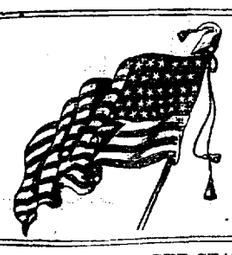
Daily Telegraph.



THE CREDIT OF THE STATE.

THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF THE DIRECT TAX.

We alluded yesterday to the fact, that the State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore, had paid to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as a final settlement of the state's proportion of the war tax. By the act of Congress, August 5, 1861, the tax levied on the people of Pennsylvania amounted to $1,946,-719 88. By the same act, a deduction of fifteen per cent. was authorized to be made for the prompt payment of this tax, so that a saving is had to the state by this liquidation, of some $292,007 90. Nor is this all. The payment on the 14th inst., of the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, embraced an overplus of $125,000 to meet the contingency of any difficulty in the settlement of bills paid for the general government by the state.

We refer these facts to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, as rebutting testimony on the charge that a Republican administration is squandering the public moneys. Here we have the full amount of our proportion of the national taxes, paid—paid promptly at a saving of some $292,007 90, and at the same time, with this prompt liquidation, we have now an overplus of $125,000 in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. These figures present the evidence of the exercise of the utmost vigilance in the management of the finance of the state, reflecting great credit thus on Hon. Henry D. Moore. They also present the fact of the internal prosperity of the commonwealth, and develope the immense resources which the people of Pennsylvania have at their command. With over a hundred and fifteen thousand men in the field, with some of our most active and enterprising men directly engaged in the war, with the genius and talent of our people, as it were, leading in the same direction, our credit remains unimpaired and our financial ability is the same as when peace blessed every man with hope, and gave to industry an energy that seemed almost invincible.

We want our cotemporaries of the Republican press to keep these facts before the people. Let it be known all over the commonwealth and all over the Union, that the credit and resources of Pennsylvania, are greater and more inexhaustible under a Republican administration during times of war, than they ever were during Democratic misrule, when peace lent its aid to prosper the people.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, of the 84th Regiment P. V., has resigned—his resignation having been tendered just before the late battle of Strasburg. The tone of the *Patriot*, for a day or two, seemed to indicate this resignation, as it has been teeming with attacks on loyal men, and if our readers will remember, in the issue of the *Patriot* a few days since, it was also urged that soldiers should lay down their arms and citizens refuse to pay their taxes. Since this resignation, the course of the *Patriot* may be predicted with certainty. The citizens of Winchester, Va., will be grieved to hear the fact of MacDowell's resignation, as they esteemed him very highly for the privileges and favors he bestowed upon them, while Provost Marshal of that vicinity; compelling his own men to submit to inconveniences, that the rebels of Winchester might be benefited or pleased. The citizens of Berryville, the county seat of Clark county, Va., voted MacDowell their hearty thanks for like favors. It will be recollected that Berryville only cast two votes against the ordinance of Virginia secession.

While referring to this subject, we may as well state that during our conversation with the rebel prisoners, last night, one of them boasted of the favor shown them by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment. He had released several of their fellow-prisoners, taken at the battle of Winchester, without a parole and without authority; who had rejoined their regiments, one of them, named Barnett, being a member of the same company and regiment to which our informant was attached, and engaged in the pursuit of Banks. He was with the regiment when our informant was captured, and declared that he did not care if he was also taken prisoner again, provided he fell into Lieutenant Colonel MacDowell's hands, as he then would be all right. Who will doubt MacDowell's claim to public consideration and retirement. He is a hero, and should be accordingly honored!

THE SECESH ORGAN has decided to maintain its position with the raggamuffins at Camp Curtin, and to accomplish this, it sacrifices what little pretensions it ever made to loyalty, by abusing, this morning, an object which it presumes to be an organization for the defence of the Union. Yesterday we convicted the firm of Barret & MacDowell as liars, to-day we expose them as hypocrits. Truly, a wonderful association is this firm of the *Patriot*—one party, like Amenadab Sleek, with piety swelling through all his pores, and the other, like Bob Acres, with courage oozing from his finger ends. In such men the cause of treason has fit advocates. Parson Brownlow portrays their character in the extracts from his speech which we print to-day.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA is to be held in Washington city, this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to aid and succor the sick and wounded soldiers from this state, who may be found in the federal capital. The call is signed by Hon. Joseph Casey, Col. John W. Forney, David Haynes, Esq., and other Pennsylvanians, resident and sojourning in Washington.

AN HOUR WITH SECESH PRISONERS.

By means of a pass, we had an opportunity yesterday evening of mingling among and conversing with the secesh prisoners now in Camp Curtin. The information we derived from this privilege, is not the most important, nor would any description we could write of the prisoners be the most profitable which our readers would desire to peruse. There is not a man among these prisoners, who, while he shows a resentment to the people of the free states, fully understands any other fact but the stern truth of his imprisonment. The majority of the prisoners are young men—mere boys, when we estimate their ability to appreciate any cause, good or bad. They took up arms, because it was popular to do so when they enlisted. They went into battle because they imagined that victory would be easily achieved. This is the sentiment of many of the secesh now in Camp Curtin. Others of them boldly avowed a bitter hatred for the government—feign to be disgusted with its authority, and even in their imprisonment, delight in declaring their contempt for its power. Such as these confess that the south was deceived into the war by the dough-faces of the north. They exclaimed with bitterness that northern opposition to slavery first prompted the south to treason, and that the promise of northern aid and support was their first inducement to revolt. Had northern dough-faceism been as true to the south as it was heretofore servile and cringing to its political leaders, this rebellion would have been ended six months since in its complete triumph. With one of the shrewdest and most malignant of the prisoners, this was a serious thought, and seemed to delight in the reflection that for the perfidy of the north, the south would add to northern laboring men, millions of debt, bankruptcy in trade, loss of credit in merchandizing, want of confidence in commerce, and every act which the rashness and the rebellion of a people could produce. "I have no fear, sir, for the ultimate success of the rebellion," was the declaration of this man. "We could procure peace, now, if we desired such a disgrace," he continued, "but we have other objects in view than our own independence. We intend to bankrupt the north and prostrate free labor. We intend to prolong this war until the Congressional elections comes off, when our old friends, the dough-faces, are expected to elect a majority of Representatives in Congress, and then look out for Jonathan. If Pennsylvania can be induced to send a majority of such men as Biddle and Ancona; if Ohio will elect a delegation of Vallandighams; if Indian decides to give us true men like Voorhes, and if the other northern states do their duty, as our friends in those localities promised they are determined to do, when electon day comes off, the south need no longer battle, as the fight will be taken off of its hands by the dough-faces. Jeff Davis understands this, and therefore he is leading the yankees a wild goose chase. All that our leaders want is the tax gathers to go among the people of the north, before the election, and then there will some probability arise that old Jeff may be permitted to take his Christmas dinner in Washington, as a solace for the disappointment in not having been able to dine in that city last 4th of July." Such was at least the spirit of this conversation, if it is not the exact language.

We believe that a majority of the prisoners in Camp Curtin would take the oath of allegiance to-day, if the opportunity were afforded. How many of that number would be faithful to that oath, we will not venture to assert positively. It might last until they found themselves as prisoners or voluntarily in the power of secesh, and it might be proof against all persecution and temptation. Certain it is, that these men do not deport themselves like soldiers who are debarred from fighting in a cause which they adore. Those who assume the air of the braggart and the blackguard, do so in a pitiful spirit of spite and the consciousness that they are among men, who are above the small resentments and brutal persecutions which have disgraced the conduct of the southern rebels towards our own people while prisoners in traitor camps. And such as these deserve only the common consideration which villainy and treachery merit when in the power of that law which they have outraged.

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH REPEATING.

When that bloody savage and Indian warrior, Black Hawk, was arrested in his career of terror on our western frontier, and brought to the east, a singular plan was adopted by the government to impress the old barbarian with the power of the people whom he was so persistently annoying and provoking. He was conducted through the principal cities and towns of the Union, and made to travel over the vast domain then under the controlling influence of civilization. He was brought in contact with the results of free white labor, as it was developed in magnificiet cities and thriving villages, so that by the time Black Hawk reached his own wigwam and could talk to his own braves, he was convinced that the war path could be no longer followed with success, and that it was about time he should smoke the pipe of peace.

As Black Hawk was convinced of his folly, as he contemplated the might and majesty of the civilization which he was attempting to impede with his tomahawk and scalping knife, it would be well to try the same experiment on our present equally savage but less gallant foes. Let the rebel prisoners be sent north as were those now in Camp Curtin. Let them pass through our valleys, over our mountains, tarrying in our cities and towns, and if they have the comprehension and judgment with which Black Hawk was blessed, they will soon become convinced that it is folly also for them to attempt to impede the progress of civilization and freedom. They will behold the power with which they have attempted so audaciously to cope, and they will shrink as did the savage, from the might and majesty of the government they have provoked. This is the lesson which the entire south must learn.—*They must learn how to be governed.* They must learn to give up the imperious characteristic imbibed as "nigger whippers," and when they have thus completed their education, by the knowledge which they derive in the presence of the progress of the free states, and while under the influence of and submission to wholesome laws, they may possibly actually become good citizens, and thus render it unnecessary for the government to exercise its military force to bring the south within the power of its authority.

COMPARISONS OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

His Estimates of Dough-Faceism.

At the reception of Parson Brownlow, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, he delivered one of his characteristic speeches, which was worthy of the occasion, and worthy of the patriotic cause for which the Parson has made so great a sacrifice. In the course of the plain homespun truth delivered at his reception, Parson Brownlow spoke as follows:

You have better men in your Pennsylvania penitentiaries than the leaders of this rebellion, and I *know* there are better men in hell! We are in the midst of a fearful war, begotten without the shadow of excuse, into which we have been plunged by demagogues and scoundrels at the South.

You have a class here at the North who are agitators, and who, in their denunciations of slavery, have done more harm to the slaves than good. Notwithstanding this, I have the frankness of a candid man to say that it is we of the South, and not you of the North, that are guilty of bringing this trouble upon us, and the devil will be cheated out of his just rights until he has the pleasure of roasting these leaders in hell. I am here to state the truth and cast censure where it belongs. In 1860 we entered into a Presidential contest, which was a sort of four-horse race. I supported the Bell and Everett ticket. We were unsuccessful, and the leader of that ticket has gone the way of his section, and under threats of violence, made speeches against his convictions. I can only ask you to "pity the sorrows of a poor old man." The other member of my ticket is "right side up with care," and a firm friend of the Union. I may call the ticket I supported a kangaroo ticket which had its strength in its hind legs. Others of you supported the Douglas and Johnson ticket, the leader of which was a gallant little man, who, had he been alive, would long ago have been flourishing in battle as a brigadier. Others of you, again, adhered to the meanest ticket that ever was created. Many of you here voted for it, and you ought, to-night, to be heartily ashamed of doing so.

The last of these tickets was known as that of Lincoln and Hamlin. If the telegraph has not brought you the news, I have the exquisite pleasure to announce that ticket as successful. At this fair and constitutional election the South chose to rebel. With the Hon. Horace Maynard, on my left, Andrew Johnson, and others, we fought the Devil and Tom Walker in the persons of the rascally Secession leaders, and we'll follow them to the death, and, as they enter the gates of hell, we mean to stand there and make mouths at them.

In forty-eight hours after the election I came out in my paper, the Knoxville *Whig*, which, though not white with its piety, was the only religious sheet in the Southern Confederacy. I asserted in that paper that Abraham Lincoln was legally elected as President, and that I supported him, and that if, at the end of four years, we did not like him, we had only to pick our flints and try it again. But the unprincipled leaders of this Rebellion had intended, if successful with their Breckinridge and Lane ticket, to remain but four years longer in the Union and then secede.

During that period they proposed fortifying various parts of the South, concentrating nearly all the arms of the Union in that section, and after being thoroughly prepared, strive for a seperation, should the succeeding election terminate unfavorably. The unprincipled scoundrels, the heaven-daring scavengers, fully intended this, backed by their apostate Breckinridge, now the greatest drunkard in the South. They did not mean compromise. They meant, at all events, ultimately to secede and set up for themselves. Pryor said: "We can get the Crittenden Compromise, but we don't intend to have it nor any other. We are bound to dissolve the Union. We are in for a fuss particularly, and a fuss generally."

They have got the "fuss," and I hope we will not cease until we exterminate them. Fourteen Senators, representing the seven Cotton States, having taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, instead of regarding their sacred trust, held midnight caucusses, resolving to break up the Government, and sending home dispatches, telling the Legislatures to pass the act of Secession and run the States out of the Union immediately.

All the fourteen Senators representing the seven cotton States, I pronounce, individually and collectively perjured; they ought to have their necks tied to the gallows and their tongues cut out by the roots and fed to hungry dogs.

In describing the treatment of Union men in Knoxville jail, as witnessed by himself, Mr. Brownlow said:

One case he would never forget—that if the son of an old minister acquaintance of his, James Madison Cate, a most exemplary and worthy member of the Baptist church, who was there for having committed no other crime than that of refusing to volunteer, and who lay stretched at length upon the floor, with one thickness of a piece of carpet under him, and an old overcoat doubled up for a pillow, in the very agonies of death, unable to turn over, only from one side to the other. His wife came to visit him, bringing her youngest child with her, which was but a babe, but they refused her admittance. I put my head out of the jail window, and entreated them, for God's sake, to let the poor woman come in, as her husband was dying. They at last consented that she might see him for the limited time of fifteen minutes. As she came in and looked upon her husband's wan and emaciated face, and saw how rapidly he was sinking, she gave evident signs of fainting, and would have fallen to the floor, with the babe in her arms, had he not rushed up to her and cried, "Let me have the babe," and then she sunk down upon the breast of her dying husband, unable at first to speak a single word. He sat by and held the babe until the fifteen minutes had expired, when the officer came in, and in an insulting and peremptory manner notified her that the interview must close. He hoped he might never see such a scene again; and yet such cases were common all over East Tennessee. Such actions as these show the spirit of secession in the South. It is the spirit of murder and assassination; it is the spirit of hell. *And yet you have men at the North who sympathize with these infernal murderers. If he owed the devil a debt to be discharged, and it was to be discharged by the rendering up to him a dozen of the meanest, most revolting, and God forsaken wretches that ever could be called from the ranks of depraved human society, and he* wanted to pay that debt and get a premium upon the payment, he could make a tender to his Satanic *Majesty of twelve Northern men who sympathized with this infernal rebellion.* Why, gentlemen, after the battle at Manassas and Bull Run, the officers and privates of the Confederate army passed through our town on their way to Dixie, exulting over the victory they had achieved, and some of them had what they called Yankee heads, or the entire heads of federal soldiers, some of them with long beards and goatees, by which they would take them up and say, "See! here is the head of a damned soldier captured at Bull Run." That is the spirit of secession at the south. It is the spirit of murder of the vile untutored savage; it is the spirit of hell; and he who apologizes for them is no better than those who perpetrate the deed. And yet, you have in your midst sympathizers with these rascals. You ought to drive them out of Philadelphia on a rail, and if we begin to do so tomorrow he would help.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

The Latest from General McClellan's Army.

Operations of the Guerillas.

EXTENSION OF GENERAL DIX'S COMMAND.

WHITE HOUSE, June 16.

Several guerilla parties are still hovering in the rear of our army. On Saturday and Sunday a small party were prowling around the country on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping at this point.

Another party was at Charles City Court House on Sunday, and to-day they are reported to be in the neighborhood of Williamsburg.

Ten of the most prominent citizens remaining this side of the Chickahominy have been arrested. They undoubtedly gave information upon which the rebels have operated on our rear during the past few days.

The rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in front of Gen. Heintzleman. A few were wounded on both sides, but none are known to have been killed.

An order was issued to day by Gen. McClellan extending the Department of Gen Dix so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point.

From Washington.

The Regiment of Contrabands.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

The steamer Baltimore returned to-day from Yorktown and White House with a number of ladies and members of Congress.

Gen. Palmer, of Illinois who is ill with typhoid fever, was among the passengers.

Several days ago a resolution was passed by the House, inquiring of the Secretary of War, whether General Hunter has organized a regiment of blacks, fugitive slaves &c., for the defence of the Union. Secretary Stanton has answered this resolution to the effect that the Department has no official information of that subject. In order to ascertain if this is true, a copy of the resolution, as passed by the House, has been transmitted to General Hunter, to make a report thereon.

The Secretary adds: "Gen. Hunter was not authorized to organize such a regiment; but upon his requisition arms and clothing have been sent to the forces under his command, without instructions as to the manner in which they were to be used. He has not been furnished with arms to be placed in hands of slaves and black fugitives."

As to that part of the resolution calling for the order and the correspondence between Gen. Hunter and the Department, the President instructs Secretary Stanton to say that such a report at this time would in his opinion be improper and incompatable with the public welfare.

THE FEELING AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Rebels Getting Impudent.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

The Lynchburg, Va., *Republican* of the 9th instant contains an editorial, predicated on the statements of an English deserter from King's division, in which it is said that the secessionists at Fredericksburg are most contemptuous in their conduct toward our flag, and the ladies of that place are especially most violent in their insulting conduct, and frequent threats of punishing them are made by Federal officers. The *Republican* says two more unmitigated scoundrels than Andy Johnson and General Butler never lived; they deserve death by any means. The editor expresses surprise that some one has not before this, in the spirit of the noble Jackson, sent these villians to their long account. The Lynchburg prices current of June 7th quotes prime white wheat at $1 35@1 38; flour, superfine, 7d.@7d. 50c.; family, 8d. 25c.; bacon, 25c.@30c. per pound.

FROM BOSTON.

Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, June 17.

The Eighty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is being generally observed to-day through this State. In the city the Custom House, all the Banks and many of the stores are closed, and the people are crowding the streets to witness the military display, which is very imposing. The day is observed with more than the usual demonstrations of patriotism.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the increase of the medical service of the volunteer force. The amendment abolishing the office of brigade surgeon was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The report of the committee of conference providing for certain bounties was taken up and the discussion continued at some length on the question of alteration made in the test by committee.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, (Ky.,) the report was disagreed to. Yeas 20, nays 17 and a new committee of conference was ordered.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.,) offered a resolution that the amount of legal tender treasury notes already authorized by law shall never be increased, but the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to issue a hundred millions of treasury ten days' certificates, bearing five per cent. interest, in addition to the fifty millions already authorized by law. Laid over.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DUNN, (Ind.,) from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend the patent office law. Passed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

There is more demand for flour, and 5,000 bus. sold at $4 87½@5 for extra, $5 25 up to $6 for extra family, and fancy receipt light.—Rye flour and corn meal are short. The offerings of Wheat are small, and it is held firmly—sales 3000 bushels red at $1 23@1 25, and is in fair request at 52@53c. for yellow, and 59@60 for white. Oats dull at 40c. In provisions there is but little doing. 500 tierces of lard sold at 8½@8¾c., and 8@9c. for kegs.—For bacon and green meat prices are nominal. Coffee is firm. Whisky has advanced, sales of Ohio at 26c., now held higher.

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army

The Recent Rebel Demonstrations on the Right Wing.

A BOLD AND PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT.

Two of Our Schooners Destroyed on the Pamunkey River.

Narrow Escape of a Rail road Train.

A PANIC AT WHITE HOUSE.

Successful Retreat of the Rebel Forces Across the Chickahominy.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *Saturday Evening*, June 14.

The rebels, yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and some wagons, and drove off the mules. Here their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several. A colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was there taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape during the night. A paymaster jumped from the train, and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving $125,000 in the cars. The train never stopped but passed on to the White House. After destroying the telegraph wire at this point, they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New Kent Court house, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's bridge and the James river, about two o'clock this morning. The force that accompanied this was composed of fifteen hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Stewart, most of whom were residents of this locality, and therefore were no strangers to the roads. At White House, weich is a rendezvous of sutlers and venders of small wares, a regular stampede took place. Lieut.-Col. Ingalls, commandant at that post, had all the corps ordered out, and posted in favorable positions to resist any attack that might have been made. The mail boat Nellie Baker, which left this morning, was crowded with hangers-on of the army and civilians who thought Fort Monroe to be a more congenial climate. At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery. As soon as the facts were fully known pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having so much of a start, only five were captured. Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines, on suspicion of having given information to the enemy.

The Richmond papers of the 12th instant, contain a statement that 3,000 prisoners, taken by Gen. Jackson from Gen. Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. It also states that of the 142 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Bold Movement of the Rebels—An Attack on our Right Wing—The Enemy Between the Chickahominy and the White House—A Force in our Rear.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, June 13—10 P. M.

To-day the right wing of the army was attacked by the rebels at a point little anticipated. It has been known for several days that the enemy has been lurking about Hanover Court House, and a small force has been detailed every day to watch his movements. It seems, however, that the rebels became emboldened by the apparent indifference with which we kept watch of that section, by not having a larger force on guard, and made a bold dash toward our pickets and rear guard, which was not wholly unsuccessful.

The portion of our force engaged was companies B, C, F, and H, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who have been for the past ten days stationed on picket duty at the Old Church, which is situated on the main road about midway between Chickahominy Bridge and the White House.

Early this morning, company F was sent out on a scouting expedition to the right of Hanover road. Company B, and a part of company H having been detailed to picket the road leading to Hanover Court House, establishing a line not far from that place. At about 11 o'clock the rebels made their appearance and commenced an attack on our pickets, and succeeded in capturing nearly all of them.

At about the same time the scouting party also fell in with a large body of rebel cavalry, but did not venture to attack them until reinforcements should arrive, a messenger having been sent back to Old Church to get what force was remaining there.

The enemy, however, was not to be delayed in his movements, and immediately made a rush upon our scouts, forcing them to retire, but on the retreat they were met by Company F and the remaining portion of Company H, when the combined force turned and engaged the enemy.

The rebel force was estimated to be four companies of cavalry, one of infantry and a section of artillery.

It did not take long to ascertain that the rebel force outnumbered that of our own, and that it would be useless to attempt to break or drive them. But our gallant band was determined to do the best they could, and show the rebels that they they had a good quality of metal to contend against. With this view our men, under command of Capt. Royal, formed in line preparatory to making a dash. At the same moment the rebels opened their pieces, discharging which, the infantry came forward, and poured out a volley of musketry. The cavalry then came on in its turn, the combined effect of the whole causing our men to fall back to Old Chuch. The enemy pursued them to the camp, reaching which they burned the tents, and destroyed everything that would be inconvenient to take away with them. They also took a few more of our men prisoners. The portion of our men not captured retreated to the Chickahominy river, but the rebels did not deem it prudent to continue the pursuit.

During the engagement, Capt. Royal, of company C, was shot through the head, and twice through the body. There are hopes, however, of his recovery. Lieut. McLane was shot through the head, and left on the field. He also had several privates shot.

The rebels now hold possession of Old Church, but they will probably be driven from their position to-night, or early in the morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 11,000 barrels. Wheat firm; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales small at 62@63c. Beef dull. Pork quiet at $10 87½ for Mess. Lard steady at 7½@8¼. Whisky firm at 26½@27.

White at $1 32@133. Rye commands 67c. Corn

BALTIMORE, June 17.

Flour is very dull. Wheat quiet—Corn advanced 2c.; Oats steady; Rye 67@68c.; Provisions quiet—Lard firm; Whiskey firm at 26½c.

Married.

At Lebanon, Penn., June 15, 1862, by the Rev. F. C. H. Lampe, of Pottsville, LUCIAN E. WEIMER, of Reading, to ELLEN P., daughter of Chas. W. Kuhnle, Esq., of Lebanon, Penna.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

THE store room in Market street, lately occupied by
je16-d3t* EBY & KUNKEL

TIN WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

LYMAN GILBERT,
Market Street, Corner of River Alley.

OFFERS for sale the largest stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware in Harrisburg.

☞ Prices lower than those of any other establishment. The custom of store keepers who purchase to sell again is invited. All work warranted. je11-d3m.

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FIRST ANNUAL PIC-NIC

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ON MONDAY, JUNE 23d, 1862.

TICKETS.....25 cts

NO Improper Characters will be allowed on the grounds. Omnibuses will run every hour during the day from Frish's Saloon, corner of 4th and Market streets. je11-dtds

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The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

OFFICE NO. 408 CHESTNUT STREET

(CHARTER PERPETUAL)

CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$1,513,386

THOMAS RIDGWAY, President
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

CONTINUE to make INSURANCE ON LIVES on the most reasonable terms.

They act as Executors, Trustees and Guardians under last Wills and as Receivers and Assignees.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly or quarterly.

The company add a BONUS periodically to the Insurances for life. The FIRST BONUS appropriated in December, 1844, the SECOND BONUS in December, 1849, the THIRD BONUS in December, 1854, and the FOURTH BONUS in 1859. These additions are made without requiring any increase in the premiums to be paid to the Company.

The following are a few example from the Register

Policy.	Sum Insured	Bonus or add'ion	Amount of Policy and bonus to be increased by future additions.
No. 34	$2500	$ 887 50	$3,387 50
" 132	3000	1,050 0	4,050 00
" 199	1000	400 00	1,400 00
" 333	5000	1,875 00	6,875 00

Agent of Harrisburg and vicinity.

WILLIAM BUEHLER.
je10-d1y

FRUIT CANS,

OF the best patterns, Glass and Tin constantly on hand at Lyman Gilbert's Tin Ware Manufactory, Market street. je17 dim

WATER COOLERS.

A NICE assortment, cheap at Lyman Gilbert's Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, Market street. je17-dim

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SOME of the best patterns cooking stoves are to be had at the Cheap Tin ware and Stove Establishment of Lyman Gilbert, Market street. je17-dim

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TWO Time Books and three Memorandum Books. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office. je17-d1t

INSURANCE.

Marine, Fire and Inland Transportation

Central Agency at Harrisburg, Pa., of the

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

OF PAILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1794—Charter perpetual.

Capital and Assets.....$1,200 000

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Samuel F. Smith, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, John R. Neff, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, William E. Bowen, James N. Dickson, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

As central agent for the above name company, the undersigned is prepared to take Fire risks in any part of the State of Pennsylvania, either annually or perpetually, on the most favorable terms.

Office Third street between Walnut and Strawberry alley, Burke's row.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa.
je10-d1y

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AN INVENTION by which a clear and undoubted Reduction in Draft, to the amount of 300 to 400 pounds, (as shown by the Dynamometer,) is effected, and universally pronounced decidedly the greatest Improvement ever made in this first and most important of Agricultural implements.

The Proprietor of the above will be found to-day at the White Hall Hotel, where a Three horse Plow with above arrangements may also be seen.

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