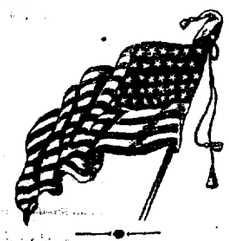
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, May 3, 1862.

BANQUET TO GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

Several weeks since, the personal friends and neighbors of Gen. Simon Cameron tendered him a banquet as a mark of their esteem and regard for him as a man, a citizen, and a public servant. At the time this invitation was tendered, Gen. Cameron was in the midst of the persecution of those who had incurred the suspicion of the government when the rebellion was precipitated, and whose arrest and imprisonment were demanded by the strongest policy of public peace and security. He was also busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements for his departure for Russia, so that the acceptance of the kindly offer was not indicated until within a few days since. The banquet took place last evening at the *Jones House*, and was one of the most generous, genial, and patriotic re-unions of the people in which we have ever participated. The leading men of the city of Harrisburg were present; the friends and neighbors of General Cameron, crowded around the tables—old men who had started in the battle of life with him young men who grew to manhood by his side, vied with each other in their spoken and silent manifestations of regard for the honored guest of the occasion.

Mayor Kepner presided, and when the cloth was removed, he announced the following toast:

SIMON CAMERON—A Pennsylvanian who has never forgotten his native State—an American who has always been faithful to his country and his countrymen. His fellow citizens delight to honor him.

General Cameron rose to reply to this toast amid the greatest enthusiasm of those present. We will not now refer to his speech, as our reporters were present, and on Monday we intend to publish a full account of all the speeches delivered on the occasion, as well as print a graphic description of the banquet. Suffice it for the present, that the affair reflected great credit upon the committee charged with its preparations

THE BRECKENRIDGE DEMOCRACY, as they are reflected by the *Patriot and Union*, regard the patriotic call of the *Peoples' Party*, with consternation, a sort of feigned contempt, and that actual bitterness with which they estimate every effort to sustain the government in a crisis which modern Democracy was alone instrumental in creating. If a call had been issued by the same committee convening a convention on strictly partizan grounds, these blatant demagogues would have turned the fact to good account by screeching on the subject of the partizanship of their opponents. In this they have been disappointed. They are disappointed in the issue made between treason and loyalty. They are chagrined that no escape is left them by thus giving up party lines for patriotic principles, and they are impressed with the fact that in a contest which involves a clear issue of loyalty, they are bound to be worsted. In a contest in which they cannot dodge the issue, but in which they will be held *strictly to the support of*, or opposition to, the government, the Breckenridge Democracy, of which the *Patriot* is the organ, fully comprehend the result. Hence the consternation and resentment of their leaders, when they behold the way open for a union of all men who esteem the Union of more importance than party, and who regard the plain words of the Constitution as more binding than any mere construction of its sense or sentiments for vindicating partizan purposes. The solicitude of the *Patriot* for the Republican party, in this connection is equal to its devotion to the Union, and it will yet learn that the Republican party, like the Union, will emerge from this contest potent and more powerful than they were before assailed by the slave-driving Democracy. The Republican masses can afford to give up their organization to serve the cause of the Union, because that organization has no other objects in view than those of strengthening the bonds of the Union and increasing the prosperity of all its sections.

SINCE FIERCE BUTLER has prosecuted General Cameron for damages alleged to have been incurred while Butler was under arrest as an aider of and sympathizer with rebellion, it is fair to presume that the renegade Schnable, now in the rebel army, will also institute such a suite, if he does not receive his reward of a halter before the struggle is over. Schnable had been arrested by General Cameron's order, but was released on taking the oath of allegiance. Schnable has more courage, even while he adds perjury to his treachery, than such creatures as Butler. He not only professes sympathy for the rebels, but he takes up arms in their defence. While he is a great blackguard, libertine, sot and social scoundrel, Schnable is a man of talent and courage. In this he excels most of those dough-faces who secretly sympathize with the rebellion he now risks his neck to sustain.

A TRAIN of cars, which was conveying the Nineteenth South Carolina regiment from Mobile to Corinth, ran off the track on the 25th ult., by which accident six were instantly killed and twenty wounded.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

The solicitude of a certain number of northern politicians on the subject of the *property* rights and interests of those owning and breeding slaves, is not that they desire to see those rights maintained inviolate, or that the interest thus involved should be preserved from destruction. The mere local prosperity of the south, whether its cotton monopolizes the markets of the world, or whether sugar and tar are produced and sold by the states of the south, are of no consequence to the northern political doughface. These are not questions at issue either with the leaders of the rebellion in the south or their sympathizers at the north. In a commercial sense, the interests of slavery have never been assailed. The institution has been accorded all the free trade it has ever demanded. In its local business influences, it has never been subjected to competition, so that in all respects it has enjoyed its monopolies in trade and commerce. The shoe pinches, notwithstanding. It pinches the foot of the politician. Slavery has exposed its weakness in the persistency with which its political advocates have been endeavoring to increase its political franchises. The owner of the slave insists that he is property, such as his dog, or his horse, his lands or tenements. The political advocate maintains that slave labor rises higher than that of the mere beast, and must therefore be represented. Here is the secret of the rebellion. Slavery is losing its political influence on the basis of representation. The old principle of counting three votes for every five slaves in the apportionment of Congressional Districts has been found inadequate as an influence of progress to compete with the development and increase of society in the free state. Emigration has given a powerful impetus to this increase and development. The slave politician of the south has beheld this increase in the free states with dismay. He has seen new commonwealths being ushered into the Union with a rapidity with which slavery could not possibly take possession of territory and erect new states. He has seen these Commonwealths growing in business strength and increasing in political influence. Each success developed the increasing strength of the free, while it exposed the steady decline of the slave states. Thus the pinch of the shoe became more powerful. Before immigration had spread its wings beyond the waters of the Mississippi, and while its flight was stayed by the Gulf of Mexico, the shoe was easy and pleasant—slavery was able to walk the territory of the Union, as the master of its domain. It held the Democracy in check by very poor pay in patronage, and less remuneration in the way of recognition. But when the intelligent masses of that Democracy began to shake off the rule of the slave oligarchy, again the shoe pinched. It pinched the politicians of the south so severely that rebellion only could assuage the pain. It pinched until treason was proscribed as a relief, and now, in the midst of anarchy, rapine, arson and murder, the some shoe pinches the same foot. With slavery as the incentive, and Democracy as its agitator and defender, treason will continue to pinch the people of the south, as long as a human being is held in bondage in that region.

THE MORMON DEMONSTRATION is another of the embarrassments bequeathed to the country by the administration of James Buchanan—another of those breeding sources of wrong, excess and crime, which followed the entire course of the Buchanan administration. When an army was marched to Utah, it was so controlled that its influence was of little avail in crushing the turbulent and arrogant spirit of the lecherous saints, and now we have the Mormon in his true character, seeking to defy the government, when he imagines that there is no power left to rebuke his presumption. The subject of polygamy, like that of slavery, is claimed as a sovereign state right—a *domestic* institution, truly, with which no man has a right to interfere without running the risk of being termed a fanatic or an abolitionist. If Utah had been admitted into the Union two years ago, with polygamy and concubinage also incorporated in its Constitution, the Democratic party would have defended the *faith* for the *votes* of the Mormons. We predict that it will do so yet, the moment the Mormon rascals show a disposition to rebel—and we predict, also, that this Mormon embarrassment will be assumed by the slave owners as a legitimate object of this defence.

The Mormons may be in earnest in thus organizing a state government in defiance of Congress, but we apprehend no great difficulty from the saints, unless those wretches make their wives fight their battles, as do the rebels force their slaves to fight, whenever there is a post of danger to be defended. Between Jeff Davis and Brigham Young there is doubtless an understanding—and it is well that Brigham has showed his treasonable propensities thus early, because we can now make one battle serve the end of crushing out the twin evils of slavery and polygamy.

THE INFLUENCE of slavery on the minds of men, when they are possessed of its prejudices, is both wonderful and fearful. When one defence fails they seek another equally untenable and unjust. This was illustrated by Senator Saulsbury in the U. S. Senate, yesterday, when he declared that if the government would insist on confiscating property in slaves, he would go before his constituency and urge the passage of a law enslaving every free negro in the state of Delaware. Was there ever a more heartless or more barbarous sentiment uttered by a man professing civilization and christianity? When slavery fails its by own tests—when it fails to succeed in rebellion, and is forced to assume the result and the responsibility of its own logic, at once it seeks to strengthen its positions by further acts of villainy. Because the government proposes to punish traitors, black men who are now free must be made slaves by those professing loyalty, in order to counteract the effect of such a punishment. We would not give a Delaware peach for the loyalty of any man holding such sentiments. If he is not an outspoke he is an inward feeling traitor.

GENERAL STURGIS has ordered that no Indians shall be mustered into service in the Department of Kansas.

TELEGRAPHIC

The Capture of Fort Macon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, May 3.

A dispatch was received this morning from Baltimore relative to the bombardment of Fort Macon. The preparations for the bombardment of Fort Macon were complete on Wednesday night, but the order to fire was not given till 5½ o'clock on Friday morning, when a shot was fired from one of the thirty pounder Parrott guns. Shells from the ten and eight inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and uninterrupted. The fort replied with the first gun at six o'clock and continued till its pieces were silenced by salvos of three or four at a time until four o'clock in the afternoon when a white flag was hoisted. The gunboats Daylight, State of Georgia, Chippewa and Gensbok took part in the engagement, sailing in an ellipse and firing by turn, but the heavy sea prevented them from doing any service and they soon withdrew.

Gen. Burnside arrived on Thursday with two armed barges and witnessed the bombardment.

The fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns and tore up the glacis and rampart in the most effective manner. Of 1,100 shot and shell thrown at the fort 560 struck the work.

The guns of the fort were worked with skill and courage, but the sand hills afforded a complete protection to our men.

The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with Gen. Parke and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning.

During the night a proposition for the surrender of the fort was communicated to Gen. Burnside, and in the morning the articles of agreement were signed. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, and were released on parole, and allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side arms. These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. Parke but refused by Col. White.

The commander of the fort, fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, shot and shell in proportion, and 400 stand of arms, &c., were taken.

Gen. Burnside, in a general order congratulating Gen. Parke on his victory, commands that the name of Fort Macon be inscribed on the colors of the 4th and 5th Rhode Island and 8th Connecticut.

The command of the fort was offered to Capt. Morris, of the 1st artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Col. Rodman, of the 4th Rhode Island, was placed in charge.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The Union Army Re-inforced and Advancing on Corinth.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Sugar and Molasses Emptied into the Street.

THE UNION GUNBOATS PROCEEDING UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

DESTRUCTION OF SEVERAL OF THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The latest count shows that there are one hundred and sixty-eight brigadier generals and twenty-six in addition awaiting senatorial action. A favorable report has been made for the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles, and there seems to be no doubt that he will soon be confirmed.

The bill proposing to limit the number to two hundred, and major generals to twenty, will in all probability become a law.

Thus far, or within two days, application has been filed for compensation of forty-two of the slaves manumitted in the District of Columbia under the emancipation act.

The President has recognized J. C. Hondrup as Vice Consul, for Denmark, in and for the District of Columbia, and E. S. Sayers Vice Consul for Denmark, for Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

The following was received by the Secretary of War this morning:

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, May 2d, contains the annexed item:

SAVANNAH, May 1.—The Corinth correspondent of the *Republican*, dated 29th ult., says the enemy have been reinforced and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day this side of Monterey.

MOBILE, May 1.—A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser* from Corinth, dated 26th ult., says that Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of federals from Tuscumbia, killed several and took forty prisoners. The enemy burnt the stores and were pursued by the confederates. The result was unknown.

MOBILE, May 1.—The telegraph operator from the bay St. Louis, has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores at New Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and the river.

The city was to have been formally surrendered on the 26th, but the time was extended.

Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river.

AUGUSTA GA., April 30—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of Friday says that F. B. Benshaw, of the Confeeerate States Navy, telegraphed from Point-Ala-Backe, on the 24th, that seven of our gunboats had been fired after being overpowered by the enemy.

The Navy Department received a similar dispatch last Saturday, but it is not known what boats are referred to.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

CHARLESTON, May 1st.—The federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, twenty-two miles from Charleston. Gen. Evans has sent a force to look after the Yankees.

THE LATE POWDER MILL EXPLOSION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, May 3.

The powder mill explosion at Gorham included eight buildings which were blown up one after another, the hands were fortunately all at supper and no one was injured.

DEATH OF A REBEL PRISONER.

BOSTON, May 3.

Col. Davidson, of the Third Mississippi, regiment, who was captured at Fort Donelson, died at Fort Warren on Tuesday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

The Old Point boat brings no news. The flag of truce brought nothing later from Norfolk.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

ADVANCE OF UNITED STATES FORCES.

CAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE AND THE REBEL ARSENAL.

CHICAGO, May 2.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:—

We have news from Commodore Foote's fleet. Intelligence has been received from Memphis of the advance of the United States forces in Louisiana, and the capture of Baton Rouge and the Confederate arsenal.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

BOSTON, May 3.

The steamer America arrived at 1 o'clock from Liverpool via Halifax.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

There is a firm feeling in the flour market, but there is not much doing—1,000 bbls., including superfine at $5 25, extra at $5 44@5 75, and fancy on private terms. Small sales rye flour at $3 87½, and corn meal at $2 70. Active demand for wheat, and prices have again advanced 3 cts. per bushel—sales 10,000 bus. red at $1 33@1 37, and white at $1 45@1 50 Rye is selling at 73@75c. Corn is scarce and in good demand—sales 5,000 bus. yellow at 55@56c. Oats in demand, at 39@40c. In provisions there is more activity—sales mess pork at $12 75@13, and mess beef at $13@15 In green meats we notice sales of 50,000 pieces hams and shoulders on private terms. Clover seed is dull at $4 50. Whiskey is quiet—sales of Ohio at 23½@24c.

NEW YORK, May 3.

Flour very quiet, prices unchanged—7,000 bbls. sold. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady—sales 57@59. Pork firm. Lard firm. Whisky dull at 23@24c. Receipts of flour 11,515 bbls., wheat 13,268 bus., corn none.

PANIC AT RICHMOND.—The Nashville *Union* of the 29th ult. has the following:

From a gentleman who has just come through from Richmond we learn that a fearful state of affairs prevails in the rebel capital. There is great scarcity of the necessaries of life. Provisions are at famine prices, and many of the poor are in a starving condition. The wealthier rebels refuse generally to extend them ordinary charities, and cases of dreadful suffering and destitution are reported, especially in the families of rebel soldiers.

Men once noted for their liberality are engaged in all sorts of dishonorable speculations. The people have no hope of defending the city against the federal troops, and look on a speedy surrender as certain. It is the saddest and dreariest city on the globe. On all sides are witnessed want and squalid poverty, selfishness and wild debauchery.

THE cotton States have in former years depended almost exclusively upon the great west for their supplies of breadstuffs and provisions. Since the rebellion broke out they have drawn upon Kentucky and Tennessee for the deficiency. Now this source of supply is partially cut off, and the effect is seen by the following extract from the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph:*

"Since the Unionists have taken possession of Tennessee, prices of every article of food have risen every hour. Blue beef has risen from ten to twenty cents in the Macon market; corn is a dollar and fifty cents; salted swine's flesh, of the most miserable description, is from thirty-three to forty cents per pound."

NASHVILLE REBEL COMPANY CAPTURED.—The Nashville *Union* of the 29th says:

We learn that the companies of Captain Hawkins and Cattle raised in this city for the rebel army, were captured at Bridgeport on the Tennessee river, at the crossing of the Chattanooga railroad, by some troops of Gen. Mitchell's Division. Some three hundred in all have been captured, of whom one hundred and twenty-five have been brought here, the rest were to have arrived here last night. The capture of the bridge here is a very important achievement. The great work goes on gloriously.

TOADYING THE REBELLION.—It is asserted upon good authority, that some of our Generals, who command divisions in the advancing armies, so far forget the stern duties devolving upon them as to attempt to win the rebels back to loyalty by allowing the men to come within our lines to be feasted, and by sending our bands of music at night to serenade men who are known to be the worst enemies of the government. In several instances where this has been done, the men have reported to the enemy all they saw and heard. Toadyism will never crush the rebellion.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT NUTMEGS.—A good anecdote is told of one of the Connecticut boys. While in conversation with a rebel, after the capture of Fort Pulaski, the latter said, "At least, with all our faults, we have never made wooden nutmegs." The Yankee, a very demure-looking specimen, innocently replied: "We do not make them of wood any longer," and pointing to one of the big projectiles lying near, which had breached the fort, added quietly, "we make them now of iron." Secesh subsided.

SIZE OF GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.—Our Cairo correspondent, says the Chicago *Tribune*, telegraphs (with the approval of Gen. Strong) that the consolidated morning report of Gen. Hallecks army, last Saturday, showed 166,000 effective men. These figures are rather larger than the popular idea, but we think the strength of the column has not been over stated—certainly when it is remembered that not far from 40,000 have been added since the late battle, half of them in Pope's division, and the other half fresh troops from camp.

PONEY UP.—Andy Johnson has quietly notified the directors of the State Bank of Tennessee, who handed over the assets of the institution to the rebel leaders, that they will be held individually responsible for every cent of interest the State had in it. They are very sorrowful, for many of them have great possessions.

APPRAISEMENT OF LIQUORS.—Senator Pomeroy's bill, introduced in Congress on Monday, provides for the examination and appraisement at the Custom House of all liquors, whether imported from abroad or from a home port—in reference as well to their quality, purity and fitness for use, as to their value and identity.

PATRIOTIC DIRT.—Gen. Wool is reported to have remarked on the first occasion of his inspection or the army of the Potomac, that they were the dirtiest lot of men he ever saw. Gen. M Clellan made the following reply: "Gen. Wool, if you and your men had been where I and my men have been you would be dirty too."

MR. HENRY BUDD, an English millionaire, lately died, leaving his entire fortune, amounting to $1,000,000, to his two sons, on pain of forfeiture if they wear a moustache—in which case the property is to be devoted to the erection of dwellings for the homeless poor of London.

A NEW feature has recently been introduced at balls and parties in Paris. The supper is not served on one long table, as usual, but on little tables, at each of which presides a lady of the company.

Died.

On the 1d inst., RICHARD F. son of THOMAS and MARY WORLEY, aged 23 years and 6 months.

[The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, in Paxton street, to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.]

N. B. The pupils of the late R. F. Worley will meet at their room at 3½ o'clock on Sunday by request of the Directors

JACOB HOUSER, President.

April 22d, near Jefferson City, Missouri, MARY G. wife of GEO. W. UFFER and daughter of the late Hon. James Green, of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, aged 53 years.

The subject of the above notice was born in the now borough of Dauphin, where she resided until the year 1857, when she with her family removed to Missouri. The writer knew her well for the last thirty years, and esteemed her for her kindness of heart and all the graces which adorn her christian character. She was for twenty five years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in all her intercourse both social and religious, "None knew her but to love, none named her but to praise."