

# Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1864.

## The Fifty-fifth Regiment P. V.

This regiment is now awaiting marching orders, having filled its quota, with as fine a body of recruits as ever donned a uniform or shouldered a musket. The Fifty-fifth is commanded by Col. Dick White, than whom there is no braver man or better officer of the same rank in the service. He is eminently a soldier and a leader—emulous for duty where the highest interests of the cause have so gallantly espoused can be promoted. It is not positively known where Col. White will be ordered to report. His friends hope, and he is anxious that he will be detailed with that army which is to take a leading part in the coming great and final struggle for the overthrow of the rebellion. At the same time, Col. White can strike a blow in revenge of the wrongs heaped upon his brother, Major Harry White, who, by the inhumanity of the rebels, and the machinations of their sympathizers in the State Senate, has so long been a prisoner in rebellion.

## Let it Be Changed.

In a certain publication entitled the "National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," we notice that a full length portrait of James Buchanan is placed so as to be in juxtaposition with that of a splendid picture of Lafayette—a portrait of the gallant Frenchman as he was when he espoused the cause of American Colonial Independence. This is decidedly the coolest insult yet offered to the lovers of the Union and the supporters of the Government. Lafayette, the pure, the good, the noble, the generous, the valiant, the virtuous, placed in history, side by side with Buchanan, the base, the selfish, the sordid, the traitorous, the inhuman and the parasitical! It is enough to arouse the indignation of a saint. No publisher should be patronized by the grateful and the loyal people of the land who thus outrages history and insults decency. We know of several young men, subscribers to the work, who at once tore Buchanan's portrait from the book, because it was a wrong to the glorious memory of the blood which flowed at Brandywine, and the heroes who fought with Lafayette through the Revolutionary war.

## Speech of Hon. H. C. Allenman.

We print to-day the speech of Hon. H. C. Allenman, of Dauphin county, on the resolution proposing to require proof of loyalty from persons claiming payment for damages by the rebel raiders; delivered in the House of Representatives, February 24, 1864. The unusual length of the speech should not prevent the constituents of Mr. Allenman from giving it a careful perusal, as it discusses a subject in which they are largely interested. We have only room to add that it is a clear and an eloquent defence of the loyalty of the people of Dauphin county.

## A Good Appointment.

We see it stated that T. Jefferson Jackson, a native son of Philadelphia, but for several years past a citizen of Indiana, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the First Alabama (colored) Siege Artillery. He has earned this appointment by the gallantry of his actions in the field, and the experience he has derived from a long service in the volunteer ranks. Among the Indiana troops, Lieut. Col. Jackson is known and respected as an earnest, ardent and undaunted soldier. He is, we believe, a brother of Rev. J. Walker Jackson, pastor of the Locust Street M. E. church.

## The Soldiers' Franchise.

Now that the Legislature is organized and ready for business, we trust that the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to enfranchise the defenders of the nation, will at once take a practical legislative shape. It is not only necessary that this proposition should be acted upon, but it is due to the valor of the men who are thus to be righted, that the measure be passed with alacrity, in order to show our contempt for those who have labored for the degradation of the soldier, and our high respect for the soldiers themselves. The honor of the Commonwealth is invested in the enfranchisement of its fighting men.

## Hail! all Hail to Louisiana!

The news of the election in Louisiana is indeed glorious. Once the most perverse and unrelenting slave State in the Union—about as imperious as Virginia and South Carolina—she now wheels into the Union ranks, not only proclaiming her loyalty, but announcing that she will henceforth live only as a free State. Thus it will be with all the States. Their annunciation of loyalty will be coupled with declarations in favor of freedom! Southward the cause of abolitionism takes its way!

THE NORRISTOWN HERALD and FREE PRESS, the able and the old organ of the Republican party in Montgomery county, comes to us this week, enlarged and much improved. It now presents an appearance, equal in dimensions and typographical beauty, with any hebdomad in the State. Robert Iredell, Sr., the former editor and publisher, retires from the control of the Free Press, and is succeeded by Robert Iredell, Jr., and Morgan R. Wells. If the assuming proprietors are as faithful to their business and their principles, as the retiring publisher, they will earn, as he did, the confidence and the respect of their contemporaries.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL has decided that all volunteers who may enlist before the draft is actually made will be deducted from the quotas by the Board of Enrollment, in accordance with orders to be given in each case, by the A. A. Provost Marshals Generals of the State.

## Philadelphia—Her Glories and Grabblings

Our rural cotemporaries are amusing their readers with humorous allusions to the proposition to remove the State Capitol to Philadelphia. It is an old joke, certainly, which the Quakers delight in repeating, merely to show their "possessions." It reminds us of a certain money greed in one of the central counties of Pennsylvania, who, to advertise his wealth to his neighbors, was in the habit of occasionally offering his property for sale, by large "posters" upon which he gave a detailed account of what he was worth, which amount, as he imagined, elicited the wonder and the envy of his neighbors. But it did not. It only invited curious inquiry as to how he managed to accumulate such wealth, leaving the deep impression that it was ill gotten. Thus with our prosperous friends of the Quaker City. When they desire to impress the people of other portions of the State, with their greatness, they advertise their institutions, print tabular statements of their business, and talk largely of what they contribute to the support of the Commonwealth. But they never candidly admit the lavish liberality with which the State of Pennsylvania contributes to their glory, their greatness, their progress and their prosperity. There is not a chartered institution of learning, in the arts or sciences, in the city of Philadelphia, but which owes its fostering care to the people at large of the Commonwealth, in the shape of annual appropriations from the Legislature. And yet these institutions are claimed as the evidences of the special merit of Philadelphia. They are exhibited to strangers as the sign of Philadelphia's glory—and pointed to as the monuments of her munificence. Again, what would the city of Brotherly Love amount to, were it not for the iron tracks which connect her with the rural districts of the State? Without these railroads, those districts could get all that they now receive from Philadelphia, just as cheap, and on time just as accommodating, from either New York or Baltimore—but where could Philadelphia make up for her loss of trade and communication with the rural districts of this and the Western States? These are points which our imperious neighbors never allow to come up for contemplation. Grown to colossal proportions on the patronage of others; petted and pampered by the bounties of the State at large, our friends on the Delaware are now actually showing a disposition to ignore all the other portions of the Commonwealth, and, as it were, with one voracious gulp, consume and digest at their pleasure the interests of the entire State. Indeed, we would not be surprised if the Quakers would offer to relieve the State of all responsibility of government, by proposing not merely to receive the capitol in their midst, but to invest their worthy Mayor with executive functions, to enfranchise the city and common council with general legislative powers, and use the city police as a standing army to keep in subjection to Philadelphia's greed and glory, the barbarians who now inhabit the fertile valleys, the populous inland towns and cities, and the grand old hills of the State at large.

—It is time that our cotemporaries of the rural districts pay some attention to this disposition of the greeds and the cormorants of the Quaker City, to control the legislative branch of the Government. We do not desire to create jealousies between sections—we have no inclination, either, to arouse rivalries, out of which only bitter animosities can grow; but we do want to remind our friends on the Delaware that they are overstepping the bounds of decency in their demands; and our friends on the Susquehanna, the Monongahela, the Allegheny, the Juniata, Lake Erie, and all other portions of the Commonwealth beyond the corporate limits of Philadelphia, that they are neglecting their own most vital interests by encouraging the pretensions of an overgrown, petted and spoiled commercial emporium. We are satisfied that Philadelphia should be adorned at the expense of the State with institutions—we are contented that the authorities should spend a large share of the resources of the people at large, to tickle the vanity and inflate the pride of the metropolitans—but we protest against any attempt to place the integrity and the independence of the Government within the control of an influence which esteems mere money making as the highest success in life. Philadelphia already possesses more influence in the lobbies of the Legislature than she should be allowed to wield by those who have at heart the real prosperity of the Commonwealth. What would that influence amount to, were the halls of legislation moved to that city? Just to making Philadelphia, to all intents and purposes, the State, the mistress and the dictator to all the other counties, whose labor and enterprise, and natural resources would be monopolized to adorn and enrich the people thereof. Philadelphia would love to play the part of Rome; live in riotous splendor at the expense of the outside savages; corrupt those who come to her midst to legislate for the "remote provinces," and eventually sacrifice the Commonwealth, with all its labor and its virtue, to appease her lusts and licentiousness. Will Pennsylvania allow her to do so?

AMOS KENDALL, in his letter which the cop. perhead papers are quoting, assigns a most equivocal reason for his disposition to favor McClellan's nomination for the Presidency. "I think," he says "the wrongs which the country has suffered through him can be most appropriately redressed by placing him at the head of its government." We suspect the venerable Amos of "sarkasm," and its cruel of him.

A CAMEO portrait of the Saviour, existing in the time of the Emperor Tiberias, and given to Pope Innocent the Eighth, has come to light in Rome. It is pronounced authentic, and has been copied by a Parisian sculptor.

Good financiers assure the Government that since Congress has absolutely provided that the principal as well as the interest of the two hundred million loan shall be paid in coin, it will readily be disposed of at five per cent. interest.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1864.  
The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
The Journal was read and approved.

### PETITION PRESENTED.

Mr. CONNELL presented the memorial of James Thomson and Geo. Sharswood, judges of the court for the Eastern district, and numerous other citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of an act to provide for old and faithful teachers of the public schools.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CONNELL, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported, as amended, House bill No. 121, a further supplement to an act to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

Also, (same), as committed, House bill No. 92, an act to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Transportation and Telegraphic Department.

Mr. WILSON, (same), as committed, House bill No. 32, an act relative to the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Mr. GRAHAM, (same), as committed, House bill No. 25, an act to repeal so much of the twenty-ninth section of "an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government and other general and specific appropriations," approved April 14, 1863, as makes a number of pupils in attendance on the schools in the various districts the basis of the distribution of the school fund.

Mr. TURRELL, (Judiciary), as committed, House bill No. 13, an act to authorize the Governor to appoint five additional notaries public in the county of Allegheny.

Mr. WILSON, (Accounts), presented the account of George Bergner, postmaster at Harrisburg, accompanied by a resolution that it be paid.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 16, nays 15.

### BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. CONNELL read in place a further supplement to an act relating to limited partnerships, approved March 31, 1863.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a further supplement to an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal, and for other purposes, approved April 16, 1861.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. LOWRY, an act to authorize the Governor to appoint a pension commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, to reside in the city of Washington.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

House bill, entitled An act to authorize the appointment of two additional notaries public for the city of Philadelphia, came up in order, and was postponed for the present—yeas 16, nays 15.

House bill No. 117, joint resolution requesting Congress to increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the army, came up in order on second reading, was passed to third reading, and laid over on the orders.

House bill No. 237, an act to legalize the levy and collection of taxes to pay bounties to volunteers in Bradford county, came up on the orders, on second reading.

The copperheads, with great persistence, tried to stave off legislation on this and all other bills, but after numerous votes being taken on dilatory motions, this bill was passed to third reading, and went over on the orders.

The joint resolutions, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, came up and were postponed, there not being a sufficient number present to pass it constitutionally.

The Senate bill, to compel the Erie canal company to build and keep in repair their bridges, came up in order, and here the copperheads again exhibited their violence, as the bill was in charge of Mr. Lowry, the able Senator from Erie; but it was got through to third reading, and went over.

The hour of one having arrived, the Senate then Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 3, 1864.  
The House met at the usual hour.  
Various bills were reported from committees.

Mr. ALLEMAN read in place an act to settle the claim of John Loban.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a supplement to an act to change the place of holding the elections in certain townships in Dauphin county, approved April 22, 1863.

Referred to the Committee on Election Districts.

Mr. SEARIGHT, an act to authorize the election of four supervisors in Wharton township, Fayette county.

Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals.

Mr. ETNIER, an act to authorize the board of school directors of the township of Shirley, in the county of Huntingdon, to levy and collect a tax for the relief of subscribers to the bounty fund in said township.

Referred to the Committee on the Military Affairs.

Also, an act relating to public roads in the township of Clay, county of Huntingdon.

Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals.

Mr. BARGER, a supplement to an act to provide for the taxation of non-resident vendors of merchandise in the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).

Mr. BARNETT, an act to authorize the school directors of Juniata township, Perry county, to levy and collect a tax for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, an act to enable the citizens of Madison township, Perry county, to levy and collect a tax for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BROWN, an act to supply the loss of certain records in the State Department.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).

Mr. BURGIN, an act to incorporate the New Castle and Franklin railroad company.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. COCHRAN, (Philadelphia), an act for the promotion of anatomical science.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).

Also, an act relative to apprentices.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).

Mr. COCHRAN, (Philadelphia), a supplement to an act entitled An act concerning the sale of railroads, bridges, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved April 8, 1861.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).

Also, an act in relation to estates tail.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).

Mr. GRABER, an act relative to Good Spring railroad company.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Also, an act relative to Northern Liberties and Penn township railroad company.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. GUERNSEY, a supplement to an act entitled An act to incorporate the Tioga improvement company, approved April 7, 1849.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. HOPKINS, a supplement to the penal code of this Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).

Also, an act to incorporate the Northern mining company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. JACKSON, an act relative to appropriations out of county funds to agricultural societies.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. LEE, an act to incorporate the soldiers' national cemetery.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. MCINTOSH, an act to incorporate the General Taylor steam forcing hose company, No. 95, of the city of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. O'HARRA, an act to incorporate the Pioneer mining company of Colorado.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. PURDY, an act for the removal of the Northumberland bank, in the county of Northumberland.

Referred to the Committee on Banks.

## By Telegraph.

### LATER FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

### OCCUPATION OF SELMA.

### Five Gunboats Captured.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.  
A private letter from an officer at Vicksburg dated the 23d ult., says:

"We hear nothing of a definite character from Sherman, but no doubt he has taken possession of Selma, Ala. It is said Sherman captured five gunboats at Selma."

Washington's birthday was celebrated at Vicksburg in a splendid manner, and all the troops were reviewed by Gen. McArthur. A rebel brigade was between Vicksburg and Jackson.

### FROM CAIRO.

### A Company of Colored Troops Murdered by Guerrillas.

### Retaliation by Our Troops.

### Destruction of Rebel Property.

CAIRO, March 2.  
The clerk of the steamer Frigate informs me that while that steamer was on a foraging expedition to Johnson's plantation, Tecumseh Landing, five miles above Grand Lake, Mississippi, on the 14th, was attacked by a band of sixty well mounted guerrillas dressed in Federal uniforms, surprised a company of the 1st Mississippi infantry (colored) who were standing guard about a mile and half from the main body of the foraging party, capturing and disarming them before assistance could be rendered. All were killed or mortally wounded except two who fled in death.

Lieut. Cox and Sergt. Spencer were ordered to strip them, and they state that some of the negroes were pinned to the ground with bayonets, others had their brains knocked out, others shot through the head while on their knees begging for quarters.

The guerrillas escaped without losing a man.

After our dead were buried, the princely mansion around which the guard was posted and no one allowed to enter previous to the slaughter of our troops, was fired and the building with its magnificent furniture was consumed. Four thousands bushels of corn were taken from the crib containing about 15,000 bushels, when the foraging party returned to Vicksburg.

### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### SUCCESS OF GENERAL CUSTER'S CAVALRY MOVEMENT.

### Our Force Advances to Charlottesville.

### Brilliant Cavalry Charge on a Rebel Camp.

### Return of the Expedition Without Loss.

### RUMORS FROM GEN. KILPATRICK'S COLUMN.

### HIS FORCE SUPPOSED TO BE IN THE VICINITY OF RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 2.  
Gen. Custer started with a force of cavalry, on Sunday, to make a reconnaissance toward Gordonsville, the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, following in support. He passed through Madison Court House on Monday morning, and reached Wolfston, a few miles beyond, encountered a rebel picket, which he captured. Passing across the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers in the direction of Charlottesville, he met the enemy within three miles of the latter place, where he charged a body of cavalry under Gen. Stuart, driving them a considerable distance. Capt. Ash, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, (Regulars), charged on a rebel camp near this place, with sixty men, drove the enemy, burned their tents, six caissons and two barges, and retreated without the loss of a man. This was one of the boldest fights our cavalry has made during the war.

Finding his small force opposed by infantry, Stuart's Cavalry and several batteries, which opened upon him, and that a number of trains had just arrived with troops to oppose his advance, he determined to return.

After crossing the Rappahannock river, he burned the bridge, destroyed three flouring mills filled with grain, and fell back toward the Rapidan, but his battery horses giving out, he had to halt for the night. On leaving the Rapidan, the next morning, he met a large body of rebel cavalry on the road to Burton's Ford, and skirmished with them for a time. He found the rebels had concentrated their force at this point, when he suddenly wheeled, and taking the road to Banks' Ford, crossed without opposition. The enemy followed some distance, but failed to inflict any damage.

General Custer and his force returned to camp to-day with only four men wounded slightly, and one rather badly. He captured and brought in about fifty prisoners, a large number of negroes, some three hundred horses, and besides destroyed a large quantity of valuable stores at Stanardsville. A number of rebels were wounded in the skirmish at the Rapidan.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S COLUMN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Nothing is officially known of the whereabouts of Gen. Kilpatrick. It is said in well-informed circles, that on Monday he was in Spotsylvania Court House, which, according to the *Gazette*, is fifty miles from Richmond. An officer who arrived here to-night from the Army of the Potomac, reports that when last heard from, he was within eighteen miles of Richmond.

This, however, may be mere surmise, as there is no communication by which such a fact could be ascertained. Custer's movement was to deceive or draw off the attention of the enemy, while Kilpatrick journeyed in another direction.

The supposition is he got a fair start, with no danger in his rear.

He has certainly had sufficient time to reach Richmond if such was a part of the plan of operations.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.  
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 65, 96; Reading Railroad, 65; Morris Canal, 73; Long Island, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 70; gold, 160; exchange on New York par.

## IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

### BRAGG PLACED IN COMMAND OF ALL THE REBEL ARMIES.

### General Lee His Subordinate.

### HEAVY REBEL LOSS IN FLORIDA.

### Apprehensions Concerning Johnston's Army.

### COMMENTS ON THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

A large batch of very late and interesting rebel papers has reached here. The news is very important and is in brief as follows:

The Richmond papers announce, with hardly concealed regret, the appointment of General Braxton Bragg to the command-in-chief of all the rebel armies, even over the head of the great General Lee himself. The *Examiner*, which for some time past has made the hero of Chickamauga a scapegoat for the military sins of Davis, assails Bragg, with bitterness. His appointment is exceedingly unpopular, and Davis and himself share the odium.

The rebels boast a complete victory in Florida, but, notwithstanding, admit heavy loss of officers and men.

Longstreet's falling back appears to be a mystery to the rebels themselves. For the real reasons the *Enquirer* does not mention, his probable whereabouts. Great apprehensions are expressed for the safety of the army in Georgia, and for the situation in Alabama and Mississippi.

Captains Sawyer and Flynn, lately sent out to be martyrs to retaliation, are about to be surrendered to exchange.

Deserters from the rebel army are now afflicted with terrible punishments, to save the military powers of the Confederacy. They go through a fearful process of branding, which is described in the rebel papers, and many of them have been publicly hung in smaller towns.

The *Enquirer* again warns the farmers that agricultural products must be sold for still lower prices.

The salaries of Government employees have been raised one hundred per cent., to enable them to procure the necessities of life.

Great ado is made over the Copperhead affection in the North. Every attack upon President Lincoln's Administration is quoted with exaggerated comment. Senator Pomero's circular is prominently copied by the Richmond press, and endorsed with evident satisfaction.

### The Louisiana Election.

### THE FREE-STATE TICKET SUCCESSFUL.

Hon. Michael Hahn Chosen Governor by 3,900 Majority.

PORT HURON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.  
Via Cairo, Wednesday, March 2.

The election, yesterday, resulted in the triumph of the Straight Free State ticket. Hon. Michael Hahn being elected Governor by about 3,900 majority, out of a vote of over 8,000. There is great rejoicing by the Free State party. There was illumination and cannon firing last night.

Louisiana is a free State!

### THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

### Highly Important Arrangements Effected.

Correspondence Between Gen. Butler and Commissioner Ould.

WASHINGTON, March 2.  
Arrangements for the exchange of prisoners have at length been effected. For some time past an unofficial correspondence between General Butler and the rebel Commissioner Ould has been carried on. This correspondence has resulted in a declaration of exchange, in which it is agreed that all prisoners detained at City Point up to the 24th of January, 1864, are declared exchanged.

From St. Louis.

The radical German papers in this city, the *Westliche Post* and *Neue Zeit*, have hoisted the name of General Fremont as the People's candidate for the Presidency.

General Steele issued an address to the people of Arkansas, in which he says the every facility will be offered for the expression of their sentiments, uninfluenced by any considerations whatever aside from those which affect their interests and the interests of their property. An election will be held in the State forthwith.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A good BOAT and TEAM. For further information call at DAVID DANIELSON'S, Ridge Avenue. mar3-6d3t

For Rent.  
TWO FRAME HOUSES.—Enquire of M. MURRAY, corner of Second and Pine. mar3-6d3t

\$25 REWARD.—Stolen, this morning, from a room at the Buehler House, A. N. S. BROAD CLOTH CLOVES. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Cloves or description of the thief. G. L. BOLTON. mar3-6d3t

STRAYED AWAY.—Two fat COWS strayed away from the premises of the subscriber, on Sunday night, Feb. 28, 1864. One was Brown with White Spot, and the other Brown with White Face. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of them. GEORGE H. NEWELL. mar3-6d3t

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISBURG, PENN., DECEMBER, 11, 1863.

ORDER.  
I, G. GREENE, to General Order No. 66, War Department, A. G. O., Jan. 12th, 1862, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Post and issues the following orders, for the information and guidance of all concerned.

All Officers on duty at this Post are required to report to these Headquarters, their rank, regiment, number of duty, and number and date of order placing them on such duty.

Officers arriving will report as specified above. Officers on being relieved from duty, will report previous to their departure, by what authority they are relieved, leaving a copy of the orders at these Headquarters.

Officers having soldiers under their charge will be required, in addition to the above, to make a "morning report" by 9 A. M., each day.

J. V. BOMFORD, Lt. Col., 16th U. S. I. OFFICIAL.—E. L. BARNES, 1st Lt., U. S. I. C., Post Adjutant.

JOSHUA M. WEIST