

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. Thursday Morning, July 3, 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 elect a majority of Congressmen opposed politidesigned that his tender of \$1,000 should go to cally to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, the relief of the defenders of the Union contributed by Pennsylvania, or whether he thus would signalize its first act by depriving that seeks to liquidate an old indebtedness to the commonwealth, of which there is no record in the accounting offices of the state. We trust crats be organized, let the people place the le that this public acknowledgment of the receipt gislative power of the country in the hands of of the sum referred to, will add to the pleasure such men as Vallandigham of Ohio, Biddle of 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 Treasury 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 correspondent, than by a public aunouncement of the Yours, &c., HENRY D. MOORE,

State Treasurer.
GEORGE BERGNER, Editor of the Telegraph.

OUR SECREM NEIGHBORS must have had another attack of the "inflamatory," when they concocted their "Baltimore Correspondence." Beaten in a very small enterprize, and chagrined that they were compelled to publish facts which had appeared in the TELEGRAPH 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 torth by the letter in the Patrio!. that Baltimore is as distingui hed 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 equalise the burden of the war, the same men 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 in our morning edition a full statement of the tion whose only purpose is to embarrass the Special Despatches to The ress.] cause which induced the imprisonment of Mr. government. Every sane man must understand 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 the Union, who, in the lead of Breckenridge, sought would not be surprised to see it announce a special correspondent from the rebel capital. ly be kept before the people. And let it be rewherever that locality may now have a geographical existence, because it has friends in rebeldom who would gladly communicate with

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

their dough face friends through the columns

of the Patriot.

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. Probably half as many more, who yet remain in the service, are permanently disabled by the haid, not war, but simply land piracy. Until such service, are permanently disabled by the hard, not war, but simply land piracy. Until such Reserves and Meagher's Irishmen—their comships and exposures of military life, and will pirates are suppressed, it may be said the war manders exerting all their powers to induce ultimately have to be discharged. In calculal is not over. But there is a short way of deallating the terrible responsibilities of the fathers | iog with ardent soldiers of this sort. They are of the rebellion, all this must be added to the entitled to no soldierly consideration as priso-

TREASON IN CHRISTER COUNTY. -The Democrats the bullet, can settle terms of peace with such (so-called) of Chester county held a meeting at scoundrals. West Chester on Monday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the (so called) Democratic of guerrilla warfare can be maintained for years, State Convention. Speeches were made against and that meantime the peace of the whole the administration, the war and emancipation, country will remain disturbed. The notion is and against paying the war taxes. If Fort at surd. No such bands can maintain them order d to Despatch, on Sturday, but meeting House. Part of his command came down by the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains water last evening. Warren or some of the other secure forts of the country do not have additions to their inmates country do not have additions to their inmates shortly, they will be cheated out of their just country. Such a section would invite upon dues.

\*\*West cars were burned, and four locomotives were convoyed by a gunbeat; is about to leave for dues.

\*\*Tuskey Bend, the new base. Three regiments and schooners, and the stringent policy enunciated by Gen.

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\*\*Tuskey Bend, the new base. Three regiments and schooners, and schoolers, and schoolers, and schooners, and schoolers, and schoo

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED! We have frequently alluded to the fact that porting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force. since force it must be, will subdue any distance district. Resistance is something worse than idle. The Federal Government will as the spirit in which the position of certain prominent politicians in this state is maintained. indicates more than a desire to re-organize what than idle. The Federal Government will as was once a powerful political organization.—

which first prompted the south to revolt. If this was the object in seeking such a re-organization, 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

and all his followers, and they seek power for

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 devo-

and the Congress which they must compose

administration of the means to carry on the

war for the Union. Let a Congress of Demo-

Pennsylvania, Voorbees of Indiana, and we

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 De-

carcaes 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 adminis-

tration. They have attempted to do this in

Congress, and through the columns of the

newspapers which they have been able to con-

trol. They first decried enlistment as a vio-

lation of the Constitution, because it sought to

coerce men from the exercise of their sovereign

rights. They next denounced taxation, be-

cause it asked a portion of the great resources

of the American people to preserve the Ameri-

can Union. Having failed in these efforts, and

seeing that our armies are crowded with the

best men in the land, and that taxation is de-

manded by the people as the fairest way to

cratic party, on the plea that its revival will

add to the strength of the government by pro-

viding additional guards against corruption and

malfeasance in office. Heaven protect the pu-

rity of the government when such guards be-

tempt at rebellion in the north-because we

the fact that this is the only object of the re-

organization of the Democratic party. The men

who seek such a consumation are the old enemies of

to give force to that enmity. Let this fact constant-

ture event. McClellan's tactics may lack celer-

ity, 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

So of Charleston. It is not easily taken by

direct assault, either from land or water. The

channel approaches are difficult and require

skillful pilotage or slow feeling the way by

foolish dreams" as to doubt the certain surren-

"And then?" We do not say that then the

war is ended. Fools and madmen may attempt

to protract it by guerrilla bands, and miscella-

neous predatory warfare. That, however, is

ners; the cord and the bough, or quicker yet,

There are persons who imagine that a system

ment

come necessary for its preservation!

sert its authority over every fortress, city, town and rural district within the limits of town and rural district within the limits of the old Union. Let those who contemplate sight of White House Point. The houses guerrilla resistance to its power look for guer-These Democratic leaders are not merely anxious to reorganize the Democratic party, for the purpose, as a political body, of contending with guerrilla resistance to its power look for guertreason, and through the influence of certain rilla hangings and shootings, with short shrift. principles, seek the correction of the evils



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army

COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED WITH THE GUN BOATS.

tion to the Constitution. Let the loyal states All Fears for the Safety of our Army at an End.

> GEN. MCCLELLAN'S MANŒUVRE A PER-PROT SUCCESS.

> THE ENEMY DECEIVED AND EN-TRAPPED.

have no doubt that the war will at once be The Gun Boats Operating with the Army

FORTRESS MONROR, June 80.

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 chieftain has accomplished a most difficult manceuvre, and

mocracy to re-organize that party. It rests out generaled the rebels two to one.

Of the past three days fighting which has been going on in front of Richmond, we have entirely with the people to decide whether such an organization shall be effected by such had the most exaggerated accounts, but the 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 General McClellan's brilliant achievement, had their antecedents suggests itself. Who are the there any existed. men thus attempting to revive the rotten

It appears that when the rebels made their attack on our right, the plans for a flank move ment 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

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. On Thursday night last an expedition of sailors made up from the James River fleet, started up the Appomattax 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 Be'l had to be de-stroyed to keep her from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Maratanza was saiely 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

We must not only meet, but we must coun-Battle of Saturday teract the influence of this conspiracy and athold that every man is guilty of treason who FULL PARTICULARS UP TO MONDAY AFTERNOON. . voluntarily and willingly, after the facts are known to him, enters a political organiza-

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.

great confusion existing here, and naturally to Richmond. There are wild rumors that he attendant upon the crowding of vessels into the harbor from White House Point.

membered that while we battle against these lo-The affair of Saturday last partook more of cal political conspirators, we are also nobly strugthe nature of a battle than the engagements gling against that other great conspiracy which of Thursday or Friday. Gen. Fitzjohn Porter has at the entire destruction of the governhas covered himself with glory. He selected s very strong position, and, having posted his forces in an admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy. The RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON both, the two brave men of this command all fought with great centers of rebellion, will be in the possession of the federal troops ere many days.-Gen. Sykes' regulars in making steady move-ments and carefully executing the commands Slow but sure, are the advances on each. The of their officers. surrender of Richmond is as certain as any fu-

salvos 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 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,

strongly reinforced. der of the city. Whether it be to-day, to-morrow, or even a week hence, may serve as a teries played upon them as before, creating sad point for discretion. But the our come the havoc.

> mand, and cross the Chickahominy.
>
> The order was executed in fine style, and our troops did not miss a man, the enemy being too severely punished to follow us closely. The only difficulty was with the Pennsylvania these brave men to cease firing. They saw the advantages gained by hard fighting, and they were abxious to follow up the success.
>
> All the troops must be praised for heroic gallantry in this affair, but the regulars must have

All the troops must be praised for heroic gar-lantry in this affair, but the regulars must have especial notice. General Sykes, the lamented Major Russel, the 3d, 4th, and 14th Infantry, behaved admirably.

A new rumor is in every moust, but I for bear to repeat any of the great number affoat. I have embodied only what seems to be best attenticated.

Telegraphic communication beyond York-Gen. Porter thought he would be reinforced.

fell back, as ordered, promptly.

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were

Schofield. How long could a country, sup-the White House—everything there being in norting guerrilla bands, stand that? Force, flames. Elegant ambiliances and loaded bag-

the John Brooks, but owing to the fact that our vessel was too large to move down the was one of the grandest I ever beheld. The rebels were not in sight on Sunday morning when we moved down the river. The gun-boats 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

chose.

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 guard the telegraph wires, and open direct communication with General McClellan. Arrangements are perfecting, under the direc tion 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

There are many rumors here respecting army movements; all, however, unreliable. The correspondents skedaddled with our vanguard over the main body of the army, and they may not be I eard 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 M'Clellan within four miles of Richmond

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 30 ers, towboats, and sail craft arrived from York
River. An immense fleet is still behind—in all not less than five hundred sail. This was the to the armine heart of the field, and add not less than five hundred sail. This was the to the armies heretofore organized such additional to the armies and the armies are also armies are also

McCellan's left wing, so that all uneaciness relative to the new base is at an end. The point on James River will be a short distance Drury's Bluff, some ten or twelve miles from

As yet we are without particulars of the ope ratious of the army for nearly four days, further than a dispatch from a high source ac-knowledges that the change of line had been attended with "a serious reverse." Of what took place on Saturday, we have absolutely not. without apprehensions, and await tidings with no little anxiety. Others take a hopeful and more confident view, from the fact that the change of line by McCtellan, though with some serious consequences to hims-lf, has divided the enemy, by placing some 30,000 on the l-ft 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 recels 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-FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.

I have arrived here safely, in company with perations of the day were unsatisfactory, and it Thave arrived here sately, in company with the conflict would be renewed the and staff, who are here, it is said, under special orders.

You have no doubt been apprised of the conflict would be renewed the lands taff, who are here, it is said, under special orders.

You have no doubt been apprised of the conflict would be renewed to the conflict trustworthy source.

LATER.

The armed naval tug Dragon arrived from the upper water of James river, about midday to-day, with dispatches from Flag-Officer Golds borough, who immediately consulted with Gen Dix. Their tenor is understood to be that Gen McClellan's right was attacked with great imheroic courage, and the volunteers vied with petuosity by Stonewall Jackson, whose men, Gen. Sykes' regulars in making steady move with almost inconcervable courage, successful ly charged our artillery, sustaining a loss in the exploit of probably not less than 5,000 men. of their officers.

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

The exploit of probably not less than 5,000 men. Our loss was very severe. It was reported that one of our Brigar discrete and the control of the chick of of the c hominy, 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 re-

point for discretion. But the our comparison 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 and in placing a very large force on the other side of it. While this must have advanced a steadily upon them, driving them back at every prehend. "Slow but sure," as the mills grind; when a staff officer rode up with an order from the commander-in-chief to Gen. Portage Richard and in placing a very large force on the other side of it. While this must have advanced a beautiful to no mortal forecast.

Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wynicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Bo ling, 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 prepa They saw the ration to receive or care for them. The gunpoat Stepping Stones was then taking on a load for Old Point.

A new rumor is in every mouth, but I for

Gen. Porter thought he would be reinforced, town is cut off, and the officials permit nothing outside the official dispatches for the North to go upon the wire. Four P. M.—Gen. Stoneman has arrived here

FROM ST. LOUIS.

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-

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

CALL FOR \$00,000 ADDITIONAL TROOPS from James Island. TO BE ISSUED.

COLLECTION OF THE DIRECT TAX IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Release of C. C. Fulton.

Washington, July 1.

The following correspondence between the

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 colour resulting from the effective forces in the field, resulting from the 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 of tional number of man as may, in your judg-ment, be necessary to garrison and hold all the Probably not to exceed \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed to prevent it falling into the erty was destroyed to prevent it falling into the numerous cities and military positions that erty 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 r. 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 more light to the state of the southern States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all the reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain ments that you may deem needful to sustain

our government.
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Governor of

Maine.
N. S. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire.
FRED'K HOLBROOK, Governor of Vermont.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Con-

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 KLAIN, GOVERNOR Of Michigan.
J. B. TOMLE, President theof Military Board

of Kentucky.
ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Ten

H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri. O. P. MORTON, 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 THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO

BE CALLED OUT. Executive 1

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 \_\_\_\_\_. In equota 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 "Au 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, ABRA-HAM LINCOLN. President of the United States corted that, during the two days fighting, Mc-clellan's loss was 10,000. Under this head we Cleina s loss was 10,000. Under this nead we that the States of South Carolina, Florida, have no particulors whatever. Col. Alexander Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Miseishad come through to James River to select the sippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, new base, and Turkey bend had been decided and the State of Virginia, except the following on. This is not far from 30 miles from Rich counties, Hancock, Brooks, Ohio, Marshall mond, and some 10 miles above City Point. Wetzel. Marion, Monographels, Proceedings of the State of Virginia, except the following the Pennsylvanians gave them the beneficial their splendid rifles, while the batplayed upon them as before, creating sad
Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields

> increased revenue from imports to pay the in-terest 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. said, tegether with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or ots of the same, severally charged, till paid. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my

ed so that the provisions of the "Act to provide

hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. 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

sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: It is understood that C. C. Fulton, Req., editor of the Baltimore American, has been released from his temporary incarceration in Fort Mc-B. Henry.

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CHARLESTON The Rebels Reported Driven from Richmond.

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.

cinity.

Among the Mantanzus' 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 deserters from Beauremard's army, who state that

President.

President.

Ine matanzas orings nam a cozen recei 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 The reinforcements expected from Key West had reached Port Royal in good health and

FROM MEMPHIS.

Мемриіз, Јипе 30. The Avalanche states that the rebel leaders have solemnly determined in the last emer-

gency to appeal to England or France to be received as colonies.

Rumors prevail here of a force under Brecknridge moving north to fail upon Gen. Hal-

leck's detached division. Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, is suffering for

The following correspondence between States 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 they respectively represent are of one accord in a rapidly gathering a force to attack him in front.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS

Critical Condition of General Curtis.

Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that

The situation of General Curtis is said to be critical, he being anable to bring supplies, and his army having been on half rations for more

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Turnpike Bridge Destroyed by the Guerillas.

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 also considered in danger.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF VICKS-

CAIRO, July 1.

Reports are current here to-day that Com.
Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg 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 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 edings of Congress, as well as other news

from Wasnington. 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.

At Mount Joy, Pa, on Sabbath eye, June 8th, 1862, at he residence of the bride's sister, by Rov. C. H. Forney, Mr. J. WESTER BOYCE, of Harrisburg, to Miss Sallie M. WERTZ, of Mount Joy. On the 80th of June, by Rev. James Colder, Mr. GE PROF

W. ZELLERS and Miss EMMA HOCH, both of Harrisburg.

New Advertisments.

J. FORREST. WHOLESALE DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE. No. 308 North Water Street.

PHILADELPHIA. WANTED, 500,000 pounds of roll or solid packed Butter, for cash, or sold on commission at 5 per cent.

jyB-dlw\*

308 Water Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE WORKS.

POR Sale at Barr's Auction Store, Fire Crack rs by the box, Ro kets, Roman Candles, Corpedoes, Wheels, &c., &c., wnoles.ile and retail at the owest prices as usual. west prices as usual.

FIRE WORKS.

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

WANTED.

ABORING men and stout boys at the FAGLE WORKS.

FOR RENT.—A house on North alley, enquire of jyl-d3t Corner Second and Fine streets.

A GOOD COOK WANTED. A GOOD COOK WANTED

WANTED a competent person to cook
and do house work. To one that can come well
recommended liberal wages will be paid. None need apply without good reference. Enquire of
MRS. HALL,
Pine street near Third.

Pine street near T NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application
will be made at the next annual meeting of the
Logi lature of Pennsyl, and for a ring was of the charter
of the EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTEBURG, with its
of the EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTEBURG, with its
present name, location, privileges and capital of one
MILITERIAL OF THE PRIVILEGE AND THE PRIV jyl-dit-w6m

A. ARMSI RONG will repeat his