

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

HARRISBURG PA. Wednesday Afternoon, July 2, 1862.

CONSCIENTIOUS.

We know of no other word more appropriate for the heading of a paragraph introducing the following letter from the Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer. The writer, whoever he may be, has done a noble act, whether he designed that his tender of \$1,000 should go to the relief of the defenders of the Union contributed by Pennsylvania, or whether he thus seeks to liquidate an old indebtedness to the commenwealth, of which there is no record in the accounting offices of the state. We trust that this public acknowledgment of the receipt of the sum referred to, will add to the pleasure which the performance of this act of justice must be to its author:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, Harrisburg, July 1, 1862.

I received an anonymous letter to day, post marked "New York," which reads as follows:
"Pass the enclosed to the credit of your noble patriotic State: 'tis her due." This letter contained a \$1,000 United States freasury note of the legal tender issue. Whether this thousand dollars came from one who considered himself indebted that much to the State or whether it was sent as a patriotic gift. I am unable to say; but in either case, it is a compliment to our good old Commonwealth, and I know of no other manner in which I can acknowledge its receipt to my unknown corres pondent, than by a public announcement of the

Yours, &c.,
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer. GEORGE BERGNER, Editor of the Telegraph.

OUR SECE: H NEIGHBORS must have had anoth er attack of the "inflamatory," when they concocted their "Baltimore Correspondence." Beaten in a very small enterprize, and cha grined that they were compelled to publish facts which had appeared in the TRLEGRAPH twenty-four hours before, they manufactured a letter purporting to have been written in Baltimore, that they might again indulge their lying propensity and give the government a stab. The idea held forth by the letter in the Patriot, that Baltimore is as distinguished for its loyalty as any other city in the Union, seems to have been derived from the fact that its women spit into the faces of Union men, and its mobs murder d northern troops while passing through that city on their way to the defence of the national capital. When the pimps who hang around the Patriot office desire to concoct another "Baltimore Correspondence," it would be well for them to be more careful of their dates and circumstances, so as to give some color of genuiness to their efforts. And when the proprietors of the Patriot suffer their sloth to fall behind the industry of other people, they should be content with their case and not disgust the public by the tame explanation that the news was "contraband." We publish cause which induced the imprisonment of Mr. Fulton. It was not for the publication of any news, but for the violation of the confidence reposed in him by the War Department. Will the Patriot try another dodge to-morrow? We would not be surprised to see it announce a special correspondent from the rebel capital, wherever that locality may now have a geographical existence, because it has friends in rebeldom who would gladly communicate with their dough face friends through the columns of the Patriot.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S emancipation policy is gaining favor every day among the people really interested in its objects, and the border states, however politicians attempt to disguise the fact, are in favor of it. Every man with common sense must see that slave property is bound to depreciate, whether the confederacy becomes a success, or whether it goes to ruin. which is now certain. The capital invested in negroes has already depreciated almost onehalf; and the depreciation will continue until investment in human flesh becomes as worthless as stock in an air line to the moon. Those who oppose emancipation are those who defend slavery for the political power with which it clothes the south, and such as these are mainly in the rebel army. The limited number of those, who defend and persist in perpetuating slavery with all its political evils and social corruptions, are fast giving envy to their prejudices, by taking up arms with the common traitors or they are yielding to obey force of public opinion on the subject, and profess to regard emancipation as one of the necessities of the

Our of the 60,000 mea sent forth by Indiana to assist in crushing out the rebellion, it is estimated that 6,000 have been already lost in hattle, and by casualties and disease. Probably half as many more, who yet remain in the service, are permanently disabled by the hardships and exposures of military life, and will ultimately have to be discharged. In calculalating the terrible responsibilities of the fathers of the rebellion, all this must be added to the

TREASON IN CHESTER COUNTY .- The Democrate (so-called) of Chester county held a meeting at West Chester on Monday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the (so called) Democratic State Convention. Speeches were made against the administration, the war and emancipation, and against paying the war taxes. If Fort Warren or some of the other secure forts of the country do not have additions to their inmates

the spirit in which the position of certain prominent politicians in this state is maintained, purpose, as a political body, of contending with treason, and through the influence of certain rilla hangings and shootings, with short shrift. principles, seek the correction of the evils which first prompted the south to revolt. If this was the object in seeking such a re-organi zation, we might possibly discover some good in the movement, and for the benefit of the Union, we might be induced to approve such a purpose. But those who seek a revival of the Democratic party are as much opposed to the administration of Abraham Lincoln as Davis administration of Abraham Lincoln as Davis and all his followers, and they seek power for From Gen. M'Clellan's Army the very same purposes for which the south armed its masses. The achievement of mere local success, is not the only end, either, of the revival of Democracy, and the people will have discovered this fact, the moment they lend themselves to the machinations of the men now boasting of their conservatism and devotion to the Constitution. Let the loyal states elect a majority of Congressmen opposed politically to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and the Congress which they must compose would signalize its first act by depriving that administration of the means to carry on the war for the Union. Let a Congress of Demo- THE ENEMY DECEIVED AND ENcrats be organized, let the people place the le gislative power of the country in the hands of such men as Vallandigham of Ohio, Biddle of The Gun Boats Operating with the Army Pennsylvania, Voorhees of Indiana, and we have no doubt that the war will at once be ended-ended to the disgrace of the country, and the humiliation of the national authority. On these points, the people of Pennsylvania,

we think, need no further developments to convince them of the necessity of meeting and counteracting the efforts of the leaders of Decounteracting the efforts of the leaders of Democracy to re-organize that party. It rests entirely with the people to decide whether such an organization shall be effected by such news of to-day set at rest all doubts relative to men, and while thus alluding to the men attempting this organization, the question as to their antecedents suggests itself. Who are the men thus attempting to revive the rotten carcass of a rotten party, and breathe into its palsied limbs the breath of life? Every man

of them has in some shape attempted to cripple the efforts of the national adminisration. They have attempted to do this in Congress, and through the columns of the newspapers which they have been able to control. They first decried enlistment as a vio- Gen. McClellan's army and all his stores. lation of the Constitution, because it sought to coerce men from the exercise of their sovereign rights. They next denounced taxation, because it asked a portion of the great resources of the American people to preserve the American Union. Having failed in these efforts, and seeing that our armies are crowded with the best men in the land, and that taxation is demanded by the people as the fairest way to equalise the burden of the war, the same men off. adopt a stale trick to reorganize the Democratic party, on the plea that its revival will add to the strength of the government by providing additional guards against corruption and malfeasance in office. Heaven protect the pu- House. rity of the government when such guards be come necessary for its preservation!

We must not only meet, but we must counteract the influence of this conspiracy and attempt at rebellion in the north-because we FULL PARTICULARS UP TO MONDAY hold that every man is guilty of treason who voluntarily and willingly, after the facts are known to him, enters a political organizain our morning edition a full statement of the government. Every sane man must understand he fact that this is the only object of the reorganization of the Democratic party. The men who seek such a consumation are the old enemies of the Union, who, in the lead of Breckenridge, sought to give force to that enmity. Let this fact constantly be kept before the people. And let it be remembered that while we battle against these local political conspirators, we are also nobly struggling against that other great conspiracy which aims at the entire destruction of the govern-

> RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON both, the two great centers of rebellion, will be in the posession of the federal troops ere many days.-Slow but sure, are the advances on each. The surrender of Richmond is as certain as any future event. McClellan's tactics may lack celerity, but they never fail of the certain result. With or without the desired reinforcements, at tacked by dashing columns, or approaching by slow parallels and unmolested, the possession of Richmond is a foregone conclusion to General apparent, General Porter ordered General McClellus McClellan.

So of Charleston. It is not easily taken by direct assault, either from land or water. The sionally with these rolled up. channel approaches are difficult and require skillful pilotage or slow feeling the way by General Porter was preparing to move upon soundings. But there is not this afternoon, them over the piles of the rebel dead and dying, in the city of Charleston, a head so "full of when the enemy again advanced steadily, had come through to James River to select the sippl, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, foolish dreams" as to doubt the certain surrent strongly reinforced. foolish dreams" as to doubt the certain surrender of the city. Whether it be to-day, to-more fit of all their splendid rifles, while the batter splendid r der of the city. Whether it be to-day, to-mor-

war is ended. Fools and madmen may attempt to protract it by guerrilla bands, and miscella neous predatory warfare. That, however, is not war, but simply land piracy. Until such pirates are suppressed, it may be said the war is not over. But there is a short way of dealing with ardent soldiers of this sort. They are entitled to no soldierly consideration as priso ners; the cord and the bough, or quicker yet the bullet, can settle terms of peace with such scoundrals.

There are persons who imagine that a system of guerrilla warfare can be maintained for years, and that meantime the peace of the whole country will remain disturbed. The notion is at surd. No such bands can maintain themselves for a month, except by the unanimous countenance of a large section of inhabited

We have frequently alluded to the fact that porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, since spirit in which the position of certain protinent politicians in this state is maintained, affected district. Resistance is something worse than a desire to re-organize what than idle. The Rederal Government will be the White House—everything there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being in flames. Elegant ambulances are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being in flames. Elegant ambulances are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being in flames. Elegant ambulances are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being in flames. Elegant ambulances are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and there being in flames. Elegant ambulances are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and there being in flames. Elegant ambulances are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, sage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank are the porting guerrilla bands, stand that? minent politicians in this state is maintained, affected district. Resistance is something worse indicates more than a desire to re-organize what than idle. The Federal Government will as than once a powerful political organization.—

Sert its authority over every fortress, city, the John Brooks, but owing to the fact that our vessel was too large to move down the town and rural district within the limits of the reverse was too large to move down the river in safety at night, we dropped anchor in sight of White House Point. The houses to reorganize the Democratic party, for the

COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED WITH THE GUN BOATS.

All Fears for the Safety of our Army at an End.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S MANCEUVERE A PERit FECT SUCCESS.

Over the main tody or two, when they will be able to write '! Richmond; or very near it," at the head of their contributions.

Novice.

TRAPPED.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.

By the arrival of a gunboat from the James river fleet, the anxiety felt about Gen. McClelan's army is at last relieved, and we have been shown how masterly the young chieftain has accomplished a most difficult manœuvre, and out generaled the rebels two to one.

deneral McClellan's brilliant achievement, had

there any existed.

It appears that when the rebels made their attack on our right, the plans for a flank movement of oer army had already been matured. In order to deceive the enemy a stout resistance was offered by our right wing, which always kept falling back, drawing on the enemy as it retired.

By excellent generalship this wing fell back upon Gen. McClellan's left wing and this was the crowning movement of the matured plan. Our fleet on the James river is partially stationd at City Point and can assist in protecting On Thursday night last an expedition of sailors made up from the James River fleet, start-

ed up the Appointant river to destroy the bridge of the Petersburg and Richmond Rail-The steamers Maratanza and Jacob Bell were the vessels appointed by Commodore Rodgers

for the undertading.

The two vessels started on their mission, but got aground, and the Jacob Beil had to be de-stroyed to keep her from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Maratanza was safely got

A large fleet of sailing vessels has started from here to supply Gen. M'Ciellan, under a convoy of a gunboat. A number of secesh prisoners were brought into this port this afternoon, captured at White

Battle of Saturday

AFTERNOON.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30. ed here safely, in company with Gen. Stoneman and staff and General Casev

You have no doubt been apprised of the

the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday or Friday. Gen. Fitzjohn Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a has covered himself with glory. He selected a the upper water of James river, about midday very strong position, and, having posted his to-day, with dispatches from Flag-Officer Goldsforces in an admirable manner, was prepared to borough, who immediately consulted with Gen. hold it against any force of the enemy. The brave men of this command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vied with petuosity by Stonewall Jackson, whose men Gen. Sykes' regulars in making steady movements and carefully executing the commands of their officers.

in a most destructive manner. Steady discharges of shell, grape and canister in regular salvos seemed to sweep down whole companies.

As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was hominy, the enemy taking the left. On a most destructive manner. Steady diswhich they did in the most gallant and heroic

This charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with great slaughter, and ported that, during the two days fighting, Mc- of America, do hereby declare and proclaim General Porter was preparing to move upon Ciellan's loss was 10,000. Under this head we that the States of South Carolina, Florida,

Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the bene- on.

troops did not miss a man, the enemy being left.

When the Dragon left the wounded had comtoo severely punished to follow us closely.

The only difficulty was with the Pennsylvania
Reserves and Meagher's Irishmen—their commanders exerting all their powers to induce opposite City Point, where there was no preparation to receive or care for them. The gunaduntages gained by hard fighting, and they boat Stepping Stones was then taking on a load were auxious to follow up the success.

All the troops must be praised for heroic gallantry in this affair, but the regulars must have especial notice. General Sykes, the lamented I have embour Mejor Russel, the 3d, 4th, and 14th Infantry, authenticated. chaved admirably.

Gen. Porter thought he would be reinforced,

and be ordered to advance upon Richmond outside the official dispatches for the North torthwith, but it was not so designed, and he go upon the wire. fell back, as ordered, promptly.

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Despatch, on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the An immense fleet of steamers and schooners, were backed down near the White House, the

An immense fleet of steamers and schooners
cars were burned, and four locomotives were
convoyed by a gunboat, is about to leave fo shortly, they will be cheated out of their just country. Such a section would invite upon blown up. This was a great loss, but it was litself the stringent policy enunciated by Gen. enhanced by the destruction of stores, &c., at under Gen. Casey will be taken up.

Schofield. How long could a country, sup-the White House-everything there being in

guerrilla resistance to its power look for guerrilla hangings and shootings, with short shrift.

The louse rollt. The houses burned on all night, and the scene presented was one of the grandest I ever beheld. The rebels were not in sight on Sunday morning when we moved down the river. The gunboats dropped down with us some miles, and anchored under a bluff, so as to allow the rebels a chance to come as far east as they

A boat sent up to communicate with Gen.

McClellan by way of James river was fired on recently by a rebel field battery.

A portion of General Stoneman's command was ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburg to gnard the telegraph wires, and open direct communication with General McClellan

communication with General McClellan
Arrangements are perfecting, under the direction of officers of high standing here, to convey a full supply of stores to General McClellan's army, but by what means I am not at liberty to publish.

A single sutler, in the vicinity of White House, had property to the amount of \$10,000 destroyed on Saturday

destroyed on Saturday
There are many rumors here respecting army movements; all, hewever, unreliable. The correspondents skedaddled with our vanguard over the main body of the army, and they may

Communication with the Gunboats Established.

GREAT LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

JACKSON REPORTED KILLED.

THE NEW BASE

M'Clellan within four miles of Richmond

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 30 During last night a large number of steam ers, towboats, and sail craft arrived from York River. An immense fleet is still behind—in all tory organizations now in the field, and add not less than five hundred sail. This was the prize for which the Rebels struck at White

who arrived at 5 P. M. yesterday, left during sive movement is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to morning, information has been received that ind promptly in furnishing all the reinforcethe gunboats have established communication with group the units that you may deem needful to sustain McClellan's left wing, so that all uneasiness rela tive to the new base is at an end. The point on James River will be a short distance below Drury's Bluff, some ten or twelve miles from

As yet we are without particulars of the ope As yet we are without particulars of the operations of the army for nearly four days, further than a dispatch from a high source acknowledges that the change of line had been attended with "a serious reverse." Of what took place on Saturday, we have absolutely not a word. The best informed are, however, not without apprehensions, and await tidings with no little anxiety. Others take a hopeful and no little anxiety. Others take a hopeful and more confident view, from the fact that the change of line by McClellan, though with some serious consequences to himself, has divided the enemy, by placing some 30,000 on the left bank of the Chickahominy, with the bridges destroyed, and no means of obtaining supplies. While this theory is encouraging, it is not sufficient to rest any great degree or confidence on since the revels have unquestionably been re

cently reinforced.

We have no tidings of what was McClellan's loss, though there is some reason for believing that it was not as serious as first supposed Persons who left the front latest on Friday evening, report that among the leading com manders it was conceded that the result of the nerations of the day were was expected the conflict would be renewed the and staff, who are here, it is said, under special collowing morning. It is known that McCleldom of the views expressed to me in a patriotic lorders. enemy's right, and if possible to press forward 28th of June, I have decided to call into the

LATER.

The armed naval tug Dragon arrived from Dix. Their tenor is understood to be that Gen. McClellan's right was attacked with great imwith almost inconceivable courage, successfully charged our artillery, sustaining a loss in the exploit of probably not less than 5,000 men. Time and again, vast hordes of rebels moved Our loss was very severe. It was reported that up in solid columns upon our troops, but our Jackson was killed; that one of our Brigaregular batteries as often mowed them down dier Generals was taken prisoner, togethhis left, McClellan, with much severe fighting, had penetrated and passed through White-Oak Swamp, with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of ar style, bare headed, in their shirt sleeves, occa- tillery, to a secure and advantageous position. and had subsequently cut through a line of communication with the James River. It is re-This is not far from 30 miles from Rich-

for Old Point.

ial notice. General Sykes, the lamented I have embodied only what seems to be bes Telegraphic communication beyond York

town is cut off, and the officials permit nothing FOUR P. M.-Gen. Stoneman has arrived here

FROM ST. LOUIS

The Rebels Reported Driven from Richmond.

Sr. Louis, July 2.

The following dispatch has been received: MEMPHIS, June 30.—Advices from Richmond this morning state that the Confederate troops have been driven from that city. No particu-

From Washington.

Important Correspondence Between the Gov ernors of the Loyal States and the President.

Insurrectionary Districts.

A CALL FOR \$00,000 ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE ISSUED.

COLLECTION OF THE DIRECT TAX IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Release of C. C. Fulton

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 1.

WASHINGTON, July 1. inridge moving north to fail upon Gen. Hallock's detached division.

President and the Governors of several States | Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, is suffering for

To the President—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that, in view of the present important military. the present important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the COLOLEL FITCH ABANDONS ST. CHARLES, usual and unavoidable casualties of the ser vice, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meet with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number o prize for which the Rebels struck at White House, and which eluded them completely—
Probably not to exceed \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands, consisting of whisky, pork, corn, locomotives, and a small number of arms.

The entire fleet will proceed up James River as soon as practicable. Quartermaster Ingalls, who arrived at 5 P. M. yesterday, left during give movement is near at hand, and to that end ments that you may deem needful to sustain our government.

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Governor o Maine.

N. S. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire. FRED'K HOLBROOK, Governor of Vermont. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Conecticut. E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York.

CHAS. S. HOLDEN, Governor of New Jersey. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland. F. H. PIERPONT, Governor of Virginia. AUSTIN RLAIR, Governor of Michigan. J. B. TOMLE, President the of Military Board

of Kentucky.
ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Ten H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.

O. P. MORTUN, Governor of Indiana. DAVID TOD, Governor of Ohio. ALEX. RAMSEY, Governor of Minnesota. RICHARD GATES, Governor of Illinois. EDWARD SOLOMON, Governor of Wis-

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT. THERE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE CALLED OUT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

GENTLEMEN :- Fully concurring in the wis-You have no doubt been applied to have great confusion existing here, and naturally to Richmond. There are wild rumors that he service an additional force of the rumaness and the service an additional force of the rumaness and the service an additional force of the rumaness and the service an additional force of the rumaness and the service an additional force of the rumaness and the service an additional force of the rumaness and rum of your States would be -

I trust that they may be enrolled without was sold at the broker's boadelay, so as to bring this unnecessary and inStocks are dull and heavy. jurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quota of the respective States will be issued by the War Department

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The following proclamation has been issue

by the President By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

WHERBAS, In and by the second section of an act of Congress, passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, eutitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within

the United States, and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the President to declare, on or before the first day of July then next follow ing, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists: Now, therefore, be it known that I. Arra HAM LINCOLN: President of the United States

have no particulors whatever. Col. Alexander Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Miselscounties, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongahela, Preston, Taypoint for discretion. But the our-come—the dayor. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields occupation of the city and the possession of the forts by the United States, is not doubtful to any one having eyes to see and brains to compare to this. The rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing prehend. "Slow but sure," as the mills grind; the result is doubtful to no mortal forecast.

"And then?" We do not say that then the war is ended. Fools and madmen may attempt

The occupation of the city and the possession of the during this war has never been anything to covered by the reports is, that McClellan has succeeded in penetrating White Oak Swamp, and in placing a very large force on the other losses, and our forces were advancing side of it. While this must have advanced a leavy bodysof his best troops to within four miles of Richmond, it was at the same time. Bodd push toward the point opposite Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, the two principal ideas in the civil authority of the United States is obstructive; directing him to fall back with his command. The order was executed in fine style, and our forces were advanced a leavy bodysof his best troops to within four miles of Richmond, it was at the same time. Bharrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roand, Jackson, W The order was executed in fine style, and our hour of the last intelligence from McClellan's terest on the public debt and for other pur poses," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably execu ted, and that the taxes legally chargeable upo real estate under the act last aforesaid. lving within the States and parts of States as said, together with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged, till paid. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtytwo, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State. It is understood that C. C. Fulton, Esq., edi-

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CHARLESTON

ABANDONED. NEW YORK, July 1.

The United States steam transport Matanzas, Capt. Liosgang, from Port Royal in two days and 18 hours, arrived here last night. She brings 75 passengers and a mail. There was nothing new transpiring at Port Royal or vicinity.

Among the Mantanzas' passengers are Lieuts. Sprague, Knapp, Dolby and Cooley. The three former are sick, and the latter is wounded.— Maj. Watson, of the 9th Michigan, Capt. W. Lewis and George Hutchinson; the two last named are wounded. The Matanzas brings half a dozen rebel de-

President.

serters from Beauregard's army, who state that a large number of Beauregard's men were detached from his army on its march to Richmond and left at Charleston to reinforce the rebel army there.

General Hunter has withdrawn his forces

from James Island.
The reinforcements expected from Key West

had reached Port Royal in good health and

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Avalanche states that the rebel leaders have solemuly determined in the last emergency to appeal to England or France to be received as colonies.

Rumors prevail here of a force under Breck-

Critical Condition of General Curtis.

CAIRO, July 1. Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that

Gene. Hindman, with some five thousand rebels, was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. Fitch had abandoned the fort, after spiking the guns.

The situation of General Curtis is said to be

critical, he being unable to bring supplies, and his army having been on haif rations for more

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 1. A turnpike bridge between Harrodsburg and

Ferryville, and another between Nicholesville and Pekin were burned last night, it is supposed by the rebel guerillas. The Hickman bridge is so considered in danger.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF VICKS BURG.

CAIRO, July 1. Reports are current here to-day that Com.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Farragut had given the authorities of Vicks burg until Monday last to surrender. In is reported, via Columbus, Ky., by passengers, that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs, and a bombardment of twelve hours duration had occurred at Vicksburg, but the

ime of neither engagement is given. TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION.

Philadelphia, July 2.

Owing to the stormy weather, the telegraphic lines are not working very well to-day, and hence we are without our usual report of the proceedings of Congress, as well as other news rom Wasnington.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT BOSTON.

Boston, July 2. Secretary Seward arrived in this city from New York this morning.

SALE OF GOLD

Over thirty thousand dollars worth of gold was sold at the broker's board at noon to-day.

Married. On the 30th of June, by Rev. James Colder, Mr. GE)RGE

. Zellers and Miss Emma Hoce, both of Harrisburg.

New Advertisments. FIRE WORKS.

TOR Sale at Barr's Auction Store, Fire Crack rs by the box, Ro-kets, Romar Caudles, lorpedoes, Wheels, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at the owest prices as usual.

FIRE WORKS.

EMEMBER that at COTTEREL'S, No. 10t Market street, is the cheapest place to buy Fireworks of all descriptions. Roman Candles from 1 to 15 balls, Flower Pots, &c., &c., call and examine for the cheapest of t ourselves. Market street between Fourth and Fifth

WANTED.

ABORING men and stout boys at the FOR RENT.—A house on North alley, enquire of ALDERMAN MAGLAUGHLAN, Corner Second and Pine streets.

TOTICE is hereby given that application NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next abundal meeting of the Logi-lature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of the charter of the EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURG, with its present name, location, privileges and capital of One Million dollars. By order of the Board of D rectors, H. M. MURRAY, Cashir.

jy1-dlt-w6m Cash r.

A. ARMSTRONG will repeat his course of restruction in Elecation, commencing on MONDAY, 7th OF JULY. By request, he will also take a class of young ladies for instruction in reading 1880-dlw

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.

VERY superior article, (pure,) just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. WM. DUCK, JR., & CO.

FIRE CRACKERS, Fire Crackers just received and for sale, by her or received. received and for sale, by box or pack by
NICHOLN & BOWMAN,
Corner Front and Market streets.

RESH invoice of Messina Oranges and Lamons, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Owner Front and Market streets.