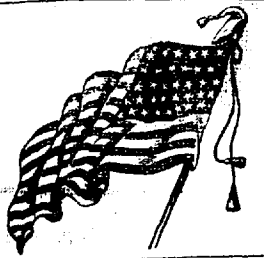


Daily Telegraph.



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, leaving behind 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. McCLELLAN, Chairman People's State Committee.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.
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 2 o'clock P. M., for the sole purpose of selecting one Senator, and two Representative delegates to the People's State Convention.

H. C. ALLEMAN, Chairman Republican County Committee.
HARRISBURG, June 16, 1862.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 16, 1862.

THE OLD BRECKINRIDGE LEADERS AND ORGANS, the real authors and abettors 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 in 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 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, "amnesty 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 lococoism. But the President did issue such a proclamation, and such partisans as those who control the Breckinridge organs of the *Patriot* like, ridiculed its force and appropriateness. The dough-faces of this 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 Breckinridge faction, treason would to-day have been confined to the petty boasts 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 Ethiopian 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 *Ponchartraine*, 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 have constitutions or not. What a blessed state of anarchy they are enjoying down in Dixie!

A VINDICATION.

Major-General McClellan, in a despatch dated the 1st instant, alluded to General Casey's Division as having behaved in a manner creditable to themselves and dangerous to the country. The preference 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 McClellan 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 6, 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 away 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 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 BRECKINRIDGE ADMIRERS 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 Douglassism 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 Breckinridge 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 arms of the government in the field. Those who abuse him, do so because they envy his success; and those who envy that success, endeavor 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 for their sympathy for traitors, some of them would actually collapse 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, laden with provisions. How God, in his wisdom, has turned the shaft upon those 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 feigning 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 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. Tatham made a pitiable show with his mosquito fleet at Port Royal, and ingloriously snuffed himself out as commander of the Merrimack. Hollins straggled a very brief hour and then collapsed. "Dead Sea Lynch" played the poltroon and pretender in Albemarle's 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.



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.

SUPPLY, 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 the of Wright county near Blackwater. The name of the victim was Eliza Langford a Union man, who was supposed to have given information to our scouting parties. He was attacked by a number of the Southampton cavalry and shot down in his own house. Not satisfied with that, these guerrillas bayoneted him as he lay and left him unburied.

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. Sunday's papers also state that Jackson captured two pieces of artillery from Shields on Monday.

The rebel organs 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 over the city is too lenient. That until assured of better protection, they cannot avow their sentiments. The Provost marshal 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 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 Paducah 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 *Chloris* from Liverpool on the 7th inst., passed Cape Race 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 *Edinburgh* on the 4th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORRUM.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 20,000 bales. The market closed firm at an advance of 1/4d 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 age, April 26th, on his way home from Panama.

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 "BAYTON," Memphis, June 6, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

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 convey 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 *Seven Seas*, which turned immediately from us in Vasa Creek and was about to escape from us in Vasa Creek and was about to escape from us in Vasa Creek.

Light, 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 night at 10 o'clock, 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 gunboats, now numbering eight vessels, were discovered lying in 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.

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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 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 Calles, the agent of Gen. Prim, had also concluded the ratification of the Alamo treaty.

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

Marques 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 Lagunera, but it had died out.

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

Nassau dates to the 7th, note the arrival of the rebel steamer *Coel* 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 MON