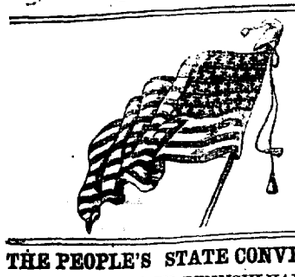
Daily Telegraph.



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 against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, on said day to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Chairman People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, JOHN M. SULLIVAN, } Secretaries

Dauphin County Union Mass Convention.

The voters of Dauphin county who are in favor of upholding and maintaining the supremacy of the Government, and aiding and sustaining the State and National Administrations in their determination to preserve inviolate the Constitution of the country, to secure the Union of the States, to enforce the laws of the land, and subjugate the traitors of this unholy rebellion at the cost of the treasure of our common country and the precious blood of our fellow citizens, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at the Court House in Harrisburg, on Monday, the 23d of June, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the sole purpose of selecting one Senatorial and two Representative delegates to the Peoples' State Convention.

H. C. ALLEMAN,
Chairman Republican County Committee.
HARRISBURG, June 13, 1862.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, June 14, 1862.

THE OLD BRECKINRIDGE LEADERS AND ORGANS, the real authors and abetters of this rebellion, change their blandest cries to suit their treasonable purposes. Yesterday they gave sympathy to traitors by guaranteeing to them the protection of a Constitution and laws which they had renounced and trampled into the dust. To-day they endeavor to stir up revolt in the north by appealing to the men in the federal army to lay down their arms, and by also urging the tax payers to refuse the support of the government. What is this but treason—the treason which has characterized the course of the *Patriot* during this entire struggle. Nor has it stopped at these attempts to arouse the resistance of its own poor followers. Its unfortunate reference to the action of Napoleon in attempting to suppress a rebellion during his Consulship, shown its determination to force a falsehood on the people, whenever such a falsehood promises to serve the purpose of widening the breach between the north and the south, and thus prolonging the bitter strife that has sprung from democratic misrule and corruption. Why did not the *Patriot* also state while it was putting so much stress on the fact that Napoleon had issued a proclamation offering certain refractory loyalists, "annesty for the past and protection for the future," that Abraham Lincoln, in a proclamation issued immediately after his inauguration, offered the rebels terms of peace and protection, if they returned to their allegiance in a certain time. To mention this fact, would have been to sustain the truth of history, and such a course is opposed to the action of locofocoism. But the President did issue such a proclamation, and such partizans as those who control the Breckinridge organs of the *Patriot* ilk, ridiculed its force and appropriateness. The dough-faces of the north made use of that proclamation to verify the assurances which they had given the southern Democracy, that resistance to Lincoln would secure the overthrow of the government and the consequent triumph of the rebellion. It was thus that the war was prolonged, prolonged on the representation of the Democratic party of the north, that a majority of the people of the free states would take up arms at a given signal, and aid the south in any attempt it might make to overthrow the national government. Had this not been the case, the rebellion would never have been precipitated. Had not just such charlatans as those who control the *Patriot* pledged the assistance of the Breckenridge faction, treason would to-day have been confined to the petty boastings of the fire-eaters. And yet we hear these men daily talking about prolonging the war. The people are insulted by appeals on the subject of a taxation which grew out of the necessities of Democratic corruption. We submit, whether such audacity does not exceed the treason of the dough-faces.

THE REBEL NAVY has been annihilated. The places that knew it know it no more. In the words of the Ethiopic Psalmist: it "came like the sparrowgrass, it went like the hoppergrass." Its career was brief and tragic. It hardly amounted to a decent parody on Naval prowess. It never won a victory, and never performed an achievement sufficient to redeem itself from contempt. The world never witnessed a more sorry failure. The only apology for a navy now possessed by the rebels, is Commodore Hollin's fleet of three vessels—the Ponchartrain, the Lady Pope and the Unknown, and four or five transports. Even these have been reported to have been run ashore and burned. If this is not so, they will soon be cared for by our Flotilla.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT has published a "General Order" directing the drafting of every male white and mulatto capable of bearing arms, whether they had substitutes or not.—What a blessed state of society they are enjoying down in Dixie!

A VINDICATION.

Major-General M'Clellan, in a despatch dated the 1st instant, alluded to General Casey's Division as having behaved in a manner discreditable to themselves and dangerous to the country. The preferment of such a charge, filled the country with indignation, and at the time we felt that our good old Commonwealth was disgraced, because we understood that Gen. Casey's Division contained a Pennsylvania brigade. It seems now that General M'Clellan was mistaken, and that he was misinformed.—We will not insist that a Commanding General should not make mistakes of this character, involving the reputation of our soldiers at home and the fair fame of the army abroad, but we have a right to insist that those in authority should be sure of their facts before they hastily place upon the record charges sufficient to disgrace the name of the bravest soldier that ever stood up in battle.

We give to Gen. McClellan's retraction and explanation of these charges the prominence which his despatch deserves, and we trust that hereafter he will be more loth to condemn and less hasty to form conclusions from information that he *does not fully know to be correct:*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, June 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My despatch of the 1st inst, stating that Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently, by Gen. Casey and Naglee, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty.—When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

THE ULTRA BRECKENRIDGE ADHERENTS who broke loose from the Democratic party, for the purpose of making a pretext for the precipitation of rebellion, with a few Douglas men who failed to make their Douglasism profitable with the present administration, seem to be acting in concert in their attacks on John W. Forney. The writer of these paragraphs esteems Col. Forney amply able to defend himself, but he cannot refrain from alluding to the fact of these attacks, if only to give what he believes to be the motive of those assailing a gentleman in whom the country now reposes so much confidence. The fact that John W. Forney opposes the slaveholders' rebellion, has of course rendered him odious to the Breckenridge Democracy; and the fact that he is unwavering in that opposition, regardless of the friendships he may forfeit, proves the disinterestedness of his actions, and should put to shame those who attempt to prejudice his position before the American people. In many points of politics we do not agree with Col. Forney, and perhaps when party lines are again drawn, we may find ourselves opposed to each other, yet this does not deter us from expressing our high regard for his personal and professional acts during the bloody crisis through which we are now passing. From the hour that rebellion was signalled from the federal capital, by the withdrawal of Senators and Representatives from their seats in Congress, Col. Forney devoted all his great energies and brilliant talents to the cause of the country. He renounced his party, yielded his politics, gave up his preferences, and challenging thus the admiration of true men, was among the first to organize that great union movement which is now doing so much to second the armies of the government in the field. Those who abuse him, do so because they envy his success; and those who envy that success, endeavored to achieve a similar triumph by the very baseness which they now ascribe to him. Their abuse, then, is not to be wondered at, though it must continue to excite the disgust of honest men.

So far as regards the man, involving his personal integrity and the attributes which can alone command the sincere respect of men, Col. Forney is the superior of all his assailants. If it were safe for the men who attack the Secretary of the Senate to applaud Jeff. Davis, those attacks would never have been made. But as the dirt-eating dough-faces must have an outlet to their sympathy for traitors, some of them would actually colapse if they had not Col. Forney to abuse. By this rule, then, we judge the assailants of loyal Democrats, who have devoted themselves to the defence of their country.

GEN. HALLECK finds the people of Mississippi and Alabama starving. He has appealed to the good citizens of St. Louis to aid the sufferers by contributions of food, and a vessel will be immediately dispatched up the Tennessee, ladened with provisions. How God, in his wisdom, has turned the shaft upon these unfortunate people. A year ago, from the Gulf to the mountains of Tennessee, those then haughty people were exulting over the prospective starvation of the people of the North. The intelligence that our factories had been closed, and that women and children in our great cities were begging for bread, was received by them with fiendish shouts.

They drew the wrath of Heaven upon their own heads, and they are now suffering the miseries they invoked upon their innocent countrymen of the North. Let this war be prolonged or brief, the greater portion of the South cannot be spared from famine. The people are already impoverished, and they must be fed by the hand of charity. To famine, we fear, will be added pestilence, for even now the tracks of the armies are rank with the stench of carrion. The miseries of these misguided people, before the summer is over, will be fearful—a punishment for their dreadful national crime.

THE WAR has been rather damaging to the fame of rebel commodores. Tatnall made a pitiable show with his mosquito fleet at Port Royal, and ingloriously snuffed himself out as commander of the Merrimac. Hollins strutted a very brief hour and then collapsed. "Dead Sea Lynch" played the poltroon and pretender in Albemarle sound. The unhappy gentleman who commanded the rebel flotilla in the late fight off Memphis, proved himself something more than a blunderer in the business.

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM NORFOLK.

A REBEL UNDERGROUND POST OFFICE ABOLISHED.

GOOD FEELING BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CITIZENS.

TRADE REVIVING.

The Late Union Demonstration.

BRUTAL MURDER BY THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

The boat which arrived this morning brought the following advices.

NORFOLK, June 12.—An expedition was made to Deep creek yesterday by Major Dodge, who found a rebel postoffice, which had been the link of communication between this place and Richmond.

The establishment was broken up. Deep creek is 15 miles south of Norfolk.

The feeling between the military authorities and the citizens of the place is improving, and at a most satisfactory rate.

Gen. Viele has been offered the use of a fine house by the Union men, free of rent, and the offer has been accepted.

Trade is reviving. A dozen Union steamers are in front loading and discharging.

The Union demonstration yesterday was not so successful as was anticipated on account of the absence of Gov. Pierpont, Senator Carlile and others who were expected to address the meeting. A very large procession assembled however, on the dock, and on learning that the speakers were not coming, marched to Ashland Hall where an elegant address was made by A. Thomas Esq., of Iowa. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Capt. Joannes Watson, of Portsmouth, has received authority to raise a regiment of volunteers for the army.

SUFFOLK, June 12.—Col. Spear, who has been scouring the country between this place and Blackwater river for some days past, brought in last night a rebel Colonel named Copeland, and two citizens belonging to the Fourteenth regiment of Virginia militia.

Yesterday a most brutal murder took place in Isle of Wright county near Blackwater. The name of the victim was Elisha Langford a Union man, who was supposed to have given information to our scounting parties. He was attacked by a number of the Southampton cavalry and shot down in his own house. Not satisfied with that, these guerillas bayonetted him as he lay and left him unburried.

There are no rebel troops of any consequence this side of the bay. A very general feeling of gloom prevails among the inhabitants of this place, on account of the uncertainty in reference to the fate of their brothers and sons in the Confederate army. Communication being cut off it is impossible for them to obtain the lists of killed and wounded from Richmond.

FROM MEMPHIS.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Secession Sympathizers becoming Bold.

GENERAL POPE AT OKALONA.

BEAUREGARD STILL RETREATING.

Cotton, Sugar and Molasses coming Northward.

MEMPHIS, June 13.

Monday's Mobile papers contain Richmond dispatches, claiming a glorious victory for Jackson over General Fremont. Sundays' papers also state that Jackson captured two pieces of artillery from Shields on Monday.

The rebel accounts of the affair at Chattanooga, says the enemy opened their batteries with shot and shell on the city without giving the slightest notice, creating a panic among the women and children who fled in every direction. Some rebels were wounded, but none killed. There was but one building struck.

MEMPHIS, June 12—Secession sympathizers are becoming more bold daily, in expression of their sentiments. Union citizens complain that Col. Fitch's rule overthecity is too lenient.—That until assured of better protection, they cannot avow their sentiments. The Provost Marshall requires an oath from all applicants for passes for permits, to ship goods. The stringency of its requirements are such, as already to have caused considerable excitement in the city.

Officers occupying important positions over railroads running from this city just returned from Grenada, state that Gen. Hindman had gone to Arkansas with the troops of that State after the evacuation of Corinth.

Gen. Pope had reached Okalona. Beauregard was still retreating. Price was with him.

Jeff Thompson was at Grenada with less than a thousand men.

The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio railroad is all at Panola station, this side of Grenada.

The Postoffice and Adams Express are both open to-day. Two steamers leave to-day with cotton, sugar and molasses for St. Louis. Numbers of citizens are also leaving for the North.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Bavaria.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.

The steamer Bavaria at Southampton on the 4th, and the China from Liverpool on the 7th inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this morning, and were intercepted by the news yacht.

The Bavaria's news is as follows:

The steamer Jura arrived out on the 3d inst., and the Edinburg on the 4th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 20,000 bales. The market closed firm at an advance of ⅛@¼d since Friday. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and unchanged, except white, which is firmer. Provisions very dull, and tending downward.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Death of Hon. Robert M. Palmer, U. S. Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Robert M. Palmer, minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea, April 26th, on his way home from Parana.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, from Fernandina and intermediate points, arrived here at midnight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

MAIL CONNECTION WITH MEMPHIS OPENED.

MORE CONTRABANDS FOR HAYTI.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT MEMPHIS.

Official Report of Flag Officer Davis.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital here, are receiving kind and substantial attention from the members of Congress, and others from their respective States.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary it is understood, will not recommend the consideration of the bankrupt bill, during the present session.

The Post Office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis.

Another ship load of contrabands will soon leave for Hayti, making in all about five hundred during the past month, to that country.

The following official despatch from Flag Officer Davis in reference to the late naval battle at Memphis has just been received:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER "BENTON,"
Memphis, June 6, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—In my despatch of yesterday, dated at Fort Pillow, I had the honor to inform the Department that I was about moving to this place, with the men-of-war and transports. I got under way from Fort Pillow at noon, leaving the Pittsburgh, Lieut. Commanding Egbert Thompson, to co-operate with a detachment of Col. Fitch's command in holding possession of Fort Pillow and securing public property at that place; and also the Mound City, Commander A. H. Kilty, to convoy the transports containing the troops, not then ready to move.

On the way down I came suddenly, at a bend of the river, upon the rebel transport steamer Sovereign, which turned immediately to escape from us. I sent forward Lieut. Joshua Bishop, with a body of small-armed men in a light tug, by whom she was captured. She is a valuable prize.

The gunboats anchored at eight o'clock, P. M., at the lower end of Island No. 45, about a mile and a half above the city of Memphis; the mortar boats, tow boats, ordnance, commissary and other vessels of the fleet tied up at Island No. 44 for the night.

At daylight this morning the enemy's fleet, consisting of the rebel rams and gunboat, now numbering eight vessels, were discovered lying at the levee. They dropped below Railroad Point, and returning again, arranged themselves in front of the city.

At 4.20 the flotilla, consisting of the following five vessels, the flag ship Benton, Lieut. Commanding S. L. Phelps; the Louisville, Commander B. M. Dove; the Carondelet, Commander Henry Walke; the Cairo, Lieut. Commanding N. C. Bryant; and the St. Louis, Lieut. Commanding Wilson M'Gunnegle, got under way by signal, and dropped down the river.

The rebels, still lying in front of the town, opened fire, with the intention of exposing the city to injury from our shot. While the engagement was going on in this manner, two vessels of the ram fleet, under command of Col. Ellet, the Queen of the West and Monarch, steamed by us and ran boldly into the enemy's line. Several conflicts had taken place between the rams before the flotilla, led by the Benton, moving at a slower rate, could arrive at the closest quarters. In the meantime, however, the firing from our gunboats was continuous and exceedingly well directed. The Gen. Beauregard and the Little Rebel were struck in the boilers and blown up.

The ram Queen of the West, which Colonel Ellet commanded in person, encountered with full power the rebel steamer Gen. Lovell, and sunk her; but in doing so sustained some serious damage.

Up to this time the rebel fleet had maintained its position and used its guns with great spirit; these disasters, however, compelled the remaining vessels to resort to their superiority in speed as the only means of safety. A running fight took place, which lasted nearly an hour, and carried us ten miles below the city. It ended in the capture or destruction of four of the five remaining vessels of the enemy; one only, supposed to be the Van Dorn, having escaped. Two of the rams, the Monarch and Lancaster No. 3, pursued her, but without success; they brought back, however, another prize.

The names and fate of the vessels composing the rebel fleet are as follows:

The General Lovell, sunk in the beginning of the action by the Queen of the West; she went down in deep water, in the middle of the river, altogether out of sight. Some of her crew escaped by swimming; how many went down in her I have not been able to ascertain.

The General Beauregard, blown up by her boilers and otherwise injured by shot, went down near shore.

The Little Rebel, injured in a similar manner, made for the Arkansas shore, where she was abandoned by her crew.

The Jeff. Thompson, set on fire by our shells, was run on the river bank and abandoned by her crew. She burnt to the water's edge, and blew up her magazine.

The General Price was also run on the Arkansas shore. She had come in contact with one of the rams of her own party, and was otherwise injured by cannon balls. She also was abandoned by her crew.

The Sumter is somewhat cut up, but is still afloat.

The fine steamer General Bragg is also above water, though a good deal shattered in her upper works and hull.

The Van Dorn escaped.

Of the above-named vessels the Sumter, General Bragg and Little Rebel will admit of being repaired. I have not received the reports of the engineers and carpenters, and cannot yet determine whether it will be necessary to send them to Cairo, or whether they can be repaired here.

The pump of the Champion No. 3 will be applied to raise the Gen. Price. No other vessels of the rebel flotilla will, I fear, be saved.

I have not received such information as will enable me to make an approximate statement of the number of killed, wounded and prisoners, on the part of the enemy. One of the vessels, going down in deep water, carried a part of her crew with her; another, the General Beauregard, having been blown up with steam, many of her crew were frightfully scalded. I doubt whether it will ever be in my power to furnish an accurate statement of these results of the engagement.

The attack made by the two rams under Col. Ellet, which took place before the flotilla closed in with the enemy, was bold and successful.

Capt. Maynadier, commanding the mortar fleet, accompanied the squadron in a tug and took possession of the Beauregard, and made her crew prisoners. He captured also other prisoners during the action, and received many persons of the rebel fleet who returned and delivered themselves up after their vessels had been deserted. It is with pleasure that I call the attention of the Department to his personal zeal and activity, the more conspicuous because displayed while the mortar boats under his command could take no part in the action.

The officers and men of the flotilla performed their duty. Three men only of the flotilla were wounded, and those slightly; but one ship was struck by shot.

I transmit herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor of Memphis, leading to the surrender of the city. [These letters have already been published in the TELEGRAPH.]

At eleven o'clock A. M. Col. Fitch, commanding the Indiana brigade, arrived and took military possession of the place.

There are several prizes here, among them four large river steamers, which will be brought at once into the service of the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer,
Comm'dg Western Flotilla, Miss. river, *pro tem.*

Later from Havana, Mexico, and Nassau.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY

ARRIVALS AT HAVANA FROM CHARLESTOWN.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The steamship British Queen, with Havana dates to the 7th, and Nassau dates to the 9th, arrived this evening.

Among her passengers is Mr. Plumb, the bearer of the ratified postal convention and extradition treaty with Mexico.

The news from Mexico is to the 1st inst, and confirms the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans. Five hundred of the former were killed, and 700 taken prisoners, but the latter were released, as the victors had not food for them. The Mexicans were actively fortifying the capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

The statements current in Havana, is that the French designs are not so much against Mexico as against the United States.

There is great dissatisfaction among the French officers, leading to appeals to Napoleon.

The English minister has concluded a treaty with Doblado, and it is said that Caballas, the agent of Gen. Prim, had also concluded the ratification of the Almonte treaty.

Zaragoza has a force of 14,000 men, and Ortega was expected in Mexico with 8,000 more, and recruits were coming in from all points.

Marquez was in Vera Cruz, and was about imposing a forced loan on the foreign merchants, and it was supposed that the English admiral would protest, though some thought he would not, as it would displease the French.

Venezuela dates to the 16th ult., state that there had been an outbreak of the soldiers at Laguayra, but it had died out.

The yellow fever was increasing at Havanna.

The schooner Constitution arrived at Havana on the 27th from the Sabine Pass, with a rebel cargo consigned to the British consul, Mr. Crawford.

Naussa dates to the 7th, note the arrival of the reqel steamer Cecil on the 5th, and Kayle on the 9th, from Charleston, with dates from Rebeldom of the 2d inst.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Execution of a New York Volunteer for Murder.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.

Such was the intense heat to-day, that two privates were taken with sun stroke; both soon recovered however. The hospital has been nearly emptied of patients, who will be sent North on the steamer Fulton.

Private John McMahon, of company F, 99th New York volunteers, was hung to-day at the Rip Raps, for wilful murder, according to the sentence of a court martial. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigating facts, the prisoner having deliberately shot Michael Dolan, of the same company. He pleaded guilty to the charge of wilful murder, and the plea having been confirmed by the court he was sentenced to be hung. To-day, at noon, having been appointed for execution by Gen. Wool, the sentence was carried into effect by the provost marshal, Lieut. Blake. Every thing was carried out in the most exemplary manner.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

Further Proofs of the Disorganization of Beauregard's Army.

The Country South of Corinth Stripped of Food.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Dispatches from Gen. Halleck, dated June 12, 7 P. M., have been received at the War Department:

Beauregard is reported to have been at (Tupello?) with the remains of his army on Saturday last. Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly disorganized. Mutinous and deserting regiments which refused to serve longer, their time of enlistment having expired, have been disarmed and large numbers shot.

The immense destruction of valuable stores proves that the rebel retreat was a hurried one. Half-burned locomotives and cars are found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat.

The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

From Gen. Fremont's Army.

The Battle at Cross Keys, Virginia.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS,
PORT REPUBLIC, VA., June 10.

The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded in column through the woods and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's successes. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and takes that name.

The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than 500 dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Capt. Dunker, of Gen. Fremont's staff, was killed. Capt. Gittenan, of Cluserett's staff, was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded.

The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing, strewed the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken.

The Sixth Louisiana lost all but thirty men.

The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning the rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burned the bridge.

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

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

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a memorial in behalf of the State of New York, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswega canal and lock, and asking the attention of Congress thereto; also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to a resolution in regard to the amounts paid the U. S. Marshals for the District of Columbia.

The bill from the House providing that the officers of volunteers be paid according to the pay rolls, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARLIN, (Iowa,) presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Mr. KING presented the petition of merchants of New York in favor of the bankrupt act.

Mr. WILSON, (Mo.,) presented a petition from citizens of Missouri for a branch mint at St. Louis.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for the raising the revenue by the reservation and sale of house sites on the public lands. Referred.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, (N. H.) the bill for the relief of J. F. Simmon was taken up. The bill provides an appropriation of $3,000 for the wrongful seizure of the schooner Charity. Passed.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment that minors may enlist without the consent of parents was rejected.

Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) offered an amendment "That the President may appoint acting midshipmen to the navy, to be taken from the sons of officers; also that the District of Columbia be regarded as a representative district for the purpose of appointment to the naval academy.

Startling Plot to Depose Jeff. Davis, and Create a Military Dictator in his Place.

The *Confederacy* gives us startling information in reference to the violent opposition springing up against Jeff. Davis. It says:

"The Charleston *Courier* of the 2d inst. has an editorial of nearly two columns in favor of President Davis and his administration. The *Courier* says: 'We have been reliably informed that men of high official position and men of good intentions, but of misguided and misguided patriotism—are sowing the seeds of discord broadcast in our midst, by preaching a crusade against President Davis, and advocating a general convention of the Confederate States to depose him and create a military dictator in his place!'"

The *Confederacy* proceeds to argue against the proposed deposition, and in so doing makes an unanswerable argument against the folly and madness of the south in making the election of Mr. Lincoln. It assigns as the whole cause of secession, and calculates for Jeff. Davis. We commend it to our readers for perusal of our Tennessee reads. It says:

"The people of the country are sovereign, and the law-making power is limited by the Constitution, whose boundaries it cannot overstep. This our people know, and it makes them safe in their persons and estates. They know that if the barriers of the Constitution are broken down, even with the best of motives for their supposed good, it opens the way for a similar violation to their great damage and the loss of their liberty; and though it is possible for a faithful adherence to every requirement of the Constitution to work inconvenience and injury, by placing over us incompetent officials or some other way, the evil will terminate with the cause that produced it, when the incompetent official's term expires, a change will come. Allowing President Davis to be the most incompetent man in America, he had better be in office with till his term expires than to get rid of him, or attempt to do so, by revolution or any unlawful means. This every man of sense understands; and no man who is a patriot and a man of sense, will undertake or encourage such desperate measures as the one alluded to. There is no safety in it. The people will never give their consent to it. If they ever do, they are unworthy of the liberty we are fighting for, and could not be wrested by anything Lincoln and the Abolitionists could or could inflict upon it."—*Nashville Union.*

Married.

At Reading, Pennsylvania, on June 12, 1862, by the Rev. B. B. Leacock, of Harrisburg, HENRY H. REIM to ELWARDINE H. daughter of Rev. George Lauman, all of Reading.

New Advertisements

COOK WANTED.—A good cook who can come well recommended, will find a good place. Good wages paid, by applying at FIRST [illegible]
je15-d4t*

FIRE CRACKERS, Fire Crackers, just received and for sale cheap by NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
je15 Corner Front and Market streets.

FRESH Lemons and Raisins, just received and for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN
je15 Corner Front and Market streets.

FIRE CRACKERS by the chest, 50 M pieces, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN
je15 Corner Front and Market streets.

NOTICE.

THE MINOR'S BANK of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, hereby give notice they intend to apply to the Legislature at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the borough of Pottsville, county of Schuylkill, with an authorized capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, a renewal of charter asked without any extension of privileges. CHARLES [illegible], President of the Board.
je15-d1t-w6m.

NOTICE.

BANK OF [illegible]
June [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given of the intended application at the next meeting of the Legislature for a renewal of the charter of the BERKSHIRE BANK, with the present name and specific object, with privilege to increase stock from $256,828 50 to $-00,000. By order of the board
G. R. M[illegible], Cashier.
je15-d1t-w6m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS FOR SALE.

THE well known and popular watering place, known as "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS" in the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 16 miles north-east from Lancaster, 15 miles from Reading, and on the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 88 miles east of Harrisburg, and 11 miles from Bird-in-Hand, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of

77⅝ ACRES OF LAND,

part of it excellent farming land, some timber, Chestnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to DWELLING, BATHS. The buildings are numerous and extensive, and capable of entertaining 200 visitors.

This WATERING PLACE and SUMMER RESORT has been open over since its commencement, 1830, well patronized at times to its full capacity. The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within a quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS" the most convenient of access, of all the fashionable watering places.

For further information apply at the office of the FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 435 and 437 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or to Messrs. [illegible] & H. BAUMGARDNER, Agents of the Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
je13-d3m

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