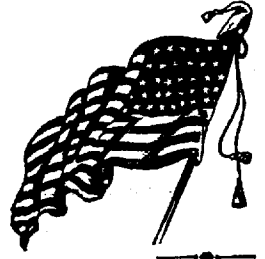


Daily Telegraph



Forever fast that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

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 unboly 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 a 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. HAMMILL, Secretary JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretaries

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

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 assisting the State and National Administrations in their determination to preserve inviolate the Constitution of the country, to secure the land, and subjugate the traitors of this unholly rebellion at the cost of the treasure 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 18, 1862.

HARRISBURG, PA. Thursday Morning, June 19, 1862.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Whatever may be said of President Lincoln in respect to his treatment of the rebellion, he can never be charged with making any distinction between rebels. He regards them all equal in crime, whether they spring from the lowest dregs of southern ruffianism or come down from the loftiest eminence to which the business of buying and selling human flesh is capable of elevating a man in southern society.

LEW'S HOUSE TO BE MADE A HOSPITAL. This house, known as the White House, and which the government has been so frequently urged to transform into a hospital, was yesterday made the comfortable quarters of five hundred sick and wounded soldiers, through an order from Secretary Stanton.

The Secretary and President were urged to issue this order by Dr. H. Green, President of the New York Medical College, and Gen. P. M. Wittmore and J. Burns, of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association.

The ground about this residence are spacious, the water splendid, and the rooms admirably calculated to make a fine hospital.

The President, when first spoken to by the gentleman above mentioned, urged some objection to the arrangement, saying that General McClellan had had some talk with Col. Lee on a previous occasion, and had promised if the occasion offered, to protect his residence against occupation by any United States troops, but when Mr. Lincoln heard how our soldiers were without shelter, except such as afforded by negro huts and barns, and subjected to drink impure water, while the rooms of Col. Lee's house were empty, and guarded by United States soldiers, he said "the order must come. If General McClellan has made a promise to Col. Lee which he cannot break, I will now break it for him."

Mr. Burns, editor of the Yonkers Clarion, started for White House Landing, at 3 o'clock yesterday, with the official order of Secretary Stanton, to throw open these grounds and rooms to the hundreds of sick and wounded who heretofore have laid in negro huts, open cars, and on the ground.

President Lincoln deserves the thanks of the country for this prompt action. There is not an inch of soil in the south, a hamlet or a mansion owned by a rebel traitor, to the uses of which our troops are not entitled. Both the lands and tenements of traitors should not only be appropriated for this purpose, but they should be confiscated to the use of the government forever.

CAPTAIN GREGG, of the party of returned prisoners from Selma, Alabama, and who is now in Washington city endeavoring to effect a general exchange of all the Union prisoners, says that the statement that the federal prisoners were well treated in Alabama is entirely false. They were shamefully fed and lodged, and were subject to many insults and indignities. The beef was tainted, the corn bread scalded at for lawine, and in every way the federal officers were treated worse than we treat the rebel rank and file in our possession.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

We agree with the Nation and Republican that the question, what is to be done with the negroes, if we liberate them? would be a very stupid one, if it was not also almost invariably a very knavish question. There is abundance of employment in this country for them, and the localities are few and exceptional in which there is any considerable genuine repugnance to their remaining here as freemen. Many states have, to be sure, passed laws for the expulsion of free negroes; but the general fact is, that these laws, passed at the instance of demagogues who wished to signalize their devotion to slavery, have been rendered practically ineffective by public sentiment. It often happens that the very men who make speeches in legislative bodies against free negroes, will protect them against the laws which they have sustained and voted for.

Much the larger part of what is called the prejudice against negroes, arises from the existence of slavery, for forty years the dominant political power in this country, and which many politicians still expect to see re-instated in its ancient supremacy. As nothing more tended to uphold slavery, than the belief that the negro would become intolerable by becoming free, and as indeed this was about the last refuge of the defenders of slavery, it has been their unceasing labor to include it. It is not wonderful that they have had some success, but after all, they have not diffused an extent of prejudice against negroes, comparable to that which prevailed against foreigners at a recent period, but which yet proved short-lived, and is now generally discredited.

It would prove to be so with the negro question, if slavery, which is the real monger of the clamor against free negroes, ceased to exist. Nevertheless, recognizing the fact that the present existence of some degree of prejudice against this class of persons, and considering the importance of uniting public sentiment in favor of measures of emancipation, the President's recommendation of aiding the emigration of such negroes as may voluntarily elect to emigrate, seems to be wise.

It does not conflict with sound economical principles, to encourage emigration under certain circumstances. If it is true that labor so constitutes the wealth of nations, that it may be taken as the measure of it, so also it may be laid down in respect to commercial countries, that they are benefited by emigration which is beneficial to the emigrants themselves. It is upon this principle that the British Islands have been so wonderfully enriched by the exodus of people from them since the pacification of Europe in 1816. What has happened in that case, has been the transfer of millions of Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Englishmen to places where they have prospered, have earned more money, have lived better, and have consumed more British goods, than if they had stayed at home.

Thus, it is not overlooking the value of negro labor in this country, to suppose that the transfer of a portion of it to other countries may be, under certain circumstances, advantageous. The test is, its advantage to the emigrating African himself. He does not get beyond the range of American commerce by going to Hayti, or Liberia, but will contribute more to it, if he is thereby personally benefited, if his productive capacity is increased, and his power to purchase enlarged. To send him off, merely to get rid of him, and to parish

upon some inhospitable shore, would be as unwise, as it would be inhuman. But with the apparent openings at many points for successful African colonization, it is not to be assumed that a certain amount of African emigration from this country may not be encouraged, consistently with sound policy.

PROMPT ACTION.

The dismissal of a surgeon from the army, the other day, by order of President Lincoln, may have the influence of effecting a reform in a branch of the public service long fraught with the most crying evils. It is alleged by the surgeon dismissed, that when he reached Washington city, he could not find the Surgeon General or any of his subordinates, from whom to receive instruction as to the disposal of the sick and wounded men in his care. This may be true; but it is no justification for the heartless desertion of the men in the charge of Surgeon Hays. It rendered the necessity of his remaining with the men more imperative, and increased the enormity of his deserting them and seeking comfortable quarters for himself in one of the hotels of Washington city.

These individual cases of neglect of the sick and wounded are a small development of what exists to a frightful extent in the army. That the humanity of the service, in this particular, is often, very often shamefully neglected, is too true to be disguised, because the complaints are too numerous to be misunderstood. Young men are often invested with commissions as surgeons, who could procure no practice in localities where they are best known, but who manage to get positions in the Surgeon General's Department, and are charged with the health of those who are entitled to the most vigilant care and attention. These men too often fall—or what is worse, they too often enter on such a service to complete a medical education by experimenting on the lives and the limbs of the soldier. The military hospitals thus made an arena where human life and limb are more ruthlessly sacrificed than on the battle field. Every wound must be increased by the scalpel to satisfy the curiosity of the professional surgical butcher. If this is not true, the soldier holds the surgeon, because we have heard a hundred men make the same identical declaration, as what they have seen and experienced.

The prompt dismissal of one surgeon may have the effect of reforming all the abuses of others who remain in the service. But, if it fails to do so, the country will sustain the Secretary of War in dismissing every inefficient and careless man from the medical corps, even if it should result in the discharge of the entire force of physicians in the army. The profession contains those who are competent and willing to discharge such a duty, and therefore the War Department need be under no obligation to any particular set of physicians. It is a service in which there must be no compromises. A strict performance of his duty, without applause or display, must constitute in its own success, the highest reward of the surgeon, and when he falls in the discharge of that duty, he has no right to expect anything but a disgraceful discharge.

NAGLEE AND NEGLEY.

The telegraph continually speaks of a General "Negley" in McClellan's army, and a General "Negley" in Mitchell's army. The telegraphic reporters or the operators, in transmitting the reports, have confounded two individuals holding Brigadiers' commissions, whose names sound alike. The first is Gen. Henry M. Naglee, a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years a resident of San Francisco, California, where he has acquired considerable property, and is reckoned among its wealthiest citizens. Having graduated at West Point, and served in the regular army until he resigned, about ten years ago, he has not returned to Washington on the commencement of the war and tendered his services to the government. He is a thorough soldier, and has gained considerable reputation as an officer already.

The second is General James S. Negley, appointed from Pennsylvania, and who commanded a brigade of three months' volunteers in Patterson's Army, in May and June and July, and joined General Buell's army in Kentucky with several regiments in November last. General James S. Negley won the respect and regard of the people of Pennsylvania, for his disinterested action at the inauguration of the war, and is estimated as one of the most efficient men in the service. He is a fine specimen of a man, not only in his gallant bearing, but in the generous impulses which prompt him to many noble actions in favor of those under his command.

We trust that this explanation will prevent any further mistakes by confounding the names of these two equally gallant soldiers. A LONG list of promotions, appointments, deaths and other changes in the personnel of the regular army will shortly be published. It has been anxiously expected for some time by the officers of the line, whom it will chiefly affect. Several of the subalterns will find themselves captains before they have been eighteen months in the service, and almost before they have had time to qualify themselves for the responsible position of company commander, upon whom the general comfort and welfare of the men depend. Many promotions from the ranks will also appear, the majority of them being in the nine new regiments of infantry, and the Sixth regiment of cavalry.

A FRENCH paper states that, at the time of his visit to Richmond, Mr. Marcer had an interview with Jeff. Davis, and that, in the course of conversation, he asked from the rebel president if there was not in his mind any ground upon which the south could make proposals of peace to the north. "No, sir," said Jefferson Davis, "the Confederate States are not so high nor so low as to entertain any thought of that kind. The time for peace will, doubtless, come; but it has not yet, and we must wait awhile before we can avail ourselves of your good offices."

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

JACKSON BELIEVED TO BE REINFORCED BY 12,000 MEN. GEN. FREMONT IN DANGER OF BEING OVERWHELMED. ALL QUIET AT FRONT ROYAL. HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN LURAY VALLEY. Supposed Engagement Between Shields' and Jackson's Troops.

Mount Jackson, June 18. Reliable information has been received at Headquarters that Jackson has been reinforced a second time by 12,000 men. Gen. Fremont is in a very exposed condition, in danger of being overwhelmed by a vastly superior force. No reinforcements are on the way to him. It is believed that much of the Corinth army is about to be sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley, with its immense supplies of wheat, until after harvest time.

WILMINGSBURG, June 17, P. M.—There is nothing worthy of note transpiring here at present, but we hear a multitude of rumors in regard to Gen. Fremont's army. The latest report, coming through a rebel channel to Strasburg, is that Jackson had fallen back to some defensible point, where he had been reinforced by 70,000 men, 10,000 of whom he would employ to keep Fremont engaged while the remainder were to march down the valley west of North Mountain, cut Fremont off, and sweep him from the valley.

The mail messenger from General Fremont's army to Strasburg reports that fighting was continuing between the two armies on Monday and Tuesday, and another rumor says that Fremont has fallen back to Harrisonburg. A large portion of the prisoners carried off by Jackson have effected their escape. The latest intelligence from Gen. Fremont is of a jubilant character. The report that 1,500 to 2,000 rebel prisoners are now en route from Fremont's division is not confirmed at headquarters.

WINCHESTER, June 15.—Advice from Front Royal this evening report everything quiet there and no signs of the enemy in that neighborhood. Nearly all of Gen. Shields' men had found their way there. A few stragglers of the brigade which was forced back from Fort Republic had found their way into Gen. Fremont's lines at Mount Jackson. The temporary excitement among the citizens caused by the appearance of a few rebel guerrillas near Castleman or Smycker's Ferry has subsided. The only effect it produced at our headquarters, was to strengthen our pickets along the line of the Shenandoah.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF PIERRE SOULE, A PRISONER. NO YELLOW FEVER IN THE CITY. 1800 Families Receive Food from the Union Army. A BANK RESUMES SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE account of Henry W. Kettering and Samuel Henry, residents of Christian P. Ferry, of Derry township, has been filed in the court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed on the 28th day of August, 1862, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, Proctuary.

FOR RENT. THE store room in Market street, lately occupied by J. H. BRY & KUNKEL.

INSURANCE. Marine, Fire and Inland Transportation, Central Agency at Harrisburg, Pa., of the INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

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FROM CINCINNATI.

HEAVY STORM. Extensive Fire Caused by Lightning Loss Nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CINCINNATI, June 18. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy storm prevailed here. The lightning struck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of Fletcher, Robert & Co., and passing through the roof it struck one of the stills, causing its instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. The building was speedily consumed—the walls falling and crushing several frame houses adjoining. A woman who resided in one of these houses was killed. By this time the warehouse of the same firm on Front street was completely enveloped in flames and was entirely destroyed, consuming one thousand barrels of whisky, two hundred barrels of linseed oil, one hundred barrels of lard oil, twenty barrels of coal oil, besides a quantity of alcohol and other stock. The loss of Fletcher & Co. was about \$80,000, on which there was an insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the frame buildings which were crushed and partially burned was \$15,000. A large store on Front street occupied by Geo. M. Hord & Co. adjoining the burnt warehouses, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

LATER. At 8 o'clock this morning the walls of Hord & Co.'s store, which were so much damaged by the fire of yesterday, fell in, the contents of the store, among which were 800 bbls of whisky and a large amount of lard being taken fire, and being all destroyed by fire and water. The loss reaches, perhaps, \$40,000; the insurance has not been ascertained.

From Washington.

FURLOUGHED OFFICERS. PROPERTY CAPTURED FROM THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, June 18. The large number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause is regarded so serious an evil as to demand immediate correction, and accordingly orders have been issued for this purpose. All property captured by the army is seized by any provost marshal or taken up as stray or taken from soldiers marching in an enemy's country is required to be turned over to the chief of the staff of the Department to which such property would pertain, on duty with the troops to be accounted for by them as captured property and used for the public service unless claimed by the owners or ordered by the commanding officer to be returned.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE. Harrisburg, June 18, 1862. GRAINED proposals, endorsed "proposals for Rations," will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., on THE 25TH INST., for supplying complete army rations (raw) to all United States troops or volunteers, now or that may be hereafter located at Camp Curtin. Said rations to be delivered at such times as may be designated by the proper officer, and on his requisition. Bids must state the price for rations delivered as above. A contract which must be executed (with bond and approved security for the faithful performance) within three days after notification of acceptance of bids, will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, for the period of three (3) months, from July 1st, 1862, unless sooner terminated by the U. S. Commissary General. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all unreasonable bids. H. JONES BROOKE, Capt. and C. S. Vol. Ser. jcl8td.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780. BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE. PURE prepared Cocoa, Broma, French Homocostic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolate, and stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any other. Manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at their mills in Dorchester, Mass., and for sale at their Branch Depot No. 217 Fulton Street, New York City, and by Grocers and Dealers Generally throughout the Union. H. L. PIERCE, Agent. jcl8-tdw3m 517 Fulton Street, New York.

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New Advertisements. FIRE INSURANCE. THE DELAWARE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$500,000. DIRECTORS: Wm. Martin, Edmund A. Smith, Jno. R. Penrose, Jno. C. Davis, James C. Hand, William C. G. ...

EDGEHILL SCHOOL. PRINCETON, N. J. Rev. JAMES P. HUGHES, A. M. Rev. THOS. W. CARROLL, A. M. THIS institution, founded in 1818, is designed to prepare boys for a business life. The building is a fine structure, and the grounds are extensive. The school is situated in the quiet town of Princeton, and is under the supervision of an experienced teacher.

A. C. SMITH. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE THIRD STREET. (my10y) NEAR MARKET. CRAB CIDER—Constantly on hand. every superior article of the West. BLOTING ROOFING. UNITED STATES BOTTING ROOFING CO. NO. 4 GUSE BEEK. Corner Green and Pine Streets, Easton, Mass.

DENTISTRY. D. GEO. W. SHINE, D.D.S. Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. My office is located in the city of Harrisburg, and is formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. BRY & KUNKEL. It is a well-furnished and comfortable place, and is under the supervision of a highly educated and experienced dentist. My office is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. My charges are moderate, and my work is guaranteed.

JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of all kinds of different styles of HATS, caps, and shoes. My stock is fresh and my prices are low. My store is located in the city of Harrisburg, and is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. My work is guaranteed.

HANS. GOOD HAMS at low prices. My hams are fresh and my prices are low. My store is located in the city of Harrisburg, and is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. My work is guaranteed.

ALL Work Promised to be Done. T. J. McQUIGAN. importer and wholesale dealer in THREADS, TAPES, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c. MATCHES AND BLACKING. No. 2, Strawberry Street, PHILADELPHIA. a15-w3m

FLOWER SEEDS. A CHOICE lot of ASTER, PANSY, and other flower seeds. My seeds are fresh and my prices are low. My store is located in the city of Harrisburg, and is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. My work is guaranteed.

SUGAR Cured Caviars & HAMS, &c. My sugar is fresh and my prices are low. My store is located in the city of Harrisburg, and is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. My work is guaranteed.