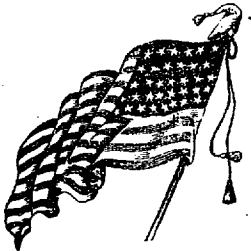


Daily Telegraph



Forever float 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.

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...

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."

HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer. GEORGE BERONER, Editor of the Telegraph.

OUR SCORCHING NEIGHBORS must have had another attack of the "inflammatory," when they concocted their "Baltimore Correspondence." Beaten in a very small enterprise, and charged that they were compelled to publish facts which had appeared in the TELEGRAPH...

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 dignify 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.

OUR OF THE 60,000 men sent forth by Indiana to assist in crushing out the rebellion, it is estimated that 6,000 have been already lost in battle, and by casualties and disease.

TREASURY IN CHESTER COUNTY.—The Democrats (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.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED!

We have frequently alluded to the fact that the spirit in which the position of certain prominent politicians in this State is maintained, indicates more than a desire to re-organize what was once a powerful political organization.

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 Democracy to re-organize that party. It rests entirely with the people to decide whether such an organization shall be effected by such men, and while thus alluding to the men attempting this organization, the question as to their antecedents suggests itself.

We must not only meet, but we must counteract the influence of this conspiracy and attempt at rebellion in the north—because we hold that every man is guilty of treason who voluntarily and willingly, after the facts are known to him, enters a political organization whose only purpose is to embarrass the government.

RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON both, the two great centers of rebellion, will be in the possession 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.

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 undisturbed. The notion is absurd. No such bands can maintain themselves for a month, except by the unanimous countenance of a large section of inhabited country.

Schofield. How long could a country, supporting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, since forces it must be, will subdue any disaffected district. Resistance is something worse than idle. The Federal Government will assert its authority over every fortress, city, town and rural district within the limits of the old Union.



From Gen. McClellan's Army

COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED WITH THE GUN BOATS.

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

GEN. McCLELLAN'S MANOEUVRE A PRESENT SUCCESS.

THE ENEMY RECEIVED AND ENTRAPPED.

The Gun Boats Operating with the Army

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.

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

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 stationed at City Point and can assist in protecting Gen. McClellan's army and all his stores.

The steamers Maratona and Jacob Bell were the vessels appointed by Commodore Rodgers for the undertaking.

The Battle of Saturday

FULL PARTICULARS UP TO MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Special Despatches to The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, June 30. I have arrived here safely, in company with Gen. Stoneman and staff and General Casey and staff, who are here, it is said, under special orders.

The affair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday or Friday. Gen. Fitzjohn Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a very strong position, and having posted his forces in an admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy.

Time and again, vast hordes of rebels moved up in solid columns upon our troops, but our regular batteries as often mowed them down in the most destructive manner. Steady discharges of shell, grape and canister in rapid salvoes seemed to sweep down whole companies.

As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was apparent, General Porter ordered General Meagher's Irish Brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the most gallant and heroic style, bare-headed, in their shirt sleeves, occasionally with these rolled up.

This charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with great slaughter, and General Porter was preparing to move upon them over the piles of the rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced.

Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating and havoc. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare with this. The rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily upon them, driving them back at every point, when a staff officer rode up with an order from the commander-in-chief to Gen. Porter, directing him to fall back with his command, and cross the Chickahominy.

the White House—everything there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and there being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river.

I embarked with many others on board of the John Brooks, but owing to the fact that our vessel was too large to move down the river in safety at night, we dropped anchor in sight of White House Point. The houses burned on all night, and the scene presented was one of the grandest I ever beheld.

A boat sent up to communicate with Gen. McClellan by way of James river was fired on recently by a rebel field battery.

Arrangements are perfecting, under the direction of officers of our fleet, 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.

There are many rumors here respecting army movements; all, however, unreliable. The correspondents accredited with our vanguard over the main body of the army, and they may not be heard from for a day or two, when they will be able to write "Richmond; or very near it," at the head of their contributions.

Communication with the Gunboats Established.

GREAT LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

JACKSON REPORTED KILLED.

THE NEW BASE.

McClellan within four miles of Richmond.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 30. During last night a large number of steamers, towboats, and sail craft arrived from Yorktown. An immense fleet is still behind us, not less than five hundred sail. This was the prize for which the Rebels struck at White House, and which eluded them completely.

The entire fleet will proceed up James River as soon as practicable. Quartermaster Ingalls, who arrived at P. M. yesterday, left during the night to go up the James River. This morning, information has been received that the gunboats have established communication with McClellan's left wing, so that all uneasiness relative to the new base is at an end.

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 commanders it was conceded that the result of the operations of the day were unsatisfactory, and it was expected the conflict would be renewed the following morning. It is known that McClellan's plan was to throw his left against the enemy's right, and if possible to press forward to Richmond.

L A T E R.

The armed naval tug Dragon arrived from the upper part of James river, about midnight to-day, with dispatches from Flag-Officer Goldsborough, who immediately consulted with Gen. Dix. Their tenor is understood to be that Gen. McClellan's right was attacked with great impetuosity by Stonewall Jackson, whose men, with almost inconceivable courage, successfully charged our artillery, sustaining a loss in the exploit of probably not less than 5,000 men.

Our loss was very severe. It was reported that Jackson was killed; that one of our Brigadier-Generals was taken prisoner, together with an entire regiment. General John Porter, sorely pressed, crossed to the right, or western side of the Chickahominy, the enemy taking the left. On his left, McClellan, with much severe fighting, had penetrated and passed through White-Oak Swamp, with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, to a secure and advantageous position, and had subsequently cut through a line of communication with the James River. It is reported that, during the two days fighting, McClellan's loss was 10,000. Under this head we have no particulars whatever. Col. Alexander had come through to James River to select the new base, and Turkey bend had been decided on. This is not far from 30 miles from Richmond, and some 10 miles above City Point.

The most prominent and important feature covered by the reports is, that McClellan has succeeded in penetrating White Oak Swamp, and in placing a very large force on the other side of it. While this must have advanced a heavy body of his best troops to within four miles of Richmond, it was at the same time a bold push toward the point opposite Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, the two principal ideas held distinctly in view, Friday evening, the hour of the last intelligence from McClellan's left. When the Dragon left the wounded had commenced arriving on the banks of the James river; several hundred had already congregated opposite City Point, where there was no preparation to receive or care for them. The gunboat Stepping Stones was then taking on a load for Old Point.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Rebels Reported Driven from Richmond.

St. 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 particulars.

From Washington.

Important Correspondence Between the Governors of the Loyal States and the President.

Preparations for Military Occupancy of Insurrectionary Districts.

A CALL FOR 300,000 ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE ISSUED.

COLLECTION OF THE DIRECT TAX IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Release of C. C. Fulton.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of several States will explain itself: 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 movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, 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 of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government.

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Governor of Maine. N. S. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire. FRED'K HOLBROOK, Governor of Vermont. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut. E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York. CHAS. S. HOLDEN, Governor of New Jersey. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. F. H. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland. F. H. PIERCE, Governor of Virginia. AUSTIN BRANT, Governor of Michigan. J. B. TOMLE, President of the Military Board of Kentucky. ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Tennessee. H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri. O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana. DAVID TOD, Governor of Ohio. ALEX. RAMSEY, Governor of Minnesota. RICHARD CATTELL, Governor of Illinois. EDWARD SOLOMON, Governor of Wisconsin.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE CALLED OUT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 1, 1862. GENTLEMEN:—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in a patriotic manner by you in the communication of the 28th of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your States would be—

I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quota of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The following proclamation has been issued by the President: By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, in and by the second section of an act of Congress, passed on the 7th day of June A. D. 1862, entitled "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 next following, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongahela, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Boone, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette and Raleigh are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably executed, and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under the act last aforesaid, lying within the States and parts of States as aforesaid, together with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be 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 sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

It is understood that C. C. Fulton, Esq., editor of the Baltimore American, has been released from his temporary incarceration in Fort McHenry.

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CHARLESTON ABANDONED.

New York, July 1. The United States steam transport Matanzas, Capt. Liogang, 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 Matanzas' passengers are Lieut. 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 deserters 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 spirits.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 30.

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

Rumors prevail here of a force under Breckinridge moving north to fall upon Gen. Halleck's detached division. Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, is suffering for supplies. Our boats cannot get up the White river, owing to the low water.

Arkansas refugees report that Pike, with six thousand rebels, was moving from Fort Smith to attack Gen. Curtis' rear, while Hindman is rapidly gathering a force to attack him in front.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

COLONEL FITCH ABANDONS ST. CHARLES.

Critical Condition of General Curtis.

CAIRO, July 1. Advice from Arkansas as to the effect that Gen. 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 half rations for more than a week.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Turnpike Bridge Destroyed by the Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, July 1. A turnpike bridge between Harrodsburg and Ferrville, and another between Nicholasville and Pekin were burned last night, it is supposed by the rebel guerrillas. The Hickman bridge is also considered in danger.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, July 1. Reports are current here to-day that Com. Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender. It 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 time 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 from Washington.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT BOSTON.

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

SALE OF GOLD.

New York, July 2. Over thirty thousand dollars worth of gold was sold at the broker's board at noon to-day. Stocks are dull and heavy.

Married.

On the 30th of June, by Rev. James Collier, Mr. GEORGE W. ZEISS and Miss EMMA HOES, both of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

FIRE WORKS. FOR Sale at Barr's Auction Store, Fire Crackers by the box. Rockets, Roman Candles, Serpents, Whizzers, &c., &c., call and examine for yourself. Market street between Fourth and Fifth streets. J. S. DILLON.