THE TELEGRAPH
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By GEORGE BERGNER,

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WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XV. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 1, 1861. NO. 78.

Miscellaneous.

Medical.

The Telegraph.

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

THE EFFECT OF THE BATTLE IN THE SOUTH.

ACCOUNTS FROM SOUTHERN SOURCES.

We clip the following items from such sources of secession information as are contained in our southern exchanges. Of this description of news we make up the following varieties and summary:

The confederate congress having been informed by President Davis of the result of the second battle, unanimously adopted the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Memminger:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings, the Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory with which he hath crowned our army at Manassas, and that the people of the confederate states be invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for this mighty deliverance.

Resolved, That deeply deploring the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noblest sons, we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathy, assuring them that the sacrifices made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead as the champions of free and constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we approve the prompt and patriotic efforts of the mayor of the city of Richmond to make provisions for the wounded; and that a committee of one member from each state be appointed to co-operate in the plan.

The Richmong *Whig* of the 24th instant says that the battle on Sunday opened by throwing out heavy artillery and small field pieces at 8 o'clock in the morning. The force of the enemy can never be ascertained. Our force was twenty thousand. Men never fought more desperately than ours. We have captured eighteen pieces of artillery and taken some three or four hundred prisoners.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Georgia were cut to pieces, and Bailor's fine regiment of Georgians was nearly annihilated.

By the cars on the 23d President Davis returned from the battle field. In response to the calls from the immense crowd who had congregated together to greet him, he alluded to the grand absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing upon us for twenty years, had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale. They had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition, and with ambulances fitted up in such a style of luxury as though they thought they were still taxing the South. They had five or six hundred army wagons with them, and provisions of every kind in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over fifty thousand men. Their finest parks of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them they could throw away.

Among the Federal officers captured is Col. Carrington. Among the Confedsrate officers killed, unreported, are Lieut. Col. Johnston, of the Hampton Legion; Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's staff; and Col. Fisher, of the Sixth North Carolina regiment.

The wounded, unreported, are Col. Stevens, of Gen. Lee's staff; Col. Cartrell, of Georgia; Lieut. Col. Montgomery Gardner, of the First Georgia regiment; Col. Nelson, of the Second Virginia regiment; Col. Jones, of the Fourth Alabama regiment; Col. Hampton, of the Legion.

Col. Preston, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia regiment, took Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, one captain and three privates prisoners, with his own hands.

Edmund Fontaine, Jr., son of Col. E. Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railroad, is among the slain.

TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

On the 22d inst. Capt. McCrady's Irish volunteers left Charleston for the seat of war in Virginia. The First Georgia regiment left the day previous for the same destination.

PURCHASE OF STATE STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

The following queries have been put to the Confederate District Attorney at Charleston:

First, Is it lawful for a citizen of the Confederate States to purchase of our enemy State stock or bonds of any of the Confederate States and demand the interest when due?

Second, Is it lawful for the same parties to purchase notes given by merchants of the Southern Confederacy to northern houses and demand payment for the same?

Third, If lawful and proper to pursue the above course, would it not be equally legal for the small trader to buy merchandise of the enemy; or in other words, does the law intend to operate in favor of the fortunate holders of capital against the humble dealers in wares and merchandise?

The response is as follows:

The acts specified by you certainly constitute "trading with the enemy" peculiarly objectionable, because they afford a direct assistance to the enemy by the transmission of money to foster his resources. And, in addition, such conduct is highly unpatriotic, because directly injurious to the interests of the States and citizens of our Confederacy, whose obligations are thus withdrawn from the enemy's country, where it is for the interest of such States that they should remain, since they could not there be called upon for payment during the war. Such operations are certainly worse than the simple purchase of merchandise in the enemy's country, because they, at the same time, *aid* our *enemies* and *injure* our *friends*.

MOVEMENTS OF GENS. WISE AND LEE.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 22d, says Gen. Wise has recently marched into the northwest of Virginia, with a legion ten or twelve thousand strong. His headquarters, until a few days since, were at Charlestown, Kanawha county, on the great Kanawha river. It is now understood that he has advanced northward into Jackson county, and his progress will probably extend to Wood county, on the Ohio, the home of Gen. John J. Jackson. Gen. Floyd's brigade is undoubtedly following in Wise's track. At present these are the only forces of any consequence in the northwest, Gen. Garnett's column having either been cut to pieces or compelled to retreat from Beverly, in Randolph, across the Alleghenies into Pendleton and Highland. Gen. Lee and his staff start tomorrow for northwestern Virginia. It is believed that he is going to take command of the entire western division. He may probably fix his headquarters at Staunton.

EXPLOIT OF A VIRGINIA PARTIZAN OFFICER.

The Hon. A. G. Jenkins commands a company of Virginia militia in Braxton county. Hearing recently that Col. Tyler, with 800 federal troops, was about to pass through the county from Weston, they felled trees in his path and fell back to a convenient point, where they laid in ambush until he passed. They then felled trees in his rear, also, thus completely catching him in a trap. They then fired upon him, killing some 50 or 60 of his men, and capturing many of his horses, &c. So says a Richmond paper.

WASHINGTONIANS AT MANASSAS.

Walter Morris, recently of Washington city, and a private in the Beauregard Rifles, is reported to have been killed at the Bull run engagement. We also hear that second lieutenant Charles Hill, of the same company, a son of the Rev. S. P. Hill, of this city, and formerly a clerk in the bank of Riggs & Co., was breveted for gallant conduct on that occasion, and that Major F. B. Shaeffer, formerly of the National Rifles of this city, has been called to Beauregard's staff, as one of his aids, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services.—*Washington Rep.*

VIRGINIANS KILLED.

A letter from Harper's Ferry says:

A large number of Confederate troops slain at bull's Run were from this section. Their dead bodies are being forwarded, and the solemn rites of interment performed by their surviving friends. Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, &c., are lamenting the loss of some of their most prominent citizens. The bodies of Capt. Ives, Mr. Butler, a rich farmer, and Mr. Harrison, of the Virginia line, are among the recent arrivals at Winchester, &c.

A SQUADRON OF WAR STEAMERS.

The State of North Carolina, through Marshal Banks, Esq., has just transferred to the Confederate government a clever little fleet of five war steamers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIth Congress—Extra Session.

[CONCLUSION OF WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

WASHINGTON, July 31.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the President, in answer to a resolution, transmitting a report of all the instructions given to Foreign Ministers with reference to the rebellion. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill in relation to the superintendents of the navy yard, permitting the President to appoint superintendents from the rank of commanders as well as captains, was taken up and discussed at consideredable length by Messrs. Hale, Dixon, Grimes and others. It was finally laid aside, and on motion of Mr. WILSON the bill supplementary to the act to increase the military establishment of the United States was taken up and passed.

Mr. LANE, (Mo.,) offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate whether Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed a Brigadier General, and if he has accepted that position. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL introduced a bill to repeal all bounties allowed to fishing vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill relative to the Superintendent of the Navy Yard was then passed.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.,) the bill to increase the Consular representation of the United States during the rebellion was taken up and passed.

The report of the committee of Conference on bill to provide iron clad ships was taken up, as unfinished business from yesterday. The report of the committee was rejected.

Mr. THOMPSON, (N. J.,) moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Lost.

Mr. HALE moved that the Senate agree to all the amendments of the House save the one which includes vessels not completed within the provisions of the bill. Agreed to.

A new committee of conference was appointed on that amendment.

The bill to suppress insurrection was taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone its consideration till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. MAY (Md.) asked leave to introduce a preamble, setting forth the circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, asserting that the writ of habeas corpus has been treated with contempt and a military despotism established in Baltimore, and concluding with a resolution that their arrest and imprisonment were without warrant, and flagrantly unconstitutional and illegal, and that they should be released or their case remitted to the judicial tribunals for determination.

Mr. BINGHAM raised the point of order, that this resolution was excluded under the rule for the government of the business of the session.

The Speaker decided that the point was well taken.

Mr. PENDLETON asked leave to introduce a preamble concluding with a joint resolution declaring that hostilities against the so-called Confederate States should be prosecuted only so far as may be necessary to enforce obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and should not be so construed as to reduce the States to the condition of inferiors, or interfere with their rights of property or destroy their country.

This was declared out of order under the rule.

Mr. COLFAX, (Ind.,) gave notice of a bill to be offered at the opening of the next session, granting to the soldiers of the present war bounty land warrants on Government lands, subject to entry at $1 50 per acre, and granting homesteads to actual settlers on the alternate sections of land reserves from railroad grants, and subject to entry at $2 50 per acre.

Mr. VALLANDINGHAM, from the Special Committee appointed at the last session, reported a bill restricting the franking privilege. The House then adjourned.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

AN ARTILLERY WAR.

MORE BATTERIES ASKED FOR.

The Line of Pickets Extended.

A New and More Vigorous War Policy to be Inaugurated.

FORT FILLMORE REINFORCED.

Expedition for the Capture of Fort Bliss.

MORE TRAITORS ARRESTED.

REMOVAL OF SECESSION CLERKS.

REFORMS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

General M'Clellan expresses the opinion that this will be an artillery war, and asks as many batteries as it is possible to procure. Regiments have been sent by him to extend the line of pickets along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry.

Seven additional regiments have gone up to Chain Bridge to-day where three or four are now posted.

There are fresh indications of the inauguration of a more vigorous policy, and Gen. M'Clellan inspires and supervises everything.

We learn from a reliable source that Fort Fillmore, Texas, has been reinforced by ten companies; also that Col. Couly has fitted out such expeditions against Fort Bliss, now held by the Texans, as makes its capture certain.

There have been more arrests for treason here, and the traitors are being well stirred up. John Holohan, of this city, has been arrested and put in jail in this city, on a charge of having treasonably aided and excited the late Bull Run panic.

Strict movements are on foot now to remove all the secession clerks from the departments. This should have been done long ago.

The city presents a most quiet appearance to-day. It has not been so calm for weeks past. General M'Clellan's strict rules of discipline are working great reforms.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

FORT WASHINGTON, Pa., July 31.

The remains of Leo Engleman, lately the ticket agent and telegraph operator stationed at Quakertown, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, were brought here last evening and taken to Flowertown. On Saturday last he attempted to get on a train while in motion, and by accident fell upon the track. Three cars passed over his leg, crushing it so that amputation was imperatively necessary. The operation was performed, but it failed to save his life, and he died yesterday. He was about 25 years of age, and his sudden demise is lamented by a large circle of friends. He was a son of Mr. Engleman, of Flowertown.