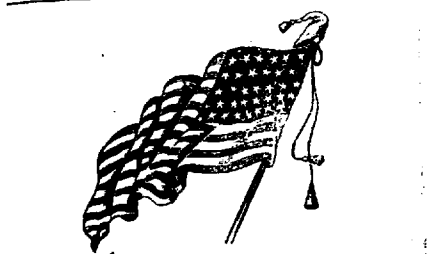


Daily Telegraph



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.

OUR PLATFORM.
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.
Thursday Afternoon, July 10, 1862.

BOLD AND OUTSPOKEN TREASON.

The New York World, in a recent issue declared that unless Secretary Stanton was removed from the War Department, the three hundred thousand men called for by the President, would not be forthcoming. Of course the declaration of the World amounts to only its own say-so, and will not effect a single man in his devotion to the Union or his determination to support the Government. Yet it illustrates the peculiar spirit now cultivated by the New York World and Herald, and the lesser journals of Gotham which ape the arrogance and dictation of those teeming sheets of defamation and disloyalty. The object is to destroy Secretary Stanton by saddling on his shoulders the responsibility of all the results attending the movements of the Army of the Potomac—results which are denounced as disastrous when the disgrace of the Secretary of War is desired, and then again magnified as the most brilliant triumphs, when the reputation of General McClellan is to be swelled and garnished with the fulsome praise and sycophantic adulation of the New York press. The same system of attack which is now piled against Secretary Stanton, was also waged on Gen. Cameron when he was in the War Department. The same New York journals which denounced the policy of the War Department while Gen. Cameron was its chief, now urge the removal of Secretary Stanton—and the very men who lauded Cameron, are now the loudest in their expression of admiration for his judicious foresight and great practical ability; giving to him a large share of the credit in gathering and fitting out the splendid army which advanced its colors from Washington city towards the rebel capital, and which so desperately and gallantly contended with forces better than the swamps of the Chickahominy, and which beat the traitor enemy back into his entrenchments, shattered, torn and literally routed. In this struggle, the effort to shove the responsibility of the failure of a commanding General to the shoulders of the Secretary of War, is simply to elevate the one above all possibility of doing what is wrong, and to compel the other to assume all the disgrace which may attend our military movements. This is not our style of thinking or writing. If Gen. McClellan had driven the enemy into Richmond, pursued him thence and taken possession of the rebel capital, he would have received full credit for the brilliant achievement. No one would have dreamed of giving Secretary Stanton the glory of such an act—and therefore we declare that as that army is not in Richmond, and because it has fought battles of bloody and desperate results, he should no more be blamed than he would have been praised had the result been a brilliant and a decisive, instead of a bloody and an uncertain victory.

We are willing to accord to Gen. McClellan his full praise, but he is too young a man, and too lately arrived at prominence to be glorified above all other public servants, or to be worshipped and feared as a dictator. We are not willing to sacrifice either the President or any member of the cabinet to suit the howlings of those who seek the escape of their favorite from his great responsibility. If the American people ever do yield to such a policy, they will be placing themselves in the power of those who would soon make the whims and fastidious aspirations of what is called "regular," overawe and oppress every other feeling or thought which would dare seek expression. Nor do we want a military dictatorship, even for the sake of victory. What we want is, that every man should bear his own responsibility, while he is in pursuit either of the performance of a particular deed, or a deed which is to make him distinguished in the eyes of his fellow-men. And those who are attempting to mislead public opinion on the subject, will find that the people have their own judgments and their own appreciation of the acts of all who are engaged in the war for the Union.

COLONEL BLAIR, M. C. from Missouri, has set his colleagues in the House of Representatives an example, which could be emulated by every Congressman with great advantage. The moment he learned that more troops would be accepted, he solicited an order from the War Department to raise a brigade in the state of Missouri, and on having received such authority, he telegraphed to his friends, and as soon as his business in the House of Representatives could be arranged, at once started for Missouri, where he is, actively recruiting and organizing a brigade. The many friends of Col. Blair in all parts of the west will be pleased to learn that he has resolved to take an active, and therefore a prominent military part in suppressing the slave-holders' rebellion. He has all the great qualities necessary to constitute a good soldier. Resolution, forethought and fortitude, joined to a courage and a will that are indomitable, are the peculiarities of the stock to which he belongs. With these qualities he will go into the field, and with these he will assuredly largely contribute to the eternal crushing out of rebellion wherever this government has authority to raise an arm for its overthrow.

TWO DOLLARS BOUNTY.

Some difference of opinion seems to exist as to the payment of the two dollars bounty, provided by Congress, to stimulate enlistments, and encourage our noble volunteers. It is a question as to whether this sum is to be paid to the individual volunteer, or whether it is to be allowed to the recruiting officer, as an aggregate on all the men such officers may enroll. The just construction of this act, we think, would be to pay the bounty to the men themselves. Our State regulation provides a sufficient reward for officers bringing men into the service, while the duty of recruiting is also, of itself, liberally remunerated. The mere pay of the soldier is but a pittance, when considered only as a return for the services to be performed, and if this was all that was to be derived from the service, few enterprising men would be found in the ranks of our armies. In this struggle the American soldier is fighting for neither glory or money. He fights to save his country. He endures dangers and encounters death because his nationality and his government are imperiled. Under these circumstances, no man has a right to monopolize any of the benefits arising from a purpose to stimulate men to the performance of such a duty. The mere recruiting of men is an easy matter, and it requires neither skill or eloquence to induce enlistment in a war for the Union. Therefore the bounty provided should go to the men themselves. They earn it by their voluntary enlistment. They deserve it for their patriotism. They are entitled to it, as receiving the least of the pay which is so lavishly bestowed on the higher grades of the service. We trust then, that there will be no mistake in the construction, and that these two dollars bounty will find their way into the blouse pockets of the volunteer.

The New Enrollment of three hundred thousand men is steadily progressing, and the men will come as cheerfully to fill that requisition as they were prompt to answer the first call when the Federal capital was supposed to be in such imminent danger from the menaces of the traitor foe. They will come, and come cheerfully. There must be no draft or no conscription. To draft men at this juncture, would be to confess a lethargy which would act with deleterious effect upon our cause, and invite the meddlesome interference of the powers of Europe. The loyal men of the land will not permit a draft, they must not, they dare not do so, and expect that the battle for freedom, for the Constitution and the Union, will go on successfully. Every effort to put down rebellion, and every dollar contributed to support those engaged for such a purpose, must be voluntarily made. It is not for us to question policies, means, operations or manner of fighting, so that the rebellion is put down and the government sustained. To accomplish these ends, no sacrifice is too great or no struggle too severe. In treasure and in human life it may be—will be—costly, but it will be done. If there is such a thing as fixed human purpose, the purpose of the people of the loyal States is fixed to suppress this wicked rebellion. If a million of men be wanted for the purpose, that million will be forthcoming. Time is becoming important in the case. We cannot afford to deal years of our prime national energies in dealing with a gang of conspirators. We cannot afford to let the world be spectators of such a struggle between our government and insurgents for many months longer. The thing is to be ended by energetic endeavor. We are glad of the new call, because it promises an earlier day of peace.

Looking back, it is to be regretted that the President has not, a year ago, invoked the patriotism of the country for an army of a million and for whatever appointments they needed. There would have been economy of money, economy of life, and what should be valued as the equivalent of both, an economy of national character, in such a movement. The people would have responded then, and the work would have been accomplished. Still, it is not too late. The loyal north is neither discouraged nor disheartened.

The call will be filled. Nor will any conditions be asked. Three hundred thousand more will respond cheerfully to the invitation and leave the Executive to determine in what manner and by what agencies the war shall be waged, content to bear each man his share, in the work before him. Whatever else betides, this rebellion is to be put down.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOUGH-FACES assembled in convention in this city on the 4th inst., are eliciting some strange comments, both as regards the effect they will have in the coming contest, and the influence they were designed to wield in favor of the rebel cause. The editor of the *Huntington Globe* was among the outside spectators, but yet a careful observer of what was done and said on that occasion. He declares that he was not surprised to find the convention packed with men as delegates who have been repeatedly repudiated by the honest Democracy of the state. But as the honest Democracy do not make office-hunting a trade, and are not ambitious to excel in intrigue and deception, they permitted the old rotten politicians of the state to meet together again and devise ways and means to insult the true patriotism of our country. The same men who aided the secessionists to secede from the Democratic party in '60, and who have ever since been acting directly or indirectly with them in opposition to the government, were largely in the majority, and were only kept from passing resolutions more open in sympathy with the rebels, through fear of defeating their candidates by the weight of their platform. It is only necessary to examine the resolutions to discover a perfect feeling that should disgrace any man yielding his consent to it, especially at a time when the President is making every honest effort to save the country. The leaders in this convention should be the last men to ask for an opposition to President Lincoln. They should remember that the people have not yet forgotten the Buchanan administration and their course during the last Presidential campaign.

The *Globe* has declared the truth in relation to the leaders of the cloncle of the 4th. The men who acted as the directors of that assemblage were the same who clung to the for-

tunes of the Buchanan administration while there was a dollar in the treasury and in hope that it could be attracted to their pockets. The same men who counseled for the overthrow of the government and the destruction of the Union, by dividing the locofoco party, and making that division the pretext of charging the result of the election of Lincoln as a sectional and consequently a dangerous evidence of the design of the people of the free states to overawe and oppress the people of the south. These were the men who met in cloncle on the 4th of July in the city of Harrisburg. Among them, of course, were some honest, patriotic and devoted Union men, but such as these had neither control in its organization or voice in its proceedings. They were choked, despised and rejected by the great majority. Will they hold themselves bound to support the nominees thus made? They cannot do so and insist upon being recognized as loyal men.

THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS AROUSED FOR THE UNION.

The monster demonstration of the people of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, in favor of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war, has sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout the entire Commonwealth. Philadelphia is not easily moved, but when her masses are once aroused, they carry with them the intelligence, enterprise, energy, patriotism and loyalty of the community. The meeting alluded to was for the purpose of passing a series of resolutions in which the sentiment of the commercial metropolis would be clearly defined, and the appointment of delegates to the People's State Convention, to assemble in this city on the 17th inst. We print the resolutions as adopted and the delegates appointed as follows:

Resolved, That we mean to stand by the Administration of President Lincoln, and our patriot armies and their commanders in the field (applause), and sustain by all the means in our power every measure that may be necessary for the maintenance of the Government, the great object of our solicitude and the cynosure of every loyal citizen.

Resolved, That we cordially adopt the patriotic sentiments of Major-General McClellan expressed in his recent address to his invincible army, that those who are now waging war against the United States are "rebels against the best interests of mankind, and that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which alone secures internal peace and external respect to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood."

Resolved, That the efforts now making by Northern traitors and prominent politicians of the Breckinridge school, to divide the people of the North, by the discordant spirit of party, in the great struggle now pending, betrays a sympathy with the enemies of the Government, and a cold-blooded indifference to the fate of our armies that finds no parallel in our history, except in the conduct of the Tories of the Revolution.

Resolved, That we approve and sustain the measures of state policy adopted and carried into effect by the administration of Gov. Curtin, both as respects the domestic concerns of our state and its relations to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 17th of the present month, for the purposes therein mentioned, to be composed of delegates representing the loyal people of Philadelphia, irrespective of party names, and that

Oscar Thomson, John W. Forney, Wm. S. Pierce and Edward Gratz are hereby appointed Senatorial delegates, and Samuel S. Cavin, Jan. M. Gibson, John M. Butler, Frank A. Godwin, Charles Gilpin, Morton M. Michael, Jos. B. Townsend, Conrad S. Grove, Theodore Harber, Henry Davis, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Jas. M. Mann, Samuel Miller, Nathan Hillis, Bayard Robinson, John C. Knox and Charles Thompson Jones, Representative delegates, to represent the loyal people of Philadelphia in the said Convention, and that the delegation be authorized to fill vacancies that may occur in their body.

It will be seen by the list of delegates appointed by this convention, that those selected represent the people, instead of any mere party organization, and that they are men of the highest respectability, known intelligence and undoubted integrity. In no convention that ever assembled in this state could Philadelphia boast a like delegation as the one she will send to the convention of the 17th inst., and to the action of such men, joined to the ability which will gather here from all parts of the Commonwealth on the occasion referred to, Pennsylvania will be placed in her true position before the loyal states of the Union.

COM. FARRAGUT REPORTED WOUNDED.

New York, July 10.
The correspondent of the *World* says that Com. Farragut was wounded in the head during the capture of Vicksburg, while passing the rebel batteries. The wound is not considered dangerous.

A BALLOON WITH FIVE MEN GONE TO SEA.

Boston, July 10.
Mr. King and four other gentlemen made a balloon ascension last evening when they were blown to sea. They descended and were dragged through the air and water at a fearful rate, but they were rescued from their perilous condition by the steamer *Huron*; subsequently the three inch cable which held the balloon to the steamer parted and the balloon shot upwards to the clouds.

NO INTELLIGENCE FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
No intelligence of special public importance has been received from the Army of the Potomac for several days past, further than that it is improving in strength and efficiency.

THE CREDIT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, July 10.
The new Massachusetts five per cent. scrip for a loan of \$850,000, has all been taken at one-half per cent. premium. The total amount of the bids was nearly three millions.

Latest From Vicksburg.

THE MORTARS STILL SHELLING THE CITY.

The Work on the Canal Progressing Rapidly.

Vicksburg, July 7.

The mortars from above and below continue to shell the city. The rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on field carriages which they transfer from point to point as the previous position becomes untenable by the action of our guns.

Gen. Williams has planted a full battery opposite the city, which causes considerable annoyance to the rebel gunners.

The work on the canal progresses rapidly, and large additions have been made to the number of contrabands employed.

THE EUROPA'S MAILED.

Boston, July 10.
The steamer *Europa* arrived this morning at 7.45. Papers for the associated press were sent by the morning train, and will be in Philadelphia, but the mails will not reach there till tomorrow.

DEPARTURE OF AN IRON-CLAD.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
The iron-clad steamer *Naugatuck* left this morning for New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

New York, July 10.
The Kangaroo has arrived. Her advice have been anticipated.

XXXVth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The President, *pro tem*, laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, transmitting copies of all the instructions to the Generals of the army in pursuance of the act of Congress of August, 1861, relative to the freeing of the slaves of rebels.

Mr. Wilson, (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House report on a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish each clothing for wounded and other soldiers.

Mr. Cowan, (Pa.), introduced a bill amending the act in relation to copy rights. Referred.

Mr. Dooley, (Wis.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the bill in relation to the trust funds abstracted by the late Secretary of the Interior. Passed.

Mr. Chandler, (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the appointment of Surveyors of Ports.

Mr. McDougal, (Cal.), offered a resolution that the President be requested to have prepared a full report of the foreign and domestic commerce of California, Oregon and Washington territory, to be submitted at the next session. Laid over.

Mr. Anthony, (B. I.), introduced a bill to define the number of Brigadier and Major Generals in the army. The bill provides for the reduction of the number of Majors and Brigadiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Clark, (N. H.), the bill relative to certain land titles in the State of Maine, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Chandler, (Mich.), called up the resolution calling for all orders issued by Gen. McClellan, his correspondence with the War Department, number of the force, &c. He modified the resolution, so as to request the President to furnish this information, if it is not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Wright, (Ind.), said he had been mortified at the tone of the Senator's speech, when he offered this resolution. It was not to his taste in this hour of our country's trouble, to make any charges against, or throw any obstacles in the way of our Generals.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Loomis, (Ill.), asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to take measures to prevent the non-specific paying bank notes from interfering with the treasury notes, to the serious injury of the public credit.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.
Breadstuffs of all kinds are in better demand—prime flour, sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$4 75 for superfine, @ \$5 12 1/2 for extra and 6 25 for extra family. The receipts are light. Rye flour is selling in a small way at \$3 12 1/2 @ \$3 25 and Penn. at 2 75. Wheat has advanced one cent, and 10,000 bush at \$2 12 1/2 @ \$2 25 for red and 182 @ 183 for white. 40,000 bush. rye sold at 60c. Corn is active and has advanced one cent and 50,000 bush. sold at 55 @ 56c; and white 60c. Oats are in better demand, and 50,000 bush. sold at \$2 41 for Pa. and \$1 80 for Delaware. Coffee is firm with sales of \$10 @ 21 @ 21 1/2. No change in provisions. Cotton is unsettled and higher. Whisky is firm at \$1 @ 82.

BAITMORE, July 10.
Wheat buoyant and 8c. higher. Corn—the supply is light, and yellow has advanced 1c.—Flour is active. Coffee firm; sales of 1,000 bags of Rio at \$2 20. Whisky is firm.

New Advertisements.

MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY.

BACK PAY, BOUNTY, PENSIONS, SUBSISTENCE &c.

EUGENE Snyder, Attorney at Law, 104 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., will attend to the collection of military claims, and the act of Assembly, of April 10, 1862. Back pay of discharged and deceased soldiers. Bounty under Act of Congress, July 22, 1861. Pensions and claims for subsistence, &c. 1710-45

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF ELDERS.

JOHN WINKELMANN, et al. In Equity.

JAMES COLLIER, et al.

In pursuance of a decree in equity in the above stated case and of an appointment for the purpose as made by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, the undersigned will hold a court of said court at the Bethel or church building of the church of God at Harrisburg, on Fourth Street, in said city, on Monday, the seventh day of August, 1862, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and twelve o'clock, m., of said day for four ruling elders, (22d of 1861) of said Church of God, of Harrisburg.

WALTER T. HUMMEL, Jr., CLERK OF COURT, WESTING, WM. MITCHELL.

Wanted Two Journeyman Plasterers. Enquire at the frame building above Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth. 1710-45

CHEAP and superior sugars of all kinds, for preserving and family use, lower than elsewhere for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front & Market Sts.

GREEN and black teas, at reasonable prices, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front & Market Sts.

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GREEN and black teas, at reasonable prices, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front & Market Sts.

New Advertisements.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.

Is now out, and for sale at

E. S. GERMAN'S BOOK STORE,

37 SOUTH SECOND, ABOVE CHESTNUT ST.,

HARRISBURG, PA.

It is illustrated with a *Review* of

PARSON BROWNLOW,

and various scenes that show the spirit of the rebellion and the sufferings of Union men. Call soon. Sent free of postage on the receipt of the retail price, \$1.25.

EXTRA family flour, choice brand, just received, and warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front & Market Sts.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE COMPANY, Harrisburg, July 7, 1862.

A dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this company was this day declared by the Board of Directors out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the offices of the company, Third Street near Walnut. 1710-45

OLABET WINE!!!

Warranted to be a VERY SUPERIOR LOT at least than cost. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Are now opening and offer for sale a fine stock of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

PRINCE & CO'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS,

Steinway & Son's Unrivalled Pianos,

GROVEBURN & HALL'S WELL KNOWN PIANOS &c.

Manufacturers of picture frames. Call and see No. 14 Market Square, next to O'Leary's shoe store. 1710-45

EXCURSION TO GOLD SPRINGS.

A UNION HARVEST HOME

PICNIC,

Will be held at

COLD SPRINGS,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

A good String Band will be in attendance, and dancing, with numerous other amusements will enliven the day. Refreshments will be served up during the day.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, 50 CTS.

The train will start from the depot at seven o'clock, stopping at the McCallan House, Rockville and other points for passengers. 1710-45

FIRST PICNIC

OF THE

ENTRACHT SINGING ASSOCIATION,

AT HAEHNLEN'S WOODS,

ON MONDAY, JULY 15TH.

Admission 25 cents for a gentleman and two ladies. Goodnesses will run all day from 10 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Refreshments will be served up during the day. Tickets for round trip, 50 cents. 1710-45

COOK WANTED at the Harrisburg Stock Yard Hotel. Apply at the Hotel. JOHN KUSK, Superintendent. 1710-45

JOHN WISE'S

Confectionery & Fruit Store,

THIRD STREET, NEAR WALNUT,

Harrisburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

ORANGES AND LEMONS,

PINE APPLES, BANANAS,

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

And vegetables of all kinds, brought direct from the best markets, and sold at the lowest prices, and with personal supervision, thus enabling me to sell a better and cheaper article than any in the market.

Orders from a distance attended to promptly, and goods delivered, by any part of the city free of charge.

FRESH CANNED FRUIT, constantly on hand. Give me a call. 1710-45

DENTISTRY.

D. GEO. W. SPINE, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, has opened an office in the city of Harrisburg, and taken the office formerly occupied by Dr. Gorges, on Third Street between Market and Walnut, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession, either surgical or mechanical, in a manner that shall not be surpassed by operators in any other city. His mode of inserting artificial teeth is upon the latest improved scientific principle.

Teeth, from one to a full set, mounted on gold, Silver, Platin, or the Vulcanite base.

I take great pleasure in recommending the above gentleman to all my former friends of Harrisburg and vicinity, and feel confident that he will perform all operations in a scientific manner, from my knowledge of his ability. 1710-45

All Work Promised in One Week

104.

PENNSYLVANIA

STEAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT.

104 Market Street between 4th and 5th,

HARRISBURG, PA.

WHERE every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Dress Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleaned and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice. DODGE & CO., Proprietors. 1710-45

LABOR SAVED!

BY using PUTMAN'S EXCELSIOR

CLOTHES 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. 1710-45

160-45

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUFEL.

WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally