

Daily Telegraph



OUR PLATFORM THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG PA. Wednesday Afternoon, July 3, 1861.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

All sorts of questions are asked these days, in all sorts of insinuating tones in regard to the treatment of soldiers, the award of contracts, and the furnishing of supplies. If any thing is wrong, blame the Governor. If a soldier bursts the seat of his breeches, howl at the Commissioner General, whose business it is to feed and not clothe the recruit. If beef and pork are not palatable, blame the Quartermaster, whose duty it is to erect tents, locate encampments, and not cook meats, wash potatoes, or furnish "tea and toast" for the soldiers. This is about the style of doing business. Such is the manner and mode of fixing the blame on those in authority by a large mass of people in every community, and while they are thus engaged in measuring the actions of men by standards of their own erection, they pass over the most stupendous evils, from which the soldier is suffering a thousand fold more than from any of the inconveniences and injustice so loudly complained of as being inflicted in the camp and during the bivouac. We hear that as the soldiers are paid off, they start to rum-shops to engage in drunken revels, and that the streets of Washington city, for a week past, have been one scene of debauched revelry, obscenity and degradation such as never before was presented for the contemplation and disgust of sober men and women. Who is to blame for these scenes of excess and instances of injustice to the soldier, and through him to the country and the cause of civil and religious liberty? Who is to blame that the war-won wages of the soldier are thus devoted to his damnation instead of the comfort of the family he left behind him, dependent on the cold charities of society for subsistence and support? Soldier, you must answer! You can find no protection from such an interrogation beneath the flag of our country! You are not safe from questioning behind frowning batteries or bristling bayonets. You must answer the question, Who is to blame for your debauchery, your drunkenness, your lechery, your profanity, and your degradation? If you do not answer, Heaven will reply through the silent though potent voice of conscience, yourself, soldier! yourself! A drunkard is a disgrace to any position. He is incapable of discharging and unworthy of having a trust reposed in him. A drunken soldier is worse than a sober coward, traitor or knave. He casts away the reason and the valor with which God has imbued him, to draw his senses in beastly libations, and unnerve his strength by inhuman intoxication. Such men are unworthy to stand beneath the banner of liberty, and are proclaimed its chosen defenders. They and those who furnish the poisoned drink, are allied to treason by their utter disregard of the moral responsibility which rests upon every man in the hour of his country's peril. The truth must be pressed home, and the solemn warning may as well come now, that there is too much intoxication in the army—too much drinking to satisfy the appetite for rum among the otherwise gallant and chivalric regiments of young men who are about to devote themselves to the defence of the honor and the glory of the country.

In the name of humanity, for the sake of our bleeding country, we implore the soldier to be sober, to spurn rum as they do a rebel, and while they are decking the banners of their country with the sentiments of Union, let them inscribe on their sacred folds one sentiment—one noble grand for Temperance, and the victory will be doubly grand that haills a nation's rescue from rebellion, and a people's redemption from intemperance, licentiousness and profanity.

THE FAMILIES OF THE TRAITORS.—Gen Beauregard sent his wife to New York, to stay there until peace is declared, before he wrote that infamous proclamation. Jeff. Davis' wife and her sister have taken a cottage at North Hampton, Massachusetts, for the summer. Col. Magruder, of the Virginia army, has sent his wife and daughter to the north for protection. This looks considerably as though the arch-traitors of the rebellion had not much confidence in the land. In addition to this, Yancey is in England, Toombs is disgusted, Slidell and Judge Meek are not to be heard of, and the whereabouts of a score of others of the southern confederacy is unknown.

GOSK LANE.—This noted individual did not meet with a very flattering reception on his return to Oregon, after affiliating with the Southern rebels. A Portland (Oregon) correspondent of the New York Commercial gives the annexed account: "Gen. Joseph Lane met with a very cool reception in Oregon. The drayman refused to haul his luggage to the hotel. At Dayton, as the General crossed the river, he said to the ferryman that 'he supposed he was the worst abused man in Oregon.' 'I don't believe that,' said the ferryman, who did not know Mr. Lane, 'unless you are Joe Lane himself.' At Dallas, farther up the valley, he was hung in effigy right before his hotel door."

HENRY M. HERMAN has been promoted to a first lieutenant in the United States army, as a reward for valuable services rendered to the government. Furnished with an organ and a monkey, he visited the prominent points of Virginia and took notes, which he reported to the War Department.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

John Adams declared that the memories and glories of Independence Day would descend to our latest posterity, by which the patriot sage and statesman implied, that the spirit of liberty would survive while time lasted to animate a human heart with love for its purity. Those who constructed and deemed they were perpetuating the Declaration of Independence, done so in a spirit of loyal zeal for a great future, which they regarded with more devotion than they did the present with which they were surrounded. The most sanguine among those who entered on the Revolutionary struggle never hoped to live for the enjoyment of the fruits, which it was believed would grow out of its success, while very few others expected to survive the shock of battle, to behold the light of that triumph which they knew would eventually shine upon their banners. There was a struggle for generations yet unborn—for the adornment of centuries which the future would roll from the bosom of time, and in which the citizens of a grand Republic that arose upon the vision amid the fogs of Valley Forge and the blood of Paoli, would command the respect of their neighbors, the fear of their enemies, and the confidence of the world. If evil ever did come to the Republic of the West, it would originate beyond its borders, and not within its limits. If danger threatened, it would be from foreign foes, and not from domestic feuds—for such was the faith, the holy fellowship and unanimity of those who erected our free altars, that they laid their all upon those shrines, consecrating their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors in the work of inaugurating a home for the free and a land for the brave. Eighty-five years ago to-morrow, our fathers met in the city of Philadelphia, and signed a Declaration of Independence. It was not a common resolve to attempt to erect a new form of government. It was not the venture of desperate and ambitious men to cut loose from one power, that they might create positions to satisfy their personal aspirations. Such motives had no place in the bosoms of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, nor was a single arm, that rose and fell with sturdy blows as that eventual struggle progressed, nerved for a purpose other than that of maintaining a cause which was to result in the benefit of those who were to come after them.

—We need not rehearse the story of the Revolutionary war. Its history has been written and printed until the record is as familiar as the stories of our homes, or the tales of our early love and affections. What concerns us now is to know how we have prized, cherished and maintained the liberty that was bequeathed to us through the blood of our fathers and the suffering tears of our mothers. Have we as a nation been true to the holy incentives with which we were imbued by birth and education? Have we been faithful to the trust reposed in us, and true to the high destiny which both God and man seemed to have marked out for us in the path of the progress of nations? Those are the questions that recur to us at this time, and they cannot be answered alone in the empty language of sentiment, boast or profession. They point to a reply in our deeds—in our actions—in our achievements—and by all these will be judged by that tribunal before which nations and individuals will be summoned by He who has created all things, and who marks as well the sparrows fall as He does the dissolution of an Empire.

The incidents and the struggles with which we are now surrounded, were not anticipated one year ago—and much less by those who made the Fourth day of July immortal as the birthday of liberty on the western hemisphere. Eighty-five years ago, John Adams declared that the Fourth of July would be celebrated by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, bonfires, illuminations, shouts, prayers and congratulations all over the land. Will such be the case to-morrow? Alas, no! There may be shouts, yet who knows that they will not be the shouts of battle in one portion of these states, while in another the loud acclaim goes forth in favor of liberty's birthday. There may be bonfires lighted in one commonwealth to signal the return of another anniversary of Independence, while in another a funeral pyre is kindled over the bodies of those who fell struggling in the defence of the unity of their country, the sanctity of its laws, and the invincibility of its authority. Alas, again, that such is our condition! but we must not shut our eyes to the dangers with which we are surrounded, because rebellion has arrested us in the proudest steps of our forward march of glory, greatness and improvement.

We have no better offering than this for the eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence. We appreciate the danger by which we are menaced, but we do not shrink from the responsibility it involves. However dark and uncertain may be the future that is prescribed for our contemplation, there is a gleam of hope amid all its gloom, and an incentive to struggle in the very embarrassments which it has created. And in that struggle we all have a part to perform, a part in which the humblest can achieve a great good and win as great a renown. And to-morrow, as we pledge to the memories of Independence Day, let us also renew our vows to

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND!

EXPOSE THEM.—Some of the New York sympathizers with the southern rebellion have got up petitions, which they are circulating for signatures, addressed to the President of the United States, praying that the war may cease and the difficulty be settled—in what way they do not undertake to describe. Their plan is, however, easily understood—it is secession, concession and compromise. It is by the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the government. Now, if these sympathizers possessed a grain of loyalty, and a solitary claim to entitle them to live under such a government as ours, they would perceive that the President is pursuing the only course to cause the war to cease, and to settle the difficulty at the earliest practicable moment. The names upon all such petitions or memorials should be given to the public, in order that all may know who are the black sheep among us. Such publications also will be handy for future reference.

FROM THE LOCHIEL GREYS.

ROCKVILLE, MONTGOMERY CO., MD., Sunday, June 30, 1861.

After a suspension of a week's duration, we at last got orders to "march forth" from our lovely quarters on the Arsenal grounds in Washington, D. C. To-day one week ago we were ordered to be in readiness to march, as the telegraph notified you of at the time. Wagons, tents, provisions, and all the necessary articles for a moving army, were furnished us. All rejoiced over the news to march. The "Greys," so anxious to signalize themselves before returning home, manifested their joy by cheers, cap tossing, &c. But soon the orders were countermanded, and thus we lay until Tuesday, when we resolved to pitch our tents upon the green sward before our house, where we encamped until yesterday afternoon, after which we had given up all hope of seeing active service.

When our orders to march were received, such a yell of enthusiasm I never witnessed. Immediately our tents were levelled with the ground, and all hands were at work packing such things as they deemed needful into their knapsacks, and such as could be dispensed with were carefully placed in boxes "until our return," as the hopeful ones would say. All things ready, the companies of our regiment were in line, headed by the Kingbold band, in marching order. It may be well to add that half of the 50th were ordered off. The two Kingbold companies remain at the U. S. Arsenal and three companies at Fort Washington. The regiment on march was made up in the following order, under the command of Lieut. Col. Selheimer and Major Campbell, the popular M. C. from the Schuylkill district: First, the "Lochiel Greys;" then the Carbondale City Guards, under Captain Darte; third, the Doylestown Guards, (bearing the regimental colors,) Capt. Deans; fourth, the Allen Rifles, Capt. Yeager; and fifth, the National Light Infantry, Captain McDonald, of Pottsville.

We took our line of march at 3 o'clock, p. m. from the United States Arsenal grounds, up Four and one-half street, up Pennsylvania avenue to the Treasury Department (where we were not paid off), and then halted for a few minutes. The weather was intensely hot and the men stood it like veterans, not a man giving way to the scorching heat. From the Treasury we marched to the reservoir on Georgetown, all the time in blissful ignorance as to the exact place where we were to encamp. After refilling our canteens we again moved on a few miles on the road to Rockville until we came to a Rev. Mr. Nourse's, well known to some of the members of the Greys, where we again halted, and then took up our march until sun down, at which hour we had marched some ten miles from our quarters. This our officers considered good enough for an evening's march, and hence ordered us to bivouac on a new mown hay-field for the night. After spaces had been assigned to each company, arms stacked, knapsacks unslung and accoutrements, &c. off, we foraged for wood, built camp fires, made coffee, supped and laid down upon the ground to sleep. This was the first bivouac, long to be remembered by us all, and a social bivouac it was. The evening sky was clear—the air was balmy, and every breeze came laden with the scent of the new mown hay. At about 9 p. m. the sentinels were stationed, and we were all wrapped in soothing slumbers. There we lay for the first time in an enemy's country with the weary sentinels around and God above us watching and protecting us while nature's sweet restorer strengthened us for the morning's march. So far nothing has happened the regiment. The march and the camp were admirably arranged, which gave us more confidence in the skill and ability of our superiors. Our surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Owens, and his assistant Dr. Beall, are constantly administering to the wants of those who had intimations of sickness. The parents and relations of the Greys may rest assured that the sanitary condition of the company is in safe hands. Our line of march from our first bivouac to this place will be described to you at another time. The day is quite out, and we shall in all probability spend the rest of it and the coming night in our present camp, which is on the Fair grounds—a beautiful grove with excellent water and large and comfortable buildings in which our men are now seen "snoring," others singing and some wondering what this all signifies, and thinking of the day, whether so and so is at church and who's with them, &c., &c.

Our destination is Poolesville to join Col. Stone's command. This place is on the front line just where the most important move of the Federal forces is to take place. It is to be hoped that the Twenty-fifth, and particularly the Lochiel Greys, will give a good account of themselves. Letters to the Greys should be directed as usual to Washington, from whence they will be promptly forwarded to us wherever we may be. Yours, &c., E. S.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, our Minister to France, was known to Louis Napoleon when he was in this country. Mr. Dayton lived at Trenton, New Jersey, which is only ten miles from Bordentown, where Joseph Bonaparte, the uncle of the present Emperor, long resided after the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, in 1815. In 1857, when Louis Napoleon was in this country, he was a visitor at his uncle Joseph's, and made many excursions in company with him to Trenton and its vicinity. In that way he became known to Mr. Dayton, who could have little anticipated that he would ever be the ambassador to the French Court over which the exile would preside as Emperor.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—At a dinner lately given by the United Service Club of London to Sir Hope Grant, the distinguished hero of the Chinese war, the chairman proposed his health, making laudatory reference to his military achievements, to which Sir Hope replied, attributing no small share of his success to the Armstrong guns. These weapons were, he said, exceedingly effective. In one case a gun which caused some annoyance was disabled, and thirteen men were found lying dead near it. Another piece belonging to the enemy was struck five times in a very short period. The Armstrong gun, he said, was in fact the finest weapon ever invented.

ENGLISH EDITORS frequently make curious mistakes when writing on American affairs, and no paper in England contains more ludicrous blunders than the London Times. The last geographical error that we noticed in that sheet is where it speaks of Fortress Monroe being located on Governor's Island, in New York harbor.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe long action, and that dread disease, Consumption, wishes to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to relieve the afflicted, and to inform them, which he conceives to be attainable, and he hopes every sufferer will try the remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, "The Advertiser," King's county, New York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A Battle Fought Yesterday. The Enemy Routed. McMullin's Rangers Engaged.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS.

HAGERSTOWN, July 2. At four o'clock this afternoon a special conveyance arrived at this town, bringing Corporal John H. McGinley, of the Independent Rangers. He being the first soldier brought here wounded in action, considerable excitement was occasioned on his arrival, and from statements made by him, and from those of a high authority, the Government operators glean the following:

Between three and four o'clock this morning the troops which have been concentrating at Hagerstown and Williamsport for several days past crossed the ford at Williamsport. Gen. Patterson reviewed them as they filed past him. The morning was bright and beautiful, and the soldiers were in excellent spirits. Scouting parties of Capt. McMullin's Rangers and others selected from the first Wisconsin regiment, were out at midnight, and frequently during the night brisk firing was heard between the Federal pickets and those of the enemy on the Virginia side.

The proper fords having been ascertained, the advance took place before daylight, the post of honor being assigned to Capt. McMullin's Rangers, the first Wisconsin and the eleventh Pennsylvania. The advancing columns consisted of the brigades of Abercrombie, Thomas and Negley. The Independent Rangers behaved remarkably well, getting up close to the enemy at a distance of only seventy-five yards.

Abercrombie's brigade led the advance, and the casualties of the conflict were almost exclusively in the First Wisconsin and the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiments. Col. Jarrett and Lieut. Colonel Coulter led the skirmishers, opening upon them at 400 yards.

The whole of the rebel force at Martinsburg, consisting of four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, were engaged in the action. They had with them four pieces of artillery, part of them rifled cannon, and were commanded by General Jackson.

The First City Troop of Philadelphia were assigned a position near the United States cavalry, under Captain Perkins, and behaved remarkably well. As far as known, the casualties on our side are only two killed and several wounded. Several of the dead and wounded of the Secession troops were left on the field in their hasty retreat; one or two of whom were buried by our men.

The loss of life on their side is stated to be very heavy. In anticipation of the retreat by our forces, the rebels had levelled the fences on both sides of the turnpike even with the ground, so as to cut them off in the event of their retiring to the Potomac.

The first stand was made at Porterfield's farm, on the turnpike, near Haynesville, where it was necessary to destroy a barn and carriage house, to make a charge upon the enemy. Here the conflict was fierce, the rebels standing well up to their work, and finally slowly retreating.

Knapsacks and canteens were hastily thrown aside as encumbrances to a hasty march. The left behind them a number of blankets and other articles of value, indicating a heavy loss on their side.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Occupation of Hampton. ERECTION OF BATTERIES, &c.

Celebration of Independence Day at the Fortress. Advance of the Rebels from Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3. The Third Massachusetts regiment and the Naval Brigade occupy the deserted dwelling at Hampton. Perhaps thirty inhabitants remain. Col. Wardrop's headquarters are at the house of Hon. Joseph Segar. The old church is occupied as a slaughter house; two companies are stationed in the yard, which is surrounded by a high brick wall. Tombstones date from the 17th century. Four companies of Col. Packard's regiment, just from Newport News, are posted in the cemetery. Col. Wardrop's pickets extend a mile and a half beyond Hampton. The 4th Massachusetts regiment will encamp just beyond the village. The bridge will be rebuilt within a week. Max. Webber's regiment is erecting a strong battery this side.

Ladies begin to make their appearance at Old Point. The families of Gen. Butler, Colonel Duryea and Max Webber, are here. Great preparations are being made to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. Grand parades will be held at camps. The Fortress guns, the mortar battery and ships of war in the harbor, including the Minnesota, Cumberland, Sanate, Roanoke and several gun boats will appropriately salute the day.

The Twentieth New York regiment have ordered fifty barrels of lager from Baltimore. Yesterday afternoon Lieut. Yelverton and eighteen men of the Ninth New York Regiment, made a reconnaissance from Newport News up the James river to within a mile and a half of Great Bethel. At that point they came upon five of the rebel pickets, who precipitately fled, leaving behind, with other trophies, their hats and coats, which showed that the owners were officers.

In the pockets letters were found, just finished, giving a complete account of the late advance of 2800 men from Yorktown to attack Newport News. They describe the wretched fare of the troops and the manner in which they were obliged to beg or steal.

LATER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, July 3. The following is the official list of wounded at the hospital here: James Morgan, severely; M. F. Hamaker, both of company B, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers. Wounded—Fred. Hychting, of company E; color Sergeant, of Capt. Bryant, Fred. Bonnor, of company G, not severely. Killed—George Drake of Milwaukee, company A, Capt. Bingham, and one name not learned, from company B, Capt. Mitchell.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NO SLAVERY IN ST. DOMINGO. Aid to Anderson, and the Fugitive Slave.

Remonstrance of the American Minister at Paris.

The Southern Commissioners not Recognized by France.

RECOGNITION OF ITALY BY FRANCE.

THE POPE STILL SICK.

THE SULTAN NOT DEAD.

AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

LARGE ARMY CONCENTRATING NEAR PERTH.

DISAFFECTION INCREASING AT WARSAW.

LARGE FIRE IN LONDON.

A MAIL STEAMER WRECKED AND THE CREW MURDERED.

NEW YORK, July 3. The steamer Persia arrived this morning with Liverpool advices to the 23d ult. Spain has given a pledge that slavery shall not be introduced into St. Domingo. A meeting had been held in aid of Anderson the fugitive slave. He explained the necessity for killing the man so as to escape, and the meeting fully endorsed the act.

The American minister at Paris has remonstrated against the southern States being assimilated to Italy on the article recently published in the Patrie and Moniteur. The Southern commissioners are in Paris, but the government will hold no communication except with the Washington government.

The Paris Bourse was steady; rents 67 1/2. There has been no official announcement of the recognition of Italy by France, but there is no doubt of the fact. It is asserted that the Italian government replied to the French note in the affirmative, and agreed to the view of France. It is also asserted that France sent an announcement of the recognition to all its representatives at foreign courts.

The Pope is again ill. It is stated that Portugal refuses to acknowledge the new kingdom of Italy. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has unanimously agreed to the address to the Emperor.

LATEST.—By telegraph from Liverpool, Sunday, 25th.—The rumored death of the Sultan is denied. The steamer New York has arrived at Cowes. The agitation in Hungary is increasing. An army of 80,000 men is concentrating near Perth. Maond Effendi has been appointed governor of Lebanon.

The disaffection is increasing at Warsaw. London, June 23.—An immense fire commenced here last night and raged all night. The cotton warehouse on Tooley street in borough. About 4,000 bales of American hops were destroyed. The loss of property is so serious that the prices of many articles will be affected. Six lives were lost including Mr. Braidwood chief of the fire brigade.

MELBOURNE, April 11.—The mail steamer Quasama has been wrecked and part of her crew murdered by the natives.

FROM BALTIMORE CITY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH. Flag to be Presented to a Massachusetts Regiment.

THE MILITARY STILL ON GUARD. BALTIMORE, July 3. Great preparations for a celebration of the Fourth here by the Union men. A splendid national flag, of the regimental size, has been prepared by the citizens of Baltimore to present to the sixth Massachusetts regiment, as an memento for the assault made on the regiment by the mob.

The stars are encircled with the following inscription: "The loyal citizens of Baltimore to the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts." Inside of this inscription is another circle, with the words: "Pratt street, Baltimore, April 19th, 1861." It is designed to present this flag to-morrow, if arrangements can be made. The soldiers are still on guard at various points in the city. They receive many courtesies from the loyal citizens.

ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

PROXIMITY OF THE TWO ARMIES. MORE TROOPS SENT TO VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 3. A messenger who passed last night and the early part of to-day with the advance guards within three miles of Fairfax Court House, reports all quiet along the lines; but reports that the indications are now more positive than they have at any time hitherto been, that a movement is about to be made in the direction of Manassas Junction. Large numbers of heavy wagons, ambulances, munitious, &c., are going forward, and though the officers themselves are not informed, they coincide in the opinion of an early advance. It is probable that everything just now is contingent upon the action of Congress.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3. The special election, yesterday, in the second district of this city, for a member of Congress to succeed the Hon. E. Joy Morris, resulted in the choice of Col. Charles J. Biddle, by a majority of a little over two hundred. A very high vote was polled, as both parties professed thorough loyalty to the Union and the government, and an earnest support of the war policy. Col. Biddle, in his letter of acceptance, emphatically declared that he would make no partisan pledges.

PROTEST AGAINST COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, July 3. Dr. Hurlay, late editor of the Nashville (Tennessee) Democrat, addresses a letter to the National Republican to-day, protesting against any compromise with the rebels, and declaring that he will remain true to the authority of the government.

THE BATTLE AT MARTINSBURG.

Effect of the News at Washington. GENERAL SCOTT GRATIFIED.

THE CABINET IN GOOD SPIRITS. WASHINGTON, July 3.

The following dispatch was received at two fifteen this morning: "HOCK RIVER, near Martinsburg, July 2. To Col. E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjt. Gen'l. Left Williamsport at six A. M. to-day for this place. Drove and routed the rebels, about ten thousand strong, with four guns, and now occupy their camp, with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded." "Signed, R. PATTERSON, Major General Commanding."

It is said that Gen. Scott was so much gratified with this news, that the President was waked from his sleep to receive it. The Cabinet met to-day with more than usual good spirits in consequence. No troops arrived to-day. None are expected for the next forty-eight hours. A thirty pounder rifle cannon, just mounted here, is at the railroad station, labelled, "Maj. Doubleday, Williamsport," soon to be forwarded.

AFFAIRS AT AND AROUND CAIRO.

CAIRO, July 2. Five men, supposed to be rebels, were arrested yesterday, near San Ridge, Mo., by a scouting party from Bird's Point, and brought hither, but they are now supposed to be loyal citizens, who were on their way here with information in regard to the rebels. They report an encampment of 200 secessionists, near Wolf's Island, who are being furnished with arms from Memphis. It is reported here that Gov. Jackson is at Memphis. The rebels in that city say they will attack Bird's Point at an early day.

Married.

In the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, Mr. ABRAHAM SUSMAN to Miss GORBEL, all of Philadelphia.

New Advertisements

WANTED.—Two or three good blacksmiths and several wagon makers at the City Car Works. J. S. JOHNSON. NOTICE.—Dr. JOHN A. M'GLAUGHLIN having been declared by the Court of this county a habitual drunkard, persons are hereby cautioned not to give or sell him liquor, as the law will be enforced against them. JOHN A. M'GLAUGHLIN, Committee of John A. M'Gloughlin.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!!

A Necessity in Every Household!!! JOHN'S & CROSLY'S American Cement Glue The Strongest Glue in the World FOR CEMENTING WOOD, LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY, CHINA, MARBLE, PORCELAIN, ALABASTER, BONE, CORAL, &c., &c., &c. The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand water.

EXTRACTS: "Very housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—N. Y. TIMES. "It is so convenient to have in the house."—N. Y. EXPRESS. "It is always ready; it commands it to every body."—Y. TRIBUNE. "We have used it, and find it as useful in our household as water."—WILSON'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle. Very Liberal Reductions to Wholesale Dealers. TERMS CASH. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country. JOHN'S & CROSLY, (Sole Manufacturers,) 78 WILLIAM STREET, (Corner of Liberty Street,) NEW YORK. J. S. JOHNSON.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE undersigned Collectors of County and State Taxes for the present year, within the city of Harrisburg, hereby inform the public that five per cent ad valorem will be allowed on the State and County tax up to the 15th of July next. The place of residence of the collectors is as follows: Peter Bernheiser, First Ward, Second below Market street; Nicholas Zollinger, Second Ward, Chestnut near Fourth street; Joseph Hoffman, Third Ward, Market between Third and Fourth streets; Daniel Stillman, Fourth Ward, State near Third street; Chambers Dubbe, Fifth Ward, Third above North street; Dan S. Innes, Sixth Ward, near Round H. Use. Therefore all persons have an opportunity by calling on collectors respectively and save said amount by prompt payment of said tax.

By order of County Commissioners, JOHN S. MUSSER, JACOB BERM, GEORGE GARVERHO.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the return of a T. W. B. STATZ SWARD, taken or stolen from the hotel of the undersigned, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. LAZARUS BARNHART.

EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS.

100 LARGE NEW BRIGIT EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS in good condition for sale by W. M. DOOK, JR., & CO. PHILADELPHIA & READING R.R. EXCURSION TICKETS WILL be issued between all points at REDUCED FARES, Good for all Passenger Trains from SATURDAY JUNE 23rd to MONDAY JULY 8th, inclusive. G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

SPICED SALMON!!

FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put up neatly in five pound cans. W. M. DOOK, JR., & CO.

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY!

THE best defining and pronouncing Dictionary of the English language; Also, Worcester's School Dictionary. Webster's Pictorial Quarto and School Dictionaries for sale. SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

HENRY C. SHAFFER, PAPER HANGER, Front street, second door above Walnut street. All orders punctually attended to. Paper hung for 15 cents per roll or piece. Myself.

Horse and Carriages for Sale.

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