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.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 4, 1862.

NEXT TO THE SUPPRESSION of the slave-holders' rebellion, all loyal men should strive at once to exterminate the *New York Herald* as one of the most pestiferous and malignant influences that has ever threatened liberty with annihilation, truth with pollution and patriotism with disgrace. In this struggle the *Herald* has played sycophant to all parties—adulator of all men in authority—and libeller of every principle at stake. While the Union is in danger, the *Herald* howls on its path like a hyenea in the track of its victim. When loyal men by their devotion, rescue that Union from immediate ruin, the *Herald* howls again that to its influence is the credit of the escape due—and thus from treachery to falsehood, and from slander cringing adulation, this worse than bandit and assassin plys its work, the while hording its thousands for its proprietors, who in luxurious living and sensual debaucheries, pass the days and nights of their existence, as other men either struggle or die in the defence of our country. *The New York Herald* is the bane of all that is pure in the American government. It has done more than all the influences which traitors could command to misrepresent the cause of the government abroad. It has perverted politics by its constant assaults on American statesmen. It lives on the pleasures of the mob, and flourishes on the support derived from the profits of every crime. It is the organ of the gamester—the laureate of harlots, the advocate of treason and the defender of tyrants. What greater pest could we have, then, in circulation in any community, than the *New York Herald*. We do not hope, by denouncing, to get rid of it, or our columns should be open to its denunciation for a month to come; but if we can induce one honest man or a single upright, virtuous and patriotic family to banish this sheet from its midst, we will have accomplished some good, and rescued at least some innocence from pollution. If we can induce one patriot in Pennsylvania to withhold his patronage from this sheet, we are certain that we are strengthening one man's devotion to his country, and therefore will feel perfectly repaid for all the labor, time and space thus devoted.

As an instance of the imposition practiced in the *Herald*, by its correspondents, we are cognizant of a fact which may open the eyes of the public on the subject of the *Herald's* misrepresentations. The *Herald* professed, some days since, to give full and accurate descriptions and accounts of the late battles before Richmond, when the fact was well known at Fortress Monroe and Yorktown that the "special" of the *Herald* was not in the vicinity where those battles occured. Nor did he make any other exertion to acquaint himself with the facts involved, than the simple picking up and appropriation of such gossip as he was able to gather from stragglers from the fight, or that retailed by the usual hangers on of the army. Yet such stuff is palmed off on the public as facts gathered either from actual reconnoisance of, or participation in battle. Another instance of the unfairness and dastardly misrepresentation of the *Herald*, is in its issue of yesterday, in a paragraph claiming that two-thirds of the patriots who are fighting the battles of the Union are Democrats. Was ever a more infernal lie so audaciously declared? It out-Bennett's Bennett, particularly when it is remembered that one of the pleas of the *Herald*, at the inauguration of rebellion, was that as the war was a Black Republican raid on the south, Black Republicans must do the fighting. The *Herald* was diligent in its efforts to prevent Democrats from engaging in the [illegible] and only assumed loyal sentiments when the fear [illegible] indignation of loyal men moved it to such a course. And yet it is claimed that two-thirds of the fighting men are locofocos. If it had been claimed that four-fifths of the men in the ranks of the federal armies were and are Republicans, the claim could be put forth with some degree of justice But the claim that two-thirds are Democrats, is only worthy of contempt, and as such we treat it, after we have thus exposed the corruption and falsehoods of the *New York Herald*.

THE PUBLIC DEBT bothers our secession sympathising locofocos. They are constantly harping on its enormity and exaggerating the burdens that must spring from the taxes necessary to pay the interest on and finally liquidate the capital of this debt. The journals that are most persistent in these exaggerations always fail to point out the proof, or give the items of such indebtedness. When they do attempt to enumerate, they exhibit their real motives in thus misstating both our present expenditures and prospect of future indebtedness. The last instance of this spirit to mislead the people was exhibited by our secession cotemporary in this city, which becomes virtuously indignant at what it calls the burdens of the war, and then refers to the pension of wounded soldiers as one of the items which is to swell this burden. It thus seeks to deny the support of the government to the citizen who perils life and looses limbs in the defence and support of that government. But this is in keeping with all the other proceedings of those who have been persistently opposing the war for the Union. Those who are willing to extend sympathy to the enemies of the country, to be consistent, must also refuse all countenance or encouragement to those who fall in defence of that country. And in this respect the consistency of the Breckenridge organ is wonderful.

THE NORTH-WEST BATTLING FOR ITS OUTLET TO THE GULF.

The recognition of the peculiar greatness of one section of this Union, or the claim that one is superior to another, may hold good when either of these sections endeavor to destroy the entire Union. When peace is permitted to reign over all the land; when prosperity is invoked by honest labor, and the purpose of doing good supported by a disinterested willingness to acknowledge the authority of the government, then all sections of the country become equal in that Union which was constructed for the benefit and advancement of all the states. But when either of these sections attempt by force of arms violently to set aside the power and authority of the government constructed for the benefit of the whole, then comparison, if not actual result, is bound to expose the weakness of the section thus acting. This is most forcibly exhibited in the states of the south-west, attempting to close the navigation leading to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence to the waters of two oceans. These states thus struggling for the supremacy and control, and lying between the north-west and the Gulf of Mexico, are compared as follows, with the vote cast at the Presidential election of 1860:

Arkansas	54,053
Mississippi	69,120
Louisiana	52,510
Texas	62,986
Alabama	90,357
Total	329,026

It will be seen that this vote thus cast in any of these states, does not equal that cast in any of the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania; while Dauphin county has a white population about equal to the entire number of voters in the state of Louisiana. But these comparisons do not prove what we desire to establish, namely, the folly of the people of five states thus attempting to destroy the trade, commerce and navigation of the people of seven commonwealths lying to the north-west of the states thus in rebellion. One of these states, Illinois, exceeds in population the entire five rebel States thus claiming the control of navigation. We present the free and loyal states lying thus north-west of the waters leading to the Gulf of Mexico, as follows:

Illinois	340,086
Ohio	442,441
Indiana	272,148
Wisconsin	152,180
Iowa	128,331
Minnesota	34,779
Michigan	154,727
Total	1,524,727

A comparison of the totals as presented in these states, shows a difference of five to one. Calling the states of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee neutrals, and saying nothing about Kansas and the neighboring territories, here are three hundred and twenty-nine thousand voters undertaking to keep one million five hundred thousand voters isolated on the prairies and among the mountains they inhabit, and force them to surrender their right of an outlet to the sea.

The comparison in these figures is the same in the figures relating to the population of all the rebel in comparison to the loyal states. It is literally a few hundred thousand rebels and traitors endeavoring to dictate to the millions of free white loyal men. It is absolutely slavery endeavoring to crush free labor and as the free white men of the north-west are asserting their right to the navigation of the waters leading to the Gulf of Mexico, so will the free white men of the north-east assert their right to transit over the territory and along the coast leading in the same direction.

THE OLD FLAG.

In all the wars that have ever been waged there were times when the belligerents would regard each other with a degree of favor not partaking of the sternness which composes the main features of war. Those taken in battle were treated as human beings. The foe, when consigned to the hospital, became a friend in the remembrance that he was human, and thus where even the prison life failed to subdue a captured foe, humanity put to flight his belligerance, and for the time enemies become friends. The trophies taken in battle, were deemed honorable and worthy of preservation; and thus all wars have been softened down as much as possible, so as to make some amends for the suffering and the destruction which could not altogether be avoided. But in the conflict in which we are now engaged, every principle of warfare seems to have been changed by those to whom we are opposed. The rebels have not only deprived war of its honors, but they have robbed battle of the little humanity it was supposed to possess. While science and mechanism are busy inventing and constructing such implements as are supposed to take away the barbarous practice of belligerents, the rebels are emulous of counteracting these noble objects by stimulating their fellows and their followers to the worst excesses and most inhuman deeds. *The Old Flag of the Stars and Stripes*, that has covered the land with glory for more than half a century—that has been respected on the waters of the universe—that has rallied its hosts whenever wrong attempted the outrage of right—that has been the emblem of purity to the world, and the signal of safety to the Union—that *Old Flag* is not deemed worthy of being preserved as a trophy by the rebels, whenever they can manage to wrench one from an inferior force of Union men, or steal it from the hands of defenceless women and children. The rebels fear and hate that *Old Flag*. They fear to preserve it as a trophy, because they do not trust its influence upon the minds of their deluded followers. Any other enemy, taking the *Stars and Stripes* in an honorable contest, would esteem it a trophy worthy to decorate a palace or add lustre to a throne. Yet our traitor foes feign to despise it—despise an emblem which guarded them to equality in a free government. Surely history has no equal for such barbaric treatment. It will never find its equal, but will live in time as the meanest ingratitude and treachery that ever disgraced any people.

THE ELECTION IN WASHINGTON CITY, while on the face of the result it looks like a complete Union victory, must not be regarded as a purging of that locality from traitors and their associates. On the contrary, this result does not diminish the rebel feeling a single pulsation, and now, as a year ago, that city is infested by gangs of spies and informers, who are ready at any time to convey information or means to the traitor leaders. The freedom of that locality was the first step towards its purification, and when its northern borders rest on free instead of slave territory, we may at least begin to calculate that the perfection of the city approaches. Washington needs much practical treatment before it can be regarded as an entirely loyal city, and we rejoice that that treatment is rapidly progressing.

THE ILLEGALITY OF SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS as advertising mediums, has been decided by the Solicitor of Philadelphia, whose decision will of course affect the patronage which has in part been keeping afloat some of the meanest sheets ever issued from the American press. For this decision we expect to see Solicitor Lex soundly abused on Sunday next.

HON. JOHN ROWE.

SHALL THE UNION BE SUSTAINED BY A UNION OF HONEST MEN.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

The people of Pennsylvania, while their sons and brothers are contending nobly for the Union, against a desperate band of armed conspirators and barbarians, will be shortly called upon to contend for a political result which must have an important influence on the contest of arms which our brothers are so valiantly waging. In this contest one of the first great objects to be achieved is the selection of proper leaders or candidates. When this has been accomplished and when a fair and definite understanding has been had among all loyal men, I have no fear as to the triumph that will be won at the ballot box. In view of this understanding, then, as to candidates, I rejoice to note the unanimity with which the name of Hon. John Rowe, of Franklin county, is hailed as a candidate for Surveyor General; because it indicates a desire to harmonize on a sound Union man, while such a Union foreshadows a victory as certain as the day of election approaches.

Mr. John Rowe is a Union Democrat. During the last session of the Legislature he was Speaker of the House, and in that position supported all the measures of legislation calculated to sustain the National Administration. In the beginning of the struggle to crush rebellion, he was among the first to declare against the traitors, and took a prompt and positive part in the active measures then devised by the government for its own preservation. He made an issue with every man who refused a full and cordial support of the war measures of President Lincoln, and while he done this, he incurred the resentment of that portion of the Democratic party who had determined to make their support of Breckinridge a blind to conceal their own treason.

I believe it would be sound policy for the Convention that meets in Harrisburg, July 17th, 1862, to nominate John Rowe as the Union candidate for Surveyor General. Of his popularity and ability, there is no question, while as a man of integrity, his character will compare favorably with that of any other man in the State.

In making these suggestions, I feel that I respond to the preference of a large majority of the Union loving people of Pennsylvania.

A UNION VOTER.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Full Details of the Second Day's Fight.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT AND HOW THE BATTLE WAS WON.

The Rebels Driven Back at Every Point with Great Slaughter.

TWELVE HUNDRED OF THEIR DEAD LEFT ON THE FIELD.

DISTINGUISHED GALLANTRY OF GEN. SICKLES

THE BAYONET CHARGE OF THE SECOND EXCELSIOR.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BATTLE-FIELD, Monday, June 2.

The rebel army still occupied the camps of Casey's and Couch's Divisions on Sunday morning, with a strong picket force guarding the road facing Snead's house and the wheat field where our earthworks were thrown up, extending from our extreme left to the railroad, near Fair Oak Station. The distance from the point where our earthworks were located to the edge of the wood could not have been more than four hundred yards. This position the rebels held until day dawned on Sunday morning.

To our right, on the other side of the railroad, the divisions of Gens. Richardson and Sedgwick were found in a semi-circle, with their left resting on Gen. Hooker's right, at the railroad, and their left flanking the enemy. These divisions were composed of parts of the brigades of Gen. Burns, Gen. French, Gen. T. F. Meagher, with four batteries of artillery.

Gen. Hooker's Division were encamped in the wood fronting Snead's house, on the Williamsburgh road, occupying the centre, and a little in advance of our right and left wings.—On our left the remaining portions of Couch's and Casey's Divisions rested, with reserves of fresh troops extending to our extreme left, near the middle road, under Gen. Keyes.

Gen. Heintzleman was on the ground at the front as soon as day dawned, accompanied by two aids. Gen Hooker met him, and the two Generals sat down at the foot of a tree behind our breastworks, arranging a plan for the day's proceedings.

Gens. Jameson, Keyes and Sickles arrived at the front soon after, and the fight of Saturday was talked over as one of no particular advantage to the enemy, as they had concentrated their main force upon this portion of our front lines, and the effect was more disastrous to them. *Their loss in killed in Saturday's fight exceeded ours two to one*, and of their number wounded it is impossible to form an estimate. Several of their men brought in as prisoners gave their loss in killed and wounded upward of three thousand. They made a desperate attack, it is true, and gained considerable ground, besides a large number of guns, camps, equippage, &c., as trophies, *which they immediately sent to Richmond* to dazzle the eyes of its pent-up inhabitants, who doubtless secretly wish to see the city fall into the hands of McClellan.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Gen. Heintzelman, at 6 A. M., ordered a reconnoisance to be made by a small force on the left of the wood and to the right, toward the railroad. A lieutenant with two cavalrymen crossed over the wheatfield behind Snead's house, and was about to penetrate the wood near the Williamsburgh road, when the enemy's pickets appeared at his front. He immediately turned back and reported to Gen. Heintzleman the close proximity of the enemy.

In the meantime, the other parties sent out came in, and reported the enemy in great force in front of our right and left flanks.

Gen. Heintzelman then ordered out General Hooker's division, part of which had been left to guard the camp, and a certain position on our extreme left The regiments of Gen. Hooker brought on the field were the five regiments comprising the Excelsior brigade, under command of Gen. D. E. Sickles, and the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey regiments; Gen. Heintzelman having resolved to attack the enemy and drive them from the wood.

THE BATTLE.

It was about a quarter of seven when Gen. Heintzleman ordered Gen. Hooker to attack the rebels in his front, and drive them from the woods. The Excelsior brigade marched out from their camp in the woods to the Williamsburgh road, the New Jersey Fifth and Sixth following. The Excelsior Brigade filed in the wheat-field in front of our earthworks, to the right of the road, while the two regiments of New Jersey troops took a position to the left. As the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was forming in position to the front of the wood, the rebels opened a rapid and heavy fire upon it, killing two or three privates, and wounding about six. Among those wounded at the first fire of the rebels was Lieut. Lawria (formerly an aid to Gen. Sickles) and Capt. Nolan.

The fire of the enemy immediately became simultaneous along their entire line.

The New Jersey troops fought splendidly, loading and firing without flinching from their position. General Sickles' regiments did great execution, advancing at every fire upon the rebels masked by the wood. However, it was plainly to be seen the enemy had every advantage, and *it was resolved to clear the woods at the point of the bayonet.*

Gen. Sickles rode along the front of his men, in the midst of an iron hail which the rebels poured in, and gave orders for the Second Regiment, Col. G. B. Hall, to charge bayonets. No sooner was the order given than the men fixed bayonets. Col. Hall gallantly led the charge—*one of the most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a man shirked or straggled from the ranks.*

The rebels presented a strong front to the gleaming bayonets of our men, not a hundred yards distant.

As the Second advanced on the double quick, cheering and shouting, the rebels held back their fire until our men were hardly one hundred feet from their line, when they fired a murderous volley into the ranks of the Second. It proved too low, and few were killed or wounded.

Immediately after the rebels fired this volley, they broke ranks and fled through the wood. A few of their bravest remained to resist our passage, but they were soon mowed down by the steel front of the gallant Second Excelsior.

Maj. Herbert, of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, was taken prisioner at this time. His horse had been shot under him, and as he fell he received a shot in his side. He sprang to his feet, however, almost instantly, and seeing several of our men in front of him, mistook them for some of his own regiment.

"Rally once more, boys!" he cried, but they corrected his mistake by presenting their bayonets and demanding him to surrender, which he did with all the grace and finish that an original secessionist, as he afterwards informed me he was, could do under the circumstances. The rebels made two or three attempts to flank us on the left, after retreating from their centre; but they were beat back with great loss, our troops pursuing them for nearly two miles.

Richardson's Brigade, before the enemy's centre gave way, had a hard fight; the ground was hotly contested by the rebels. The Fourth and Fifth Excelsior Regiments were sent to support one of Richardson's Batteries, but before the battery got in fair working order, the enemy began to show signs of a retreat. The rebel officers could be distinctly heard urging the men to fight, but they would run away.—The Irish Brigade fought splendidly, and routed the rebels at the point of the bayonet.

None of our forces on the left flank participated in the fight. The rebels were defeated and driven back by Hooker's and Richardson's Divisions.

Advance parties scoured the woods on both sides of the Richmond road, and succeeded in capturing nearly two hundred of the rebels, among them three Lieutenants.

At 11 o'clock the firing on both sides ceased. The rebels had fallen back to beyond our original lines, leaving guards stationed to watch our advance and bring their wounded off the field.

The enemy were driven from every position they occupied by our troops. The main column rested a mile in advance of their position, at the commencement of the fight.

At about 12 o'clock Gen. McClellan rode up to the front, accompanied by his staff and body guard, and met Gen. Heintzleman seated at the foot of a tree. Little Mac., democratically seated himself at the side of Heintzleman on the ground, when his staff grouped themselves, resting on stumps of trees and logs. There was the Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, forming a select group of three, conversing quite animatedly in French, and the other members of McClellan's staff joining in with a little English.

"They fight on Sunday always," said the Duc de Chartres, alluding to the rebels.

Gen. McClellan had been seated probably a half an hour, conversing with Gen. Heintzelman, when Gen. Hooker rode up from the extreme advanced line gained that morning, and as he was dismounting from his horse General McClellan rose from his seat, and, advancing, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him and his noble division in terms of the highest praise. A long conversation took place between them. It was plainly seen no further advance was to be made that day, as no troops were ordered up to the front.

At a little after one o'clock Gen. M'Clellan mounted his horse and rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him. Napoleon never was received by his enthusiastic troops with greater manifestation of delight than was M'Clellan by his army, showing that he possessed the confidence as well as the hearts of his men. They feel that they must ever be victorious under his guidance.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediately handed over to Provost Marshal Young, of General Hooker's Division, who sent them properly guarded to Heintzelman's headquarters, at Savage's station. Many of them were dressed in new clothes, captured in Casey's camp—a large supply having been sent up to Casey's Division a few days before the battle, but had not been distributed to the men. The result was that the enemy, who had been wearing faded, worn-out home spun, doffed their forms in our genteel uniforms. This was the cause of many serious mistakes, our men unfortunately mistaking them for our own.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD.

Gen. Sickles had several narrow escapes; he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Had those gifted Senators who refused to confirm his nomination, but witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops when serving under him, and his military qualifications for the office, they would do penace until re-elected.

The rebels during the fight had their sharpshooters posted in trees to pick off our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action. One of these sharpshooters had been wounded, and lay down at the foot of a tree; as General Sickles was riding in the wood, he took deliberate aim and fired, but fortunately missed his mark. Some of our men rushed at the wounded rebel, and were about dispatching him with their bayonets, when Gen. Sickles ordered them not to harm him' but take him prisoner.

As I stood watching the regiments of Hooker's division march in the battle-field, I recognized, marching at the head of his company, Capt. Johnson, belonging to the Third Regiment Excelsior. Capt. Johnson was in the battle of Williamsburg, where he acted with the most heroic courage, and was wounded badly in the left arm by a minie ball; so dangerously was he wounded, that the surgeons at one time thought an amputation of his arm would become necessary to save his life. The wound, however, took a favorable turn, and he is now in a fair way of recovering. At the head of his company marched this gallant officer, his bandaged arm resting in a sling. As he passed by me smiling, an Aid from Gen. Keyes, who, with his staff, was on the opposite side of the road, rode up to me and inquired the name of the wounded officer. I gave it to him; he exclaimed, "He is a brave man." If his country rewards her heroes, Capt. Johnson's name will stand among the foremost.

There were many incidents illustrating fully the mettle of our men engaged in this struggle. Many a private displayed deeds of bravery worthy of record. The officers bore themselves well, and shared the dangers in advance of their men.

THE REBEL COMMANDERS.

The rebel Generals, commanding in this engagement, were Gens. Longstreet, Roger A. Pryor, Hill Bronk, Howell Cobb, Rains, Huger and five others whose names I could not learn.

A STAGE AND FOUR HORSES CAPTURED.

A small party of our men reconnoitering, met an omnibus drawn by four fine bay horses, on the New Bridge road, going at a speedy gait toward Richmond, and containing two officers. Driving the horses were two contrabands. Lieut. Lee cried out for them to stop, but no attention was paid to the summons, and he ordered the men to fire. One of the officers jumped out and made good his escape in the woods. The other was shot as he had his head out of the window urging the contrabands to go faster. The driver now held up, and Lieut. Lee mounted the box, first placing the negroes inside, in charge of Private Boyd, One Hundredth New York. The Lieutenant brought the stage safely within our lines. As it made its appearance, emerging from the wood on the Williamsburgh road, where but a few hours ago the enemy were disputing our advance, it created the most intense excitement and curiosity among our men. Many supposed it was sent down by Gen. M'Clellan, from Richmond, with the news of his occupation of the city. The stage is comparatively new. In size and shape it is about the same as our Broadway stages, perhaps a trifle lighter. From the fact of its being built by "John Stevenson, New York," (painted on a panel on the inside,) I seriously doubt if John S. has received payment for it. Over the windows, on the outside, "Columbia Hotel" is painted.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

In company with Gen. Sickles, Col. Graham, Col. Hall and Lieut. Graham, I rode out upon the battle-field on Sunday afternoon at o'clock. The scene witnessed here baffles all description. Caissons, with horses shot dead in their traces, ambulances, wagons, &c., &c., filled the road in front of Casey's camp. There were about two hundred of our wounded still lying where they fell on Saturday. Some of them spoke kindly of the rebels, saying they treated them very well. Dead rebels, as well as our own men, were lying in every part of the field and wood. I counted fifty-seven dead rebels in front of a small piece of woods not forty feet square. One wounded rebel was lying on the ground, unable to move; he was shot in both legs. On each side of him lay some dead rebels. As we passed by, he begged us for God sake to take the dead men away from him. The stench was intolerable.

NUMBER OF GUNS LOST.

We lost 19 guns in the fight on Saturday. Not one of them has been recovered. The rebels ran a train down near Fair Oak Station, and carried away our commissary stores, guns, etc., etc., to Richmond.

The rebels destroyed what they could not conveniently carry away, including the new tents of Casey and Couch's Division.

The two contrabands captured with the stage had left Richmond on Sunday morning, with a party of gentlemen who had chartered the stage to take them out to see the fight. They have furnished the authorities with much information relative to the number and movements of the rebel force, which is highly important. It is not improbable that General McClellan with his Generals, will dine at Richmond on Sunday next.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Colonel Kenly En Route for the City.

BALTIMORE, June 4.

A telegram from Martinsburg, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Mr. C. Westbrook, superintendent of the line, announces the fact that Colonel John R. Kenly, of the First Maryland regiment, had arrived in Martinsburg. He was wounded, but not so seriously as to prevent him walking about. He was taken prisoner by the rebels, as before stated, but subsequently released upon his parole of honor.

Col. Kenly is expected to reach Baltimore today. He will not return again to duty until an exchange is effected for him.

Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON, CITY, June 4.

In Convention little was done except offering and referring to the proper committee of resolutions relating to the various subjects before the Convention.

The Committee on Elections this afternoon determined to report in favor of repealing the ordinance passed at a previous session submitting the action of the Convention to the people for ratification or rejection, and against holding an election for State officers until the term for which day Jackson was elected, which expires in 1864. They have not yet determined in regard to the election for members of the Legislature.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Arrival of the Wounded at the Late Battle.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

The steamer Whilldin arrived here at midnight, off Vine street wharf, from James river, having on board about 400 wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, who were engaged in the terrible battle of Saturday and Sunday last.

THE Louisville *Journal* says that if Jeff. Davis and his gang be not hung, our good mother earth will probably refuse in disgust ever to bring forth another crop of hemp.

THE Duke of Wellington once attended an exhibition of the celebrated steam gun. At the close of the performance he remarked: "If the steam gun had been invented first, what a glorious improvement gunpowder would have been."

New Advertisements.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up this Summer resort in the best possible order, and has established a rope ferry across the river, thus enabling all to procure a safe and pleasant passage. He hopes by prompt attention to the wants of the community to receive a liberal amount of patronage.

Drunken and disorderly men are forbidden the Island, and improper females will not be allowed to visit the place so that the most fastidious need not hesitate to visit this resort [je1-d1w] G. S. COLE.

SODA Biscuit, City Crackers, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. je4

A SMALL lot of choice Dried Fruit, at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market street. je4

WANTED.—A situation for a boy in a store or any place where he could make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Address J. D., at this office. je3-d2t*

FOR RENT.—A comfortable dwelling house, with five or six rooms conveniently located. Enquire of [m30-d2w] CHAS. C. HAWN.

CHOICE FIGS, in 1½ lb Cartoons, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. je2

DETERSIVE SOAP, something better than Harrison's Household Soap just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. je2

FRESH MILK COW.—For sale a young cow, (¾ Durham,) with calf by her side at the Eagle Works. je2-3t

MACKREL.—A cargo of superior Mackrel will be sold cheap, in lots to suit purchasers, by [je2-d2t*] EBY & KUNKEL

BACON.—20,000 lbs. Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap by EBY & KUNKEL. e2-d2t*

STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries by the quart, chest and bushel. Orders sent through the Post Office, or left at the lower Market, on Wednesday or Saturday mornings, will be promptly attended to.

Also they can be had at the place at any hour of the day, fresh picked from the vines.

Keystone Farm and Nursery, Immediately below the city, je2 J. MISH.

Dr. WM. R. DE WITT, Jr.,
OFFICE
SECOND STREET ABOVE LOCUST.
je1 d1m

NOTICE.

SINCE Finley has reduced the price of his bread, Mr. Miller has followed his example by a similar REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HIS PICTURES and those wishing to send pictures to the ARMY or NAVY, can have them directed and mailed free of charge. Market street, near the depot. my-d1w*

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, to me directed, will be sold on TUESDAY, the tenth day of June, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchant's Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, the right, title and interest of James Freeland, in and to thirty shares of Cotton Stock in the Harrisburg Cotton Company of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Par value $100.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862. my31-d5t.

FOR RENT.—A large front room, suitable for a single gentleman or lady, for rent on the Ridge road, at $2 00 per month. Enquire at this office. my29 6t*

FLOWER SEEDS.

A CHOICE lot of ASTER'S and TEN WEEK STOCKS, with a general variety of Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds, received and for sale at No. 91 Market street. KELLER'S Drugstore.

EXTRA Family Flour, just received and warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my22 Corner of Front and Market street.

SUN SHADES, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols. Prices ten per cent lower than elsewhere. CATHCART & BROTHER, my6 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

VANILLA BEANS.

WE are offering for sale a splendid quality of Vanilla Bean at low prices, by the pound, ounce or singly.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street.

SOAP, Harrison, Country and Fancy, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, m27-y1 north-east corner of Front and Market streets.

FRESH BUTTER
AT
MARKET PRICE.

WE, HAVING fitted up a large Refrigerator, and having made contracts with some of our most reliable farmers to furnish us with fresh and sweet butter regularly, will be enabled to supply our customers with sweet fresh ice cold butter at all times. my29 WM. DOCK, Jr. & CO.

APPLES, Oranges and Lemons, at JOHN WISE'S. my1

ICE CREAM Saucers, Philadelphia style, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my28 corner Front and Market streets.

MOURNING GOODS.—Everything in this line manufactured for Ladies' Summer Wear. Prices very low. A great many goods of new material. CATHCART & BROTHER, my6 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

HAMS.

7,000 LBS. Jersey Sugar Cured Hams, and a splendid lot of Owego (New York) Corn Fed Sugar Cured Hams, just received. apr18 W. DOCK, JR., & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG COTTON COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1862.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at their office corner of Second and North streets, on Thursday afternoon, 12th of June next at two o'clock, when an election will be held for a President, Six Directors, a Treasurer and Secretary to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, my26 d6t*od* Secretary and Treasurer.

A. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE THIRD STREET,
my10y) NEAR MARKET.

AGENTS! MERCHANTS! PEDLERS!
READ THIS.

ENERGETIC men make $5 a day by selling our UNION PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS containing superior Stationery, Portraits of ELEVEN GENERALS, and a piece of Jewelry. We guarantee satisfaction in quality of our goods. The gifts consist of fifty varieties and styles of Jewelry, all useful and valuable. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address, L. B. HASKINS & CO, ap26-2md 36 Beekman street, New York.

CRAB CIDER.—Constantly on hand at very superior article of EXTRA CRAB CIDER. WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

THE SKIRT.

JUST RECEIVED.—The New Shaped Skeleton Skirt, the finest article manufactured. For sale at CATHCART'S, apr8y Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

MACKEREL in kitts, half bbls. and bbls., for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my22 Corner Front and Market streets.

SUPERIOR Dandelion Coffee, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my28 Corner Front and Market streets.

PURE Cider Vinegar, warranted, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my28 Corner Front and Market streets.

NEWBOLD HAMS.—A small lot of these celebrated Hams just received. my24 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

FINE lot of Messina Oranges and other Foreign Fruits, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S, my19 corner Front and Market streets.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines.