

Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 7, 1862.

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

While we were casually looking on and listening to the proceedings of the Convention which assembled and adjourned in this city yesterday, a sight 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 slaveholders' 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.

From first to last, Great Britain has been our cringing or our domineering enemy. British statesmen have decried American progress, vilified the misrepresentations of the contempt and ridicule of the world. British journals have belied American prowess and valor in battle, American genius and energy in invention, and American science, until the perversion of the latter, understood as a portion of the history of the country. When Pennsylvania interests were at stake in the question of the Tariff, when the interests and the industry of all the free states were involved in that question, by a treachery as base as that which now arms itself for the assassination of loyal men, those interests were sacrificed in the casting vote of George M. Dallas, defeating the Tariff of '46.

Then followed that other Democratic monstrosity, the admission of Texas, by which the war with Mexico was provoked. All those acts were links in the chain of that rebellion which seeks to girdle and destroy the Union, and the startling co-incident in the transaction is the fact that the tool who played such an important part in furthering the cause of slavery and thus necessarily the cause of treason, turns up now as the President of a Convention convened to give aid and comfort to traitors.

Francis W. Hughes, who so wantonly and unscrupulously sacrificed the laboring interests of the whole North, by a fraud which defeated the immortal Clay, will again attempt to play his old game by insisting that men who openly offered sympathy to armed conspirators, as loyal as those who are in the field perilling their lives in a contest for the Union. We warn the people in time against such tricksters. Let Pennsylvania remember the frauds by which her labor and her mineral and agricultural resources were sacrificed, and the fraud now about to be perpetrated for the sacrifice of the Union, will prove a most disgraceful failure.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran seems to have earned the resentment of the York Gazette, for some good reason 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. The motive which induced this misstatement of what is a well known fact, cannot of course be reached by any explanation we may make, but we nevertheless deem it due to Auditor General Cochran to assure his friends in York county, that the Republicans of Dauphin county not only rejected a resolution which sought to relieve our delegates to the State Convention from instruction, but they passed resolutions unambiguously instructing those delegates in favor of Thomas E. Cochran for Auditor General. In this city Mr. Cochran is highly esteemed for his virtues and manly accomplishments, by the society in which he moves, while his official acts, since he has been at the head of the Auditor General's Department of the Commonwealth, have won for him a confidence among those having business with his Department, such as few Auditor Generals heretofore enjoyed. Will the Gazette frankly state these facts as due to an honorable citizen of York?

Hon. CHARLES W. HUGHES, President Judge of Schuylkill county, is dead. His funeral occurs to-day. He died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Donnell, in Sanbury, 2d inst.; aged 60 years.

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, to array the 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. Almost every Breckenridge organ that we open contains an announcement or an assertion of this character. The Patriot started one of these stories, by declaring that negroes were employed to cut the grass in the capitol grounds, when a large number of white men were actually compelled to stand in idleness and behold the most profitable employment of the negro. When we exposed this contemptible fabrication, and showed that the negroes in question were employed by a Democrat, the Patriot refused in dogged silence to make an explanation of its falsehood, and suffered its paragraph on this subject to be circulated for the delusion and the delight of the dough-face Democracy.

Another story of the same description, and which we believe was copied by the Patriot, is to the effect that Messrs. Wood, Worrell & Co. had employed a number of "contrabands" in the Cambria iron works. This story has been going the rounds of the loco-foco 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. But the truth spurs the whole story, and an expose shows that the firm alluded to, never employed a single contraband, heretofore or now, at the Cambria iron works. The entire report and publication of such employment of negroes was gotten up by the Democratic press of Pennsylvania to mislead the honest laboring men of the state into the support of a corrupt combination about to be entered into for the purpose of bringing the war to a close by humiliating the national government. The labor is worthy of the Democratic party, after it has contributed the excuses for and the resources to carry on rebellion.

THE TIME WILL COME.

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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. Thus then, allowing a falling off from these combined numbers, of five thousand men, for reasons which cannot now be assigned, there would be left a force of thirty thousand men, ready at once for active duty. Thirty thousand men perfect in the manual—possessing a knowledge of what is required of a soldier, would not need much training for field services. An appeal to these men, that their services are imperatively demanded in the field, will have the effect of bringing them forward, as our other contributions were made, with little delay and great enthusiasm. Thirty thousand men, thus sent forward in a few days or even weeks, by Pennsylvania, would change affairs in the south, and undoubtedly put an end to the war. Will those efficient and gallant Pennsylvanians, think of this most important truth. The safety of the Republic is in their hands. God and future generations will hold them responsible for that safety. In the name of God and our country, then, let this responsibility be promptly met and gallantly discharged.

STONEWALL 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. He was born in the state of Georgia. His proper name was Thomas Jefferson Jackson, and how he obtained his sobriquet of "Stonewall," is a matter of uncertainty. We believe that it originally belonged to a brigade of Virginia rebels which he commanded. His activity, however, made him a division commander, and finally the leader of an army. He sustained three severe defeats in the course of his

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 falling. 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 second was his pursuit of Banks through the Shenandoah valley, after attacking Milroy in the mountains. His successful return through the valley, fighting Fremont at Cross Keys, and Shields at Fort Republic, was even more remarkable. These were efforts at swift marching and shrewd manoeuvre, and though he achieved successes he filled the Virginia towns with his disabled soldiers. The latest number of the Richmond Dispatch repeats, that "the hospitals in and around Charlottesville are filled with the wounded soldiers of Jackson's command, and they continue to arrive."

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. The rebels say that it took place five miles north-east of Dartmouth, on the New Market road. For ten long and terrible hours the battle raged, and it appears that, notwithstanding all our losses, they were exceeded by those of the enemy, and we gained the victory. The Pennsylvania Reserves were in the thickest of this fight, they had been in the two previous battles at Beaver Dam and Gaines' Mills. Their losses in all these engagements were very severe. They include the commander of the division, McCall, and the commanders of two brigades, Reynolds and Meade, and about half their rank and file all told.

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. It is gratifying to find that the noblest tributes to their gallantry in all these battles were paid by the correspondents of New York newspapers, which journals are not much in the habit of praising anything belonging to Pennsylvania. Their generous justice in this instance deserves special mention.

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 today, 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. He says: "Our troops are now all that is left to be had. Unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the war will go on, and the army will be forced to march inward."

Why did Mr. Lincoln send me? I do not vote for him. He knew that I was born among you, and would stand between you and all arms, and able to suggest such terms as you could reasonably accept. I come with the olive branch, and stand, for the time being, between you and the powerful armies of the Republic, whose onward march will sweep you under and necessarily destroy your institutions when brought in contact with opposing forces. Soon it will be too late for you to accept of my honorable terms. Then events must be left to the harsh and cruel necessities of the justice which is vindicated by the sword."

And again: "This war continues, look at the consequences—what has already taken place, see what must follow. In Newbern there are nearly five thousand slaves; they are here; more continue to come. Should the war continue, and the Federal army is obliged to advance into the interior, then will the consequences be upon your own heads; then your institutions, and everything you have and own, will necessarily be in peril."

And again: "Mr. Lincoln is no abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has at the present juncture. He 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."

"If this war lasts, what is to be done? What will be your condition? I cannot say how long I shall stay here, or how long it will be my power to avert the approaching dangers. My requests call me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here. The Administration wants peace. The Government did not commence the war. I am no agent of abolition Generals. When required to be such I will leave you and return with a heavy heart. I will do nothing unbecoming a Christian gentleman and patriot."

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. We should believe, if he did not admit it, just as we believe that General Sherman, when in command at Fort Royal, was restrained from advancing by the same consideration, and upon the view that "the time had not yet come."

TEN EIGHTY-FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY REGIMENTS.—The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Bowman, and the One Hundred and Twenty, 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. They will be succeeded, it is expected, by the Ninety-first, Col. Gregory, and the Ninety-ninth, Col. Leidy. These two regiments have been stationed at Washington for some months, and the men are delighted to learn that they are to be placed in active service. Col. Bowman of the Eighty-fourth, is from Illinois, and a graduate of West Point. He was appointed by Gov. Curtin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Col. Murray, of Hollidayburg.



From our Evening Edition of Saturday

From Gen. McClellan's Army

GLORIOUS NEWS

THE BATTLE LAST TUESDAY.

THE REBEL LOSS 14,000!

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.

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 Gen. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late on Monday afternoon attacked the enemy about five miles north-east of Dartmouth, 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 attack. 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 was 15,000 strong, and 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 Magazine Hill, and later in the day, Gen. Johnston joined them. Fighting was going on up to 6 o'clock on Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats 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.

Advises received at the War Department, show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5.30 p. m.

CHEERING NEWS.

Capture of Vicksburg.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

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.—The latest advices at the War Department from General McClellan's army are dated nine 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 McClellan's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers and several pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

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 freedom are again called on 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 may 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.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A. G. CURTIN.

On Sunday morning, July 6th, at two o'clock, CHARLES W. S. KERRAN, son of L. A. and Mary M. Kopper, aged 17 years, a mumps and 16 days.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday next at four o'clock, p. m., from the residence of his parents on Second street below Mulberry.

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 Arch street, near Fifth, a

HAT AND CAP STORE,

where they can at all times find a complete assortment of silk, lambswool, Fur, Wool, animal, leghorn and straw hats, of all styles, color and quality; also, Oil Cloth, and Cassimere caps, latest styles; a dozen a fancy straw and Cap, and all reasonable prices. Please call and examine his stock.

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, 26th August, North Ward school house.

Lower Swatara, Tuesday, 28th August, Highspire school house.

Swatara, Wednesday, 29th August, Selig's school house.

Upper Swatara, Thursday, 30th August, Hummel school house.

South Hanover, Friday, 31st August, Boonshank school house.

Lower Lebanon, Monday, 1st September, Gram's school house.

Susquehanna, Tuesday, 2nd September, Wiley's school house.

East Hanover, Wednesday, 3rd September, Mechanicsville school house.

West Hanover, Thursday, 4th September, Sandy Hollow school house.

Lancaster, Monday, 8th September, Garbino school house.

Conowingo, Tuesday, 9th September, Chubb's school house.

Dauphin and Middle Paxton, Monday, 16th September, Jackson and Huger's school house.

York, Tuesday, 16th September, Bennett school house.

York, Wednesday, 17th September, Hillier school house.

York, Thursday, 18th September, school house No. 1.

York, Friday, 19th September, Fisherville school house.

York, Saturday, 20th September, school house No. 2.

York, Sunday, 21st September, school house No. 3.

York, Monday, 22nd September, school house No. 4.

York, Tuesday, 23rd September, school house No. 5.

York, Wednesday, 24th September, school house No. 6.

York, Thursday, 25th September, school house No. 7.

York, Friday, 26th September, school house No. 8.

York, Saturday, 27th September, school house No. 9.

York, Sunday, 28th September, school house No. 10.

York, Monday, 29th September, school house No. 11.

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LABORING MEN AND STOUT BOYS at the EARLE WORKS. A ARMS/RUNG will repair his course of instruction in the construction of WOOD, IRON, & STEEL, by receiving in reading a class of young ladies for instruction in reading. LABOR SAVED! BY using PUTMAN'S EXCELSIOR CLOTHES WR