

Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath his feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County. SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County.

HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Afternoon, July 26, 1862.

THE DOUGH-FACE CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

HIS ANTECEDENTS AND HIS PRESENT ACTIONS.

When the nomination of Isaac Slenker was announced, as the dough-face candidate for Auditor General, we declared the fact that he was thus recognized by his partisans simply because his antecedents were corrupt, and his present acts in keeping with the reasonable propensities of dough-facism.

In 1849, Mr. Slenker professed to be a great advocate of freedom, and was actually what is now so reproachfully regarded by his present advocates, "a freedom shrieker."

Added to this sentiment, there were others equally as strong passed by the same convention, all of which Mr. Slenker, without "mental reservation," fully endorsed and advocated.

But the influence of his party was too much for his judgment and desire to become a patriot. He yielded to the corruptions of the Buchanan administration, and labored with a zeal for the election of Breckenridge, which showed too plainly that he was either after a fee, or that he was determined to wreck the great interests of the free and loyal states to the fullest extent of his ability.

Resolved, That we deprecate civil war, as we believe that this Union can never be maintained by force of arms, and that as Democrats we are not willing to take up arms to support a platform which a majority of the people repudiated and opposed at the polls.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the policy of the National Administration, [Buchanan's], in its wise and conciliatory course in the present perilous condition of the country.

These resolutions are sufficiently emphatic and convincing to prove that the object of those who sought their passage, was treasonable—at least the sentiment tends to that conviction, and an evidence doubtless not half as strong, Mr. Slenker has coveted many a man of larceny. By the same convention that adopted these resolutions, Mr. Slenker was delegated as a representative to Harrisburg, on the 22d of February, 1861, when rebellion was at its height, where he aided and applauded the passage of the following resolution:

That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrevoked on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

We have a notion that this record is sufficient to fix Mr. Slenker as the embodiment of rank Breckenridge treason. He stands forth as the applauder and upholder of treason. He gave traitors his countenance when they were robbing the government. He voted for Breckenridge when he knew that his nomination was only a pretext for rebellion. He defended secession until the danger to his neck and not the workings of his conscience induced him to make a show of loyalty.

THE PURPOSES OF THE WAR—RESTORATION.

As rebellion begins to clog, and the energy and strength of treason loose their influence, the subject of restoration begins to attract attention and elicit discussion. The true patriot is animated by only one purpose in prosecuting this war. This purpose, however we may in party heat or personal controversy seek to trammel it with other objects, must be confined for the present, as the Northern Progress has condensed its meaning, to The Restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

But reasoning thus, we have employed language in accommodation to its popular, but in our opinion, improper use. Strictly speaking there is no such thing as restoring a state to the Union—for there is no such a thing as a state going out of the Union. The Constitution makes no provision for any such event.

The individual citizens who have entered into the rebellion and thereby incurred the guilt of treason, have forfeited their rights of citizenship, and are liable to the penalty due their crime; but the forcible interruption or suspension, by rebel citizens, of the functions of the state as a member of the Federal Union, and their attempt to sunder the bonds which make it a part of that Union, can make no difference with its rights and duties as a state—and the moment the force which causes such interruption or suspension shall be removed, and its functions as a loyal state resumed, its status in the Union becomes the same as before.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States the decease, at Kinderhook, New York, on the 24th inst, of his honored predecessor, Martin Van Buren. This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received cheering advices from the Indian Territory. The brave warriors, while troops who have accompanied from Kansas, an equal number of Indian refugees have already made good impression in the Cherokee country, and, with the addition of fifteen hundred Indians under John Ross, further important results are anticipated.

Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac river and the Chesapeake bay, known as a remarkably healthy locality, about eighty-five miles from Washington, has been selected for hospital purposes, and it is said from four thousand to five thousand patients will be accommodated there. Mails are to be supplied to the Point six times a week.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the President: In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and its joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

REBEL EDITOR WOUNDED.—The Richmond Why of the 28th inst. says: "We regret to learn that John M. Daniel, Esq., editor of the Richmond Examiner, who was acting as aid to Gen. A. P. Hill, had his right arm shattered by a ball, in the battle yesterday."



From Washington.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Assignments of Medical Officers.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

NATIONAL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A NEW HOSPITAL SITE.

Important Proclamation by the President.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to a joint committee of the New York Common Council on national affairs: WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1862.

Gentlemen, your views respecting the recruiting service and the proper measures to encourage it have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the Department are expected to attain the object you desire.

First, The Adjutant General will detail an officer at each rendezvous for mustering his recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second, It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee for recruits to the old regiments, double that for the new regiments will be paid; to wit: four dollars for each recruit.

Third, The recruit will be clothed, armed and equipped without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this Department.

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Councilmen JOHN HOGAN, KEESON, and PINEKEY, and Alderman FARLEY and MITCHELL, committee.

It is officially published that the call by Gov. Curtin for nine and twelve months men was made without previous consultation or direction of the President or War Department and having been made it was deemed by the President and the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call.

The resignations of Capt. A. B. Brewster, of the Eighteenth Cavalry, and Edward Boeher, of the First United States Infantry, have been accepted by the President, to take effect on July 22d.

The assignments have been made of medical officers and medical inspectors. Berley and Coolidge to duty in the Surgeon General office and in the military district of Washington; medical inspectors Cuyler, Kenny, Seymour and Allen to report in person to Assistant Surgeon General at St. Louis for duty in the Department of the Mississippi; medical inspector Murray and Assistant Surgeon General, to report in person to Gen. McClellan for duty in the army of the Potomac.

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This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished.

As a remark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, except those of the Army and Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during that morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and navy honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

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[L. S.] and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighteenth.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A definition of the position of Secretary Seward evidently authoritative, is published this morning, from which in the language of the article it appears that he is content, as he hitherto has been to remain where he is so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen chief magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled, which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment better informed sometimes approves.

At the same time he would not if he could prolong his stay in the place he now holds an hour beyond the time when the President should think it wise to relieve him—and when he shall retire from it.

It will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed to be under no circumstances whatever in a place holder in the service of his country, even although as he most confidently expects it shall emerge, in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles.

He hopes that no one of his fellow citizens thinks so unkind of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

REBELS 30,000 STRONG NEAR GORDONSVILLE.

A DEMONSTRATION EXPECTED.

GEN. HATCH'S EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton, that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court House, with 24,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of 30,000 men.

His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many misstatements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by General Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements as given by a returned officer:

After reaching Culpeper, Gen. Hatch pushed his whole force to the Rapidan river, where, in consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high state of the water, he was compelled to leave his infantry and artillery. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court House, where he learned that the enemy were in large force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Virginia cavalry towards Gordonsville, who approached within six miles of the latter place, and confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength.

On Friday, the 19th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Ewell, made their appearance at Orange, and on Saturday, after severe skirmishing, General Hatch fell back and crossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Culpeper on Sunday. During this time twenty eight men of Company A, New York Cavalry, were captured by the enemy, owing, it is said, to the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing in force upon his station. Two or three men, whose horses were seized, made their escape.

After returning to Culpeper, General Hatch made another incursion in Madison, and thence northward to Sperryville, ascertaining that the enemy were not in force in that direction.

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond a doubt, and that he intends to strike us as early as he can, is believed. General Pope's force here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

The Drafting Order in Missouri.

St. Louis, July 26. Considerable excitement exists to-day at the British Consulate, crowded by a large number of persons claiming protection from the British flag exempts them from the enrollment in the militia, under the recent order of the Governor. An excited crowd gathered around. Many indignants were present to punish their perfidy. The American residents having families and business permanently located here, who, in the hour of peril seek to sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain. Several persons attempting to get protection papers were severely handled by the crowd. Numerous arrests were made. Several affairs and struggles occurred between the drafters and the loiterers, one or two attempts at resistance were made by the parties. A detachment of the provost guard were ordered out, and by a timely exertion suppressed an outbreak.

The Response of the People.

ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETINGS.

CORNING, N. Y., July 26. A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last evening. The quota for Steuben county will be filled up in a week.

IRIHOA, N. Y., July 26.—A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last evening, at which many enlistments were secured on the spot.

ADDITIONAL FROM LATE SOUTHERN CAPTURES.

BALTIMORE, July 26. Some intimations of rebel movements in East Tennessee, and on the Mississippi are given in our extracts. The Richmond Examiner of July 22nd, says that it is credibly informed that the exchange of prisoners now in progress, will leave the rebels between eight and ten thousand surplus, to be immediately paroled. There is but one method of putting an end to the war, and that is by destroying Federal credit, and to do this, it contends the rebel army must assume and attain the aggressive, and abandon retreats.

FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 26. The steamer Borussia sailed to-day with \$225,000 in specie.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26. Flour held firmly, and further sales of 2,000 bbls. were made at \$10 1/2 for superfine; \$5 3/4 for 50 for extra; \$5 7/8 for family. Rye flour steady at \$3 25. Corn meal at \$2 87. There is active demand for wheat, and 8,000 bush. old and new red sold at \$1 22 1/2, and wheat at \$1 40. Rye has advanced to 78 @ 76. Corn in demand at 68 @ 64. Oats active, and 10,000 bush. sold at 46. For Pennsylvania, and 42 for Delaware. Coffee is in higher—sales of Rio at \$22 1/2, and 24c. for Louisiana. Sugar and Molasses looking up. Provisions unchanged. Whisky has declined to 81 @ 82.

FROM BALTIMORE.

RESIGNATION OF SECESSIONISTS.

New Election to be Held.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

BALTIMORE, July 25. All the secession members of the Second Branch of the City Council, who opposed the soldier's bounty bill, resigned this afternoon. It is believed they did so under advice by General Wool. Mr. Baker, the President of the Branch, on resigning, gave a donation of one thousand dollars to the poor. The Mayor will immediately order a new election, which it is believed, will result in the success of the Union ticket, who will pass the bounty bill on the first opportunity.

A NEW YORK OFFICER DESERTS HIS COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, July 26. Captain Samuel L. Harrison, of the 95th regiment New York volunteers, is reported by his commanding officer as having deserted his company on the 21st of this month, and gone to New York. A reward of five cents is hereby offered for his apprehension.

A Reward of Five Cents for his Apprehension.

By order of Maj. Gen. Pope. (Signed.) Geo. D. ROGERS, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

New Advertisements.

GRAND VOAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND, AT BRANT'S HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING JULY 29th.

The Concert will be under the immediate direction of the BEETHOVEN MUSICAL CLUB, Who will be assisted by MR. AND MRS. J. ARNOLD, Formerly of Cooper's English Opera Troupe AND MR. A. VOELDEN, THE CELEBRATED PRIMO TENOR, Also of the Opera, who are among the best vocalists in the country, and who will intersperse the entertainment with GEMS FROM POPULAR OPERAS.

A number of eminent Musicians and Amateurs have also volunteered their services. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at nearly all the public places in the city. Seats can be secured on Tuesday morning and afternoon at the Hall. July 26th

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PINE STREET.

For particulars enquire of Mrs. JOHN MURRAY, Jr. 252 1/2 Pine Street, Corner of Second and Pine streets.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 30.

The offer of additional bounty to recruits having been elsewhere extended, the same provision for this purpose has been made in Pennsylvania by counties, corporations and by individual subscriptions. It is due to the authorities or citizens furnishing the bounty that suggestions should be received from them regarding the appointment of officers of companies raised in their respective districts.

The troops now being raised, have by the Proclamation of the Governor, of the 21st inst., been apportioned among the several counties. This renders it expedient, in order to avoid confusion, that the number of persons engaged in recruiting should be limited.

It is therefore ordered, That no person shall recruit men under General Order, No. 25, of this series, without special written authority from these headquarters.

All persons already engaged in enlisting men will report themselves immediately, and apply for such authority.

County Commissioners, or other local authorities, or the committees of citizens, as the case may be, are invited to suggest the names of fit persons for officers of companies to be raised in their respective districts where such persons have not already acted under the order.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander in Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Penn'a.

NOTICE.

THE account of J. H. Nonamaker, Assessor of Elias Paul, of Jackson township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be on first on the 28th day of August, 1862, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. G. YOUNG, Prothonotary. July 26th 1862

GRAND UNION PIC-NIC

GOOD WILL FIRE COMPANY.

THE Company respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisburg that they contemplate having a picnic in Fisher's woods near Middletown, on Thursday, July 26th. The train will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at 7 1/2 o'clock A. M. Fare for the round trip and admission to the grounds 50 cents. Good music will be in attendance.

George A. Derstine, George Bingham, Vincent Oringer, Committee of Arrangements.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, July 23, 1862.

THE State Medical Board for the examination of Assistant Surgeons of Pennsylvania Regiments, will meet in Philadelphia at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania on Monday, July 28th, at 10 A. M., and is for five days. Candidates will register their names at the Hall, and to be examined in the order of the register. About one hundred and twenty vacancies are to be filled, and those appointed will be at once assigned to active duty.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. HENRY H. SMITH, Surgeon General Pennsylvania. July 23rd 1862

CRUSHED, coarso and fine pulverized sugar, lower than any other place in town. Call and examine, at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

CLARIFIED New Orleans sugar, a cheap and beautiful article, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

BROWN sugars of all grades, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.



In the Name and by the Authority OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means and his life, if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited. Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old.

The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake.

Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the Freedom of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your families—your own liberties and those of the whole country.

Call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot give themselves contribute to provide bounties, equal, at least, to those offered by adjoining States.

The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the Treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time.

This is no time to wait for Legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania; and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The conduct of men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, (as it may be safely trusted,) to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen.

Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equally so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named.

Our heroes of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle field with their blood; thousands have bravely died defending the unity of the Republic and the society of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of Government, of order and of our common nationality! Join earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-first 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, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPORTIONMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of Companies. Includes Adams (2), Allegheny (15), Armstrong (2), Beaver (2), Bedford (2), Berks (6), Blair (2), Bradford (5), Bucks (5), Butler (3), Cambria (2), Carbon (6), Chester (2), Centre (2), Clarion and Forest (2), Clinton (1), Clearfield (1), Columbia (1), Crawford (2), Cumberland (2), Dauphin (5), Delaware (2), Erie (5), Elk and McKean (1), Fayette (1), Franklin and Fulton (5), Forest (see Clarion), Huntingdon (2), Grant (2), Indiana (1), Jefferson (1), Juniata (1), Lancaster (8), Lawrence (2), Lebanon (2), Lehigh (2), Luzerne (7), Lycoming (2), Mercer (2), Mifflin (1), Monroe and Pike (1), Montgomery (5), Montour (1), Northampton (3), Northumberland (2), Perry (1), Philadelphia (50), Pike (see Monroe), Potter (1), Schuylkill (1), Snyder (2), Somerset (2), Sullivan and Wyoming (1), Susquehanna (2), Tioga (3), Union (1), Venango (1), Warren (2), Washington (3), Wayne (2), Westmoreland (3), Wyoming (see Sullivan), York (3).

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF MORTON'S UNRIVALED GOLD PENS.

BEST PENS in the world, for 75c. \$1.25 \$1.50, \$2.25, and \$4. for sale at SCHIFFERS' Bookstore, 1015-7.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!

The first in the market, just received and for sale by W. L. DOCK, Jr., & Co., APPEL, Oranges and Lemons, at JOHN WISE.