

Daily Telegraph



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. BOSS, of Luzerne County.

HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, July 21, 1862.

PERSONAL.

The Patriot and Union having for the last two weeks made several personal, false and malicious allegations against the Postmaster of this city, and after having been furnished with unadmitted testimony that the charges made against him were utterly false and groundless, and demanding that the same should be published, which testimony they have refused to publish, he has therefore availed himself of the only means left open, and that is an appeal to an honest and unbiased jury of his country.

In order to show our readers that the only charge made against him is fully contradicted, we print the following letter, a copy of which was sent to the Patriot, with a demand that the same should be published. The letter is as follows:

BOONVILLE, July 16, 1862.

There was a package of money sent by express from Key West by Capt. Woodruff to Geo. Spahr, Esq., Mr. Spahr having left home before the money arrived, requesting me to receive and to distribute it. The money was put up, each person in a sealed envelope, and addressed to the person to whom it was to go, the amount marked in figures on the outside. There were two letters for Harrisburg, one for Mrs. Mary Ann Tagg, marked \$40.00, one for Mrs. Margaret Umberger marked \$16.00. They were sealed and addressed properly. Mr. D. J. Kline, our place, was going to Harrisburg and offered to deliver them, but when he returned he said he had not time to deliver them, and he took them to the Post Office at Harrisburg, handed them to the person attending the office, and told him what they were; that they were soldiers' letters, and said to contain money. The man in the office took them and said, "all right." These were the only letters for any person at Harrisburg in the package. I have a list of all the letters received that were in the package expressed by Capt. Woodruff. Any further information that may be necessary, I will cheerfully give so far as I can. Have these two letters been delivered to Mrs. Tagg and Mrs. Umberger?

Respectfully yours, &c.

DAVID MCKEY.

Mr. Rice deposited these two letters in the Post Office on Tuesday, and they were delivered on the very same day by the carrier. We forbear, however, to make further comment on the subject, as the case will undergo a fair and impartial investigation before an unbiased jury of this country.

If these charges had been of a political character, we should have noticed them as heretofore, through the columns of our journal. Having been engaged as political editor and proprietor of several newspapers since the year 1837, a period of twenty-six years; we have hurled many a hard blow against our political adversaries and received as many in return of which we do not complain. But when parties make charges repeatedly against our private character and official conduct as an officer of the United States government, we deem it not only just and proper to our family and the community in which we have resided for twenty-six years past, but also vindicate our own personal character, but also vindicate that of the government which we have sworn to serve faithfully. Let a jury of our countrymen decide the question and we shall rest satisfied.

COL. FORNEY'S SPEECH.

The New York Tribune, of Saturday, publishes what purports to be an abstract of certain portions of Col. Forney's speech, delivered in this city on the 17th inst., which places the author and the President in a wrong position before the country. The Tribune has the following as the language used in that speech:

"He announced that President Lincoln had told him, before leaving Washington, that henceforth his policy would be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire. [Loud Applause.] That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put down this Rebellion. [Long and loud applause.] No more doubting about the continuation of Rebel property. [Applause.]—No longer need the Northern people be frightened with the cry of Negro Equality and Emancipation." [Applause.]

As the speech was delivered, and as it was reported for, and published in the TELEGRAPH of Saturday last, neither the language attributed to Col. Forney by the Tribune, nor the impression created by that language, was used by the speaker or sought in any manner to be fixed in the mind of the Convention. Col. Forney did not say that he had lately had an interview with the President relating to any subject, and least of all did he say that the President had confided to him the policy he intended to pursue in the future to crush the war. Here is what he did declare on this subject, and this is the only allusion to the President in the entire speech:

"But now, that experience has shown that no moderation can reach the authors of this great crime, the President will undoubtedly profit by the lesson. And I am sure that the voice that goes up from this Convention to-day, will invigorate and inspire him in the vigorous policy which is about to be inaugurated; a policy which I feel sure will be as stringent and as determined as the most exacting and enthusiastic of us could desire. Backed by the people, and empowered by law, there will hereafter be no hesitation in the use of all means to put down the rebellion."

JEFF. DAVIS'S ORGAN OPPOSING A VIGOROUS POLICY.

Nothing so alarms the organ of Jeff. Davis in this city, as a proposition or a plan to apply a vigorous policy in conducting this war for the Union. It groans with holy horror at the suggestion which urges the government to use any means within its power to put down rebellion, and would rather any time see a regiment or a brigade of gallant Pennsylvanians cut to pieces, than acknowledge the necessity of arming negroes to cut the throats and exterminate the race of Southern traitors. White men are not of the account of slaves. Northern mechanics and laborers have not invested in their flesh the money of any of the political allies of dough-facism, and therefore such as these can be slaughtered without affecting the interests or the political prospects of the party to which the Patriot sings its praises. But if we use the slave, and risk him in battle, we peril his political influence and compel his master to risk his investment in the war for the Union. This is a fair inference after reading the article which Jeff. Davis's organ prints this morning on the subject of a more vigorous policy.

In the course of that article, the Davis organ declares that "The way to encourage the volunteering of white freemen is to cultivate unanimity of sentiment among the northern people—to lay aside party asperity, &c."

In the same paragraph the most violent attack is made upon loyal Republican and honest Democrats who are sustaining the national administration, and this is what secesh means by laying "aside party asperity," and in the language, we quote, the Jeff. Davis' organ talks about "outliving unanimity" as the way to encourage enlistment. It must mean a unanimous sentiment in favor of the slaveholders' confederacy, and volunteering for the confederate army, because such has been its effort for a year past. But the height of impudence is reached in the following question which the Davis organ propounds to the members of the late People's Union State Convention:

"Why did not these leaders of party factions and cormorants of public plunder resolve to become leaders of regiments and battalions, and to take the field without delay against the rebel enemy?"

Barrett and MacDowell talking about factions and cormorants for office, when they were fresh on their bones and the life in their souls was placed there by the liberality of the men they now assail, and is due to the broken down faction which they now seek to revive. So far as taking the field is concerned, perhaps the members of the convention are fearful of an attack of that inflammatory rheumatism or chronic diarrhoea which interfered with the valor of our own leaders of the Jeff. Davis organ.

—But, badinage aside, the public have had sufficient evidence to convince them of this fact, that the party of which the Patriot is the organ, has no other political object in view than that of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the National Government. The leaders of that party now seek a triumph that they may thus give assurance of their ability to render this aid to Southern traitors, and thus also encourage rebellion to continue its struggles against the government. Therefore, every vote cast for Barr and Slenker, the dough-face candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, may and will be counted equal to a bullet fired for the success of the traitor government. The article in the Patriot this morning proves this fact, and thus out of its mouth do we convict the Davis organ.

THE BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

We suggested in Saturday's issue of the TELEGRAPH, the necessity of a bounty being offered for enlistments, so that the burden and expense of the war would be equal among all classes. While making this suggestion, we also urged that this bounty should be offered without waiting for the action of the Legislature, but that the Legislature be at once convened to give validity and force to any movement which the Governor may immediately inaugurate, looking to the military organization and the sum to be offered by a system of bounties. Some of our contemporaries assert that the Governor should assume this responsibility at once, and offer this bounty without the action of the Legislature. We agree in this conviction, and yet we are also convinced of the political and constitutional necessities of convening the Legislature, in order that such action on the part of the Governor may receive the high sanction and endorsement of our law makers and custodians of the public funds.

The Pittsburg Evening Chronicle thus alludes to the same subject:

"Now it seems to us, that if Governor Curtin had the endorsement of the people, as expressed through county mass meetings, he might avoid the very great expense and delay of convening the Legislature at this untimely season, and himself take the responsibility of offering a bounty of dollars to each volunteer, trusting to the patriotism of the next Legislature for the proper authentication and legalization of his act. He could then immediately provide a fund for the purpose, and issue orders to the different military subdivisions as to the mode in which it is to be made available. Suppose an average bounty of \$50 were offered to two classes of recruits, the whole expense would be only \$2,500,000. Follow citizens, the capture of Richmond; the termination of the war; the avoidance of a dissolution of the Union and a foreign war, and the perpetual prevention of having Pennsylvania bordering a foreign government, with its hostile line of custom houses and tariffs, would be worth to this State alone more than a hundred millions."

But the chief merit of this course is that the burden of raising additional volunteers rests equally upon all, and not upon this or that county, or upon this or that body of citizens who may be more patriotic and liberal, but no more able or interested than their neighbors, in sending reinforcements to our sorely pressed army now in the field. It would altogether obviate too, the objection to local bounties, mentioned at the outset of this article. Recruits having no more inducements to enlist in one place than in another part of the State, would join their own home regiments, containing friends and relatives of their own neighborhood, and offered by men whom they know, and in whom they have confidence. To the liberal and patriotic in each county, there would still be left ample opportunity for raising and spending money, to put in rapid working order the machinery of recruiting, in holding public

meetings, providing music, &c., keeping up part of the wages of employed recruits, supplying additional surgeons, medicines or comforts to those who leave us for the field.

THE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM of the chronic diarrhoea-must have been at work on the body or bowels of the valiant soldier who predares over the columns of Jeff Davis' organ, also decent men and a loyal cause would have spared the outrage inflicted upon the community this morning. It is customary and notorious for the cowards and hirelings who control the secesh organ and cater to traitors through its columns, to make their Democracy by abusing John W. Forney or applauding slave-holding traitors and sympathizing dough-faces. They have literally emptied their heads, this morning, of all that it was possible for professed falsifiers to conceive or concoct. The mere personal abuse of John W. Forney by such men as Barrett and MacDowell amounts to no more than the exhibition of their own jealousy and hatred. He is above and beyond their reach. He moves where they could never be recognized. He has associates where they would be spurned, and this fact, not his independent renunciations of dough-face locofocoism, has for years excited the envy of Barrett and MacDowell. John W. Forney might be all that is mean, low and cowardly, and yet he would be the superior of the controllers of the Patriot; and the day will come when some of those who will again crawl in his feet, importunate for favors and bringing for his recognition.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SICK AND WOUNDED.

List of Names in the Frederick City, Md., Hospital.

- Southard Deming, 111th regiment, co. A, Capt. Bentley, Warren county.
John Steuber, 27th regiment, co. E, Capt. Stahr, Philadelphia.
William J. McWilliam, Knap's battery, Philadelphia.
Thomas Devlin, 78d regiment, co. H, Capt. Galt, Philadelphia.
Philip Newkumt, same.
Wm. Cooligan, 78d regiment, co. E, Capt. Strong, Philadelphia.
Charles Teestin, 78d regiment, co. F, Capt. Kelly, Germantown.
Charles Pollard, 78d regiment, co. E, Capt. Strong, Philadelphia.
Thomas J. Manson, same.
Philip Cober, 74th regiment, co. K, Capt. Hanum, Pittsburg.
John Norratt, 109th regiment, co. A, Capt. Seman, Philadelphia.
Wm. A. Roberts, 111th regiment, co. F, Capt. Bredon, Erie county.
Joseph H. Brady, 111th regiment, co. G, Capt. Thomas, Erie county.
Wm. Cory, same.
Edward Poits, 109th regiment, co. K, Capt. Kerr, Philadelphia.
Alford E. Crossdale, 109th regiment, co. A, Capt. J. J. Segmiller.
John Segmiller, 109th regiment, co. D, Capt. Young, Lawrence county.
John Seyfert, 109th regiment, co. C, Capt. Baker, Philadelphia.
John Cole, 111th regiment, co. C, Capt. Ferguson, Erie county.
David Mitchell, same.
Edward Charlton, 109th regiment, co. E, Capt. Farnsworth, Germantown.
Wm. Le, 109th regiment, co. B, Capt. Gimber, Philadelphia.
Henry Sewall, same.
August Schutte, 111th regiment, co. I, Capt. Wagner, Erie county.
Washington Brown, 28th regiment, co. A, Capt. McCabe, Huntingdon county.
Richard Larue, 109th regiment, co. G, Capt. Rush, Philadelphia.
Wm. A. Roberts, 78d regiment, co. F, Capt. Kelly, Philadelphia.
Timothy Mahoney, 78d regiment, co. I, Capt. Hart, Philadelphia.
Henry Burns, Capt. Scott, Pittsburg.
Francis Joseph, 74th regiment, co. K, Capt. Mizel, Philadelphia.
Augustus Hartman, 78d regiment, co. I, Capt. Hart, Philadelphia.
Sergeant Geo. A. Koebel, 28th regiment, co. C, Capt. Raphael.
Conrad Reamer, 74th regiment, co. B, Capt. Mackeburg, Allegheny county.
Griffith O'Kelly, 78d regiment, co. I, Capt. Hart, Philadelphia.
James M. Mahon, 78d regiment, co. F, Capt. Kelly, Philadelphia.
James Kenny, 78d regiment, co. H, Capt. Craft, Philadelphia.
James F. Lloyd, 78d regiment, co. F, Capt. Kelly, Philadelphia.
Frederick Glik, 78d regiment, Capt. Clare, Philadelphia.
James Ecker, Capt. Gibson, Pittsburg.
Joseph W. Brown, same.
Heenan Getel, 74th regiment, co. F, Capt. Amank, Pittsburg.
John Viehman, Sherman's Artillery, Philadelphia.
Henry Kayer, 27th regiment, co. I, Capt. Ekele, Philadelphia.
James Barnes, 78d regiment, co. K, Capt. Williams, Lancaster.
Phillip Conrad, 74th regiment, co. E, Capt. Balstetter, Allegheny.
James T. Bigelow, 74th regiment, co. I, Capt. Smith, Washington county.
Thomas Aris, 111th regiment, co. B, Capt. Corrigan, Warren county.
Joseph A. McGe, 111th regiment, co. B, Capt. Corrigan, Warren county.
Harrison T. Thompson, same.
Jacob Eighmey, 111th regiment, co. H, Capt. Schlaudecker, Crawford county.
Joseph Raugh, 109th regiment, co. C, Capt. Farren, Crawford county.
Fernandus Jardella, 109th regiment, co. G, Capt. Rush, Philadelphia.
James Blissey, 109th regiment, co. K, Capt. Kerr, Philadelphia.
Frederick Beck, 111th regiment, co. C, Capt. Ferguson, Erie county.
Emanuel Rosenbury, 109th regiment, co. G, Capt. Rush, Philadelphia.
Thomas G. Cochran, 109th regiment, co. D, Capt. Young, Philadelphia.
James Campbell, 109th regiment, co. G, Capt. Rush, Philadelphia.
Washington Ferry, 111th regiment, co. K, Capt. Pierce, Crawford county.
Wm. H. H. Clark, 111th regiment, co. G, Capt. Thomas, Crawford county.
George N. Fay, 111th regiment, co. G, Capt. Thomas, Crawford county.
Lewis D. Gear, 111th regiment, co. E, Capt. Davis, Crawford county.
Thomas Conn, 29th regiment, co. F, Capt. Kense, Philadelphia.
David B. Lowry, 46th regiment, co. H, Capt. Mills, Potter county.
E. Richmond, 111th regiment, co. K, Mercer county.
B. F. Colwin, same.
Thomas McKee, 109th regiment, co. H, Philadelphia.
Sergeant J. Latour, 109th regiment, co. G, Philadelphia.
Lewis Ott, 75th regiment, co. B, Capt. Saman, Philadelphia.
David Hart, 28th regiment, co. F, Philadelphia.
Walter Shutes, 29th regiment, co. K, Capt. Ricketts, Philadelphia.
George A. Post, 46th regiment, co. H, Capt. Mills, Potter county.

- Benedict Fontaene, 74th regiment, co. A.
Otto Smith, 27th regiment, co. H.
W. Comerford, 109th regiment, co. I, Capt. Lock, Pittsburg.
Sergeant John Somason, 28th regiment, co. F.
Alfred Yeager, 29th regiment, co. F, Captain Kinsler, Philadelphia.
William Riegle, 46th regiment, co. D, Capt. Brooks, Dauphin county.
Shelton Merhand, 111th regiment, co. D, Capt. Alexander, Warren county.
Albert Syfert, 27th regiment, musician, ready to return to his regiment.
Washington B. Coder, 12th U. S. Huntingdon county.
Joseph Elderbrand, 84th regiment, co. D, Capt. Fryck, Columbia county.
Geo. Reighart, 76th Regiment, co. H, Capt. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Jos. F. Arnold, 109th regiment, co. H.
Samuel E. Conell, 109th regiment, co. A, Capt. Seymour, Philadelphia.
John F. Deigen, 37th regiment, co. C, Capt. Reed.
David Bambo, 28th regiment, co. M, Capt. Wilson, Philadelphia.
Cyrus Acherman, 28th regiment, co. B, Capt. Warden, Westmoreland county.
John Metzker, 27th regiment, co. C, Capt. Reid, Philadelphia.
Jonathan Waters, 111th regiment, co. G, Capt. Thomas, Crawford county.
Henry Nuffie, 109th regiment, co. F, Philadelphia.
Alexander M'Farren, 111th regiment, co. G, Capt. Thomas, Crawford county.
Sergeant J. W. Baker, 111th regiment, co. A, Capt. Bentley, Crawford county.
George Robison, same.
Joseph Rice, 111th regiment, co. C, Capt. Ferguson, Erie county.
Francis Baronsky, 46th regiment, co. K, Capt. Sasse, Northumberland county.
Jesse Clara, 28th regiment, co. B, Capt. Jordan, Westmoreland county.
Wm. Taylor, 28th regiment, Philadelphia.
Chas. Schmalowith, 27th regiment, co. C, Capt. Reed, Philadelphia.
Roderick Flisk, 111th regiment, co. C, Capt. Ferguson, Warren county.
Jacob Ober, 78d regiment, co. B, Capt. Haslet, Philadelphia.
William Bedford, same.
James Bradbury, 28th regiment, co. A, Capt. App, Philadelphia.
Samuel Kay, same.
Charles Jones, 28th regiment, co. H, Capt. Abl, Pittsburg.
Frederick Watcher, 78d regiment, co. D, Capt. Moore, Philadelphia.
Jacob Morris, 76th regiment, co. B, Captain Saman, Philadelphia.
Charles Goodman, 75th regiment, co. F, Capt. Goblin, Schuylkill county.
Jacob Buehler, 76th regiment, co. A, Capt. Oswald, Schuylkill county.
Martin Ewy, 28th regiment, co. D, Capt. Barr, Beaver county.
John H. Wagner, 74th regiment, co. D, Capt. Smith, Allegheny county.
Sebastian Phankunk, 74th regiment, co. F, Capt. Detroit, Pittsburg.
Albert Caulter, 28th regiment, co. F, Capt. Coplan, Cambria county.
John Coburn, 111th regiment, co. K, Capt. Pierce, Crawford county.



From Washington.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITALS.

The Rebel Atrocities at Manassas Junction.

WASHINGTON, July 21. The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia and vicinity is 5,800. Thomas H. Hattson, of Philadelphia, an employee of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, was crushed to death yesterday between two cars. The following is an extract from a letter found in the post office at Jacksonville, N. C., upon the occupation of that place by the U. S. forces. It establishes beyond all doubt the truth of the statement heretofore made as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the dead bodies of our soldiers. CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, Dec. 2d, 1861. My Dear Sir:—I have seen more since I have been here than I ever expect to see in my life. I went on the battle field one day where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever expected to see or ever want to see again. I saw soldiers from Georgia grabble up Yankees that had been burned and saw them pull off their heads and snatch the meat, and pare off their heads and took the skull bones with them to send home for their folks to see, and there was a great many dead bodies of horses laying over the field, which caused a terrible scent. Your dear brother, HYMON CATON. Direct your letter "Hymon Caton, company I, 4th regiment N. C. S. troops, Manassas Junction, Va."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON SUFFOLK.

All Quiet in the Army on the James River.

The Rebel Army Falling back Towards Richmond.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.

THE REBELS PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON SUFFOLK.

All Quiet in the Army on the James River.

The Rebel Army Falling back Towards Richmond.

FROM CORINTH.

Departure of Gen. Halleck for Washington.

GEN. GRANT SUCCEEDS HIM.

EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.

FROM CORINTH, July 19.

Departure of Gen. Halleck for Washington.

GEN. GRANT SUCCEEDS HIM.

EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.

FROM CORINTH, July 19.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD CUT AT BEAVER DAM CREEK.

The Track Destroyed for Several Miles.

The Telegraph Wires Depot and forty Thousand Bounds of Rebel Ammunition Destroyed.

Tremendous Excitement in the Field Generally.

The Rebel Jackson Reported at or near Gordonsville.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:

The cavalry expedition I directed Gen. King to send on the 19th, has returned. They met Jackson at seven o'clock p. m. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent upon the Virginia Central Rail Road at Beaver Dam creek, twenty-five miles from Richmond. They destroyed the track for several miles, together with the telegraph line, burned up the railroad depot which contained forty thousand rounds of musket ammunition, one hundred barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a Captain who was in charge, as a prisoner. The whole country around was thrown into a greatest state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side. The cavalry marched eighty miles in thirty hours. The affair was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops. As soon as the full particulars are received I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

WARRENTON, July 21.—It is reported in Seaside circles this morning, that Jackson is at or near Gordonsville. They seem to receive direct intelligence to that effect.

The following order has been issued by Major General Pope regarding the absence of officers and soldiers in his command:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Washington July 17, 1862.

Commanders of a corps d'armee—commanders of a division of the day to the officers and men of their commands, which must be signed by one or two staff officers who must be designated for that purpose, and whose signatures are to be immediately reported to the provost marshal of the corps d'armee.

These passes will not be construed to permit their bearers to leave the vicinity of their respective stations, or to visit the city of Washington. Except as above specified, no officer or soldier of this army will be permitted to leave his command on any pretence whatsoever without special authority from these headquarters.

All officers found absent from their commands five days after the date of this order, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. All soldiers absent after that time will be confined and returned under guard to their regiments for trial by court martial.

By command of Major General POPE. GEORGE D. ROUGERS, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

An officer who arrived to-day from Fredericksburg, Va., says the effect of Gen. Pope's official order upon our troops was wonderful.

Although they had not been officially proclaimed when he left that town, a knowledge of their contents had quickly passed from officers to men, and all were jubilant in view of the policy hereafter to be pursued. New vigor has been infused into our soldiers, and additional strength and courage given them, and their anxiety for active operations has been increased. The toast among them to-day was, "The New Orders."

WARRENTON, Va., July 20. A cavalry captain from Gen. Hatch's command arrived here to-day. The same officer brought five prisoners of the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were captured by General Hatch at Madison. Col. Miller, of the Virginia militia, was also taken prisoner, but he has not yet arrived.

The names of the five prisoners are B. J. Farrer, A. A. White, A. R. Bibber, A. M. Goodrich and G. H. Harrison.

Gen. Ewell's troops are reported to be at Gordonsville. Their number is not stated.

Gen. Pope's recent orders are received by the troops with enthusiasm, but the citizens wear terrible face since this publication.

A Frenchman arrived here to-day who left Richmond some days ago. He had been sent forth in order to compel him to join the southern army, and was finally put in prison, from which he was released at the request of the French Consul. He had been keeping store in Richmond. He says everything in Richmond was very dear, coffee selling at \$2.50 per pound, and sugar at 85 cents. Flour, however was held at \$5, and corn meal was dearer than flour. He bought a horse and wagon worth about \$100, for which he paid \$450 in Confederate scrip. With this he made his escape.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

Steamboats Fired into by Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, July 21. The steamer Commercial, Capt. A. A. Acher, from Memphis, arrived here yesterday. Reports from that the steamers Courier and Eugene with troops, were fired upon when entering Green river, by the muskets of a party of rebel cavalry. It was not known whether either boat lost any men. On arriving at M'Allister Landing, two miles below Newburg, Indiana, the Commercial was fired into by guerrillas, one ball passing through the gangway without any damage.

The steamer Belle, from Memphis to St. James, was fired into by a gang at Randolph, Mo. The result is unknown.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, July 21. The steamer Louisiana arrived here this morning from James River, Va., via Fort Monroe, with 328 released Union prisoners, who were delivered up to us by the rebels, under a flag of truce, about ten miles below Richmond. They were captured at Savage's Station, and other places during the recent battles. A list of their names has been published.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21. There is a firm feeling in flour market; 4,000 bbls. Ohio extra family was disposed of, at \$5 75 and part on private terms; superfine ranges from \$4 75 to \$5. Rye flour sells at \$3 @ 25, and corn meal at \$2 75. There is a good demand for wheat, and 5,000 bush. sold at \$1 27 @ 30 for red, and \$1 35 @ 1 40 for white. Rye has advanced to 50c. Corn active, and all the yellow offered sold at 60c. Corn in good request, and 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 42c. Coffee firm; sales of Rio at 22c; and Lagaira at 23c. Provisions quiet; sales of pork at \$10 50 @ 11, and 200 (trot) lard at 9c. Cash. Clover seed wanted at \$5 25, and flax seed at \$2 25. Whisky sells slowly at 33c.

NEW YORK, July 21. Flour 6 @ 10 cts., better sales 16,500 bbls. at \$5 @ 25 for state; \$5 45 @ 50 for Ohio; and \$5 40 @ 55 for Southern; wheat has an advancing tendency, and the market excited, the prices are 2 cts. higher; sales 200,000 bus. at \$1 08 @ 1 14 for Chicago spring; \$1 12 @ 1 18 for Milwaukee club; \$1 16 @ 29 for red, and \$1 34 for white; corn, mixed advanced 1 cent; sales 75,000 bus. at 54 @ 55 cts. for old Chicago; beef unchanged; mess pork 11 dollars; prime \$8 55 @ 9; lard steady at 8 @ 9; whiskey dull at 80 @ 81 cts.; receipts flour 35,496 bbls.; wheat 106,332 bus.; corn 28,688 bus.

BALTIMORE, July 21. Flour advancing and firm; wheat also higher, new 4 @ 56 higher; corn quiet; oats firm; coffee very firm; whisky firm but quiet at 34 @ 35; mess pork \$11 25.

New York Money Markets.

NEW YORK, July 21. Sterling exchange firm at 82 p. c. prem.; the money market unchanged. Stocks better and closing dull; C. & R. 6 1/4, Ills. Cent. R. R. 57, Mich. Southern 55 1/2, N. Y. Cent. 98. Gold 120. Treasury, 7 3/10, coupons 1881, 98 1/2; reg. interest, 98 1/2.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. THE New Map of Dauphin county is complete, and will be delivered to subscribers as rapidly as possible. [J21-429] A. POMEROY.

HOSE FOR SALE. 800 FEET of good Forcing Hose for sale at 40 cents per foot. Address Robert J. Gill, Secretary of Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, Philadelphia, Union street below Second. A liberal reduction will be allowed for cash. [J21-411]

A PURVES, Scrap Iron and Metal Merchant, MACHINE & FOUNDRY FURNISHINGS, N. E. Cor. of South and Penn, and No. 17 South Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INGOT COPPER, SHEET IRON, Brass Rod, Zinc, Pig Tin, Solder, Bar Iron, Cast Iron, Lead, Spelter, Antimony, Rabbitt Metal, Blumum, Solder, Bar Iron, New and Second hand Machine Tools and Steam Engines, Articles of every description in use by Machinists and Foundrymen, furnished to order. Cash paid for Scrap Iron, Old Rails, and all kinds of Metals. [J21-411]

RABBIT METAL, a good article, for sale low by N. E. Corner South and Penn, and 17 South Street, Philadelphia. [J21-411]

ZINC, Sheet Zinc damaged by water, for sale low by ALEX. PURVES, 1721 dlm N. E. Corner South and Penn streets, Phila. [J21-411]

WATER COOLERS. A NICE assortment, cheap at Lyman A. Gilbert's Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, Market street. [J21-411]

REMOVED. JOHN B. SMITH HAS removed his Boot and Shoe Store from the corner of Second and Walnut streets, to NO. 108 MARKET STREET, where he intends to keep all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., and to keep all kinds of Trunks, and everything in his line of business, and will be thankful to receive the patronage of his old customers, and the public in general at his new place of business. All kinds of work made to order in the best style, and by superior workmen, keeping constantly on hand a large stock of goods, and a list of prices at best short notice. [J21-411] JOHN B. SMITH.

100 PERCH OF GOOD BUILDING LIME STONE, FOR SALE AT THE KEYSTONE FARM. [J21-411]

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Also agents for the sale of Red and Yellow Camellia Oil, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, in any quantities at the lowest market rates, furnished in any quantities at the lowest market rates, furnished in any quantities at the lowest market rates. [J21-411] 170 and 172 William Street, NEW YORK.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENS. BEST PENS in the world, for 75c, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2, \$3, and \$4, for sale at SCHIEFFELIN'S Bookstore. [J21-411]

FLY PAPER.