shown themselves heroes in this campaign.

At 10 o'clock one of the monitors proceeded to attack the Cummings' Point battery, and at 3 o'clock three wooden gunboats opened on the battery at long range, and threw their 200-pound shot directly into the works.....

Fort Sumpter has been throwing shells into Morris Island with doing any damage to our side.

The cannonading ceased at 4 o'clock P M

The monitors had been supplied with fresh crews from the different ships.

The iron clad Montauk has just arrived from Port Royal, and Lieutenant Boomer, of the Housatonic, will take command of her — She is over the bar, proceeding with the gunboats and fourteen vessels, in front of Morris Island and Fort Sumpter.

We shall recommence the attack to-morrow morning, when we will be sure of silencing the Cummings' Point battery and Fort Johnston

Everything is working well—the ball is opened in earnest.

The Memphis has just brought in a rebel side wheeler loaded with cotton, which was captured while trying to run out of Bull's Bay last night. Our troops will have their battery done in two days more, and then they can shell Fort Sumpter.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Locust Point.

FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The fall of Port Hudson, the latest event in the great battle panorama of the Mississippi, has cheered the hearts of the friends of the Union in the Rebel States, and inspired them with the hope that the war will soon be over, and the nation again restored to peace and unity.

The surrender of Port Hudson was tendered to Gen. Banks on the 9th inst. The particulars of this surrender are very interesting. Vicksburg had fallen on the 4th inst. The news soon reached the fleets before Port Hudson, whereupon salutes were fired both on land and water; the bands of the different regiments performed in their best style the different patriotic airs so well known to the American people. The soldiers and sailors were almost ungovernable with enthusiasm. Joy resounded everywhere throughout the camps. The Rebels were startled, and anxious as to the cause of so much and so enthusiastic cheering on our side, but were destined to wait in terrible suspense as to the interpretation of what was going on. At length, the Rebels and our troops being in close proximity to each other, conversations were indulged in without danger to either side. It was difficult for the Reods to believe that Vicksburg had surrendered. Perhaps this difficulty was strengthened by the fact that the surrender of Port Hudson depended in some measure upon that of Vicksburg. But curiosity increased, and at length, toward evening on the 7th instant, resolved upon knowing the truth of the rumor which had spread throughout their lines, an officer raised himself above the works, and called aloud to one of the Union officers, asking, "What are you making all that noise about?" The answer was, "Because we have taken Vicksburg." The Rebel officer was as doubting as had been some of his soldiers before him. He insisted upon not believing the news, and on being asked what testimony he would accept on the subject so as to be convinced of its truth, he responded, "Nothing but a copy of the dispatch, or some trustworthy authority. The Union officer then procured a copy of Gen. Grant's official dispatch, and passed it over the parapets to him, assuring him at the same time, on the honor of a soldier, that the dispatch was genuine, as he had copied it with his own hand. Having read the little document, the Rebel officer said he was satisfied of its truthfulness, and believed it to be useless for Port Hudson to attempt to hold out longer.

The night passed away; the Rebels had eaten their last crust; they had eaten up their mules and were entertaining themselves to the savory dish of dead rats. They were, in short, out of provision, and would probably have surrendered the position at any rate before many days. The dispatch from Gen. Grant' which they had read, had been studied by Gen. Gardiner; and at 2 o'clock next morning, the 8th inst., a parley was sounded from the Rebel works, which was soon answered, and an officer came out with a dispatch from Gen. Gardiner asking on what terms a surrender would be accepted.

As soon as possible the message was taken to General Banks' Headquarters, and in due time an answer was returned to the effect that none but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. The terms were accepted by General Gardiner; a short time was asked for in which to make the necessary arrangements. Twenty-four hours were given for that purpose, but General Gardiner was ready in a shorter time than that, for at 12 o'clock noon, on the 8th of July, our forces entered into Port Hudson, the No. 2 Gibraltar of the Mississippi.

As the victors entered, they found the Rebels all drawn up in line of battle with arms stacked in front of them, and the hungry soldiers of Gen. Gardiner were soon well fed from the Commissariat of the Union Army, from which 6,000 rations were drawn. The number of Rebel soldiers drawn up in line, when the surrender took place, was about 4,000. In addition to this number there were about 1,500 sick and wounded; the wounded numbered about 500 The wounds are generally very severe, in the head, and by the bullets of our sharpshooters. Our batteries had done a great deal of damage, having destroyed an immense amount of stores. The United States flag was run up at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., and was saluted by the fleets above and below the position. There had been terrible sickness in the garrison and almost total destitution of medicine. They suffered terribly from this cause. There was a good supply of ammunition, all of which fell into our hands.

General Gardiner, the recent Rebel commander of Port Hudson, is a deserter from the United States Army. He held a commission at the opening of the Rebellion of the slaveholders against the United States Government, and entered the service of the traitors without waiting to tender his resignation.

In New Orleans, the effect of the news of the surrender of Port Hudson was an almost unanimous rejoicing on the part of the people. On the night of the 11th inst., the people turned out in thousands to celebrate the event. There was a grand torchlight procession in honor of the victory. Meetings were held, in response to the call of Union citizens, and burning eloquence was poured from the lips of a hundred orators. The public buildings, the hotels, and private dwellings were illuminated. The Stars and Stripes were given to the breeze everywhere

Many persons who had never before, since the city became rebellious, raised the American flag, on this proud day waved the National emblem with as much apparent devotion as if they never had been disloyal. The few determined secessionists who did make their appearance, seemed as wretched as others were happy. They claimed that the news was doubtful, and that such rejoicing was premature, and this in presence of the fact that steamers direct from before Port Hudson were lying off the city making all sorts of demonstrations relative to the events. On their was down the river, the Albatross and Estrella were fired upon by some straggling guerillas.

During the attack and subsequent siege of Port Hudson the conduct of the two Louisiana regiments of colored troops was of high character, entitling them to the praise due to gallant defenders of the flag of our Union—praise which all lovers of their country will feel proud to award.

The campaign against Port Hudson has been a laborious one throughout, attended with many event of touching solemnity and sadness. The heroism of our soldiers will embalm the memory of those who fell, and will follow with honor and glory those who remain to enjoy a peace won by such persistent and soldierly enterprise. It is not too much to say that Gen. Banks has proved here, as heretofore, a success—a soldier as well as a statesman—a patriot who has engraved his name deep on the pages of our country's history. His name now goes down to posterity as one of the defenders of our flag—one of the preservers of our National dignity and independence.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

A Rebel Account of the Conflict.

Interesting Details by the Special Correspondent of the official "Organ" of Jeff Davis—Gen. Lee's "Change of Base" Explained—Four Generals Killed and Twelve Wounded—Baltimore the Destination of the Rebel Army.

Correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, July 14.

WINCHESTER, VA., July 8, 1863.—I wrote you on yesterday a hurried statement of the most trustworthy reports that had reached this point from the battle field near Gettysburg, Pa. I propose to day to give you a more connected and intelligent review of the facts as I have been able to gather them:—

The army of Northern Virginia, in its war of invasion, crossed the Potomac by wading at or near Williamsport, from thence they marched to Hagerstown, to Greencastle, and thence to Chambersburg. EWELL, who held the advance, went as far as Carlisle, some twelve miles from Harrisburg. Meantime HOOKER, having withdrawn his from Southard moved them to and across the Potomac, and took up a line extending from Washington to Baltimore, expecting General LEE to offer him battle in Maryland. Finding himself disappointed in this, and having been compelled by pride or his superiors, he relinquished his command to MEADE, who, finding out that LEE had deflected in his march through Pennsylvania, and was moving down the Baltimore turnpike from Chambersburg, moved from Baltimore on the same road to meet him — The two armies, which had ceased to confront each other since the breaking up of the Fredericksburg lines, found themselves however, again face to face, near Gettysburg, on Wednesday, July 1st Early in the day skirmishers were thrown forward by General A P HILL, who had the advance on the pike leading from Chambersburg.

About 1 P. M, a battle began in earnest between MEADE'S and REYNOLD'S Corps of the Northern Potomac army, and a large body, it is said, of Pennsylvania and New York Militia, under General MEADE; and A P. HILL'S Corps, who held his line immediately in front of the town Soon after A P. HILL became engaged, EWELL, with EARLY and RODE'S divisions, moved down from Carlisle, and took up a position to the left of HILL'S Corps, and somewhat to the southwest of Harrisburg. The battle raged furiously for about two hours, when the Yankee line gave back some four miles, passing through and below Gettysburg, we occupying the town, and capturing their wounded, some thirty-five hundred in number, and, also, a large number of armed prisoners: these latter being captured I learn, by EWELL. Thus the fight closed on Wednesday, with a signal advantage to us. It had been an open field fight and charging over slight acclivities, in which our troops by intrepid valor, had successfully driven the enemy before them.

On Wednesday night the enemy were heavily reinforced, and took up a strongly fortified position on a series of very elevated hills in the rear of Gettysburg From these hills an effort was made by us, but unsuccessfully, to dislodge them on Thursday, the 24. The fight was begun and mainly contested on the right by HOOD'S and McLAWS Divisions, of LONGSTREET'S Corps General LONGSTREET, with his forces, having reached the field after the close of the fight on Wednesday. EWELL was also engaged during this day on the extreme left with the enemy, who attempted to turn his extreme right, our extreme left, by moving in upon him from above, between Gettysburg and Carlisle; but in this way they were successfully repulsed. The centre, under Gen HILL on this day held its ground firmly.

Gen LONGSTREET, on the right, succeeded on this day in driving them in on the right to a disaster of fully a mile. *The result of this day's fighting can not be said to have been, by any means, a decided success to us.* That they lost heavily cannot be gainsayed; but their position naturally a very strong one, was held by not less than four lines of infantry, and every spot available for artillery bristled with the enemy's cannon Our men actually got the fortification once or twice, but so thinned were their ranks by the losses they had sustained that they were compelled to give back. The field was literally strewed with dead and dying Yankees, and no slight sprinkling of our brave defenders mingled with them.

The fight for the possession of the heights was renewed again on Friday. Meantime, Gen. PICKETT'S division of Gen. LONGSTREET'S corps had reinforced our right, and was principally engaged, with most disastrous loss of officers and men in this day's work, Gen. PICKETT himself being reported wounded, and three Brigadiers ARMISTED, GARNETT and KEMPER being killed. A. P. HILL was also warmly and successfully engaged during this day, but I am not able to speak as to the results which he achieved. Doubtless they were brilliant, for he has a noble corps, and his corps are proud of their leader. Whether EWELL was engaged to any large degree on Friday, I am not advised.

The results of the three days' fight may be summed up in immense losses on both sides; but in the last two days' encounters we were unable to carry the heights beyond and below Gettysburg. The consequence was, that on Friday night our troops fell back some two miles, evacuating Gettysburg, and forming our line of battle still some two miles *in advance* of the position which we held at the opening of the fight on Wednesday evening

On Saturday morning our wagon trains were brought out in sight of the enemy, as also our ambulance trains, and moved off in the direction of Chambersburg. It is also said that we moved our lines back some distance back during Saturday night, and that on Sunday the enemy pressed forward eagerly, when EWELL, who had apparently fallen back, but who had, in reality, hid in the rocks near his old position, passed in their rear, just beyond Gettysburg and towards the enemy's old position beyond the town, and made prisoners of fifty-three regiments. This, I must say, is unconfirmed.

Our loss has been most serious, especially in general and field officers, and largely, in men. General PENDER is wounded severely, but not dangerously. Gen. HOOD had his left arm struck by a ball, but will be able to save it. Gen. HETH is wounded slightly; he is here, as is also Gen. PENDER Gen. G. T. ANDERSON is wounded in the fleshy part of the leg; he is here. Gen. R. J. SEMMES, wounded through femoral artery, but not dangerously; he had a tourniquet and applied it at once. Gen. JENKINS (of cavalry) is wounded in the head, and is here. Gen SCALES is wounded and here, but not severely, I think Gen. PETTIGREW is reported wounded, but not here. General J. M. JONES is wounded, but I learn not severely. Gen. WADE HAMPTON, reported wounded, but not here. Gen TREMBLE is also said to be wounded in the leg, and will, it is reported, lose it.

FROM NEW YORK.

The City Quiet—3,500 Muskets Seized by the Mob—The Citizen Volunteers Discharged.—Death of Policeman Dipple.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Gen. Wool was relieved on Saturday by Gen. Dix.

The draft in this city will not begin until the exact quote of the city has been definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute it Probably a week may elapse before this is done.

It is stated that in the attack on the Union steam works, at the corner of 22d street and 2d avenue, the mob carried off 3,000 muskets.

The British Consul has notified the Police Commissioners that he has requested the ship of war Challenger to take a position in the river for the purpose of protecting colored seamen, who are subjects of Great Britain.

A card is published from James T. Brady against mob law, in which he states the real authors of the late riots have been kept in secure secresy. He promises to pay the $300 exemption for any four men of family, whose courage being good, are so placed that they cannot leave their families, and says he would do more if he was richer. He will also do all in his power to have the conscription act tested before the judiciary as a constitutional question.

Gov Seymour has issued an order that a sufficient force of the National Guard having arrived to enable the civil authorities to maintain the public peace and enforce order, the citizen volunteer organizations are relieved from further duty, and the persons in command to whom arms have been furnished, will return the same to Gen. Farrell, Commissary General of Ordnance.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Policeman Dipple died last evening from injuries received from the late mob.

Three thousand troops still garrison the Seventh avenue arsenal.

Two steamboats, heavily armed and manned, cruise up and down the North river as far as the northern boundary of West Chester county, in consequence of the threats made to burn the adjacent towns.

All has been quiet so far. West Chester county is a part of the metropolitan police district.

Town and County Matters.

☞ In compliance with the request of many of our readers who are anxious to secure extra copies of Mr. DONAVAN'S graphic description of affairs and events during the week of rebel rule, we shall republish it in a revised and corrected form in our paper o next week.

☞ We notice sergent Jacob Cart and private Armstrong Nobe jr. in town. They are part of a detail from the 7th P. R. V., sent here to receive their quota of drafted men, and conduct them to the regiment to which they will be assigned. Who of our friends will go with them—don't all speak at once.

RELIEF FOR OUR WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.—Our wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Gettysburg, are said to be suffering terribly owing to the unsufficiency of surgical aid. Doctors DALE and ZITZER started for the above place on Tuesday last, and will do their utmost to relieve the sufferings of our brave boys.

CARLISLE A CONSCRIPT RENDEZVOUZ. We understand that Carlisle has been selected as one of the depots for drafted men, in the place of York as previously announced. Philadelphia, and Pittsburg being the other points of which they will be sent. The quotas of the different districts directed to report here will begin to arrive soon after the expiration of the ten days allowed to the drafted man, after he has been informed of his conscription.

LOST.—About five weeks ago, somewhere near the centre of town, a Gold Breast Pin, having three garnets set in it. The pin is not intrinsically very valuable, but associations connected with it influence the owner to offer a liberal reward for its recovery, which will be paid by THOMAS CONLYN, on the receipt of it at his store.

☞ We direct the attention of our friends, who may wish to purchase Iron Railing of any description, or any kind of Iron Work of a decorative character, for any purpose, to the advertisement of Messrs WOOD & PEROT, Philadelphia, in another column.

EMORY FEMALE COLLEGE.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen the above institution will open on the 3d of September next. We can confidently recommend those of our patrons, who wish to send their children to a first class college to this institution. Prof. Chambers is well known as a careful, competent teacher, and a high toned christian gentleman. His corps of teachers has been carefully selected, and we can assure our readers that nothing will be left undone to make this one of the very best schools in the country.

REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—As the season approaches when the free indulgence in fruit causes much sickness, I beg leave to submit through you to the public a recipe for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery which I have found to be very valuable and effective. I have sent large quantities of the prepared article to friends in the army for distribution among their comrades who might require it; and, at the suggestion of a friend, publish the recipe that the public may have the benefit of it;

Take African Cayenne pepper, powdered, 30 grains.

Camphor, 30 grains.

Turkey opium, powdered 15 grains.

Make a mass with simple syrup and gentian, then divide in thirty pills. Dose—one every four hours.

I add another, more convenient to make but less convenient to send:

Take African Cayenne pepper, 32 grains.
Camphor, 32 grains.
Best powdered Turkey opium, 16 gns.
Bourbon whiskey, 1 gill, or 4 oz.

Let it stand for six days before using—Dose—one teaspoonful every four hours.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL G. WELLING, New Rochelle.

TRIBUTE TO THE GENEROSITY AND COURTESY OF OUR PEOPLE.—The undersigned, composing a Detail of D Co. 1st Reg't. Philadelphia Grey Reserves, 32d Pennsylvania Militia, on Provost duty in Carlisle, desire to express their sincere appreciation of the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to them by the citizens of the Borough during their sojourn there.

The combined and unsolicited attention of which they were the favored recipients, will be long and gratefully remembered by them.

Corporal Albert Foster, Corporal Robt. D Coxe, C. L. Boldin, S. H. Colton, M. Fleisher, W. D Gemmill, Theo. Justice, Benj. McCullough, A. D. W. McCullough, Edward McKinley, Harry M Mitchell, T. C. North, F. L Hall, of D Co. 1st Grey Reserves, Philadelphia.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, last about 9 o'clock three members of Co. I. 31 st Regiment, were detailed by their Captain, who is Provost Marshal, to proceed to the neighborhood of the South Mountain for the purpose of collecting such government or rebel horses as might be in possession of the neighboring farmers. Starting from their head quarters at the court house, at a brisk trot, they kept increasing their speed until when they reached the intersection of Hanover street by Pomfret st where one of the horses stumbled and fell precipitating his rider over his head. The unfortunate man struck his head and shoulder upon the macadamized street, bruising and cutting himself fearfully. He was carried to the hospital, and promptly cared for by Dr. Uhler, and is now doing as well as could be expected. His name is Frank Snearer, and his residence at Manayunk

LIEUT. FRANK STANWOOD, with his fine company of regular cavalry, arrived here on Wednesday morning last. Lieut. STANWOOD has been on duty in this vicinity ever since the rebels made their first appearance in our valley, and has done invaluable service in the way of picketing, scouting, &c. His command had several engagements with Jenkin's rebel cavalry on their advance upon, and subsequent retreat from Harrisburg, and has always behaved with gallantry. At Sporting Hill and Oyster's Point a pretty sharp engagement occurred, and from fifteen to twenty killed and wounded rebels, attest the bravery of his command. At Chambersburg too, STANWOOD was constantly in the enemy's front, sending reliable information as to his position and movements; his were the first union soldiers to enter that place when the rebels hurriedly left it. He has lost six or seven men by killing and capture, but brings the residue home looking all the better for their hard service.

THE DRAFT.—We see by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that the drafting for this (15th) district composed of the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry, commenced on Tuesday last. We have been keeping a a pretty sharp look-out for the commencement of this interesting proceeding, feeling as we do, in common with a number of our friends, a lively interest in the "turn of events," which is to occur at that time, and have not up to this writing heard of its commencement. The most reliable information we can get on the subject is that the lists, tickets, &c., are not quite prepared yet—the rebel raid having interrupted and detained the work for some time. Immediately upon the board of enrollment having informed the Washington authorities of their readiness, the quota of the district will be announced, and the officers directed to proceed with the drawing. Be patient, therefore. We shall certainly not be neglected.

Deaths.

On the 11th inst, at his residence in this Borough Brigade Inspector, Major John McCartney, in the 72 year of his age.

Deceased served during the war of 1812, as Lieutenant in the Regular U. S. Army, assisted in the erection of the present Fort Snelling and remained on the frontiers during the hostile operations of the Indians, until the reduction of the army in 1815, when he was retired from service.

The Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.
Reported weekly for the Herald by R. C. Woodward.

Carlisle, July 21, 1863

FLOUR (Superfine)	5 50
do. (Extra)	5 75
do RYE	4 00
WHITE WHEAT	1 30
RED do	1 20
RYE	90
CORN	65
OATS	65
BARLEY TAX	1 25
BARLEY SPRING	115
CLOVERSEED	4 75
TIMOTHYSEED	2 00

Emory Female College,

CARLISLE, PA.

THIS Institution of learning for young Ladies, will be opened on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1863 The Present will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches necessary to give young ladies a refined and thorough collegiate education

For Circulars and particular information, address the undersigned, Carlisle, Pa

R. D. CHAMBERS, President.

July 24, 1863—3m

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale on accomodating terms, two first rate limestone farms, with smooth flint surface, and one smooth farm of pebble land, all these located in Perry County on the road leading to market on the north side of the County near to Jekesburg, and about 13 miles from the Penna. Railroad and Canal

No 1 contains 300 acres with new and first class

HOUSE, BARN,

and other OUT BUILDINGS, with plenty of fresh water at the house, barn, and in the fields.

No 2 contains 186 acres of beautiful flint land, 25 acres of which is in meadow. This property lies on Buffalo creek. The improvements consist of a House and Barn and Sawmill. The location is very fine, and needs but to be seen to be desired.

No. 3 is a second rate farm of smooth pebble land, containing 2 0 acres, well located, with

FAIR IMPROVEMENTS,

good water and good timber on it, limestone near, and would be a desirable property for a buyer with limited means.

The subscriber having removed from the neighborhood in which the properties are located, to Carlisle, finds it inconvenient to attend to them, and on this account offers them for sale. Persons wishing further information in reference to these properties will please address box 23 Carlisle Pa. or call on the subscriber.

WM. BLAIR.

Carlisle, July 24, 1863—3t*

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1130 Ridge Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA,

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, new and beautiful Designs in great variety of IRON RAILINGS for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needed.

July 24, 1863—3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in this office by the accountants therein named for examination, and will be presented to the Orphans' court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, 1863.

1 The guardianship account Wm. H. Miller, Esq., guardian of the estate of Wm. B. Holliday, minor son of Adam Holliday, now of the city of Chicago.

2. Guardianship account of Wm. H. Miller, Esq., guardian of the estate of Mary E. Murray minor daughter of Rev. Joseph A. Murray.

3. Guardianship account of Wm. H. Miller, Esq., guardian of the estate of Sarah H. Holliday, minor daughter of Adam Holliday, now of the city of Chicago.

4. First and Final account of Geo. Wolf, adm'r. of Ephraim M'Elwee, dec'd.

5. Administration account of Henry G. Rupp, Executor of David G. Rupp, deceased, late of Lower Allen township.

6. First and final account of Jacob Dill, adm'r. of Elizabeth Dill, of Hampden township, dec'd.

7. Administration account of W. R. Gorgas, adm'r. of C. Titzel, of Upper Allen tp., deceased.

8. Administration account of Danl. Rudy, adm'r. of Jonas Rudy, dec'd., late of South Middleton township.

9. Administration account of Henry D. Schmidt, Executor of Mrs. Ellen Duncan, deceased.

10. Administration account of Hon. Michael Cocklin, executor of Mrs. Ann Mateer, deceased, late of Lisburn.

11. First final account of C. P. Humerich, Esq., administrator of Nathaniel Harrison, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased.

12. The account of Henry McKim, Administrator of Mrs. Susan Spangler, dec'd.

13. Account of Samuel Eberly, administrator with the will annexed, of Christian Wunsler, late of Hampden township, dec'd.

14. The first and final account of William Ferguson, adm'r. of William Brown, late of Newton township, dec'd.

15. The account of John Sanderson, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Sanderson, dec'd.

16. The first and final account of Wm. H. Eckels, adm'r. of Wm. Eckels, late of Silver Spring twp., dec'd.

17. The Guardianship account of Hugh Craig, Guardian of Thompson D. Frazer, minor child of Andrew Frazer, late of Shippensburg township, dec'd.

18. First and final account of R. McCartney, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Monks, late of the Borough of Carlisle, dec'd.

19. The account of Benj. H. Mosser, guardian of the person and estate of Elizabeth Cummings, now Elizabeth Rhoads, minor daughter of Nicholas Cummings, late of New Cumberland, dec'd., settled by Henry R. Mosser, Executor of said dec'd.

21. Guardianship account of Wm. Gracey, guardian of Eleanor Sharp, a minor child of Rev. Alex. Sharp, dec'd.

20. Third account of John Wallace, guardian of the persons and estates of Samuel Brim Mary Ann Brim and Jacob Brim, minor children of Jos. Brim, late of Frankford twp., dec'd.

22 The Administration account of Samuel Megaw, executor of John Whisler, dec'd.

23. Administration account of Armstrong Beck, administrator of Calvin McCleaf, late of the Borough of Newburg, dec'd.

E. A. BRADY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Carlisle, July 18, 1863.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. James H Graham President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justices of the several Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Michael Cocklin and Hugh Stuart, Judges of the Courts of Over and Terminer and Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precepts to me directed, dated the 13th day of April, 1863 have ordered the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be holden at Carlisle on the 4th Monday of August, 1863, being the 24th day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue one week.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be them and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records and inquisitions examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively do belong, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

J. T. RIPPEY,
Sheriff.

July 16, 1863.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

WE (Leidich, Sawyer & Miller,) have received our entire stock of Goods, and have resumed business. We desire the patronage of our numerous customers to continue as they have kindly favored us in the past. We are determined to sell our stock, which is much larger and more complete than usual at this season of the year by reason of suspension of business by the recent invasion, at the lowest possible market price We have a full line of Summer Goods for Ladies, Misses, Men's and Boy's wear. Please call at the well Known stand, East Main St.

LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER.

July 24, 1863

Examination of Teachers.

The annual examination of Teachers for Cumberland County will be held as follows:

East Pennsboro',	Aug. 3d.	Newton	17
Hampden,	4	Newville,	18
Silverspring,	5	Penn,	19
Middlesex,	6	Dickinson	20
North Middleton,	7	S. Middleton	21
West Pennsboro'	8	Monroe,	22
Frankford,	10	Upper Allen,	24
Mifflin,	11	Mech'bg,	25
Hopewell and Newburg	12	Lower Allen,	26
Shippensburg twp.,	13	N Cumber'd	27
Shippensburg Boro'	14		
Southampton,	15		

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock A M. each day.

Applicants must be present at the hour appointed.

A general attendance of Directors and citizens is earnestly solicited.

It is hoped that none but competent teachers will apply for schools.

The Directors will please appoint the place of examinations and notify the same.

No stranger will be examined without producing satisfactory recommendations.

Those districts which have not sent in their Annual Reports will please do so immediately

GEORGE SWARTZ,
Co. Supt.

Carlisle, July 17, 1863.

A Joint Resolution Proposing

CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8 No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7, 1863.

FISH! FISH!!

A new invoice of 100 packages of various qualities of Mackerel and Herring at the very lowest cash prices by

June 5, '63. WM. RENTZ.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, July 7th 1863.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Carlisle, County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

SEAL

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this Seventh day of July 1863.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Carlisle, July 10, 1863.

The First National Bank will receive deposits both on interest and payable on demand, same as done formerly by the firm of Kerr Dunlap & Co., and will be prepared to do everything pertaining to the business of Banking.

W. W. HEPBURN, Cashier.

Carlisle, July 10, 1863.

STORE OPENED.

A FULL assortment of New Goods on the shelves at Ogilby's.

I am now prepared to show a large assortment of NEW SUMMER GOODS, just received and to offer great inducements to all persons in want of handsome and cheap goods A large stock of Ladies Dress Goods, Black Silks, &c., &c.—Gents and boys wear in great variety, Summer Shawls at low figures.

Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks,

Table Diapers, &c. at reduced prices.

Having bought at reduced prices for cash. I am determined to run off the stock at very low prices for the cash.

CHAS. OGILBY, Trustee.

Carlisle, July 14, 1863.

Charles H. Hepburn and Samuel Hepburn, jr.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office with Hon. Samuel Hepburn Main St.
Carlisle Pa. June 5, '63

NEW GOODS.

Every description and quality of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Pickels, Sauce, Fine Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, Pipes, Fresh Fruits and vegetables in Cans, Oysters &c. Spices, Wood and Willow ware, all kinds and of the best quality and to be sold at the lowest prices for cash by

WM. RENTZ.

June 5, '63.

DR. WM H. COOK,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Accoucheur.

OFFICE at his residence in North Hanover street. Next door to Shriner's hotel, Carlisle.

William P. Lynch

Having returned from the army has recommenced the

GAS FITTING and PLUMBING business at the Old Stand in the basement of the First Methodist Church. He will attend promptly to all business in his line.

Lead and Iron Pipes,	Iron Sinks,
Hydrants,	Bath Tubs,
Hot & Cold Shower Baths,	Bath Boilers,
Water Closets,	Wash Basins,
Force and Lift Pumps,	Hydraulic Rams, &c,
Wrot Iron Weld Tubes,	

And every description of cocks and fittings for gas, steam, water, &c. Superior cooking ranges, heaters and gas fixtures put up in churches, stores and dwellings, at short notice, in the most modern style. All materials and work in our line at low rates and warranted

☞ Country Work and jobbing promptly attended to. June 5, '63.

A SINGISER.

GENERAL DEALER in Flour, and all kinds of country produce.

Warehouse on the corner of Main and West streets.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of FEED, FISH and SALT

May 8, 1863—t. f.

3,000 lbs of Stagman's celebrated sugar cured hams, canvassed and unsurpassed, at the corner of Main and West streets.

May 8, 1863—t. f. A. SINGISER.

The Confessions and Experience, OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

Mar 22 1863—1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I am now opening a choice lot of summer Goods, bought at the reduced prices for cash all of which will be sold at corresponding low prices.

ELEGANT CHALI DE LAINES,

Lawns, Mozambiques, Shepherds Plaid, Poil De Chevres, Lavellas, all Wool De Laines, French Ginghams, Tinsin Cloths, Barages, &c., &c.

Cambric and Swiss Muslins.

Talatans, White and Colored, Bishop Lawn, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Spring Shawls, Stella Shawls, Balmorals, Cloth Table Covers, &c., &c.

Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Tickings, &c., at lower prices than heretofore.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

in great variety, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

Ladies, Misses, and Children's Hooped Skirts, newest styles, best quality, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Gentleman's wear, such as new

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Handsome Summer Cassimeres, for Men and Boys wear, Cashmeretts, Cottonades, Stripped and Plain Ticklings &c.

A few yards of Carpeting on hand, at less than city prices.

All persons in want of handsome and Cheap Goods, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are now selling goods for cash at very low prices.

Recollect the place, Main Street, nearly opposite the Depot.

CHAS OGILBY, Trustee.

May 15, 1863

NEW FIRM.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND QUEENSWARE STORE.

THE subscribers having purchased the stock of Groceries formerly belonging to Jos. D. Hulbert, will continue the business at the old stand, and are prepared to furnish their friends and the public with everything that is nice, new and fresh, in the way of

Family Groceries.

Their stock is large and selected with the greatest care and will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. It consists in part of fine old Government Java COFFEE, Prime Rio do, Prime Rio Roasted.

SYRUPS.—New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Syrups, of the very best qualities.

BROWN SUGARS.—The best the market affords.—Lovering's best Crushed, Sand, and Pulverized Sugars Also, his A. B. and C. Sugars