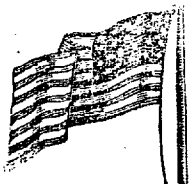


# Daily Telegraph.



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 of a general Bankrupt Law, has given rise to much discussion, *pro and con*, while it is alleged that during the present session of Congress so much other important legislation will be necessary, that it must be impossible to give the subject the consideration which its importance demands. If the war is to be speedily terminated, there is no need of a bankrupt law, and if the mercantile interests can only be guaranteed by what would seem to many people the fact of legalizing a disposition not to pay an honest debt, we had better at once sanction a complete repudiation, than thus stipulate for the escape of the princely bankrupts of New York city. Another objection to this proposition to pass a bankrupt law at the present session, is the fact that it originates in the wrong quarter of the Union to be entitled to the respect or consideration of legislators. It is one of the plans peculiar to the speculators of that city, and is as likely to result for the benefit of the traitors as it will aid the men who have been embarrassed by the operations of treason. We have a right to infer that the plan is to afford the southern rebel the opportunity of repudiating his debts by the aid of a bankrupt law, the moment he again seeks shelter within the Union, and thus cast the burden of the rebellion and treason on the people of the north. 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 merchants of New York, who in turn are indebted to the northern manufacturers, so that if a bankrupt law were passed, the indebtedness could be wiped out between the southern consumer and the New York merchant, preserving the equilibrium between these two parties, while the third to this transaction, the manufacturer, 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 labor.

Instead of passing a bankrupt law, Congress will be better employed in deriving means for the vindication and enforcement of the laws already on the statute books. Let them rather facilitate the process of obtaining judgments against those in the north, and let the merchants 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 the traitor and bankrupt, the soil he desecrates with ignorant labor, and the resources he squanders in riotous debauchery and intemperance. By this means the integrity of honest men will be preserved, and the disposition of swindlers, to take advantage of a great crisis to defraud communities of their just dues, thwarted. The loyal men of this nation have a right to make traitors not only pay their debts, but to hold them responsible for the expenses of their treason, by the seizure of their lands and tenements, and the appropriation of all their resources to such a liquidation. There are law and precedent already in existence to justify such a proceeding, without passing others for the further facilitation of crime by legalizing the escape of criminals.

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 a sword in his hand, fighting against the authority of the government. If this distinction is insisted upon, many a guilty and a wealthy traitor will escape—and therefore the only manner in which equal justice can be accorded to all who are engaged in this rebellion, is the issuing of a proclamation by the President, setting forth the enormity of the crime 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 chattels of all who are unable to fight, to be used in lieu of such service for the confederate states.

Legislation such as the confiscation of property and the disfranchising of individual traitors, should not be postponed. By it we reach the evil with more effect than by a "bully pulpit." We humble the crest of treason in the 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 desolation by its works and influence.

THE POSTAL SYSTEM of the confederacy does not work well. The Charleston Mercury complains that even on the great route to Richmond, the chances are two to one that there will be, to each man, one or more misconnections.

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

WHEN THE SOUTH REBELLED, the boast was made that the federal authority could never again be re-asserted on southern soil. The inevitable valor of the chivalry made such a success on the part of the government a matter of impossibility. It was not only a foregone conclusion that the south was forever severed from her sister states in the Union, but the war in which she had engaged was to be pushed beyond her own limits, inaugurated in other localities than those of the south, to spread its devastating terrors either in the federal capital of Washington, or sweep in desolation through the free homes of the north. As the struggle has progressed, the result has proven how vain 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 they so valiantly hurled against the safety and the peace of the loyal states. Washington is safe—the public buildings are in the hands of the legitimate authorities—the archives are undisturbed—Congress has peacefully convened—the public business is being promptly transacted—the appeals for money answered by the offer and payment of millions, and the summons to arms responded to by the tramp of hundreds of thousands of men. Not a foot of northern soil has been desecrated by the heel of an armed traitor, if we except those who lurk and have their living in our midst. The sacred soil of Virginia is now in the hands of the federal troops. Harper's Ferry has been evacuated—Gen. Patterson has purged Martinsburg and compelled the rebels to fly before the bayonets of his men—they have not been permitted to rest in western Virginia—they have left their bloody footprints in Missouri flying before the pursuit of Gen. Lyon—while everywhere they are estimated as only marauders prowling over the country in quest of booty and blood, who meanly refuse to meet our troops in open fair fight. Thus are the threats of the rebels carried out. Thus have they made good their determination. One fair general encounter will destroy every vestige of this miserable rebellion, and lay low those who have made it the pretext of serving their passions, disappointments and ambition.

THE APPOINTMENTS IN THE NEW REGIMENTS.—The following statement shows the State or Territory from which the regiments to be added to the regular army have been made:

States.	Col.	Col.	Col.	Col.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.
Ohio	2	1	1	1	28	11
Indiana	1	1	1	1	6	9
Illinois	1	1	1	1	6	9
Pennsylvania	3	3	8	14	14	4
Dist. Columbia	2	1	1	3	12	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	3	5	2
Maine	1	1	1	4	5	
Maryland	1	1	1	6	4	
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3		
New York	2	7	18	87	4	
Massachusetts	2	2	6	10	1	
Michigan	1	5	4	18		
Vermont	1	1	2	2	6	
Connecticut	1	2	2	6		
Tennessee	1	1	1	1		
Texas	1	1	1	1		
Wash. Ter. Ky.	1	1	1	1		
Alabama	1	1	1	1		
Delaware	1	1	1	3	1	
Mississippi	1	1	1	1		
Virginia	1	1	1	1		
Kentucky	1	1	1	1		
N. Hampshire	1	1	1	2		
Louisiana	1	1	1	1		
Nebraska	1	1	1	2		
Wisconsin	1	1	1	4		
Minnesota	1	1	1	2		
Kansas	1	1	1	2		
New Mexico	1	1	1	1		
California	1	1	1	1		
Ariz. not loc'd.	1	1	1	21	58	
Vol. not loc'd.	1	1	1	1	4	8
Blank	1	1	1	1		

The following table will show what proportion of the new appointments have been made from the regular army by promotion, and what from volunteers or civilians:

Regular Army.	Civilians.
Colonels	7
Lieutenant Colonels	4
Major	15
Captains	61
First Lieutenants	48
Second Lieutenants	25

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 rifle 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 little treachery on both sides.

THE RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT of the Memphis Appeal says: "It is told of Mr. Toombs, that being recently importuned by an acquaintance for a position as clerk in the state department, he replied, 'What need for a clerk? Why, I can carry the whole state department in my hat.'"

A GENTLEMAN who mingled with the rebel soldiers in their retreat from Booneville, Mo., says that the air was all alive with curses on the country with alarm, and spread despair and desolation by its works and influence.

THE POPE'S health is again alarming. He has an abscess in the leg that affects the whole body.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## From Washington.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

WISE REPORTED SHOT.

ACTIVE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Rebels at Manassas Surrounded.

A HEAVY BATTLE EXPECTED.

Recruits for the Naval Service.

Gen. Lane's Kansas Brigade to be Mustered into Service.

NO ARMY APPOINTMENTS YET SENT TO THE SENATE.

Departure of General Fremont.

Kentucky and Missouri Sharp Shooters.

All Quiet on the Virginia Side of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

G. G. Gaither, who was recently arrested and imprisoned for two weeks, in Richmond, innocently 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 that he is a good Union man.

It is very generally credited here that reliable information has been received that Gen. Wise was shot, and either killed or seriously wounded.

There is a continued active movement among the military here. The regiments on this side are all thoroughly inspected daily, and a number 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 ammunition, 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 in the rear of Beauregard's forces at Manassas Junction. This is in accordance with a prearranged 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 the recruiting stations none but native born citizens, are untrue. The facts are that the number of landmen 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 immediate mustering in of his brigade. The skeleton companies thereof are to be filled up hereafter.

Nearly all the nominations thus far transmitted by the President to the Senate over appointments made during the late Congressional recess. Those for the army have not yet been subjected for confirmation by that body. Not a few of these appointments, however, have been made.

Mr. John J. Braxton, of Paris, Ky., will receive applications from that State, and Mr. Blair, from his own State, at St. Louis. The test is to be an average of five inches, ten shots, from centre, at 200 yards, at rest; or the same average at 100 yards off-hand.

The condition of the camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac and Tuesday and last nights is represented as more quiet than heretofore. 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 rifle 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 steamer Susquehanna, instead of going southward, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, will shortly sail for New York for repairs.

Several persons came down from Baltimore this morning, with the intention of going to Norfolk, but Gen. 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 good.

Two hundred and fifty men rejected from the various regiments, have left for New York on the propeller Stars and Stripes.

The steamer Quaker City this morning captured the brig Army Warlock of and owned in Richmond. She is from Rio, and was bound to Hampton Roads, with 6100 bags of coffee. Part of the cargo belonged to English merchants. The Quaker City yesterday made a reconnaissance of the coast thirty miles south of Cape Henry, and saw five wrecks on the shore, all old and entirely deserted. The rebels are falling and burning the trees on Sewall's Point, indicating that they intend holding the place.

## LATER FROM MISSOURI.

THE BATTLE AT CARTHAGE.

FIRST REPORT EXAGGERATED.

FULL DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Twelve Hundred Federal Troops Attacked by Six Thousand Rebels.

A 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 ATTACKED BY 1500 REBELS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY.

GENERAL WOLF KILLED.

Gathering of Federal and Rebel Forces on the Plains.

HARD FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

St. Louis, July 11.

Authentic intelligence received here from an officer in Springfield on the 6th, states that Gen. Sweeney, with his entire force, reinforced Col. Siegel, and at last accounts was pursuing the 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.

A special messenger arrived here last evening in Springfield on the 6th, states that Gen. Sweeney, with his entire force, reinforced Col. Siegel, and at last accounts was pursuing the 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.

The enemy had many mounted men. Col. 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 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 companies of cavalry.

The rebels then attempted to cut off his communication with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire, which played havoc 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 shells and grenades into the enemy's cavalry and using his infantry with great effect.

While attempting to reach an adjacent wood to prevent use of their cavalry, the rebels made 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. Siegel then fell back on Mt. Vernon, where he could be supported. The sole captive was an officer who was taken about 6 o'clock. He reported the enemy's loss at near two hundred and fifty, and 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 person, 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 on the western plains and at Monterey, with the intention of joining Jackson's force. 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 prisoner.

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 Col. Siegel and Solomons, 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 Gov. Jackson and General Price and Raines had united their forces, about 4000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Siegel and Solomons pushed forward rapidly, attacked the rebel forces early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing information that the rebels are retreating southwardly, between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Cassville, 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. Wolf and about fifteen hundred rebels. Wolf occupied the prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreating to the woods, he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber he lost thirty killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but it has not been definitely ascertained. A reinforcement was dispatched to Springfield, and immediately pushed forward. Gen. Lyon was at Leesville on Sunday morning, and Major Sturgis was at Clinton on Sunday night.

ANOTHER REBEL BATTERY ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Confederates have a camp in the neighborhood of the Great Falls of the Potomac, and it is supposed, from indications, they are endeavoring to plant a battery there.

## FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

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.

CINCINNATI, July 11.

A special dispatch from Beallington, 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 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 regiments, became 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 rapidly retreated, and the artillery dropped a couple of shells, one of which exploded among their ranks. 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 from 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, and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgia men some new ideas of Yankee courage. A prisoner taken says the Georgians 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 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 watched.

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

## XXXVth Congress--Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

SENATE.—MR. SATELBERG, (Del.) gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the Constitution for a peaceable adjustment of the present troubles.

MR. GRIMES, (Iowa,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa for the abolishment of the national army and arsenal on Rock Island.

MR. BROWNING, (Ill.) presented petitions from citizens of Illinois to the same effect.

MR. CHANDLER, (Mich.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported back House bill relative to the collection of duties and imports, the force bill so called, or the blocked bill, with a recommendation that it pass.

The loan bill was received from the House, 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 Naval Affairs.

MR. TAYLOR, (N. J.) presented a resolution from the Legislature of New Jersey for the establishment of an armory in that State. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

MR. FESSENDEN, (Me.) from the committee on finance, reported house bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers, with an amendment making the amount appropriated \$5,750,000 instead of \$6,000,000. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

HOUSE.—MR. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bill making additional appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses, for the year ending with June last. Also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the government 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 referred 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. BURNETT 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 of War.

MR. STEVENS replied, entirely so.

MR. BURNETT asked, what aggregate amount of appropriations?

MR. STEVENS replied, six hundred and sixty-seven millions, minus six millions.

MR. BURNETT 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 regular army. If for no other reason, he would vote against the bill.

MR. LOVANSKY would not vote, as the bill proposed to increase the standing army more than double what it now is. He would give five hundred thousand men and five hundred millions 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 was that this enormous appropriation, contemplating an increase of the army, happened to be presented to the House before the Military Committee had made their report?

## Gen. McClellan's Column.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

The Rebels Strongly Entrenched.

A Battle now in Progress.

A FIGHT AT CAMP MORRIS.

THE REBELS SCATTERED WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

BLOODY WORK EXPECTED TO-DAY.

BUCKHANNON, July 11.

A message from Genl. McClellan, just in, reports that two regiments under Col. McCook and Andrews made a reconnaissance 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.

The rebels are so strongly entrenched that it will be necessary to carry their fortifications by assault. Gen. McClellan 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 has been going on for the previous two days. The forces were within a mile and a half of each other. The rebels are strongly entrenched and supposed eight thousand strong. The enemy have only six pounds, 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