

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG PA.

Friday Afternoon, July 12, 1861.

THE DECISION OF SECRETARY CAMERON has put an end to what heretofore was a great nuisance as a newspaper feature, and what gave the large dailies of the large cities such an immense cirulation for evil, both in our own midst and to the cause of law and order, by giving information to the people. We allude to the fact of the War Department supervising all despatches that are presented at the different telegraphic offices along the line of military operations for transmission north, east coct the most exaggerated stories, inventall for an open opposition to the war. No nation or west. Heretofore the practice was to consorts of falsehoods, and write imaginary descriptions of imaginary conflicts, all of which were published in these same enterprising journals as telegraphic news, to be read and accepted by the incredulous public as the evidence of the enterprise of the publishers of the various newspapers, where they appeared as "special despatches from our own correspondent," when in reality not a single line passed over the wires. The public were not aware of this cheat, and greedily devoured the deception; but the interdiction of Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott has put an end to the fraud, by closing the telegraphic batteries to this class of deceivers, so that if they do concoct falsehoods, they cannot palm them on the public as coming over the wires. The surveillance of the telegraph also abolishes the evil of divulging important movements of the army -a fact that will greatly facilitate the operations of our troops. A class of men have been hanging on the flanks of the army, eagerly watching every order, and then hastsly giving its purport to the world. We can imagine the injury such a system was to the efficiency and effectiveness of the men who had taken up arms to defend the right, and therefore, in view of the change by the Secretary of War, we can also imagine the good that will result from the interdiction of an unlicensed use of the telegraph by irresponsible newspaper reporters and correspondents. It must suffice the public hereafter only to learn the fact when a battle has been achieved by our gallant soldiers, exaggeration and raise accounts of the acts and condition of the army.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS are not the least storation of law and order. Nor is it less cheervotes, Senator Wilson's war bill, authorizing assume attitudes of neutrality in this juncture compel the close-fisted there to bear their full votes, Senator Wilson's war bill, authorizing the employment of 500,000 men and appropriating five hundred million dollars to put down the rebellion. While all loyal men will when their country most needs their services.

Now is the time to their deceit proportion of the burdens of the day, and that they had been successful."

On what this success was based we are unforthis time, but this being a grave matter, it should be investigated.

Mo Mo Normal Park and an amendment the matter of the form the cross-nated there to bear their time. It is the dorly and that they had been successful."

On what this success was based we are unforthis time, but this being a grave matter, it should be investigated. malcontents will be at last convinced that they cerity of men, when the action of the Executive may legitimately infer, and that is that the in the resolution. After the gentleman's speech have nothing to hope from the efforts of a few in relation to treason is to be submitted to the money was forthcoming by some new and in the resolution. After the gentleman's speech on Wednesday, the Committee on Elections

A Number of Prussian officers, equally brave and skillful in their profession, have tendered their services to the United States Government, through the Prussian Minister, Baron Gerolt. Many more are ready to follow. Some brave Italians, bearing the endorsement of Garibaldi, who manifests the deepest interest in maintaining the American Government and the public that neither the government nor any Union, are also offering for the same purpose. The Government has some hesitation about accepting their services, as most of those who thus offer to serve, expect high rank and good pay. These gentlemen cannot understand the difference between an American soldier and the ply to the President to be authorized to carry soldiers of Europe, nor do they properly appreciate the struggle in which we are now engaged. We neither fight for money or personal renown. What we contend for, is a nationality, a Union, Constitution and laws, transcendantly more valuable than all the pay and fame to be earned and achieved in any other cause. Those, therefore, who offer to fight for pay, are not the soldiers to draw a sword or shoulder a traveling upon his own business, to go beyond for battle at Harper's Ferry, and not rest content with the mere destruction of reliable selves to love our country, we will accept their services, and not until then.

14. Everything was prepared for the march, and was very much beloved among her intimate and the soldiers could all be on the road in friends, although by no means inclined to gay ten days. Lieutenant Dudley, whose command was aboard, was ordered to return to the fort and brought him a large fortune. Mr. Longwas aboard, was ordered to return to the fort and brought him a large fortune. Mr. Long-and await orders from Washington. Col. fellow's wounds received in the endeavor to save his wife, although severe, are not incurational control of the second dragoons, Dr. Moore, and save his wife, although severe, are not incurational control of the second dragoons. The system had its chief origin in of her draft of water. The same privateer also cantured the schooner J. C. Warner of New York, bound to Montevideo, which they also ransacked, but allowed to proceed on account of her draft of water. The same privateer also cantured the schooner J. C. Warner of New York and there Gen. Napier was frank enough. city. The rumor that disloyalty had shown itself in Fort Crittenden is officially contra-

"TACTIO" Hardee took command of the rebel forces at Memphis on the 24th ult.

THE salary of the Assistant Secretary of War is to be \$3,000.

THE GAME OF THE NEUTRALS.

The class of men who at first opposed the ef-

orts of the administration to suppress the re-

effort to vindicate the law against the assumptions of an impotent and imbecile band of trai tors. This is the last dodge of those whose neutrality heretofore led them into open consultation with traitors, and it is put forward now, not in the hope that it may lead to a settlement of the difficulties in which treason has involved the nation, but with the deliberate design of embarrassing the government, and securing, if possible the disgrace and the failure of an administration based on Republican principles. The achievment of this object is to be the peculiar work of the minority in both Houses of Congress-where a bitter crusade against the policy of the administration, appeals to the prejudices of their followers, and direct resorts to falsehoods are to be substituted ever was infested with a more desperate class of political gamesters than are those who are engaged in these plots to overthrow the administration of Abraham Lincoln. No party ever had so little beyond their own aggrandisement to animate them in a purpose, as the party which is fast organizing to oppose the prosecution of the war, and when it has fairly developed its design, it will be seen that the end they have in view is the re-establishing of the same system of frauds and favoritism which heretofore preserved the loyality of the south, while it maintained its politicians and demagogues in place and power.

As this treason had its origin in an open po litical organization, it must have its end in the destruction of that organization. There is no dodging or avoiding this fact. It is part of the history of the past-part of the dark history of our government, which will remain to mar the rights. reputation of our institutions and disgrace the generation in which it occurred. If the men who concocted the plan to destroy the government are to be welcomed back to its folds with out even so much as a gentle rebuke, then we certainly dare not in the future rely on the laws we enact for our defence and safety. If what is now being done to secure the suppression of treason is to be questioned and impugned, then indeed will we offer a license to future rebellion, and invite all who are dissatisfied with the political action of a majority of the people, either to open treason against, or to a sickly neutrality when rebellion threatens the and crush them as you have nobly done the

designed, by which treason, and not law and order, is to be strengthened. They will underevidences of the healthy tone and sentiment stand those who are daily insinuating the injuswhich pervade the people of the loyal states on tice of coercion in the enforcement of the law, the subject of prosecuting the war with vigor, in positions by which they claim to be neutrals, and thus hastening its end in the complete re- to be engaged in a political sympathy for treason, which is justified by all their past political ing that the fullest liberty of speech is granted actions and present political proclivities. They not opened his purse as widely as was desired, to those who yet cling to their sympathies for will understand this, because there can be no treason. The House passed, with only five dis-difference of opinion towards this rebellion, and senting votes, the loan bill, which authorizes still maintain a loyalty to the government. the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the There can be no other policy pursued towards credit of the United States, within twelve the traitors than that adopted by the admonths, two hundred and fifty millions of dol- ministration, of crushing them out, and bringing cred duty to bestow;" and the Gazette adds:

to the will of the nation, and set up their feeble government. Those who impugn or oppose sophistries in Congress with not the slightest that action, are the secret foes of the country. Those who impugn or oppose guaranties of the old Constitution, but by sometials, to ascertain whether or not he was action, are the secret foes of the country. This like the old law of the road—"stand and credited to the wrong Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that if the gen-We insist upon this as unmistakably true, because in an hour like this no loyal man will federacy are to be congratulated on the imquestion or condemn any action which looks to proved way in which their affairs are administhe vindication of the federal authority and tered by Mr. Jefferson Davis and his subordilaws of the land. Let this be the standard of naest. our Americanism as well as patriotism.

> THE HON. HENRY MAY'S ALLEGED MISSION.-The Washington Star says: "We can assure member of it has the slightest lot or part, direct or indirect, in the current visit, errand or mission (whichever it may be,) of the Hon. Henry May, Member of Congress of Maryland, the plan of laying in ambush and shooting to Richmond. It is understood that he did appickets, which is daily practiced by the rebels, some expression from the Government here to the oligarchy in Richmond concerning the press writes as follows on this subject: affair of the times, and was promptly given to understand that the Government had no propositions whatever, or even suggestions, to make, and would grant him no pass as an envoy or messenger from Washington to Richmond. He did, however, obtain a pass as a private citizen, the lines of the forces of the United States."

WE regret to learn that Mrs. Longfellow has died from her burns. She was a daughter of WE have advices from the Utah army to June the Hon. William Appleton, of New York city, society. She was Mr. Longfellow's second wife,

OPPRESSION THE END OF REBELLION.

Every rebellion that ever was organized and succeeded, has finally resulted in the oppression but a wise enemy would foresee that every man bellion in the slave states, and who were forced of the masses of the people. This seems to be thus killed—assassinated, I might say,—would from their sympathy for treason by the enthunatural and in accordance with the objects of treason by the enthusiastic unanimity with which the masses of the those who generally engage in violent irrupsiastic unanimity with which the masses of the those who generally engage in violent irrupfree states supported the government, are now tions of government, because when men band half a million of armed men in the field in six attempting a new disguise by assuming posi- together in an open crusade against laws in the tions of neutrality. It is alleged by these formation of which they were engaged, we can demagogues that the war on the south is an conclude that it is for no general good purpose, unrighteous crusade on the people of that sec- or no object tending to the moral, social or potion, and that it would be easier to arrest and litical improvement of the community they punish the leaders of the rebellion by the civil seek to centrol. The rebellions of France, which process, than it is to pillage cities and towns were wrongly dignified with the title of revoluand lay waste entire commonwealths in an tions, were fair samples of the end to which such violent attempts to destroy one and substitute another form of government tend, while the history of every rebellion that has ever deluged a land in blood, proves that a rebel's motive is ever the oppression and degradation of mankind. Nor is this all. The progress of rebellions generally results in sub-rebellions and divisions which utterly exposes the hypocrisy of those who clamor amid their bloody orgies that they are laboring for the rescue of a nation which they themselves are convulsing with passion, or striving to elevate a people through the cells of a prison and the means of a scaffold. In the rebellion with which our government i now grappling, these divisions are already occurring. In almost every section we see indications of sub-revolution against the despotic purposes which have been manifested; and one of the latest and most tart and emphatic of those we find in a recent number of the Memphis Avalanche, a print which, in its revolutionary ravings, has hitherto beaten out of sight even the Charleston Mercury and the Richmond papers. It appears that a purpose has been exhibited on the part of the members of the legislature of Tennessee to deprive the people of the election of members of Congress, through some trickery of the secession Governor, Harris; and the writer in the Avalanche comments on

the project in the following language: "Gov. Harris has issued his proclamation announcing the final vote of separation, but why does he not order the election? possible he, conniving at the combination making in the Legislature by certain Congressional spirants, who, afraid to submit their claims to the people, are attempting to take the election in their own hands? Freemen of Tennessee! our representatives are betraying your dearest They are attempting to rob you of the dearest franchise of a freeman—the right of representation - and usurp the power in their own hands under the flimsy pretext that we are in the presence of an enemy, and it will not do to suffer the people to pass through the excitement of an election. Under this miserable plea, a set of ambitious politicians hope to ride rough-shod over your liberties, and elevate themselves to power upon their ruins, thinking the presence of an enemy will make you tamely submit till they are firmly enthroned and their heels upon your necks and then defy you. Arise, freemen of Tennessee and rebuke them-hurl them from power; and if they should have the unblushing audacity to attempt to legislate for you, through self-apsickly neutrality when rebellion threatens the land Glush of Lincoln."

nower and prerogative of the government, despotism of Lincoln."

They will understand that only cause of complaint in Tennessee. A senov to not the

when compromise is proposed a truce is secretly cession paper in Nashville—the Patriot—describes a mode of replenishing the Confederate treasury, not so novel in the history of the world at large as curious when it is brought into play amongst the friends and admirers of and whereas, James H. Campbell, of Pennsylva, and whereas, James H. Campbell, of Pennsylva, and whereas a devicted on the floor of this a new order of things, having in view the nio, has also been admitted on the floor of this greater security to the rights of the citizen. A House, he holding a military commission, Colonel Strong, of Monroe county, Miss., had and so was singled out and stigmatized in a public print as obnoxious to the general charge that not one in a thousand of the wealthy lars in treasury notes and stock, the proportheir leaders to a speedy and a terrible retributive A gentleman from a county in North Missis-lie upon the table. tions of each to be decided on by him. And tion. Those who oppose this policy are equally sippi informed us, some ten days ago, that the the Senate passed, with only four dissenting guilty with the traitors themselves. Those who authorities of his county had taken steps to have heretofore been decided by the House, and have heretofore been decided by the House, and it was determined that they were disconlifed

> Now is the time to test the loyalty and sin- tunately left in the dark; but one thing we endorsement of the legislative branch of the short and sharp process, not known to the

> > THE GUERILLAS OF THE SOUTH.

The editor of the New York Evening Express, writing from Washington, discourses very indignantly in reference to the position and plans of General Scott, and the miserable system of guerilla warfare established by the rebels. In the face of their claim to the title of chivalry, is the best evidence we can have of their real character and designs. The editor of the Ex-

In regard to the purposes of our own army, it is not in the power of any one to foreshadow the counsels of the general-in-chief. They must, of course, be guided by circumstances, which have already been controlled by events not contemplated two months since. It was supposed, for example, that the enemy would make a stand tent with the mere destruction of valuable bridges, locomotives, cars, and other public and private property, which a little time and means could repair. It was supposed by Gen. Scott and all thoughtful persons here, that such men as Davis and Stephens, President and Vice President of the confederate states, and Generals Beauregard and Johnson, all having the claims Beauregard and Johnson, an naving the claims which belong to gentlemen of education and was captured by the privateer Jeff. Davis on refinement, would care more for an open field Saturday off Cape Hatteras. The crew were put on board the ship John Goodwin, from New The Christian Association's army committee ing, truly enough, that disorder in war is weakness, accompanied by ills the least of which is sufficient to produce ruin. Wellington believed in the system at first, but, advancing into Spain, speak of it, as the offspring of disorder—add-

by the press, generals and citizens, as the perfection of war. More success has attended it, I ear, than our commanders have acknowledged teeth which sprung forth armed men against the months, need fear nothing from guerilla war-fare, beyond the loss of a few brave men, whose places are certain to be supplied ten times over by those ready to avenge their fall. If, upon those who adopt the system, the effect is as Napier says, to call forth "habits of unbridled license, of unprincipled violence and disrespec for the rights of property, rendering men unfit for the duties of citizens"—what effect must it also have upon those who suffer from its use? Retaliation and revenge upon a large scale, will be the consequences upon those who regard it as an act of heroism to kill a soldier upon guard or a picket at his post.

XXXVIIth Congress--Extra Session.

SENATE. - Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a pill relative to the sanitary commission referred to in the report of the military committee. He also gave notice that he should introluce a bill authorizing the Federal Government to take personal property in the rebel States, owners have been found in rebellion against the Government.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Indiciary committee to inquire what legislation. if any, is necessary to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia, while the soldiers are here. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (Ill.,) presented a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any contracts have been made except by the regular officers of the commissary or quarter-master departments, and if so to lay them before the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Saulsburry, (Del.) offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, for the peaceable adjustment of the present diffi-culties. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner, (Mass.,) presented the memorial of citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to sanction the sanitary commission, and also to provide a sanitary board to go with each large

body of troops.

He also presented a petition asking Congress to remove all cause of war, which, in the view of the petitioners, is the continued permission of slavery.

Mr. GRAHAM, (Iowa,) presented a bill establishing a national armory on Rock Island, Illi-nois. Referred to the committee on naval Af-Mr. HALE, (N. H.) reported back the bill to

alter and regulate the navy rations. The bill passed. Also, a bill to provide for assistant paymasters. Passed. House.—The following select committees were announced: To inquire and report relative to the establishment of a national armory

west of the Alleghenies—Messrs. Moorhead, McClernand, Bingham, Kellogg of Michigan, Stratton, (Delaware,) Rollin and Wallace. The Select Committee to inquire into the subject of army contracts are Messrs. Tan

Eyck, Washburne, Holman, Featon, Dawes, Steele of New Jersey, and Jackson.

Steele of New Jersey, and Jackson.

On Pacific Railroads—Messrs. Curtis, Camphall Mallory. Blair, Cox, Webster, Franchof, ble and resolution substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, It is rumored that Gilbert Marston, of New Hampshire, James E. Kerrigan, of New York, Charles, J. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa holding costs; a things of the complex control of the control of t

therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire and report, without unnecessary delay, whether the gentlemen above named, or any of them, claiming seats here, and an were killed and one of the Ohio Fourteenth and Seventh wounded of the three regiments. the authority of the United States, are constiplanters of the country have contributed a tutionally disqualified from being members of this House while holding such military commissions.
Mr. Lovejoy (III.) desired the resolution

wherever he should decide. He (Mr. V.) came into to the House to abide by its rules and usages of decorum, but not to violate them.

Mr. M'Knight said neither did he mean to

violate the decorum of the body. [There were cries of "order! order!" during this spirited •olloquy.] Mr. CAMPBELL (Pa.) said that as for himself

whose name was mentioned in the resolution he held his seat here by virtue of the confidence of the people of the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania. His commission as Colonel was under authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He held no two offices under the Federal Government. He had taken the oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution, as Vallandigham did, and in this respect they were even. This matter did not rise to the dignity of a legal question. If this House should decide that there was any conflict of commissions in his case, he would resign his seat here, and follow the flag of his country in the open field

wherever it may be. [Applause.]
Mr. Bingham, (Ohio,) did not understand Mr. Campbell to say that he held a commission under the Federal government, and therefore he did not understand the facts to be as stated in the resolution.

CAPTURES OF PRIVATEERS.

Boston, July 12. A brig from Bangor arrived at Newport this morning, with the crew of the brig John Welch, from Trinidad, for Falmouth, which captured the schooner J. C. Warner, of New York, and an unknown brig, about 100 miles south-east of Nantucket south shoals.

A SCHOONER CAPTURED BY THE PRIVA TEER JEFF DAVIS.

BATTLE IN UPPER MISSOURI. ANOTHER UNEQUAL CONTEST.

THE REBELS AGAIN REPULSED

GUERRILLA WARFARE OF THE ENEMY.

St. Louis, July 11. J. H. Bowen, agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, brings the following account of affairs in that section of the State:

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning

the camp of the Federal troops, under Colonel Smith, of the Illinois Sixteenth, near Monroe station, some thirty miles west of Hannibal, embracing 300 of the Iowa Third, 200 of the Illinois Sixteenth, and about 100 of the Haunibal Home Guards, was attacked by 1,600 Secessionists, under Brigadier General Harris. Although the Federals were surprised, they repelle the attack, drove the rebels back, killed four and wounded several, besides capturing five prisoners and seven horses. Harris retreated to Monroe, where another skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were again repulsed. Smith then took up a position and sent messengers for reinforcements from Quincy. He was afterward surrounded by a large force, but it was thought he could hold out until reinforcements reached

him. Most of the rebel troops were mounted.

There are now about 1000 Federal troops encamped in the vicinity of Pilot Knob.

QUINCY, Ill., July 11.—Capt. McAllister, of the sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was shot by the Secessionists, concealed in the brushwood, while placing a picket guard of seven men five miles this side of Monroe, Mo. Five men of Capt. Petrie's company, of this city, were also killed at the same time and place.

A force of about 1200 infantry and cavalry leave here to-night to succor Col. Smith. We have no further news from him than that he was surrounded by 1600 cavalry, and in great peril.

Ex Gov. Wood and Gen. Mather, of this

State, accompany the expedition

REBEL OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI. Attempts to Seize a Railroad Train and Burn a Bridge Foiled

St. Joseph, July 11. The express train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, bound east to-day, was stopped at Monroe by 400 rebels, and an attempt made to take possession, but it escaped unharmed, and was backed to Hudson. It is reported that there are 3,000 rebels at Hannewalt station, who will attempt to burn the Salt River bridge, east of Palmyra, to-night. The station house at Monroe has been burned, and the telegraph wires being cut, we ere unable to learn to what extent the depredations are being carried on. The blockade will not affect travel to the east, as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri railroad. vigorous attempt will be made to disperse the

Five hundred federal troops left here this rning, and they will be joined by 700 men at Hudson.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Salt River bridge last night—the fire going out after the rebels left.

GEN. McCLELLAND'S COLUMN BATTEBIES ERECTING TO COMMAND THE PEREL CAMP. A CRISIS APPRUACHING.

BUCKHANNON, July 11. The latest intelligence from Gen. McClellan is to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he had commenced erecting his batteries on the hillides. The rebels opened fire, but without

causing any loss.

When the courier left Gen. Morris still held the rebels in check at Laurel Hill, awaiting or-ders to advance. The skirmishing had been and Seventh wounded of the three regiments. An occasional shell was sent into the rebel camp, a mile and a half distant, to keep them in their position.

ATEST FROM MARTINSBURG

MARTINSBURG, July 11.

Capt. Girard, company F, of the Seventh Regiment, captured on Sunday three troopers, four horses, two revolvers, one holster pistol, one Hall carbine, and four swords. Girard is an old Algerine soldier, and served in the Chasseurs D'Afrique.

During a reconnoissance, made in force by the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and First City

Troop, a nephew of Capt. Butler, of the Confederate army, was taken.

Seventeen prisoners, consisting of well known secessionists and the enemy's troopers, are under the care of the Provost Marshal. This number embraces all the prisoners not sent from here to Fort Delaware The First and Third Pennsylvania Regiments

emain here for the present, as a guard over this station. An order was given yesterday to move this morning, but was countermanded last night at twelve o'clock.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE REBELS FROM FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.

Reports from Fairfax Court House indicate the gradual withdrawal of the rebel forces. A farmer from that vicinity reports that the pickets which have hitherto extended two miles outside of Fairfax were withdrawn the day before yesterday.

An unfounded rumor prevailed in the Ohio

camps to-day that those troops were to return to Washington to-morrow morning. There have been no attacks on the pickets for several days. Secretary Cameron, Senator Wilkinson, of

Minnesota, and Representative Morehead, visited the Pennsylvania boys, now in charge of the Government railway, last evening.

A SUPPOSED PRIVATEER.

Capt. Gerrior, of the British bark Major Norton, from St. Martins, reports that, on the 9th inst., in lat. 39 lon. 68, he saw a full rigged inst., in iat. 52 ion. 55, he saw a full rigged brig showing French colors, which hailed him in English, but he replied in French, which they did not understand. They, however, chased the bark for three hours, but were outsailed. The brig was of about 180 tons and American built. She had no name on her stern and was undoubtedly a privateer.

WISE REPORTED HUNG.

Washington, July 12. There is a report that Wise has been taken prisoner and hung. The report comes from Marshal Lamon, who gives it as official. It is possible, however, that even this high authority may be misinformed. So we wait for the

son's Kentucky brigade.

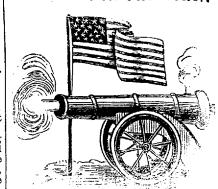
Lieur. Crittenden, denies, in a card in the Louisville Demorphism of the has joined the rebels.

Soon changed his mind. Napoleon despised it always, and once reprimanded his generals for attempting it, because it was a nullity. And tenden, denies, in a card in the Louisville Demorphism of the have been treated with, on the Potomac line, but it is defended in Richmond and the south port.

Soon changed his mind. Napoleon despised it always, and once reprimanded his generals for Newfort, July 12.

Theschooner Enchantress from Boston, bound to St. Jago, was captured by the privateer Jeff Davis, on the 8th, and sent to some southern in Canada west. In Ottawa city chimneys were ply it is a part. jy12-d6t.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION



FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA VICTORY!

BRILLIANT Enemy Completely Routed.

SOMEBODY HURT." PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH.]

GEO. BERGNER, Esq., I have reliable information that General

M'Clellan has routed the enemy at Laurel Hiil completely beating and scattering their force and has taken their arms and equipments.

He is now encamped on their old ground The victory is complete. I will give you pay ticulars shortly.

[As soon as the news is regularly made pullic, a salute of thirty-four guns will be fired from Capitol Hill, and it is expected that the bells of the various churches and engine houses will be rung .-- ED. TELEGRAPH.]

FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, July 12. A resolution was offered in the City Council last night, requiring the raising of a committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age into the Southern Confederacy State mili tary. They have decided that no more money shall be spent on military encampments, and also demanded that the Governor call in all the arms in possession of the State Guard, and make a fair distribution of them between the Home and State Guards. Movements look to the disbanding of the Guards.

The Richmond Dispatch learns that a large number of negroes captured by the Federal troops have been sent to Cuba to be sold, as one means of defraying the expenses of the war.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12. J. T. Songster of Col. Baker's regiment, a native of Philadelphia, was shot by mistake, by a sentry, on Sunday night, and died yesterday Thirty men of Col. Wardrop's regiment made

Thirty men of Col. wardrop's regiment made a reconnoisance within nine miles of Yorktown. They went up between James river and Great Bethel. At the latter place is posted 200 Confederate cavalry, and 100 artillery.

Col. Department of the Col. Wardrop's regiment made in the control of the color of the c Col. Duryea's regiment, have arrived here. The time of the Massachusetts regiments expire on the 16th, and that of the First Vermont a

TERRIFIC TORNADO IN NEW HAMPSHIRE GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 12. A to:nado at Londonderry yesterday unroofed houses, demolished sheds, ruined orchards, the crops, etc. Its area was about one third of a mile in width through valuable timber land, levelling everything, blockading the roads, and doing damage to the extent of several thousand dollars. No persons were injured, though the population were much frightened and in every

THE REVOLTING GARIBALDIANS

Washington, July 12.
The revolting Garibaldians, seventy in number, are still confined in the Treasury building, and will probably be tried by court martial.

NOTICE.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Browp's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat 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 s trengthening the veice.

New Advertisments.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 12, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1861, for the following Army Supplies, deliverable at the State Military Store, Harrishman in quantities as required. Said proposals to be publicly opened at the time and place named, and the successful bidders to be an nounced as soon thereafter as convenient-the right being reserved by the State to increase or diminish the number and quantity of said arti-

One thousand common tents, army pattern poles, pins, &c., complete.
One hundred wall tents, army pattern poles.

pins, flies, &c., complete.
One thousand axe handles, hickory. One thousand pick handles, hickory. Twenty bugles, for mounted artillery. One thousand and ten stable frocks.

It is desirable that all the above articles be of domestic manufacture, and when any of them are furnished by the United States, the same must conform in all respects to the sealed standard pattern in the United States Quartermaster's office and military store, Philadelphia Ten per cent of the amount of each delivery to be retained as a forfeiture until the contract is completed. The above articles being required for immediate use, the time of delivery will be considered in awarding contracts. Contractors to state in their proposals the time when the goods can be delivered, and the speedy delivery of such articles as are needed will be considered in awarding the contract. Successful bidders to give bonds with two approved secu-

Every proposal to be endorsed, Proposal for Army Supplies. July 20th, 1861.
All supplies contracted for under these proposals to be delivered at the Military Store-

posais to be delivered at the mintary biore-house in the city of Harrisburg, unless other-wise directed, free of all charge for freight, box-ing or drayage, unless freight to place of deliv-ery is greater than to Harrisburg, in which case the difference will be allowed. All packages so delivered to be marked on the outside with delivered to be marked on the outside with number and description of articles therein, and name of party furnishing same, together with an invoice of contents, enclosed, embracing, in addition to above, notice of what special sup-ply it is a part. R. C. HALE,

Q. M. Gen. P. M.