## Daily Telegraph.



OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG PA.

Thursday Afternoon, July 11, 1861.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The agitation, in the city of New York, of a proposition to petition Congress for the passage disturbed-Congress has peaceably convenedof a general Bankrupt Law, has given rise to the public business is being promptly transactmuch discussion, pro and con., while it is alleged that during the present session of Congress so offer and payment of millions, and the summuch other important legislation will be necessary, that it must be impossible to give the dreds of thousands of men. Not a foot of north subject the consideration which its importance ern soil has been desecrated by the heel of an armed Kentucky and Missouri Sharp Shooters demands. If the war is to be speedily termi- traitor, if we except those who lurk and have nated, there is no need of a bankrupt law, and their living in our midst. The sacred soil of All Quiet on the Virginia Side of the if the mercantile interests can only be guaran- Virginia is now in the hands of the federal teed by what would seem to many people the troops. Harper's Ferry has been evacuated fact of legalizing a disposition not to pay an honest debt, we had better at once sanction a complete repudiation, than thus stipulate for of his men-they have not been permitted to the escape of the princely bankrupts of New rest in western Virginia—they have left their York city. Another objection to this proposition to pass a bankrupt law at the present ses- pursuit of Gen. Lyon—while everywhere they that he is a good Union man. sion, is the fact that it originates in the wrong are estimated as only maurauders prowling over quarter of the Union to be entitled to the re- the country in quest of booty and blood, who spect or consideration of legislators. It is one meanly refuse to meet our troops in open fair of the plans peculiar to the speculators of that fight. Thus are the threats of the rebels carcity, and is as likely to result for the benefit of ried out. Thus have they made good their the traitors as it will aid the men who have determination. One fair general encounter been embarrassed by the operations of treason. will destroy every vestige of this miserable re-We have a right to infer that the plan is to bellion, and lay low those who have made it the afford the southern rebel the opportunity of pretext of serving their passions, disappointrepudiating his debts by the aid of a bankrupt | ments and ambition. law, the moment he again seeks shelter within the Union, and thus cast the burden of the re-The following statement shows the State or bellion and treason on the people of the north. Territory from which the regiments to be ad-Hundreds of thousands of dollars are due by the consumers of the south to the producers of the north. These debts are due to the mer-rupt law were passed, the indebtedness could be wiped out between the southern consumer and the New York merchant, preserving the New Jersey.....1 equilibrium between these two parties, while the third to this transaction, the manufacturer, Rhode Island . . . . who is most interested in the stability of our laws and the prosperity of the country, would be left to mend his losses by increased industry and renewed efforts in all the paths of toil and

Instead of passing a bankrupt law, Congress will be better employed in deriving means for the on the statute books. Let them rather facilitate the process of obtaining judgments against those in the well with me indution to the merchants of the north, and let the merchants N. Hampshire..... pass those judgments to the manufacturer, who in turn will force them on the southern creditor, and possess himself of what does not belong to Minnesota..... the traitor and bankrupt, the soil he desecrates Kansas New Mcxico with ignorant labor, and the resources he squanders in riotous debauchery and intemper-Vol's not loc'd. ance. By this means the integrity of honest Army not loo'd. . . men will be preserved, and the disposition of At large.

swindlers, to take advantage of a great crisis to Blank. 1 1 defraud communities of their just dues, thwarttion of the new appointments have he The loval men of this nation have a right to make traitors not only pay their debts, but from the regular army by promotion, and what to hold them responsible for the expenses of from volunteers or civilians: their treason, by the seizure of their lands and Colonels.. tenements, and the appropriation of all their Lieutenant Colonels. ....4 law and precedent already in existence to justify such a proceeding, without passing others Second Lieutenants.....19 for the further facilitation of crime by legalizing the escape of criminals.

labor.

THE CONFISCATION of the property of the traitors is one of the subjects that is to engage the attention of the present extra session of Congress, and we are glad to notice that a step has been taken in the right direction by Senator Sherman, who has offered a bill in the Senate for this purpose. The proposition is to confiscate the property of the leaders. To some, this may seem an unjust discrimination, as a man can be equally guilty with a musket as with the government. The young girls have with a sword in his hand, fighting against the taken up the fashion lately of wearing secesauthority of the government. If this distinction is insisted upon, many a guilty and a stripes, with the wrong number of stars worn wealthy traitor will escape—and therefore the only manner in which equal justice can be acoff their aprons and taken in their tongues, corded to all who are engaged in this rebellion. is the issuing of a proclamation by the Presi- and will wait for a more favorable time to disdent, setting forth the enormity of the crime play both. of treason and rebellion, and declaring it to be the purpose of the government to confiscate the property of all rebels, in whatever shape and wherever it may be found. The rebels have done this in the case of those who refuse to enter the rebel ranks. They not only confiscate the property of those who insist on refusing to fight, but they seize the goods and little treachery on both sides. chattels of all who are unable to fight, to be used in lieu of such service for the confederate

phis Appeal says: "It is told of Mr. Toombs, Legislation such as the confiscation of prothat being recently importuned by an acquaintperty and the disfranchising of individual ance for a position as clerk in the state departtraitors, should not be postponed. By it we ment, he replied, 'What need for a clerk? Why, reach the evil with more effect than with a bul I can carry the whole state department in my let. We humble the crest of treason in the hat." person of traitors so low and so completely as forever to debar the fear or the hope that it will again gather strength to convulse the country with alarm, and spread despair and says that the air was all alive with curses on desolation by its works and influence.

\* THE POSTAL SYSTEM of the confederacy does not work well. The Charleston Mercury com plains that even on the great route to Richmond, the chances are two to one that there will be, tally burned by her clothes taking fire while to each man, one or more misconnections.

GO HON. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, of Illinois, has been appointed colonel of a regiment of cavalry authorized to be raised in Illinois.

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AL ST. MINNESSEE

BY TELEGRAPH

WHEN THE SOUTH REBELLED, the boast was

made that the federal authority could never again be re-asserted on southern soil. The in-

vincible valor of the chivalry made such a suc-

cess on the part of the government a matter of

impossibility. It was not only a foregone con-

the free homes of the north. As the struggle

has been the boast of the traitors. They have

not only failed in their first purpose of uniting

the south against the government, but they

have failed to make good a single threat which

the peace of the loyal states. Washington is

the legitimate authorities—the archives are un-

ed-the appeals for money answered by the

mons to arms responded to by the tramp of hun-

Gen. Patterson has purged Martinsburg and

compelled the rebels to fly before the bayonets

bloody footprints in Missouri flying before the

THE APPOINTMENTS IN THE NEW REGIMENTS .-

Cols. Cols. Majs. Capts. Lts. Lts.

ded to the regular army have been made:

Illinois......1 Pennsylvania....3

Dist. Columbia . . . 2

New York..... Massachusetts....

Michigan.....

Conneticut....

Texas ......

Wash'n Ter'ty....

Mississippi .....

Kentucky ....

Louisana

Nebraska..... Wisconsin ....

Virginia ....

The following table will show what propor-

THE WOMEN OF BALTIMORE - that is, the

"fashionable" portion of them—are just as in-

corrigible "secessionists," said to be, as the

Washington sisterhood are. "It is they,"

says a writer in the Boston Journal, "who wave

secession flags in the faces of the soldiers; in-

sult them as they pass with gibes and coarse

abuse, and urge on their male associates by ex-

citing their worst passions with the most bit-

ter and wholesale abuse of everybody connected

sion aprons (the lower part of red and white

upon the breast) Like women of their own

kind, since the arrest of Kane, they have taken

Some of the Bombs fired by the federal troops

were found filled with sawdust; but the rebels

have some of the same kind. One fired from

the rifled cannon at Big Bethel was sent to the

United States arsenal, at Troy, where it was

found to be filled with rice. There must be a

THE RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE of the Mem

A GENTLEMAN who mingled with the rebel

soldiers in their retreat from Booneville, Mo.

the incompetency and poltroonery of the Gov-

by such a cowardly trickster.

ernor, and on their own folly in being taken in

THE wife of the poet Longfellow has been fa-

sealing a letter, and the poet himself was

ស្តី នោះបាន 💥

badly burned in trying to save her.

্তি এই সামান করা করা এন টা নামান করা হয়। স্থান বিশ্বনার করা হয়। ইয়া সাধারক সামান করা করা করা করা হয়। স্থান বিশ্বনার করা হয়।

MATERIAL SECTION

Regular Army. Civilians.

Maine.....1 Maryland.....1

From Washington.

clusion that the south was forever severed from her sister states in the Union, but the war in ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY which she had engaged was to be pushed be yond her own limits, inaugurated in other lo-WISE REPORTED SHOT. calities than those of the south, to spread its devastating terrors either in the federal capital

of Washington, or sweep in desolation through ACTIVE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

has progressed, the result has proven how vain The Rebels at Manassas Surrounded

A HEAVY BATTLE EXPECTED.

they so valiantly hurled against the safety and Recruits for the Naval Service.

safe—the public buildings are in the hands of Gen. Lane's Kansas Brigade to be Mus tered into Service.

TO THE SENATE.

NO ARMY APPOINTMENTS YET SENT

Departure of General Fremont.

Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 11. G. G. Gaither, who was recently arrested and imprisoned for two weeks, in Richmond, inno-cently charged as a spy, was to day arrested at his hotel in this city, on the same charge. Those who know him believe him innocent, and say

It is very generally credited here that re liable information has been received that Gov. Wise was shot, and either killed or seriously vounded.

There is a continued active movement among the military here. The regiments on this side are all thoroughly inspected daily, and a num-ber of them are under orders to march at a moment's notice. The movements at the arsenal consisted yesterday of the removal of twenty loads of amunition, which went over to Virginia, and two full batteries, of six guns each to the same destination.

It is reported here to-day that our troops

have advanced into Virginia from the Upper Potomac, and taken possession of the ground the rear of Beauregard's forces at Manassa Junction. This is in accordance with a prear anged plan of Gen. Scott. There is a settled impression on the minds of knowing ones that to-morrow will record a heavy battle at or near Manassas Junction.

The newspaper statements which have elicited an inquiry by the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to receive at the recruiting stations none but native born citizens, are untrue. The facts are that the number of landsmen offering was much larger than the service required, and hence Boston is now the only point where they are received. At all the stations seamen are enlisted without regard to nationality.

Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas, to-day received an order from the war department for the im-mediate mustering in of his brigade. The skele-ton companies thereof are to be filled up here-

Nearly all the nominations thus far transmitted by the President to the Senate cover appointments made during the late Congressional recess. Those for the army have not yet been subjected for confirmation by that body. Not a few or these appointers, have bounded the uniform in advance of such action.

Maj. Gen. Fremont will probably leave Washington to day to enter upon the duties of the department to which he has been assigned. It is stated that Judge Burton, of Kentucky, and Hou. J. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, are each getting up a company of sharp shooters in their respective States for Col. Borden's regiment. The Governors do not assist, as do those of other States, but upon application to the President he expressed himself very much interested in this regiment, and promptly gave the assurance

The condition of the camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac and Tuesday and last nights is represented as more quiet than here-tofore. The Confederates gave our picket no cause for alarm; in fact it is not known that any of the former paid unwelcome visits near the federal lines.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Order for Hotchkiss' Shells.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR STEAMERS.

No New Military Demonstrations.

Capture of a Richmond Brig.

Defensive Operations of the Rebels at Sewall's Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10, via Baltimore 11. Gen. Butler was so well pleased yesterday with the experiments with the Hotchkiss shells, that he at once ordered a large number for immediate use. They can be projected from an ordinary rifled cannon. Five hundred horses and forage for the same for eighty days are on

the way to Old Point. The frigate Santee sailed this afternoon to join the Gulf squadron. The United States

this morning, with the intention of going to Norfolk, but Com. Stringham would not permit a flag of truce to leave the harbor.

No military movements whatever are taking

place near Old Point. The heat is excessive here, but the health of the troops generally

Two hundred and fifty men rejected from the Wolf and about fifteen hundred rebels. Wolf that this enormous appropriation, contemplation stars and Strings of the army, happened to be

the propellor Stars and Stripes.

The steamer Quaker City this morning cap-Hampton Roads, with 5100 bags of coffee.— Part of the cargo belonged to English merchants. The Quaker City yesterday made a field for reinforcements, and the whole force reconnoissance of the coast thirty miles south at that place immediately pushed forward. of Cape Henry, and saw five wrecks on the shore, all old and entirely deserted. The rebels and Major Sturgis was at Clinton on Sunday are felling and burning the trees on Sewell's night. Point, indicating that they intend holding the

TREASON AND PIRACY. BALTIMORE, July 11

Col. Richard Thomas, who seized the steamer THE Pope's health is again alarming. He has Jury of the United States District Court, for an abscess in the leg that effects the whole body. piracy and treason. He is now in jail.

LATER FROM MISSOURI. FROM WESTERN

THE BATTLE AT CARTHAGE FIRST REPORT EXAGGERATED

FULL DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT

Twelve Hundred Federal Troops Attacked by Six Thousand Rebels.

GALLANT FIGHT!

COL. SIEGEL VICTORIOUS! Four to Five Hundred Rebels Killed and Wounded.

A LARGE NUMBER TAKEN PRISONERS.

BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

THE REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT.

COL. WOLF WITH 500 MEN AT-TACKED BY 1500 REBELS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY GENERAL WOLF KILLLED.

Gathering of Federal and Rebel Forces on the Plains.

HARD FIGHTING ANTICIPATED

Authentic intelligence received here from an officer in Springfield on the 6th, states that Gen. Sweeny, with his entire forces, reinforced Col

St. Louis, July 11.

A special messenger arrived here last even ing by the Pacific railroad, with despatches from Col. Siegel to Adjt. Harding, at the arsenal. The following is an abstract, written at Rolla, for the Democrat: On the morning of the 5th Col. Siegel, with a portion of his regiment, a part of Col. Soloman's and ten pieces of artillery, in all about 1100 to 1200 men, were attacked by 6000 rebels, under General Raines and Col. Parsons, about seven miles east

of Carthage.
The enemy had many mounted men. Col The enemy had many mounted men.

Siegel began the action at half past nine in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice, and after half an hour's fighting silenced their artillery. The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, and two of the Confederate States. The latter were twice shot down, and were raised no more. The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry, and cut off the retreat of our baggage, but Col Siegel

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Senate.—Mr. Sauisbury, (Del.,) gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the Constitution for a peace alleration of the Present troubles.

Mr. Grims, (Iowa,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa for the abolishment of the national armory and arsenal on Rock Island.

MABHINGTON, July 11. off the retreat of our baggage, but Col Siegel made a retreating movement, keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns with a battalion of infantry, supported by four

The rebels then attempted to cut off his communication with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire, which played havoc took them at a cross fire, which played havor with their ranks, and opened a road. Colonel Siegel then fell back on Carthage, the enemy harassing his flank up to the town, where another stand was made. The rebels being in possession of the place, Col. Siegel surrounded the town, throwing shell and grenades into the enemy's cavalry and using his infantry with and considerable and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the navy; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the number of paymasters of the navy; also, joint resolution relative to the naval academy.

All the bills were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the navy; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the number of paymasters of the navy; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase the navy in time of war; also, a bill to increase t

While attempting to reach an adjacent wood While attempting to reach an adjacent wood to prevent use of their cavalry, the rebels mada a most serious attack, and there the bloodiest part of the battle was fought; but the enemy were finally routed and forced to withdraw.—

Col. Siezel then fell back on Mt. Vernon, where that all expenses would at once be reimoursed.

Mr. John J. Braxton, of Paris, Ky., will receive applications from that State, and Mr. Blair, from his own State, at St. Louis. The could be supported. The sole captive was a conficer who was taken about 5 o'clock. He could be supported of \$6,000,000. The amendment of \$6,000,000. The am and fifty, but as the severest fight took place subsequent to his capture, it is believed their

loss is considerably greater. Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is eight killed and forty-five wounded and missing.

This afternoon Gen. Sweeney commands in erson, and a flying column is moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Vernon, thus crushing them completely between our columns. Large bodies of mounted men are congregating the western plains and at Forsythe, with the intention of joining Jackson's force, but Gen. Sweeney has sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas county to prevent their union and drive them back. Gen McBride's command and a company of Home Guards, arrived last night bringing Colonel Coffee, late a member of the Legislature as a

THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD.

The battle in which Col. Wolf was killed was fought on Saturday, thirty miles from springfield. The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat says, under date of the 6th, that "immediately after the arrival of Brig. Gen. Sweeney at Springfield, he dispatched a messenger to Cols. Siegel and Solomans, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to

Carthage, which was promptly done. Last night a messenger arrived from Colonel Siegel, stating that that Gov. Jackson and Generals Price and Raines had united their forces about 4000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Siegel and Solomans pushed forward rapidly, attacked the rebel steamer Susquehanna, instead of going south-ward, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, will mark for New York for repairs.

The could be supported by the continuous of the could be supported by the cou the rebels are retreating southwardly, between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Casville, with their baggage and plunder under cover of their cannon, and that Siegel is attacking their rear.

Later advices say that a report reached Springfield on Sunday morning of an engagement between five hundred federals under Col. the rebels retreating to the woods, he followed The steamer Quaker City this morning captured the brig Amy Warbrick of and owned in Richmond. She is from Rio, and was bound to Haunton Rods, with 5100 bags of coffee.—

The steamer Quaker City this morning captured in skirmishing in the timber he lost thirty and in skirmishing in the timber he lost thirty and in skirmishing in the timber he lost thirty and in skirmishing in the timber he lost thirty the killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed and wounded and he will be a second and he would be a second and he will be a second and he ed. A messenger was dispatched to Spring-

> ANOTHER REBEL BATTERY ON THE PO-TOMAC.

Washington, July 11. The Confederates have a camp in the neighorhood of the Great Falls of the Potomac, and it is supposed, from indications, they are en-deavoring to plant a battery there.

A Secondary in the control of the co

Experiment of the second of th

ANOTHER SPIRITED SKIRMISH. Bravery of the Indiana and Ohio Volunteers.

A GEORGIA REGIMENT ROUTED.

The Chivalry get Some New Ideas of Yankee Courage.

A NUMBER OF REBELS KILLED

Advance of McClellan's Column.

CINOINNATI, July 11. A special dispatch from Bealington, near Laurel Hill, says that brisk skirmishing was kept up with the enemy all yesterday afternoon. About two o'clock, from High Hill, in the About two o'clock, from High Hill, in the neighborhood, two large bodies were seen marching out of the enemy's camp, Instant preparations were made to resist a formidable attack. By four o'clock the skirmishing in front, by the Fourth Ohio and Ninth Ohio regibecame very warm. The enemy advanced under cover of the woods. Our skirmishers rushed forward, pouring in a sharp volley, killing several of the enemy.

The enemies' cavalry then advanced to take our skirmishers in the flank, but our boys rapid-

our skirmishers in the flank, but our boys rapidly retreated, and the artillery dropped a couple of shells, one of which exploded among their cavalry. They instantly fell back, and our boys rushed forward and poured in another volley.

The enemy now scattered in the woods, and the officers were seen attempting to rally them, but they could not be brought up in a body again. In the mean time our skirmishers picked off some of their officers. Several more shells were thrown, and our men made a final rush, driving them clear through their own rifle pits, bringing back several of their blankets, canteens and guns. It was a Georgia regiment, numbering twelve hundred, and is their crack regiment. At dusk the skirmishers returned

rom the woods in capital order. Astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was to keep the men back from rushing into the enemy's midst. The whole skirmish was a most spirited affair, Siegel, and at last accounts was pursuing the and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Geor-State troops near Vernon. The reports of the engagement near Carthage, via Kansas, are much exaggerated, but all accounts agree in the death of Lieut. Col. Wolf.

DETAILS OF BATTLE AT CARTHAGE.

Our loss was pursuing the gia men some new ideas of Yankee courage—
A prisoner taken says the Georgiaus refused to come down to the woods opposite our advanced position, and all were very much astonished and terrified. Their supplies of provisions are cut off, and they must soon come to extremities.

Our loss was once we killed and three very media. Our loss was one killed and three wounded.

Intimations of an attempt to cut a new road through the woods by the enemy to effect their escape or bring in provisions, arrangements were made to head them off, and every outlet

vatched. Gen. McClellan's column reached Beverly last night. Our lines are gradually advancing.

XXXVIIth Congress--Extra Session.

Washington, July 11.

Mr. Browning, (Ill.,) presented petitions from itizens of Illinois to the same effect. Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported back House bill rela-

tive to the collection of duties and imports, the force bill so called, or the blockade bill, with a ecommendation that it pass. Laid over.

The loan bill was received from the House

on Naval Affairs.

was agreed to, and the bill was passed. House.—Mr. Stevens, from the Committee HOUSE.—Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bill making additional appropriations for legislative, excutive and judicial expenses, for the year ending with June 18, 1862, and arrearages for the year ending with June last. Also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the government for the same pariods

for the same periods.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the army; also a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the government of the United States. All re-ferred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House went into committee of the whole on the army bill,

Mr. Washburne in the chair. Mr. Burnerr said he had had no opportunity to examine the bill, or the estimates on which it is based. Millions on millions are reported and hurried through without opportunity for investigation. He desired to ask the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) whether this bill was framed in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary

Mr. STEVENS replied, entirely so. Mr. Burnett asked, what aggregate amount f appropriations?

of War.

vote against the bill.

Mr. STEVENS replied, six hundred and sixtyeven millions, minus six millions.

Mr. Burnerr said, this was the first time that Congress was called upon to do what it had heretofore refused to do since he had had a seat on this floor; namely, the increase of the regu-lar army. If for no other reason, he would

Mr. Lovejoy would not vote, as the bill pro posed to increase the standing army more than double what it now is. He would give five hundred thousand men and five hundred mil-lions of dollars. His constituents would give their last cent, and shed their last drop of blood, for the suppression of the rebellion, but did not desire to increase the regular army. Mr. MALLORY wished to know how it we

presented to the House before the Military Committee had made their report?

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

Buckhannon, July 10. A messenger is just in from Gen. McClellan who reports that the enemy are very strongly entrenched less than two miles from his camp Gen. McClellan directs that the forces within radius of forty miles shall join his column a once. The Indiana Fifth will leave here early in the morning, and the Ohio Tenth will be re-called from Glenville, and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong

After the messenger got under way he heard an exchange of shots. Colonel Tyler, with the Seventh Ohio, occu-pied Glenville. The Confederates had fallen back some twenty-five miles to Arnoldsburg.

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Gen. McClellan's Column

THE VERY LATEST NEWS The Rebels Strongly Entrenched

A Battle now in Progress.

A FIGHT AT CAMP MORRIS THE REBELS SCAFTERED WITH CONSID.

BLOODY WORK EXPECTED TO-DAY.

ERABLE LOSS.

BUCKHANNON, July 11.

A message from Genl. M'Clellan, just in, reports that two regiments under Cols. McCook and Andrews made a reconnoissance on the enemy's position last evening, and were fired upon. One man of McCook's regiment was killed and three wounded. They got within one hundred and twenty-five yards of the rebel retrenchments, and were ordered to fall back upon the main body.

upon the main body.

The rebels are so strongly entrenched that it will be necessary to carry their fortifications by assault. Gen. M'Clellan was to commence the work at eight o'clock this morning, and was making every preparation last night. If the rebels make a determined fight a large loss of

life must ensue. A courier who left Camp Morris at 1 o'clock last night, says that more or less fighting had been going on for the previous two days. The forces were within a mile and a halt of each other. The rebels are strongly entrenched and supposed eight thousand strong. The enemy have only six pounders, and their shot fell three hundred yards short of our lines, while our twelve pounders appeared to be doing great execution among the rebels.

The messenger saw some fifteen or twenty bodies of the rebels as he passed.

Col. Steadman yesterday afternoon advanced 100 men to draw them out from their entrenchments, and succeeded; but a shell scattered them in every direction. The courier saw but one dead body of our forces, a second Lieutenant, but the loss has doubtless been considerably more. A cessation of hostilities took place at six o'clock last night, in consequence of a severe rain storm, but the fight

would be resumed this morning.

Gen. Morris' forces were posted on the brow of a hill commanding their entrenchments and of a hill commanding their entreachments and he had hopes of dislodging the Rebels to day. The Indiana 15th started early this morning to join McClellan. Col. Tyler will continue to hold Glennville. The 10th will return this way to-morrow on their way to the main column.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPE RMATOR. RHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Culverweil, M. D.—Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post pald, ou receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS J. C. KLINR, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, No. 4.586.

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, etc., supplying at the same time, the means of Seif Cure, by one who oured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHARIEL MAYFAIR, Edg., Palford, Mings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpal 222 and 227 ope.

NOTICE.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Fulmonary, Bronchist and Asthmatic Atfections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, resources sho tild at once be had to "Browp's Bronchist Troches," or Lozenges, iet the Cold, Cough, or fritation of the Throx be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and a trengthening the voice.

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1,000 " " for Cavalry.

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