

Daily Telegraph.



OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG PA.

Saturday Afternoon, July 13, 1861.

THE FIFTEEN REGIMENTS.

A rumor, originating in an irresponsible source, having become current that the Fifteen Regiments now organizing in Pennsylvania, as a reserve corps, would not be accepted by the War Department, we are authorized in stating that it is without foundation in truth. On the contrary, the Secretary of War is anxious for the immediate mustering into service of this force, and has intimated such a desire to Gov. Curtin. In compliance with this intimation, Col. John A. Wright has been despatched to Washington, where he is now engaged in assisting in the preparation necessary to the reception of these regiments.

In this connection we deem it just and proper to state that the organization of these regiments has been entirely under the control and supervision of Gen. McCull, who rests his reputation as a soldier on their perfection and efficiency. When once in service, the men composing the fifteen different regiments will zealously and gallantly uphold the honor of the state that has sent them forward at the summons of the War Department, to assist in maintaining the integrity and perpetuity of the American Union.

THE HEALTH OF GOV. CURTIN.

Since the commencement of hostilities by the southern rebels against the federal government, the labors of the Governor of Pennsylvania have been of the most harassing and responsible character. He has labored with zeal and all his might in the organization of the quota of military force demanded from the state, and the public need not be surprised that under the immense pressure of all this business, immeasurably transcending in importance that involved in any past administration of this state, that the health and the strength of the Executive should be severely tested. The physicians of Gov. Curtin have expressed to him the opinion that he cannot retain his health and continue to give the undivided attention to official business that has so far marked his term, and therefore they have decided that he must seek relaxation and repose, or utterly sink with a shattered constitution. In obedience to this opinion, it is the intention of the Governor to seek the rest necessary for a full regaining of his health, and therefore his absence from the Executive chamber will be accounted for during the coming week or thereafter for a limited period.

THE CENTRE COUNTY PRISONERS.

The capture of a number of volunteers from Centre county and vicinity, by a marauding party of Virginia rebels, having given rise to much conjecture and speculation, the following additional information from the *West Chester Village Record* may be of importance and gratification to the friends of parties concerned:

Capture and Release.—Gallant Act of Major Green. After Gen. Patterson's battle at Falling Waters, a body of rebel troops were reported to be trying to get into the rear of the Federal army, and Gen. Negley's brigade was ordered to take a diverging road, about two miles from Falling Waters, to intercept them. A part of company I was thrown out in advance, and while waiting in a piece of woods for the brigade to come up, they saw a squadron of cavalry, one hundred or more, belonging to the enemy, which the thought were our own men, there being no perceptible difference in uniform. They were careless, and their Captain much to blame; for, being entirely off their guard, so much so as to lay their arms on the ground, while some of them actually let down the fence for the cavalry to pass over.

Our men did not discover their mistake until the dastard villain who commanded the troops shot down the man who let the fence down for him! This man is Bob Swan, a Marylander, who murdered Sprigg at Cumberland eight or ten years ago. He is a great scoundrel. Our men were completely taken by surprise, and sprung to their guns, while the cavalry dashed in among them. Forty men were cut off from their arms and made prisoners; the rest of our men discharged their muskets, and fell back upon the main body, while the troops hurried off their prisoners. Our men, however, emptied three saddles and captured two horses. One of the troops was killed and left; the others were lifted in front of the riders and carried off. This occurred quite early in the day, and they brought their prisoners through Martinsburg in the advance of the retreating rebel troops. Our men were tied with their hands behind, in couples. Some of the citizens here gave them food. They were greatly distressed by the forced march they had made. When notice of the capture reached the Federal camp, Major Given solicited and obtained permission to head a party to rescue the prisoners. He made pursuit and fortunately came upon the retreating party, liberated the prisoners and captured eight or ten of the rebels. Our townsman, James Donnelly, gives a brief account of it in a letter to his family.

JOHN HICKMAN declared on the floor of the House of Representatives, one day this week, that the gallows were waiting for traitors. This will be good news to the loyal men who are now in arms to suppress rebellion, and who are so far the superiors of traitors that they should scarcely be asked to contend with them any further than to capture and hang them. The gallows should be the fixed and unalterable doom of every traitor caught with arms in his hands. The gallows should be the fate of every secret sympathizer detected in giving aid and comfort to the rebels—and thus making the gallows our principal weapon of operation against the traitors, completely obliterate the crime by entirely exterminating the criminals. The gallows should be borne in the advance of every column of the army. As a peace offering, the gallows will prove permanent in every respect, and we thank John Hickman for having announced the fact of such a purification being in reserve for treason.

THE APOLOGISTS OF TREASON.

In this morning's *Patriot and Union* there is a paragraph calling attention to an article from the *New York World*, which fairly exposes the disunion tendencies of the *New York Tribune*. The *Patriot* seems to be hugely gratified with this exposure, and suffers itself to show this gratification in the paragraph alluded to, but in the same column its editors indulge in the very spirit they applaud the *World* for condemning in the *Tribune*. In a labored article, so far as its arguments are concerned, but spontaneous in its approvals, the *Patriot* endorses the conduct of the traitor Vallandigham, and asserts that his treason was only a defence of the liberty of speech. It goes even further than this, by characterizing the virtuous indignation of our gallant soldiers, who repulsed the traitor Vallandigham from the encampments near Washington city, as brutal and outrageous conduct. We submit to the candid men of this community, the men who daily read the *Patriot and Union*, whether that sheet, its editors, and abettors, are not as guilty of treason, as guilty of open hostility to the peace and prosperity of this nation as guarded and represented by a Republican administration, as is Jeff Davis himself. No opportunity is missed to exhibit this treason in words, and cowardice only prevents the same parties from practicing in deeds that in which they indulge by hopes and prayers. We submit to the people of the capital of Pennsylvania whether the *Patriot* has not from the beginning of this contest for the Union, given its sympathy to the rebels by embarrassing and denouncing the action of the government, by misrepresenting the military policy of the administration, and by coolly and artfully ridiculing the common soldier as a brute or an assassin. The article in this morning's issue proves all that we assert, without referring to an article in yesterday's issue of the same sheet, in which the editors indulge in a peculiar and cowardly attack on the President, making a feigned criticism on the syntax and prosody of the message the pretext of again proving an antagonism to a government which protects it in its reasonable loving liberty of speech.

In the case of Vallandigham, the traitor representative from Ohio, the whole Union has pronounced judgment against him, save the sympathizers with the Breckinridge school of traitors, who persist, like the *Patriot*, in endorsing his conduct. Vallandigham is one of the men whom the *Patriot* defends and represents, and who declare that this war is unrighteous, unjust and unmanly. They assert that the government has no right to take up arms for the purpose of its own preservation—that the law can be vindicated without a resort to arms—that armed rebellion should be soothed and allayed by the sweet compromises peculiar to the diplomacy of the Democratic party, and that wherever the armies of the government march, they are guilty of invasion, and wherever they strike a blow at treason, they are equally guilty of aggression. This is the constant cry of such sympathizers with treason as the *Patriot*. They do not urge, as a means of peace, that the rebels should lay down their arms, that they should return the property they have stolen from the legitimate government, and give up their leaders to justice. Such a proposition would involve the Democratic party in ruin, and criminate all of its southern leaders, if it did not at the same time implicate by confession those who have the odor of the *Patriot* sanctum on their persons.

The mere written or printed word of the *Patriot and Union* for or against this contest for law and order is of no importance in this community. They can do no harm by an eternity of utterance in favor of treason. But the danger is in the disgrace to the capital of Pennsylvania which such a sheet creates abroad, and against this we protest. We protest, because the *Patriot* does not represent the sentiment of this community, as was shown when the indignation of our honest citizens only recently almost burst against them in violence, and when they were only saved from the castigation of the masses by an appeal for the protection of the authorities. It would seem now that they are invoking fresh indignation by an indulgence in Vallandigham's freedom of speech—a freedom that levels epithet at the justice of the defence of the Union, the valor of our soldiers, the patriotism of our rulers, and the loyalty of the masses. God knows that such traitors are presuming on the patience of the people. When it becomes necessary for the law to take hold of them, it can only be expounded from the steps of the gallows.

IN HARDEE'S TACTICS we notice the omission of one chapter which is of the most essential importance to the officer in command as well as the soldier in the ranks. No man can become a really good soldier, unless he first accomplish himself as a gentleman, by which we mean, that he must regard and respect the feelings of others as in all respects equal to his own. Hardee says nothing on this subject, and therefore, doubtless, the aspirant for military honors who is elevated from social life, perhaps taken from behind a counter, where he wielded the yard-stick, or more probably dug out of the musty records of a lawyer's office, imagines that the first qualification of an officer in command is the assumption of an overbearing and tyrannical demeanor towards those whom he deems his inferiors. If this is the prerogative of a military officer, may heaven save us from his control. But this is not all. More than one young man, whose upper lip is scarcely shaded with the down of eighteen summers, has only to have a jaunt strap on his shoulders and a gaudy blue cap with a gold band, set forward on his nose, to make him the most terrible young man in his own imagination, that is seen on promenade, to ogle the ladies and frown on hapless dry goods clerks who vainly envy such their epaulettes and gold bands. We submit to the reader whether such is not too much the case with the young officers in both the army and navy. No man of the most limited observation will deny this fact; and before the evil increases, and danger as well as demoralization originate from the exhibition of such petty pride, tyranny and real ignorance, the press should remind these gentlemen that they are in reality only the servants of the people, educated, fed and clothed at the public expense, not to play the braggart, the tyrant or the

bully, but to fight the battles of the republic. The positions which most of the young men of the class to which we refer now occupy, were not all won in honorable competition or struggle for the good of the country. They were bestowed as patronage, in the face of the fact that a dozen other men as good as themselves were applicants for the same places, and that their loss would affect only the circle which their anxious and accomplished mamma's so gracefully adorn.

Sensible men are never inflated with elevation. This is the fact particularly with men who profess and have a martial disposition, so that those who act otherwise must not blame old fashioned civilians like ourselves if we set them down as upstarts, disgracing alike the uniform they wear and the country that furnished them with money to pay the tailor for its making. Neither are we prepared to submit to the despotism of a military rule in the government, the streets or the society we are daily compelled to enter in the pursuit of our legitimate business. We therefore suggest, for the benefit of the young men who are just now appearing for the first time in the glory of gold bands, epaulettes and steel, that a chapter on civility and courteous breeding be inserted in the next edition of Hardee. It will save the general public from annoyance, and shield the army and navy from the most silly and ridiculous as well as disgraceful conduct.

THE CREDIT OF THE NATION.

When the administration resolved to rescue the country from rebellion, the croakers and traitors of the Breckinridge school, of which the *Patriot and Union* is the organ in this locality, raised the cry that the business and moneyed men of the nation were opposed to the war—that the masses would not sustain it—that men would not enlist, because it was Lincoln's war—and that the credit of the government was so far destroyed by the war policy, as to prevent the possibility of raising sufficient money to maintain a brigade. These were the arguments used to cripple the administration. As these failed, and men and money were devoted to the government in unprecedented numbers and amounts, the men who urged a want of confidence in the war, threw off their masks, and exhibited themselves as bold and undisguised traitors. If this is not the case, this community is mistaken in its readings of the *Patriot and Union*.

On the subject of the credit of the nation, the *National Intelligencer* has never seen anything which has so strikingly displayed public confidence in the Government and its financial administration, in the great struggle for which it is embarked for the Union and Constitution, as the promptness with which the sum of five million dollars was advanced to the Secretary of the Treasury in New York on Tuesday last, in response to a call for that sum—on such liberal terms, too, in the face of the great loan of two hundred and fifty millions about to be authorized by Congress.

It was after business hours on Monday, the 8th inst., that Secretary Chase sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Assistant Treasurer at New York:

NEW YORK, July 8, 1861.
John J. Cisco, New York, will issue six percent Treasury notes, at sixty days, to amount of five millions dollars for five millions in coin. Please make arrangements forthwith.

S. P. CHASE.
The dispatch was received the following morning, and Mr. Cisco immediately called a meeting of the leading bank officers and started a subscription, and before the close of business hours of the same day the following dispatches were sent to the Secretary, and reached Washington before he had left the department for dinner:

NEW YORK, July 9, 1861.
To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury: I have obtained the subscription for the entire amount of five millions. Over three millions have already been paid in.

JOHN J. CISCO.
NEW YORK, July 9, 1861.
S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury: The five millions are secured.

JOHN A. STEVENS.
President of the Bank of Commerce.
We doubt whether the history of the department shows an instance of similar dispatch in negotiations, and we take it, from this display of confidence, that the moneyed men of the loyal states, do not, like Vallandigham and his apologist the *Patriot and Union*, regard this contest for law and order, as unholy and unjust.

WHAT WOULD THE MEN OF THE PART DO, were it possible for them to return to a stage of action which they once embodied with their deeds and their presence? What would Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton and Adams do, were they summoned from the tomb, and asked to participate in the struggle which is raging for and against the *United States*? Eighty-five years since these men were in the midst of their struggle for the creation of the very Union which one portion of the American people are now eagerly clamoring to destroy, while another is as strenuously battling for its maintenance. Through heat and cold—in the face of well disciplined troops and with scarcely any credit—with a wild and unexplored territory on their northern, western and southern borders, filled with a savage foe ready to take up arms against them in their struggle for independence, for civil liberty and religious right—with danger and death before them wherever their march was directed, the fathers and patriots and soldiers of the revolution never hesitated for a moment in the work in which they had engaged—never shrank from the responsibility they had assumed, or quailed before the foe whose anger they had invoked by declaring themselves endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. From the quiet plains of Lexington to Bunker Hill, our fathers nobly battled for these rights. They struggled on to Trenton, to Brandywine, the heat and disease of Yorktown and Cowpens—all this that they might be free, and transmit to their children a heritage of freedom, such as would pass unaltered from generation to generation until freedom became eternal and immortal on this hemisphere. What would these men say, what would they do, were they once more among the scenes made glorious by their own combat? We leave those to answer who are engaged in the damning work of essaying to

destroy the Union. We leave the traitors in the rebel States to answer what Washington would say were it possible for him once more to return to the shores of the Potomac and there behold the army of traitors, entrenched and sworn in bitter hostility to a land and a Union which he devoted the best years of his life in rescuing from tyranny and perpetuating in harmony. Those who are contending for the permanency of the Union have nothing to do with the responsibility that struggle involves—they have nothing to do with answering the questions as to what would be the course of the fathers of the revolution were they again in our midst, either the spectators of our strife or the participants in our broils. That the men of the past would condemn the efforts to destroy the Union, there is proof in what they did to show what they would do were they back to test their old allegiance and devotion to the Union. The same hands that fashioned and reared our fabric of government would also guard and shield it from destruction, were it possible for them to be raised in this struggle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARREST OF POTOMAC PIRATES.

Attempts to Seize a Steamer Foiled.

THE PIRATE SCHOONER SEIZED.

A Fight at Cambridge, Maryland.

BAITIMORE, July 12.
Another bold plot to seize one of our river steamers by the rebels has just transpired. The steamer *Chester*, as before stated, was sent by the Government, a few days since, down the bay, in search for a schooner fitted out by Col. Thomas, the French lady, but returned unsuccessful.

Yesterday morning, the steamer *Pioneer* left here for her usual trip to Annapolis, and on returning landed four prisoners at Fort M'Henry, upon the charge of piracy, having, as is alleged, been concerned in the seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*. The *Pioneer* left Cambridge this afternoon. The prisoners came to Cambridge in a canoe, about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, having with them a large box filled with carbines, Col's revolvers, cutlasses, sabres, bayonets, cartridge boxes, buck-shot, etc. The circumstances being suspicious, they were arrested by the civil authorities, and taken into custody by a platoon of the Department Home Guard, who had charge of them till they reached the fort. Two of the prisoners were recognized as Baltimoreans, and are said to have belonged to Col. Thomas' expedition.

BAITIMORE, July 12.
The steamer *Arrow*, which left here yesterday with a detachment of troops, made another search for the pirate schooner, and found her aground on a shoal, off Egg Neck Narrows. She had been abandoned by the crew. A guard was left on board, and a tug has been sent down to tow her up. There seems to be no doubt, from various circumstances, that the design was to seize the steamer *Chester*.

When the steamer *Pioneer* left Cambridge, a prominent secessionist, on the wharf, gave three cheers for Jeff. Davis, which was the signal for a regular free fight between the secessionists and the Union men there gathered. Pistols and bowie knives were freely used, and it is the opinion of some of the passengers that several parties sustained serious injury. Governor Hicks was seen standing on the wharf at the time.

The Battle at Monroe, Missouri.

TWELVE HUNDRED REBELS ROUTED.

A GUN CAPTURED.

Twenty or Thirty Rebels Killed.

NONE KILLED ON THE UNION SIDE.

CHICAGO, July 12.
Three companies, sent to the relief of Colonel Smith, at Monroe, Missouri, returned last night to Hannibal, and report the road unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe. On arriving at the latter place, they formed a junction with Col. Smith's force, which was entrenched in the Academy building. The rebels, 1,200 strong, were grouped over the prairie, out of reach of Col. Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, which were brought to bear, but the distance was so great that the balls were almost spent before reaching our lines. Col. Smith's artillery was of longer range, and did considerable execution.

The fight lasted until dusk, and the last shot from our side dismounted one of the enemy's guns. Just at that moment Governor Wood, of Illinois, fell on the rear with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, and completely routed them, taking seventy-five prisoners, one gun, and a large number of horses. About twenty or thirty rebels were killed. Not a man on our side was killed, although several were severely wounded.

Col. Smith is determined to shoot some of the most prominent rebels.
Gen. Tom Harris, the rebel leader, escaped.

LAWLESS OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, July 12.
Colonel McNeill publishes a proclamation to the people of Missouri, stating that the oppression of the *State Journal* was in consequence of its giving aid and comfort to those in active rebellion against the authority of the United States Government, encouraging the people to take up arms against that authority, to commit acts of violence and oppression against loyal citizens, and by fabrications of false reports respecting the United States troops also inciting disaffected citizens to the commission of overt acts of treason, with threats of entirely subverting the Federal authority in the State.
The Clinton county (Mo.) *Journal*, published by the printers in Major Sturgis' command, states that outrages are being committed along the western border of Missouri by lawless banditti, led on by Montgomery and Harrison. It is also authorized to state that they are acting without the authority or sanction of the United States, and will be treated as outlaws by all good citizens and soldiers, wherever found.

A REBEL NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

St. Louis, July 12.
About 400 men of Colonel McNeill's regiment (reserve corps) visited the *State Journal* office early this morning, and removed the type, press, &c., and read an order from Gen. Lyon prohibiting the further publication of that sheet. The proprietors will respect the order and lay the whole matter before General Fremont on his arrival here.

THE ZOUAVES EN ROUTE FOR MANASSAS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.
Advices received here report that the Zouaves, of New York, under command of Col. Farnham, were on their march yesterday for Manassas Junction.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Skirmish between Thirty Zouaves and One Hundred and Fifty Rebels.

TWO REBEL OFFICERS KILLED.

TRIAL OF COLONEL ALLEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.

The United States Frigate towed up last evening proved to be the *St. Lawrence*. The confederates confess to the loss of two officers killed in the encounter of thirty of Hawkins' Zouaves with a hundred and fifty of their troops a few days ago near Newport News—One of them was Col. Derussey, brother to Col. Derussey of the United States engineers at old Point.

One of Normansby's evaporators is being put in operation at Fortress Monroe, and will produce from sea water one thousand gallons fresh water per day. This is the most effective means yet employed by Quarter Master Fall made to supply the post with water.

The examination of Col. Allen, for disregarding Gen. Butler's safe guard, began yesterday. Lieut. Lodie is Judge Advocate. Col. Allen denies the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced, as also the validity of the testimony. If the Colonel is really guilty of permitting the depredations charged against him, it is to be hoped he will be punished to the full extent. An immense volume of smoke is rising from Sewall's Point, probably from burning timber and brush.

XXXVth Congress--Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Several petitions were presented. Mr. HALL introduced a bill providing that the report of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A communication was received from the Postmaster General in relation to having suspended the mails in seceded States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON (Tex.) presented the credentials of the Senator elect from Virginia, W. B. Willey in place of Mason, and John S. Carlisle in place of Hunter.

Mr. JOHNSON said he looked upon, as a favorable omen, the return of the Old Dominion to this body. Mr. BARRETT protested against the admission of those gentlemen as Senators in place of the Senators whose time had not expired. He thought a very grave question was involved, and moved to refer the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary, before administering the oath.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster General, made in compliance with the law which requires him to state the reasons for discontinuing mails in the so called seceded States. He says the events for this course on his part are so well known as to render a detailed statement unnecessary. It seemed more necessary for him to explain why the transportation of the mails was continued there, in so long it was for the purpose of disseminating correct information in those States and disabusing the minds of those who had been deceived by the conspirators. Hence he thought truthful information would contribute to break down the conspiracy, the postal service affording the best means to this end. He had no doubt the people south will vindicate his course the first opportunity after they shall be liberated from the despotism which now there prevails.

Mr. BLAIR offered a preamble, that, Whereas, John B. Clark was elected a member of Congress on the first Monday of August, 1861, Since that time said Clark has held a commission in the State Guard of Missouri, under the rebel Governor of that State, and took a part in the engagement at Boonville, therefore, That said Clark has forfeited his right as a Representative of the thirty-seventh Congress, and is hereby expelled and declared to be no longer a member of this House.

A DESERTER FROM THE ENEMY.

The Rebel Force at Fairfax and Aquia Creek.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.

A deserter from the secession army was brought to headquarters last night. He was a resident of Madison, Indiana, named William H. Wilson, until last spring, when he went to Louisiana, on the Mississippi, to engage in the boat trade; and finding himself in the midst of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth Louisiana regiment, which was about leaving for Virginia, and awaited his chance to get among his friends by desertion. An opportunity he found yesterday, when on picket duty near Burk's station. He gives very intelligent information regarding the position of the enemy. There were two thousand troops at Fairfax station yesterday morning, including the Louisiana regiment. He is not informed of the number of troops at Fairfax Court House. An arrival from down the river brings information that a regiment of rebel troops had encamped in the vicinity of Aquia creek.

HEALTH OF GENERAL SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The public will be glad to hear that the veteran soldier is in excellent health. Close application to business gives him a buoyancy of spirits, and is evidently favorable to his health, both of body and mind. Never, since the General made up his mind to accept the secession question by a rigid enforcement of Federal obligations, has he been more thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of this course than at present. He believes that the war will be short, but thorough, without a great loss of life, but resulting in a complete restoration of the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The regiments of Colonel Morehead and Colonel Dare—the former at Baltimore, the latter at Martinsburg—have, through the good offices of Judge Kelly, both been accepted "for the war." No better evidence is required of the loyalty and patriotism of the Keystone State than to see her three-months soldiers coming forward in whole regiments and offering for three years or the war. Colonel Dare's regiment will be commanded by Lieut. Colonel BURNETT.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

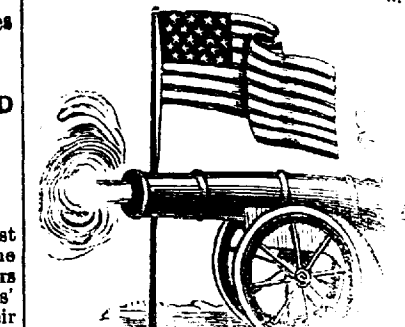
The movement of troops across the river continues. The newspapers, some days since, in arranging the programme for General Scott, put the force required across the river at 40,000, but the veteran at the head of the army has already a larger force than that over in Virginia, and their number is constantly increasing.

REQUISITION FOR THE FIFTEEN PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

It is stated here that the War Department has made a requisition on Governor Curtin for five entire regiments of Pennsylvania troops now encamped at Easton, West Chester, Harrisburg, Pottsville, and the other camps of instruction in the State.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.



Glorious Victory.

The Rebels Routed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Load up your guns! Gen. McClellan has another battle. He took six thousand men, two hundred twenty, sixty wagons, and one hundred and fifty of the enemy's several officers.

The rebels were ten thousand strong. Gen. McClellan's loss is only eleven and thirty-five wounded. The rebels were completely routed.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.
There are twenty-five regiments en route, or preparing for an immediate march to Washington. This is exclusive of movement now going on, of troops from different States, to join General Patterson and Butler.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF A PAPER CORRESPONDENT.

MARTINSBURG, July 13.

All is quiet in the camp. Samuel H. Patterson, a well-known correspondent, has been arrested by order of Gen. Patterson, probably in communication with the Eastern press, and his arrest is denied.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been tested by health in a few weeks by a very simple and having suffered several years with a severe cough, and that dread disease, Consumption—has made known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of his prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they can be sure cure for Consumption, and a cough, and the only object of the advertiser in sending the same is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information to the masses that is valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please send to REV. EDWARD J. WILSON, Williamsport, Pa. Kings county, New York.

New Advertisements.

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 14th of July, 1861, for the following Army Supplies deliverable at the State Military Store, Harrisburg, in quantities as required. Said proposals to be publicly opened at the time and place named, and the successful bidders to be announced as soon thereafter as convenient, the right being reserved by the State to increase or diminish the number and quantity of articles.

One thousand common tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.
One hundred wall tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.
One thousand axes, handles, hickory.
One thousand pick handles, hickory.
Twenty bugles, for mounted artillery.
One thousand and ten stable forks.

It is desirable that all the above articles of domestic manufacture, and when they are furnished by the United States, the same must conform in all respects to the standard pattern in the United States, and be delivered to the Quartermaster's office and military stores. Fifty per cent of the amount of each article to be retained as a forfeit until the contract is completed. The above articles being needed for immediate use, the time of delivery to be considered in awarding contracts. Contractors to state in their proposals the time when the goods can be delivered, and the special delivery of such articles as are needed with reference to the awarding of the contract. Successful bidders to give bonds with two approved securities.

Every proposal to be endorsed, Proposed Army Supplies, July 20th, 1861.

All supplies contracted for under these proposals to be delivered at the Military Storehouse in the city of Harrisburg, unless otherwise directed, free of all charge for freight, loading or drayage, unless freight to place of delivery is greater than to Harrisburg, in which case the difference will be allowed. All packages 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, and forwarded to above, notice of what goods are to be in part.
B. C. HALE
July 12-46.
Q. M. Gen. P. O.

HENRY C. SHAFFER.

PAPER HANGER, Front street, second door above Walnut street. All orders promptly attended to.
Paper hung for 15 cents per roll or piece, or warranted.

FRENCH MUSTARD.

French Mustard, English and French, for sale at 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500