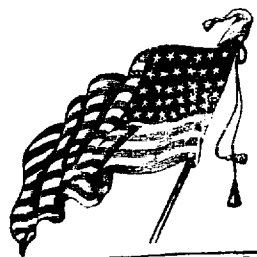


Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, July 5, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOUGH-FACE CONVENTION—A REMINISCENCE AND A PROFITABLE EXAMPLE.

While we were usually looking on and listening to the proceedings of the Convention which assembled and adjourned in this city yesterday, a slight of the President of that body recalled the past, and revived the incidents of the political struggles that are now regarded as having been the initial movements in the great rebellion which has been convulsing the country for more than a year.

It is well established that the arrangements and the plans of the leaders in the slave-holders' rebellion, were in course of preparation and secret development for many years. The politicians of the south never made a movement, or supported a policy in any administration, for the past thirty years, unless they were convinced that by doing so, they would be contributing to the success of their darling efforts of nullification or secession.

Not distant, it is to be hoped, is the day when Great Britain can be informed by our government that her colonial empire does not embrace the United States. There is a rational limit to patient forbearance in national affairs. Offensive and impertinent as the language of the public men of Great Britain has constantly been respecting affairs on this side the Atlantic, the manner in which the government and people of England have acted towards the federal authority, caps the climax, and leaves their action without a parallel in the intercourse of nations.

Mr. Lincoln is no abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got. Look at his proclamation to Hunter. It is full of meaning. "If you will not take these things into your own hands, you must abide by the consequences. Your ports and custom-houses can be opened in less than thirty days. I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape and bring you back to your allegiance. Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the people what I have said."

THE HOME GUARD OF THE STATE must amount to within ten or fifteen thousand men, and added to these there are not less than fifteen or twenty thousand more able men, who have heretofore been attached to military organizations, and who fully understand the routine of the drill and the use of arms.

HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN seems to have earned the resentment of the York Gazette, for some good action on his part, as that journal takes peculiar delight in stating that the Republican Convention of Dauphin county refused to instruct our delegates to the State Convention in his favor for Auditor General.

A BASE LIE EXPOSED.

The plan adopted by the journals which first opposed all the efforts to put down rebellion by the force of arms, to embarrass the government in its present operations, is to array the free white men of the north against the administration of Abraham Lincoln, on the plea that one of the results of the efforts thus to crush treason, has been to fill the northern states with hordes of emancipated or runaway slaves, who are daily coming in competition with white labor, and are threatening, of course, the destruction of the white man's prosperity and progress.

Another story of the same description, and which we believe was copied by the Patriot, is to the effect that Messrs. Wood, Worrall & Co. had employed a number of "contrabands" in the Cambria iron works. This story has been going the rounds of the loofoco press. It has been magnified until many people believe that negroes are actually crowding white men from places of employment, thus degrading labor by a reduction of wages and threatening with starvation the laboring men of Pennsylvania.

THE TIME WILL COME.

Not distant, it is to be hoped, is the day when Great Britain can be informed by our government that her colonial empire does not embrace the United States. There is a rational limit to patient forbearance in national affairs. Offensive and impertinent as the language of the public men of Great Britain has constantly been respecting affairs on this side the Atlantic, the manner in which the government and people of England have acted towards the federal authority, caps the climax, and leaves their action without a parallel in the intercourse of nations.

A MILITARY ITEM.

The Home Guard of the State must amount to within ten or fifteen thousand men, and added to these there are not less than fifteen or twenty thousand more able men, who have heretofore been attached to military organizations, and who fully understand the routine of the drill and the use of arms.

STONEMAN JACKSON seems to have certainly expiated his crimes as a traitor on the battle field instead of the gallows. There is no doubt of his death, and thus the rebel cause is deprived of the services of a desperate villain as well as an officer of great capacity and enterprise.

operations. The first was administered by Patterson's corps at Falling Waters, the second by Shields at Winchester, and the third by Fremont at Cross Keys. But his successful efforts were telling. The first was his winter raid from Winchester to Martinsburg, Romney, Bath, Hancock and other places, a fearful march, which threw many hundreds of his men into the hospitals.

THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

We find by reference to the Richmond Examiner's account of the battle of Monday, that the rebels admit a defeat. The Examiner says that Gen. Hill retreated amid the vociferous cheers of the Yankees, and that out of a division of 14,000 men he lost 8,000. This was the battle of White Oak Swamp.

Our brave Pennsylvanians seem to have been always under fire in this series of battles, and always, too, in the front of danger. They stood it like heroes, until at last they were thoroughly worn out. We expected them to do their duty, and they have proved that our trust was not misplaced; but we cannot repress a feeling of sorrow for their terrible sufferings, though their good old State gathers fresh laurels from their heroism.

GOV. STANLEY AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

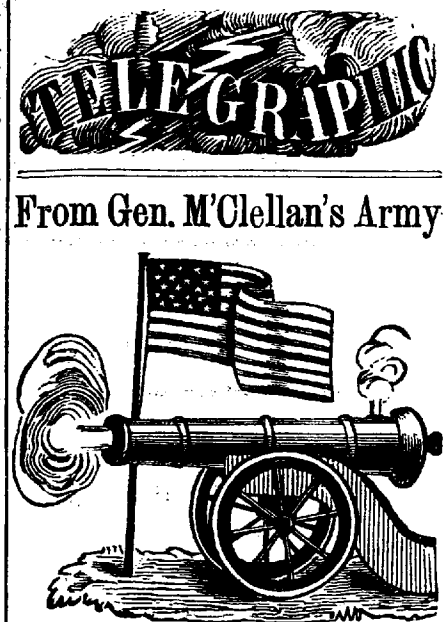
The speech of Gov. Stanley, on the 17th ult., at Washington, N. C., as republished in full from the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, contains, in a great variety of forms, an assertion that he is authorized to stay, at present, the advance of our armies into North Carolina, but that he cannot much longer restrain our military forces, if the people of that state do not voluntarily return to their allegiance.

"I come to do good. I shall not be able to control armies forever, nor stay the uplifted hand. Unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the war will go on, and the army will be forced to march onward."

"Mr. Lincoln is no abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got. Look at his proclamation to Hunter. It is full of meaning. "If you will not take these things into your own hands, you must abide by the consequences. Your ports and custom-houses can be opened in less than thirty days. I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape and bring you back to your allegiance. Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the people what I have said."

WE HAVE NO SORT OF DOUBT that Governor Stanley tells the truth when he says that he has exerted his influence to prevent the march of our armies into North Carolina, and that he has done so from an apprehension of injury to slavery, which institution, as an enemy of abolitionism, he feels desirous to protect.

TEN EIGHTY-FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY REGIMENTS.—The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Bowman, and the One Hundred and Tenth, Col. W. D. Lewis, have been ordered to recruit. These regiments have been under fire six times, and in four hard fought battles, and most gallantly did they sustain for bravery and courage, the reputation of the State.



GLORIOUS NEWS

THE BATTLE LAST TUESDAY.

THE REBEL LOSS 10,000!

OUR LOSS SMALL IN COMPARISON.

The Enemy Repulsed and Driven Back in Every Fight for the Last Three Days.

OUR TROOPS IN FINE SPIRIT.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN.

No Fighting Since Tuesday Night.

Seventeen Gun Boats in the James River.

Our Troops not Beaten in any Contest.

The Fourth Celebrated by the Army.

Arrival of the Reserve Cavalry, Flying Artillery and Infantry.

Fortress Monroe, July 3.

At ten o'clock this morning the Nellie Baker arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, she having left there at five o'clock this morning.

She brings down twenty-five rebel prisoners, and has only a few wounded on board.

The most terrific fighting took place on Tuesday, and with the most brilliant success.

The rebels were defeated in every action and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day.

Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels did but little execution with theirs.

Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels. The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character.

As a part of the rebel force were cut to pieces, other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places.

They appear to disregard the lives of their men and place, and hold them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them to pieces as fast as they arrived.

The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday the enemy advanced about 8 o'clock in the morning and opened fire, which was instantly returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for 3 hours, when the enemy retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up by our artillery.

This was the last fighting up to 5 o'clock this morning.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were more anxious to fight than they are now.

Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily, that they can again return to their regiments. All seem to be very anxious to be present when Richmond is taken.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived with four hundred wounded, and will this evening leave for Annapolis.

The Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have also arrived with about seven hundred additional wounded in the former, and three hundred in the latter.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The latest advices at the War Department from General McClellan's army are dated nine o'clock yesterday morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday.

Gen. Dix reports the arrival of 533 rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several colonels and majors.

Gen. Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no person will be permitted to pass to that point or the army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Dispatches have been received from General McClellan dated as late as one o'clock p. m., on Friday the fourth of July.

The following is the substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication.

There has been no fighting since Thursday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great loss.

The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gun-boats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the army.

The statements of the casualties of the eight day's fighting cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the enemy.

The conduct of the troops in every command and under all circumstances was admirable.

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 29th, when General McCall's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers and several pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent forward to the hospitals.

At one o'clock yesterday, the Fourth, the army was drawn up in its positions for review. Bands were playing, national salutes were fired, and everything looking bright.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.

A boat arrived at Fortress Monroe last night, which left Hardy's Landing yesterday, at 1 p. m., and up to that hour there had been no fighting for the day in sight and hearing of the gunboats or the landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2, 9 p. m.—Col. C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the reserve cavalry, informs me that their force, numbering over 4,000, have all arrived here this morning.

About fifteen with the flying artillery and about fifteen hundred infantry were placed under command of Gen. Stoneman to attend to the removal of Government property at the White House. They saw it all safely removed and the building destroyed, and on Saturday evening they left the White House, after shipping all the goods and their infantry, fifteen hundred, retreated to Williamsburg, arriving there early on Sunday morning.

From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery. The men are in good health and spirits, and have lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty.

They represented the expedition as admirably planned by Gen. Stoneman. The cavalry consists of the 6th United States, two squadrons of the old dragoons or first cavalry, and two squadrons of the 6th Pennsylvania Lancers.

The cavalry, infantry and artillery in all number about three thousand men, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main army.

Rebel Account of the Battles of Monday and Tuesday.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

EIGHT THOUSAND REBELS LOST IN A SINGLE DIVISION.

No Fight on Wednesday or Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The Richmond papers of July 2d furnish a number of items with regard to the battle of Monday. They say that on Sunday Gens. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late on Monday afternoon attacked the enemy about five miles north-east of Dartown, on the New Market road.

The conflict was terrible, but by half-past 8 o'clock the enemy had been driven a mile and a half. At half-past 9, the enemy being heavily reinforced, made another stand.

The loss on our (the rebel) side was terrible.—The situation being evidently powerless against such overpowering forces, Gen. Hill slowly retreated, amid the vociferous cheers of the Yankees.

The Examiner says that it thinks that the division which went into the fight on Monday 15,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for duty, and that the loss exceeds that of any battle or siege yet fought.

At 8 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, Jackson and Huger's divisions attacked Gen. McClellan's left flank on the west bank of the Chickahominy, seventeen miles from Richmond. Later in the day, Gen. Magruder fell upon his right flank.

Fighting was going on up to nine o'clock on Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gun-boats on James River was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of Federal transports are in the river, with reinforcements from General Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts, from the Examiner, relate to Tuesday's battle, in which, according to General McClellan's dispatch, received yesterday, the rebels were badly whipped.

Advices received at the War Department, show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5 30 p. m.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The steamers Louisiana and Vanderbilt arrived at this port yesterday, bringing 1,300 wounded and sick soldiers from James river.—Ambulances were employed till a late hour last night conveying them to the various hospitals in Washington and vicinity. Many were able to walk to and from the ambulances.

Our citizens readily assisted in the work of removal. The patients are the recipients of good care and kind attentions, and the ladies have entered into the humane service with zeal.

REGATTA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 6.

At the City Regatta yesterday, a three mile race for four oars was offered, and the bet won by the boat George J. Brown, of New York—time 21 min. 1/2 sec.

A six oared race by the Union Club of Boston time 24 minutes, 24 seconds, and a two mile race single scull wherries by Peter Small of Pittsburg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Flour firmer, but there is not much doing; sales of 2,000 bbls. at \$4 75 for Superfine and \$4 25 for good extras, including 1,000 bbls. north western extra family at \$4 80/5.

Wheat moves slowly, but held firmly; sales of 2,000 bush. red at \$1 25 and white \$1 30/35. Eye has advanced to 68c. Corn inactive; request of 1,000 bush. yellow sold at 54 1/2/55c., and 4,000 bush. sold at 40c. for Pennsylvania, and 37c. for Delaware. Coffee in firm, and 4,000 bags sold at 14c. and 14 1/2c. in firm, and 11c. Provisions are very quiet; sales of mess pork at \$11, and lard at 8 1/2. Whisky firmer; sales of Ohio at 30c. and 31c., now generally above latter figures.

CHEERING NEWS.

Capture of Vicksburg.

Vicksburg is ours. NEW MADRID, July 5. No particulars have been received.

THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN.

THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN. Sr. Jones, N. F., July 5. The steamer Hibernian passed off Cape Race this morning, with dates to the 27th ult.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

An Appeal to the Patriotism of the People.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth: A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the Rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons who have already fallen, may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of Union and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for the enlistment, will be made known forthwith in General Orders. Meanwhile the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN. By the Governor, ELLI SLIFFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Married.

At Mount Joy, Pa., on Sabbath eve, June 8th, 1862, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. C. H. Forney, Mr. J. Warren Borg, of Harrisburg, to Miss SALLIE M. WERTZ, of Mount Joy.

New Advertisements.

HATS AND CAPS.

L. H. KINNARD, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity generally, that he has just opened, No 111 Market street, near Fifth, a

HAT AND CAP STORE,

where they can at all times find a complete assortment of Silk Cassimere, Fur, Wood, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, of any style, color and quality; Cloth, Oil Cloth, and Cassimere Caps, latest styles; Children's Fancy Hats and Caps, &c., all at reasonable prices. Please call and examine his stock. Jy-5-d1w

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

THE annual examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of Dauphin county, will be held as follows: Middletown, Monday, 25th August, 2nd Ward School House.

Lower Swatara, Tuesday, 25th August, Highspire, Swatara, Wednesday, 27th August, Neshing School House. Derry, Thursday, 28th August, Hummelstown.

South Haven, Friday, 29th August, Haverstown. Lower Paxton, Monday 1st September, Crum's School House. Saquehanna, Tuesday, 2nd September, Nistey's school House.

East Hanover, Wednesday, 3rd September, Mechanicsville. West Hanover, Thursday, 4th September, Sandy Hollow School House.

Loudonerry, Monday, 8th September, Gainsboro. Conewago, Tuesday, 9th September, Zehnic's school House. Dauphin and Middle Paxton, Monday, 15th September, Dauphin.

Jeff, Tuesday, 16th September, Benvenue. Paxton, Wednesday, 17th September, Halifax. Gettysburg, Thursday, 18th September, School House No. 1.

Jackson, Friday 19th, September, Fisherville. Millersburg and Upper Paxton, Monday, 22d September, Millersburg. Milford, Tuesday, 23d September, Berryburg.

Gratz and Lykens, Wednesday, 24th September, Gratz. Conowingo and Rush, Thursday, 25th September, Lykensstown. Washington, Friday, 26th September, Elizabethville.

Harrisburg in May. Examination will commence at nine o'clock. Those who hold certificates granted last year will please present them. Directors are especially invited to be present.

After the public examination, applications will only be examined on Saturdays, by request of the Board of Examiners. S. D. INGRAM, County Superintendent. Residence, No 15 Market street. Jy-5-d1w

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks" approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, the said bank to be called BLAIR COUNTY BANK, to be located in the borough of Hollidaysburg and county of Blair, to consist of a capital stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars in shares of Five Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same by any amount not exceeding in all Two Hundred thousand dollars.

J. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, JOHN GEO. MILES, ESTINGTON HOUSTON, JAMES GARDNER, Jy-5-d1w R. E. RYAN.

EXTENSION OF CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF EASTON, a Bank of discount and deposit located in the borough of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having a capital of Four Hundred thousand Dollars, will apply for the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of its charter for fifteen years from the expiration of its present charter, with its present capital stock, powers and privileges, and without any alteration in or increase of the same.

M. R. FORMAN, Cashier. J. STUART, Pres't. Jy-5-d1w

J. FOREST.

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. Jy-5-d1w 308 Water Street, Philadelphia.

LABORING men and stout boys at the

W. A. ARMSTRONG will repeat his course of instruction in Education, commencing on MONDAY, the 8th of JULY. By request, he will also take a class of young ladies for instruction in reading. Jy-5-d1w

LABOR SAVED!

BY using PUTMAN'S EXCELSIOR CLOTHING WRINGER, which wrings clothes dryer than can be done by hand, and wrings a bed quilt or handkerchief without any alteration. Call and examine it at No. 111 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Jy-5-d1w

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.

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