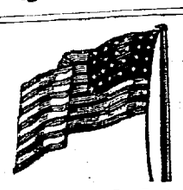
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSITITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 18, 1861.

2D EDITION.

EX-GOVERNOR REEDER has declined the tender of a Brigadier-Generalship in the army, preferring to remain in civil life, where his splendid abilities, vast learning and great experience will yet make him useful to his country and still more prominent before his countrymen. He declined the Brigadier-Generalship, because he could not be persuaded to accept a position for which he did not consider himself fully qualified, although his friends had every reason to believe him perfectly competent. This last act proves his good sense, and will tend still further to ensure him popularity.

GENERAL HARLAN, who has been appointed to the command of the Kentucky cavalry, raised for the service of the national government, is a native Philadelphian, well known there, where he has long resided. He served with high reputation in the British army in the first Burmese war, under Pollock. Subsequently he resigned his commission, and engaged in various adventures in Cabul, during which he commanded a division of the army of Dost Mahomed with the most distinguished gallantry, performing the hazardous act of crossing the Indian Caucasus, a height of twelve thousand five hundred feet, with his whole division and a train of artillery. General Harlan is an admirable cavalry officer, has seen much hard service, and will be of use in the existing war.

GENERAL SCOTT is wisely substituting light artillery in the army for that of cavalry. He is induced to do this, because it requires more than a year to drill cavalry, to render the men proficient as riders, to make them perfect in the various evolutions, and to accustom the horses to the shocks of battle, when gunpowder has to be wasted. Light artillery will make dreadful havoc among the knights of the south, who, true to their instincts of aristocracy, array themselves in the most gorgeous attire, mount young and untrained horses, and thus caparisoned and equipped, they expect to intimidate the infantry troops by the splendor as well as glitter of their appearance. A few round of grape, well directed and copiously given, will soon change the courage and the course of their silly chevaliers.

CAPT. J. IRWIN GREGG.

We are gratified to learn that Capt. J. Irwin Gregg, of the Centre Guards, has been designated by the Captains of ten companies now in Camp Curtin, as the Colonel of a Regiment which will be organized out of these same companies in a short time. Captain Gregg is a son of Senator Andrew Gregg and a cousin of the Governor of Pennsylvania. He was a captain in the Mexican war, where he won for himself great credit, not only for his gallantry and daring, but for the display of the highest qualities as a commanding officer. Personally we know and esteem Capt. Gregg very highly. He wins and retains his friends by the genial qualities of manliness and urbanity, and is one of the men who are bound to reflect credit upon the American arms and his native state, in any conflict in which he may hereafter be engaged.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.

The nomination of this gentleman, by all parties, as the successor of the lamented Scranton, in the Luzerne district, is one of the handsomest compliments that could possibly be paid to any man, particularly when it is remembered that some of the best men and ablest Republicans in the state of Pennsylvania reside in that Congressional district. Mr. Wright has always been a prominent Democrat, but early in the infamous career of the late national administration, he took a bold stand against its corruptions, arrayed himself under the banner raised by Stephen A. Douglas, and during the memorable struggle of that now mourned and distinguished statesman, with the traitors in his own party and the rebels in the south, Mr. Wright stood manfully forward, steady in his opposition to the encroachments of southern fanaticism, and ardent in his support of what was then called the "doctrine of non-intervention." He is a brave, bold and energetic man, and, if true to the pledges by which he was unanimously nominated, will support the policy of the national administration, in its efforts to maintain the Union and enforce the laws. He has supported the policy of Mr. Lincoln so far very cordially, and is an earnest advocate for coercion by the application of the law.

The editor of the *Scranton American*, who is a member of the Republican County Committee, protests against the nomination of Mr. Wright, on the ground that his prominence and bitterness as a politician heretofore, will prevent many candid and honorable Republicans from voting for him. He only asked that a man less obnoxious in this particular, he did not care from which political party, be nominated, and he would cheerfully support him. While we are in favor of a strict Republican organization in the state, we trust that at this time nothing will be done to excite the public mind unduly—but that some fair arrangement will be made satisfactory to all parties in that Congressional district.

DISSOLVE THE UNION.

It is not at all probable that more than seven men out of every ten know what is really meant by the declaration of "*Dissolve the Union.*" We are certain that such is the case with the masses of the north—and we are certain, too, that not a single one of the mob of men in the south, who are now clamoring and ready to die in the cause of disunion, appreciate the results which would assuredly follow such a consummation. From a Union of the American states, the people have not only derived their political equality, but they have gained alike their social excellence and religious freedom. The idea of being ranked as political equals, does not constitute the freedom of man. We might have the right to vote, and still be deprived of the right of representation, and we might have the right of representation and be utterly powerless to legislate in a manner conducive to our social welfare and political prosperity, with the fatal power of the veto forever suspended over our deliberations. But such is not the condition in the plan and operations of the government existing by virtue of the American Union. In the Union there is an equality running through all the ramifications of parties and society—an equality, however that must be maintained by the merits of men, and not vouchsafed to them in birth, purchased title, or royal preferences. The organization of society is such, that distinctions, if any one are attempted, cannot last long—they fade before the inexorable changes of a still more inexorable competition for wealth, position and power. In wealth this is particularly the case. The millions that one man may and can amass are certain to be squandered by the heirs he leaves behind him, or as often lost by himself before the end of his days, in the wild pursuit of the very speculation which at first crowned him with bonds and deeds, mortgages and money. The poor man of to-day is the millionare of to-morrow. The palaces which fortune's favorites erect to their vanity and for their dissipation, are scarcely ever occupied by a second generation, in the same line of descent—unless it be as man or maid servant. All these changes, some great, others small, tend to the development and strengthening of society. What constitutes society thus great, also contributes to the power of politics—and as our political system is strengthened and enlarged and extended—granting to all what a few in other lands monopolise—the individual rights and happiness of all men are equally guarded and elevated, until equality becomes a meritorious achievement for all men.

But dissolve the Union. Let it be understood that these compact states are permanently and forever severed—made antagonists by a conflict of faith, want and interest—belligerant when they should be reciprocal—jealous and envious when they should be confiding and mutually sustaining—let this be accomplished, as it assuredly would be by a dissolution of the Union, and where would be the security of society?—where would be the sanctity of our religion, the peace of our communities and the meritorious equality of men? We answer, in the hands of a mob—in less than one year in the hands of a mob as desperate and sanguinary as ever drenched the streets of Paris with blood, or made Rome howl like a wilderness in desolation. There would and could be no peace of society—simply because of the eternal efforts of ambitious men to contract that society or mould it to their interests and obedience. There would be no law to last any longer than it suited the passions of a mob or the interests of those in power. There would be no security in person, other than that gained by a strong arm or swift foot. There would be no right of property beyond that of possession, and that would only last while there was might in the possessor to maintain the right. There would be no open profession of religion save such as would be prescribed and controlled by bigots and fanatics. And there could be no avoiding any of these calamities by a dissolution of the Union. It is well therefore to ponder these results that must assuredly follow such a dissolution. As we do this, we are nerved for the conflict that has been forced on us—and we are convinced, too, that we would far better perish on the battle field, than survive to drag out a miserable existence amid the chaos and gloom of a destroyed Union.

GEN. CAMERON IN NEW YORK.

The Media Tribune, the influential organ of the Republicans of Orange county, N. Y., in the course of an able article on the national administration, pays the following handsome compliment to the Secretary of War:

Thus far the course of the President more than meets the expectations of the country, and proves Abraham Lincoln to be an honest, capable man. The selection of his cabinet was a success, and to the industry of its prompt and efficient members we owe, in a great degree, our present safety and flattering condition. In each department there seems to be infused a new life and a determination to do all in their power to sustain the Government. The most important post in the cabinet, under existing circumstances, is the office of Secretary of War. Vast and complicated are the interests entrusted to this officer. Let him fail and the Government at once becomes crippled and at the power of its enemies. Secretary Cameron has showed himself to be an able and indefatigable worker. He has given his personal attention to all matters coming under the cognizance of his office. His industry and perseverance have seconded the efforts of Gen. Scott, and tended to preserve the confidence of the American people in the Government. By his prompt and efficient course, by his gallantry and patriotism in noticing the death of the lamented Douglas, he has won for himself a proud place in the affections of the American people, and in the history of this country.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER says that the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal last week visited the camp at Harper's Ferry, to endeavor to stop the destruction of the property of his company. He reached Dam No. 4, Williamsport, while the fight was going on between the Marylanders and Virginians—the latter endeavoring to destroy the dam, and the former to defend it. He crossed the river under a flag of truce, and demanded to be taken to Harper's Ferry. An escort of twelve men was furnished, who conducted him to Gen. Johnston, the commander of the secession forces. He remonstrated against the destruction of the dams, boats and other property of the company, claiming that they were the property of Marylanders, and should be exempt from seizure and destruction. Gen. Johnston replied that his orders were positive to destroy all property that could in any way be made to benefit the United States forces, and that it was all nonsense to talk of the property belonging to Maryland. He should therefore obey his instructions, and destroy everything he could reach.

LUTHERANS AND THE WAR.

At the meeting of the *Lebanon Conference* of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania, held in Schuylkill Haven, on the 11th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:—

Whereas, A long-cherished and wicked scheme for the destruction of our National Union has at length been fully developed, and has exhibited itself in its true character by a series of stupendous crimes on the part of unprincipled political leaders, embracing robbery, perjury, and the whole catalogue of enormities that combine to constitute the vilest record of treason that stains the page of history; and

Whereas, The principle, put forward in justification of these outrages, is one that, if suffered to prevail, would not only rend our glorious Union into fragments and inaugurate an interminable series of sanguinary and fratricidal wars between rival sections, but would undermine and overturn the whole fabric of civil society and social order, and reduce our country to a condition of absolute anarchy, in which no law would be held sacred and no rights respected; and

Whereas, The success of such an insurrection against the duly constituted authorities of the land, and of such unheard of treason against the mildest and most beneficient government on earth, would at the same time destroy the foundations of our dearly cherished religious liberty and retard indefinitely the progress of christian civilization and of all efforts for the evangelization of the world; therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is the duty of *all true patriots* to rally around the standard of their country and contend for the continuance of our Nation's life, against the deadly assaults of its foes.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is the duty of *all true christians*, at whatever sacrifice of treasure and even of life itself, to contend for the maintenance of those principles of civil and religious liberty that were triumphantly established by our fathers, and which it is our solemn obligation to hand down unimpaired to our posterity.

Resolved, That whilst relying upon the indisputable justice of our cause, and confidently looking to God for his providential interference in our behalf, by confounding the counsels of our foes and guiding our armies to victory, we should too bear in mind that our first duty is that of implicit and unwavering submission to our Heavenly Father's will, a conscientious obedience to all his holy commands, that true patriotism and true piety ever go hand in hand.

Resolved, That we therefore look with sorrow and pain upon the open disregard of the Lord's day manifested by our military authorities in the holding of unnecessary military reviews, &c., and earnestly beseech them to avoid all needless display and labor on the divinely appointed day of rest.

Resolved, That recognizing the hand of Divine Providence in all the affairs of men and of nations, we humbly acknowledge our desert of chastisement for our national sins, and beseech our Heavenly Father to overrule this awful scourge for our purification and complete regeneration, though it be by a baptism of fire and blood.

A meeting of the Managers of the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania, held at Lower Merion, also on the 11th inst., the following action was taken:

Whereas, The government of the United States, founded by the toil, the treasure, and the blood of the patriots of the revolution, and tested by the experience of more than eighty years, is confessedly the most beneficent system of government that a kind Providence has ever bestowed on man, affording dignity and security to the magistrate, united with the most enlarged and comprehensive freedom to the citizen, in which all sections have alike freely and honorably participated; and

Whereas, This government is assailed by certain sectional combinations with an unjustifiable rebellion, which menaces its total overthrow, and thus threatens to extinguish the light of civil liberty in our land: be it, therefore

Resolved, That we esteem the expression of our sentiments on this momentous subject as not only a dictate of patriotism, but also a moral and *religious* duty, sanctioned alike by our personal convictions, and by the Word of God.

Resolved, That as well in our individual as in our ecclesiastive capacity, we record it as our sincere conviction, that the men who are now in arms against our nation, to *destroy* it, are under the dominion of evil counsels, and that their efforts should be met by the unyielding resistance of every lover of civil and religous liberty.

Resolved, That as the present national administration was chosen and inaugurated according to the requirements of the constitution and laws, and is therefore among the "powers ordained of God," our sincere and heartfelt sympathies cluster around it in this season of peril, and that our fervent prayers shall continue to be offered to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He may crown its efforts for the preservation of our Government with success, and that God may *bless* the brave men who have gone forth to protect our national flag from dishonor, and our national name from extinction.

Resolved, That whilst we fervently pray for our *friends*, we would not forget the scriptural injunction of praying, also, for our *enemies*. Our earnest prayer to God in *their* behalf is, that they may speedily see the error of their ways, submit to the laws, disband their armies, and as good citizens, return to their homes, there to pursue the avocations of peace and industry.

FROM CAMP CAMERON.

[Correspondence of the Telegraph,]

FUNKSTOWN, MD., June 16, 1861.

When I left Harrisburg with the Cameron Guards I promised to give you an occasional note of our march into the enemy's country, and I intend to do so as the opportunity presents itself. Yesterday morning we left Camp Chambers en route for the Franklin railroad, in the cars of which we were loaded without much ceremony, and then proceeded by steam to Green Castle, where we stopped to take wood and water, and just long enough too, to afford me a fine opportunity to examine the town. Our reception in Green Castle was very enthusiastic, and if the people in Maryland are equally devoted to the Union, there is no doubting their places in this fight. We reached Hagerstown about 10 o'clock where we were also enthusiastically received. The display of the stars and stripes in Hagerstown from house tops, trees, sign-posts and other prominent points, is a good indication of the loyalty of its citizens.

Our encampment is located three miles from Hagerstown, and one mile from Funkstown. While passing through Funkstown we captured an old iron cannon, mounted on the hind wheels of an old wagon, which seemed to be a relic of a past age. The cannon is now planted in front of the tent of Col. Yohe, where it is an object of great curiosity and interest.

Our encampment is beautifully located, and is surrounded with every convenience of wood, water and a good market. The Regiments composing Camp Cameron are the 1st, 2d, 3d and 24th, the Philadelphia City Troop, M'Mullen's Rangers, Scott Legion, and several companies of U. S. Regulars are on the march to join this encampment.

I am requested by the officers and men of the Cameron Guards to return their thanks to George Bergner, for his donation of letter paper and envelopes to this company. Those who remember the soldier while he is abroad in the service of his country, and endeavor to supply what to others seems a small want, but which to us is really an important one, is unconsciously doing his country and its defenders the greatest favor. W. A. P.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later and Important from Fortress Monroe.

RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION TO GREAT BETHEL.

FIGHT ANTICIPATED.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Rifled Cannon Brought to Bear on Sewell's Point.

AN ADVANCE MOVEMENT TO BE MADE

FORTRESS MONROE VIA BALTIMORE, June 18.

Three hundred Zouaves, under Lieut. Col. Warren, accompanied by Capt. Smith of the Topographical Engineers, left this morning to reconnoitre the vicinity of Big Bethel, and up the route to Yorktown.

They took artillery and two days' rations.

Gen. Butler has directed several guns to be rifled, as soon as possible, for the Sawyer shell.

Guns have been placed on board the Cataline, she having been fired at by the rebel tug boat from Sewell's Point.

Men can to-day be seen at work on Sewell's Point probably constructing a water battery. The rifled gun on the Ripraps will be brought to bear on them. A battery of light artillery will be got in readiness as soon as possible.

Lieut. Butler and others proceeded to Big Bethel to day with a flag of truce for the body of Major Winthrop. The rebels are understood to be concentrating a large force near Sewell's point, two steamers on the James river being engaged in transporting troops.

There is every evidence here of a forward movement, and Gen. Butler has infused great energy into every department.

FROM COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

Firing Between the Rebel and Government Troops.

A REBEL GUNNER KILLED.

AFFAIRS AT SENECA CREEK.

PROXIMITY OF REBEL CAVALRY TO COL. EVERETT'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The *Star* extra contains the following, latest from Col. Stone's command:

CONRAD'S FERRY, east side of Montgomery county, Md., June 17, 1861.—To day the enemy have been practicing upon us, to no purpose, however, from three or four six pounders planted on the other side of the river, firing many rounds at the portion of Col. Stone's command stationed here.

The total force of the enemy opposite to us is judged to be about 800 strong. There fire was returned from the rifled pieces by some twenty picked marksmen, who in the course of their firing brought down one of the gunners.

The distance across is so great, however, that even rifled muskets are of little avail except by chance shots. Col. Stone's command are well and anxious to get to closer quarters with the enemy.

CAMP NEAR THE MOUTH OF CREEK, Montgomery county, M. D., June 18.—There are about one hundred of the enemy cavalry in sight on the south side of the Potomac river, about a mile and three quarters from us.

These are mostly visible around a defensive work they have thrown up, evidently to command the road leading from the ferry here to Leesburg and Dansville. Col. Everett commands here, and the troops under him are in fine spirits.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK AT ST. LOUIS.

FOUR CITIZENS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.

As a part of Colonel Kallman's regiment of the reserve corps were returning from the North Missouri Railroad, about 11 o'clock this morning, when opposite the Recorder's court room, on Seventh street, between Olive and Locust, a company near the rear of the line suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting; one being that a pistol shot was fired from a window of a house on the corner of Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened and discharged a full volley into the crowd on the sidewalk and windows of the houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, and the room was crowded with prisoners and spectators. Policeman Pratt was shot in the side and died in ten minutes. Deputy Marshal Franso received three balls in his legs, and will undoubtedly die. The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below have not been ascertained.

The window just behind the Recorder's desk was riddled with bullets, and the broken glass was scattered aver his desk.

The bodies of the killed were removed to the residences of their families. A thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when full particulars will be given.

FIFTY THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, June 18.

The steamship Bavaria has arrived from Bremen and Southampton, bringing fifty thousand stand of rifles for the United States government.

THE EXPEDITION TO VIENNA

COWARDLY ASSAULT BY THE REBELS.

A Number of the Federal Troops Killed and Wounded.

Flight of the Engineer with the Railroad Train.

Our Troops left Exposed to a Raking Fire from Masked Batteries.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Four Thousand Rebels Troops at Fairfax Court House.

The Masked Batteries at Vienna to be Assaulted.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

The Washington papers of this morning state that a train of cars was dispatched from Alexandria yesterday afternoon to Vienna, taking Col. McCook's first Ohio regiment, accompanied by Gen. Schenck. They dropped companies along the line and reached Vienna with only three companies, when a masked battery was opened upon them, killing and wounding, according to the *Intelligencer*, two hundred.

The *Republican* says a number were killed and wounded, and when the messenger left the three companies were preparing to assault the battery. Large reinforcements were sent out to their relief, but no later tidings had been received.

LATER—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

[By telegraph from Camp to Lieut. General Scott.]

Left camp with 668 rank and file, and twenty field and company officers, in pursuance of General McDowell's orders, to go upon this expedition, with the available force of one of my regiments, the regiment selected being the first Ohio volunteers. Left two companies, I and K, in the aggregate one hundred and thirty-five men, at Crossing of Roads. Send Lieutenant Colonel Parrot, with two companies of 117 men, to Falls Church, and to patrol roads in that direction. Stationed two companies, D and F, 135 men, to guard the railroad and bridge between the crossing and Vienna, proceeded slowly to Vienna with four companies—company E, Capt. Paddock; company C, Lieut. Woodward, (afterwards joined by Capt. Pease;) company G, Capt. Bailey; company H, Capt. Hazlett. Total 275 men. On turning the curve slowly within one quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by raking masked batteries—I think three guns with shells, round shot and grape—killing and wounding men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped. When the train stopped the engineer could not, on account of damage to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the fire. The engine being in the rear, we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train through the woods.

Finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared about a regiment of infantry, and by cavalry, which force we have since understood to have been fifteen hundred South Carolinians, we fell back along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks. This was about seven P. M. Thus we returned slowly, bearing off our wounded, five miles to this point, which we reached at ten o'clock.

CASUALTIES—Capt. Hazlett's companny H., two known to be killed, three wounded and five missing; Capt. Baily's, company G., three killed, two wounded and two missing; Capt. Paddock's, company E., one officer slightly wounded; Capt. Pease and two missing.

The engineer, when the men left the cars, instead of retiring slowly, as I ordered, detached his engine with one passenger car from the rest of the disabled train, and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point and of means of accompanying the wounded, who had to be carried on litters and in blankets. We wait here, holding the road, for reinforcements. The enemy did not pursue.

I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court House, four miles from Vienna, is now about 4,000.

When all the batteries opened upon us, Major Hughey was at his station on the formost platform car. Col. McCook was with me in one of the passenger cars. Both these officers, with others of the commissioned officers, and many of the men, behaved most nobly under this galling fire which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn, from the nature of the ground.

The approach to Vienna is through a deep long cut on the railway. In leaving the cars and before they could rally, many of my men lost their haversacks or blankets, but brought off all their muskets except it may be a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with the killed.

[Signed,]
ROBERT C. SCHENECK,
Brigadier General.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ALEXANDRIA, June 18.

The train which went to the relief of the Ohio troops, containing the 1st and 2nd Connecticut regiments, proceeded as far as four miles this side of Vienna, where they met the remnants of Ohio troops at four o'clock this morning.

It appears that after the engine left last night, and nineteen rounds were fired, the rebels made no farther demonstration, and the Ohio companies retired. Mr. Dorman, employed as brakeman on the road, who was the only one of the employees who started with the train, says the attack was made about half past four yesterday afternoon, and the rebels had planted their cannon immediately at the curve of the road, which is straight for some distance.

It is supposed the rebels apprehended meeting a larger force, and that the Ohio companies were only the advanced guard. Of the military movements consequent on these proceedings, it is improper to speak.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Accounts from Arlington to-day say that Gen. Schenck is now there, and that the attack was from troops from Centreville, with, it is confidently thought, no ulterior object.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

ALEXANDRIA, June 18.

So fas as can be ascertained, on what is believed to be good authority, the following are among the killed and wounded: Of the Ohio troops, killed John Barnes and Daniel Sullivan, both of company G; wounded, —— Mercer of company H—in a dying condition, his arm having been shot off. Privates Volmer and Smith of company G. One of them killed and three of them wounded were brought to Alexandria, and two of the wounded were taken to the Washington hospital last night.

From Western Virginia.

Threatened Attack on Cumberland.

Delegates to the Wheeling Convention Imprisoned.

GRAFTON, Va., June 17.

A report reached Cumberland yesterday that the rebel troops were marching from Romney to attack the Federal forces and burn the city. An intense excitement was produced, but up to this time they have not made their appearance.

A letter received from Cumberland states that the telegraph wires and poles on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, have been carried away by the rebels. It also states that the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, from Berkley and Jefferson counties, have been imprisoned at Charlestown, Virginia.

It is not yet known what movement is contemplated from this point.

Recruits from the surrounding counties to the Vrginia Union regiments are largely on the increase.

CAPTURE OF SEVEN REBELS.

Plan for Attacking Arlington Heights.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

A scouting party of the sixty-ninth regiment, on returning to camp at one o'clock this afternoon, captured seven rebel soldiers, one of whom was a captain, and upon whose person was found the roll of his regiment and a diagram and details of a plan for an attack on Arlington Heights.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

Arrival at Frederick—Seizure of Secession Flags.

FREDERICK, Md., June 18.

The Rhode Island regiment, from Hagerstown, arrived here this morning, as indicated last night. They were well received by the citizens, and will leave at noon for Washington. They seized several secession flags here, causing some excitement among Secessionists, but no disturbance.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

THE ROOMS now occupied by the Post Office. Possession given on the first of July. Enquire of GEORGE W. PORTER. je18dtf

NATIONAL AND REGIMENTAL COLORS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, P. M., Harrisburg, June 18, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office until three o'clock on the 26th day of June, 1861 for colors deliverable at this office as required, said proposals to be publicly opened at the time and place named, and the successful bidder to be announced as soon thereafter as convenient the right being reserved to the State to increase or diminish the number and quantity of any or all of the several kinds of colors, required, viz:

1 National Color for U. S. Artillery.
40 " " " U. S. Infantry.
1 Regimental " " U. S. Artillery.
40 " " " U. S. Infantry.

all to be in every respect as described in the U. S. Army Regulations paragraphs No's 1369, 1370 except that the arms of Pennsylvania are to be embroidered on the National Colors, in the centre of the Union, their size not to exceed one fourth of its area and the 34 stars to be arranged symmetrically around them, and that on the Regimental colors the arms of Pennsylvania of same dimensions are to be embroidered in upper corner near pike; all to be entirely complete with pike, spear, ferule, cords, tassels, fringe, ready for use and marked with No. and name of Regiment according to regulations above mentioned; also for

1 National Color for Rifle Regiment,
1 Regimental " " " "

as above described for Infantry colors, except the No. and name of Regiment are to be embroidered in gold instead of silver and that green will be used instead of blue in all parts except the field of the Union in National Color; to be complete ready for use and marked as above mentioned; also for

1 Standard for Cavalry Regiment,
10 Guidons " " "

as described in paragraphs 1372 and 1373 of U. S. Army Regulations, the arms of Pennsylvania, of suitable dimensions, to be embroidered on each; to be complete, ready for use, and marked as above mentioned. Sketches of the manner in which the arms of this State will be inserted in each kind of color and guildon, will be submitted with each proposal. Each proposal will state the price per letter additional for adding on each flag such other inscriptions in letters of same material, as name of regiment, as may be required.

The workmanship and materials must, in every color, be equal to U. S. standard patterns.

Proposals for colors on which the decorations are painted, instead of embroidered, may also be presented, and may be accepted in lieu of the above. The material of the paint must not be injurious to the silk.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of each delivery to be retained as a forfeiture, until the contract is completed. Time of delivery to be considered as of the essence of the contract.—Contractors to state in their proposals the time when the goods can be delivered. Successful bidders to give bonds with two approved securities. The speedy delivery of a large part will be considered in awarding the contract.

By order of the Governor of Pennsylvania,
E. M. BIDDLE,
Adjutant General, P. M.
je18-12td

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TO close up the concern the entire stock of SHOES, BOOTS, &c., late of Oliver Bellman, deceased, in the rooms in the Market Square, will be sold at private sale at COST; and the rooms will be rented to the purchaser if desired. The terms will be made easy. je17-dtf DAN'L D. BOAS, Agent.

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