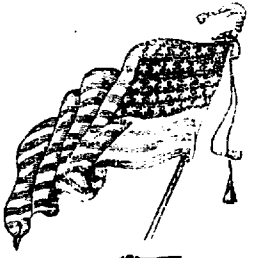


Telegraph.



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.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion...

A. K. McCLURE, Chairman People's State Committee. GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretaries.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, June 9, 1862.

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT has earned its own measure of infamy, not alone in the brutality with which it has assailed the President, but by the insidious manner in which it has opposed the war. Yet the Clinton Democrat essays to justify itself with the fact that Republicans and Abolitionists both have attacked President Lincoln...

JOHN BELL A PEACEMAKER.—Capt. Boyce, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, who has arrived at Evansville, Ind., from Huntsville, Ala., states that Bell and General Clemens are in Washington, for the purpose of re-establishing peace in the South-west.—Chicago Journal.

DOMESTIC DIGNITY is looking up. Some of us can remember the time when people only killed themselves for heavy grief, disappointment, ruin, unendurable shame, or something of that character...

FIVE FOR ONE. Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, does not propose to handle rebels with mittens, for fear of hurting them...

I do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require...

Gov. Johnson also "forbids all citizens, under heavy penalties, from entertaining, receiving or encouraging such persons so banded together or in anywise connected therewith."

While Gov. Johnson is thus treating rebellion, and attempting to meet the case by a well timed blow at rebel freebooters, the northern sympathizers with southern traitors are sharpening their wits to discover how traitors can be rescued from the doom in which they were involved by their own treason.

The steamer Guide has arrived from Newbern with 450 released prisoners and a number of sick soldiers. She passed the steamer Eastern State, for New York, off Cape Hatteras, with 150 more.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. BALTIMORE, June 9. The Old Point boat arrived at seven o'clock this morning.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI. THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS. FORTS WRIGHT, PILLOW AND RANDOLPH EVACUATED.

THE REBEL FLEET DESTROYED. Official Report of Commodore Davis. WASHINGTON, June 8.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department: UNITED STATES STEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6.

TO THE HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet, under Capt. Maynard, the ordnance steamships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following message, in relation to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis, was received at the War Department this evening: OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, VIA CAIRO, June 8.

TO THE HON. E. M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR: The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats, which they returned with equal spirit.



FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST. THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

NEW YORK, June 9. The following dispatch has been received from City Point, Va.:

"I have seen a copy of the Petersburg Express of the 4th inst., which states that a dispatch from Mobile informs them that the Union fleet had attacked Fort Morgan, having passed the lower batteries."

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 9. The Journal just received the following: TO THE EDITORS OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL:

BOONEVILLE, June 8. In Gen. Buell's report as published in the Journal of the 29th ult., General Boyle's name does not appear. This is a mistake; it should be mentioned with the names of the other generals for gallantry on the field.

FROM NEWBERN. ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, June 9. The steamer Guide has arrived from Newbern with 450 released prisoners and a number of sick soldiers.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.

BALTIMORE, June 9. The Old Point boat arrived at seven o'clock this morning. The English steamer Jason arrived there yesterday.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

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ant Colonel Ellet. I will name all the parties to you in a special report. I am, myself, the only person in my fleet who was disabled.

CHARLES ELLET, JR., Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet. The following second despatch from Colonel Ellet was also received this morning:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, VIA CAIRO, June 8, 1862. TO THE HON. E. M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR:

It is proper and due to the brave men on the Queen and Monarch to say to you, briefly, that two of the rebel steamers were sunk outright and immediately by the shock of my two rams. One, with a large amount of cotton, &c., on board, was disabled by an accidental collision with the Queen, and scoured by her crew.

After I was personally disabled, another boat, which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats, was sunk by the Monarch, and towed to shore water by that boat. Still another, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, was pushed on the shore and scoured by the Monarch.

Of the gunboats, I can only say that they bore themselves, as our navy always does, bravely and well. CHARLES ELLET, JR., Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

THE following despatch was also received this evening, though written the day before the naval battle on the Mississippi: OPPOSITE RANDOLPH, Twelve miles below Fort Pillow, June 6, via Cairo, June 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: To my mortification the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed every thing of value. Early this morning, Lieut. Col. Ellet and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed by Col. Fitch and a part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel.

I proceeded with three rams, 12 miles below the fort, to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut. Col. Ellet ashore with a flag of truce. Their forces had all left, two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached. The people appeared to respect the flag which Lieut. Col. Ellet planted.

The guns had been dismantled, and some piles of cotton were burning. I shall leave Lieut. Col. Ellet here in the advance and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire force.

The people attribute the sudden evacuation to the attempt made the night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Fort Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be secessionists.

CHARLES ELLET, JR., Colonel commanding Ram Fleet. Rebel Account of the Naval Battle. CHICAGO, June 8.—The Memphis Argus of the 6th, in an account of the naval engagement, says: Three shots were fired from the Confederate fleet before any reply was made by the Federal fleet.

After the firing commenced, the shots from the Federals fell wide of the mark. On the arrival of several more of the enemy's gunboats, Commodore Montgomery ordered the fleet to fall back, which was done, the firing, however, being kept up vigorously.

The rebel fleet retired to opposite Bear street, no longer in line of battle, when one of the Federal boats shot ahead. The Beaugard prepared to receive her, and the contest was of short duration, as the Beaugard avoided the blow intended for her, and struck her adversary forward the wheel house, which placed the Federal boat hors du combat.

She hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, and remained there during the engagement. In the meantime another Federal ram, the monarch, came to the assistance of the fleet.

The Beaugard attempted to run her down, but missed her and struck the Gen. Price in the wheel house, making her a complete wreck. This boat made for the Arkansas shore and sunk. A number of persons on board of her were killed and wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

At this period four federal iron-clad boats, which had taken no part except firing at long range, came up. Upon their arrival the cannonading was fiercely renewed. In a short time the Monarch was struck by a large shot and sunk.

The Little Rebel was soon afterwards struck by a federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore. The Beaugard, nothing daunted by the disaster which had befallen the others, continued vigorously firing as she retired towards the Point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon her, pouring in broadside after broadside. She was struck several times and raked fore and aft. A federal ram coming up, also dealt her a blow, when she sank rapidly in deep water.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL BATTLE. CAIRO, June 8.—The regular packet Plate Valley, the fastest boat that runs from Memphis, arrived this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright on Thursday morning. Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, the flotilla passed on, and at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance above.

A reconnaissance was then made. The Rebel fleet consisting of the following vessels, the General Van Dorn, the flag-ship; Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff Thompson, Beaugard, Little Rebel and Sumter, were discovered lying near Memphis.

During the night the Rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were seen coming up in line of battle. Our gunboats had in the meantime weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a rifled gun, at long range, fell within a short distance of the Cairo, which was in advance.

The Cairo replied with a broadside and soon the engagement became general at long range. The rams had in the meantime advanced, and the rebel ram Beaugard being in the advance she was singled out by the Union rams Monarch and Otis of the West, each striving to be the first to strike the rebel craft.

The Monarch succeeded in striking her amidships, and almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel, directly opposite the city.

At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monarch, which, by this time, was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her struck the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away the wheel house, and making it necessary for her to run ashore, when she sent a shot which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck their boat, the Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately afterwards she was run down by the Queen of the West.

was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered and continued on deck throughout the engagement. This is the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the Rebel gunners at every opportunity.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our boys are busily engaged in picking up the crews of the disabled boats.

THE SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS. CAIRO, June 8.—After the return of our gunboats from the pursuit of the Rebel fleet, Commodore Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of Memphis: FLAG STRAKER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6.

I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent. I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, Your obedient servant, (Signed,) C. F. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

In reply, the Mayor says: "Your note is received, and in reply I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defence by the force of circumstances, the city is in your hands."

Immediately after our boats' crews landed, and the National flag was hoisted over the Post Office. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana regiments now occupy the place. Col. Fitch is in command. The city is quiet.

No demonstration whatever has been made, and it is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats now are abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers which were moored to the levee.

The rebels burned a new gunboat which was nearly ready to launch. The Vicksburg which of the 4th says that 6000 Federal troops have landed at Baton Rouge. The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th says, that the locomotive recently run off by the railroad employees, have been recovered.

The same paper says that all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt have been destroyed. From McClellan's Army. Occasional Artillery Skirmishes Yesterday. GEN. PRIM ON A VISIT TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, June 8. Dispatches received at the War Department up to noon to-day state that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except occasional cannonading at our forces employed in bridge operations, but which does not retard their progress.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SUNDAY, June 8. The rebels opened with artillery yesterday afternoon, on the pickets of Gen. Sumner, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done, and the firing soon ceased.

A Richmond paper of Friday has been received, and it gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. It states that the Federals were driven into the Chickahominy and White Oak swamps, and that Gen. McClellan had sent flags of truce asking permission to bury his dead—all of which is false.

It gives the loss in one regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they considered it their interest to disclose the news of the defeat to the public by degrees, thereby preventing a panic.

Gen. Prim and staff, of Spain, arrived to-day and paid their respects to Gen. McClellan. Three deserters who arrived from Richmond to-day, state that there was great excitement in that city, for fear that the James river would rise sufficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstructions. The excitement was so intense that many citizens were leaving. The deserters confirm the wounding of Gen. Joe Johnson.

This being Sunday, everything is quiet. The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department: TO THE HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR:

Statement of the killed, wounded and missing on the 31st of May and 1st of June, 1862, in front of Richmond: Killed Wound'd Mis'g Gen. Sumner's 2d corps... 183 894 146 Gen. Heintzelman's 3d corps... 259 980 155 Gen. Key's 4th corps... 448 1,768 921

Total... 890 3,627 1,222 Grand total killed, wounded and missing, 5,789 A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be received. G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session, WASHINGTON, June 9. SENATE. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Committee on Post Offices and Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for an air line railroad between Washington and New York. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.), introduced a bill to provide for an increase of medical officers in the volunteer service. On motion of Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa), the joint resolution relating to the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.) moved to amend by providing that the volunteer soldiers confined in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, under sentence imposed by court martial, be forthwith discharged, and such imprisonment shall not be allowed hereafter.

Mr. GRIMES had a list of soldiers sent to the Penitentiary. There were ninety-six cases, of which forty-eight were for insubordination or some other trivial offence, nineteen for desertion, three for neglect of duty, seven for violating the fifty-fourth article of war, which punishes soldiers for treading the grass, &c., six for mutiny, consisting of a refusal to go forward in the face of the enemy without weapons, two for assault and battery, one for forgery, three for larceny, and the others for more trivial offences. Only four out of the whole were confined there for offences which were considered criminal by the civil code, yet these men were sent there for from six months to five years.

Mr. HARRIS, (N. Y.), hoped the resolution would pass. He had just returned from the penitentiary where he found respectable citizens from his own State confined for the merest offence. It was time this thing should be stopped.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.) spoke further in favor of the resolution. He said there were men confined there as felons for scarcely no offence at all, and thus disgraced for no cause. The amendment was adopted and the resolution adopted. At one o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a high court of impeachment on the trial of

West H. Humphreys. The Senators took seats on the right and left and the Vice President on a raised platform.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BERNHEISER, Delegate from Utah, presented the Constitution of Utah, together with a memorial, asking for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Referred to the Committee on Territories. The tax bill with sundry amendments was returned from the Senate. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WYLLIE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the House whether Gen. Hunter has organized and equipped a regiment of blacks in South Carolina, &c. Adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (O.), offered a resolution setting forth that this House has heard, with sincere satisfaction, of the evacuation of Corinth, and the occupation of it by our army without the loss of life, and tendering the thanks of this House to Major General Halleck, and the other brave men under him, for this signal achievement; and, moreover, that in common with the whole country, the House would rejoice to see the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, maintained and restored everywhere without any further effusion of fraternal blood.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM demanded the previous question on the adoption of this resolution. Mr. BLAKE moved to refer the resolution to the committee on the military affairs.

Mr. KNIGHT, Pa., made a similar motion. The Speaker decided that the motion was out of order—only thirty-five members having voted to sustain the previous question.

Upon the adoption of the resolution, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said, as the House refused to adopt the resolution without hesitation, he would withdraw the demand for the previous question and leave the resolution open to debate. Whereupon, under the rule, the subject went over.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (Ohio), offered a resolution which was agreed to by a vote of 56 yeas to 48 nays, repealing the resolution heretofore adopted proposing to purchase from Galas and Seaton of the National Intelligence certain sets of the annals of Congress and a register of debates at a cost of over \$35,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9. The foreign news has counteracted the downward tendency in breadstuffs. Flour quiet—sales of winter wheat at \$5, superfine \$4 50@375. Wheat quiet at \$1 18 1/2 for red, and 125@1 30 for white. 5,000 bus. yellow corn afloat sold at 53c. Whisky steady at 24 1/2@25c.

NEW YORK, June 9. Flour five to ten cents higher and unsettled, State \$4 25@4 35; Ohio \$5 10@5 35; Southern \$5@5 10. Wheat advanced one to three cents unsettled and excited; 90,000 bus. sold—Chicago Spring 91c@1 02; Milwaukee Club 98c@1 05. Corn advancing, prices one to two cents better, 60,000 bus. sold mixed, old 62c@63. Pork dull. Lard steady. Whisky dull and unchanged. Receipts flour 32,000 bus., Wheat 70,000 bus., Corn 61,000 bus.

BALTIMORE, June 9. Flour quiet; 10,000 bbls sold; Howard Street \$6@6 50; Ohio \$5 45. Wheat quiet; 30,000 bus. sold; Southern white \$1 45@1 60. Corn buoyant; 19,000 bus. sold; white 57c@58c; yellow unchanged. Oats firm; 4000 bus. sold; Penna. 40c@41. Potatoes firm; meass pork \$12@12 50; bacon, sides 6 1/2; Western lard 9 1/2.

THE MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 9. Cotton quiet—stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 64 1/2; Illinois Central railroad, 95 1/2; Michigan Southern, 55 1/2; New York Central, 92 1/2; Pennsylvania, 43 1/2; Reading, 55 1/2; Missouri, 65 1/2; gold 4 1/2 per cent premium; Tennessee, 60; Ohio, 108; Illinois coupons, 1862, 100 1/2; U. S. coupons, '63, 88 1/2, 106 1/2.

New Advertisements.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE. HENRY C. SCHEFFER, Paper Hanger, has just opened a large and new well selected stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades, at his new store No. 12 Market street, next to Hummel & Killinger grocery near the Bridge.

Paper hanging personally attended to. All work warranted. FROM BEADING TO NEW YORK AND BACK, ONLY \$4 50.

VIA East Pennsylvania Railroad, good during the whole month of June. Excursion tickets at the above rates can be had at the office of the above company at Reading, good for all passenger trains. EDWARD M. CLYMER, President.

FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot 20 feet, 10 inches by 175 feet, pleasantly located on High or Fourth streets between State and North streets, adjoining property of David S. Herr. Apply to J. K. PEPER, 18 Market square. j67-d3e*

100,000 SEGARS TO BURN. I HAVE on hand 100,000 good Segars, (size) of my own manufacture, which I will sell in large or small lots. Orders solicited and will be promptly attended to. Address JOHN C. HERMAN, Lewisberry, York county, Pa. j67-d4f

STRAWBERRIES. Strawberries by the Quart, Chest or 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 immediately below the city. J. MISH. j62

POMADE HONGROISE FOR FIXING THE MOUSTACHES. KELLER'S CRUSORRE. THE general variety of goods for adjusting the TOILET, to be found at Keller's, is unsurpassed in this city. j62

WANTED. A T Harrisburg Car Manufactory six or eight good Carpenters. j66-d1w

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has erected up this Summer 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 families will not be allowed to visit the place, so that the most fastidious need not hesitate to visit this resort. (Met-1w) G. H. GILL. j67-d

BEAUTIFUL TISSUE PAPER. FOR covering Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, ornamenting Cellars, trimming Gas Pipes, &c., and out as to hang over strings in the shape of stars, points, circles or fountains. For sale at my61 SCHNEIDER'S BOOKSTORE.