The Telegraph.

Forward, first 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.

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1861.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

No branch of the public service is of more importance than the Medical Department, and the suggestion of a correspondent of a Philadelphia paper on the subject should be acted upon, both as regards the selection of skillful and experienced persons to purchase medicines for the use of the Pharmaceutists in the field, as well as the selection of skillful Surgeons.

The practice of Surgeons employed in the public service giving an order to an apothecary, who fills it without regard to quantity or price, is exceedingly to be deprecated.

The Governor has been peculiarly fortunate thus far in the selection of his officers, but it is not expected that he is acquainted with the medical standing of the numerous body of Surgeons who are applicants for commissions in the different regiments. A correspondent recommends that the establishment of a Medical Board of Examiners at Harrisburg would obviate much of the difficulty under which he must labor in making the selection of his medical staff. We submit the suggestion to those in power.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSSAGE.

We have only time this afternoon to thank Governor Curtin, in the name of the people of Pennsylvania, for the bold and manly position he has taken in his message to the special session of the Legislature, convened in Harrisburg to-day. It is the first executive document that has been laid before any of the legislative bodies of the loyal states, *refering to the rebellion* which now prevails in the States that have renounced their loyalty. Gov. Curtin takes the lofty position, that this government, framed for specific objects and founded in principles that are eternal, cannot and shall not be broken up to serve the visionary aims and ends of misguided ambition. With a written Constitution, there can be no mistake in its purposes, no misapprehending its powers, and therefore no necessity to seek its violent overthrow. The interests of the commonwealths of this nation are all equal in its guarantees—their influence is equal for good, their power for evil the same when they suffer passion or resentment to lead them astray. Therefore, in an hour like this, of great public and private peril, it is most fitting and appropriate that the Governor of a sovereign state should boldly interpose his Executive power by invoking the legislature of his state to provide the most ample and prompt means for the deliverance of the country from its embarrassments and dangers.

The recommendations of the message were foreshadowed in an editorial that appeared in Saturday afternoon's TELEGRAPH. The organization of a military force for the protection of our line of territory lying in juxtaposition with that of States that are either in open or secret rebellion with the Federal Government is, of course, of a practical necessity and must be encouraged by the most prompt legislation. The other references to the forces now organized by the State, will also meet with approval, while the manner in which the message defends the right of our people to march through any territory for the defence of a common capital, will assuredly call forth the enthusiastic response of every true heart in Pennsylvania. Gov. Curtin feels and declares that the honor of the Keystone State has been tarnished by a southern mob; he feels and declares the horror excited by the murder of our citizens, and if the dignity of his position had permitted him an expression in an official paper, there is little doubt that he would have declared the purpose of the people of Pennsylvania to avenge these wrongs sooner or later, and without delay wipe out the disgrace which has been heaped upon the State.

We commend the business suggestions of the message to our readers. The details which its suggestions will necessarily create, are of a character such as become necessary in exigencies like the present. In this movement and in the sentiment so boldly expressed by the Executive, he will have the certain support of the people of this State, as well as the approval of the citizens of the Union.

ONE OF THE TRIBUTES to the people of the North which the rebels of the South are unconsciously paying them, is in the fact that all the women and children who can be removed when the rebel country are sent to the North for refuge and safety. There is neither, it appears, in the South for defenceless women and helpless children. In this tribute the people of the South admit that the very elements and institutions they so much defend are not able to stand alone. They are destructable in themselves, and unable to bear the test either of revolution or rebellion. What better evidence is needed of the power of free institutions and the influence of the free North?—Even in war, our enemies send their most precious possession (their wives and children) into our midst for protection. The North accepts their flying wives and children, not as hostages, but sanctuaries, who suffer by the perverseness of those who should be more solicitous for their safety. The wives and children of our exasperated and insane brethren of the South are welcome to the hospitality and safety of the free homes of the North, until their husbands and fathers learn to love them and their country more sincerely.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana, operating jointly as well as separately, will doubtless prosecute the Summer campaign with a vigor and an energy that must surprise our Southern rebel cousins. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are themselves able to crush this rebellion, and to crush it, too, without firing a gun. They can at their will hold the entire northern frontier of the Slave States, cut off the provisions which sustain them, and effectually damage the already insignificant trade of the border States. Unable to cope in numbers or strength with the people of the free States, the rebels are calculating an an encounter between the army of the Government and the disease of their climate, but in this they may be disappointed. With the capital safe, with Maryland re-enlightened and brought back to her senses, and the mob of Baltimore chastised and humiliated, the summer campaign may rest on the border. Western Virginia has declared her purpose of standing by the Union, even if it becomes necessary to separate from the eastern portion of the State. Under such circumstances, it would be easy to take possession of Richmond, and to hold the Old Dominion by force of arms, where her ancient faith and noble ancestry, if both were animate and alive, would undoubtedly place her, viz: firm in her devotion to the Constitution and laws of the land. Virginia may have men, but she has neither money or credit, or means of sustaining an army to carry on a lengthened campaign. Twenty-five thousand men could march from one end of the Old Dominion to the other, and encounter no fiercer opposition than the blustering of the Wises and the treachery of the Tylers. They could hold the city of Richmond, while the remainder of the Federal troops were protecting the borders.—As the winter approached, after the gathering of the harvests of the Western and Middle States, an army could be organized such as would place all opposition at defiance, march to Montgomery, and take Jeff Davis with the surprise his vanity and ambition have long needed. There is nothing either improbable or impracticable in such a plan of operation. It would not necessarily be a war of aggression or invasion. The march of the Federal troops through its own territory, the territory of its sovereign states, whose sovereignty has been violated and disgraced by usurpation, would be an act of mercy, tending to its own vindication, and the re-assertion of the rights of its citizens, instead of an invasion of any of their sovereign privileges. It would not be aggressive to rescue the people from the phrenzy of a mob, to prevent the confiscation of their property, and the incarceration of their persons in leathsome cells, as punishment for their refusal to fight under the banner of treason. An army of free mechanics marching through the benighted and prejudiced regions of the south, would have an immense influence on the future of the people of those States. The knowledge which they could dispense, the evidence of power which they could exhibit, the material of their genius accompanying their march, would dazzle the eyes of the southern laboring men with a wonder more brilliant than that which once marked the triumphal marches of the armies of Macedonia and Rome.

—That the operations of the government will lead to its vindication and the perpetuity of the Union, we never once doubted. It has the power to do so, and while indulging in the speculations such as are contained in this article, we only express the popular desire for practical results from the crisis which has been forced on the nation.

TWO FAIR CONCLUSIONS.

We are forced to two conclusions while reviewing the embarrassing circumstances and dangers ebbing and flowing around the government. Had Abraham Lincoln openly and publicly attempted to pass through the mob town of Baltimore, while on his way to Washington, he would have been assassinated by the ruffians who laid in wait for his appearance. They were prepared for that purpose, had sworn to have his life, and when they were disappointed, they raved like hungry tigers, frustrated in their hunt for blood. The other conclusion that forces itself on us is the certainty that had John C. Breckenridge been elected President the title of every white laboring man to freedom would have been as literally obliterated and destroyed as John C. Breckinridge has since destroyed his own proud title of a loyal American citizen, and become a bold and unscrupulous traitor. The plot was all arranged. It was concocted at Charleston, and at Charleston it was announced. The plan of these rebels did not spring from the election of Abraham Lincoln. It was not an antagonism to Republican principles, nor any fear of the principle of a republican organization. Altogether, the treason which Breckenridge hoped to strengthen and consumate by his own election, was the result of an ancient aristocratic opposition to free labor, now attempting for the last time to gain power in the South. The reader will bear us out in our conclusion, and ponder well the dreadful dangers the country has just escaped. As we move forward in crushing the rebellion that has superceeded the effect which would have followed the result, such as the election of Breckenridge or the assassination of Lincoln, let us guard well every avenue to the safety of the Union, and provide for treason hereafter, by at once making a terrible example of the traitors.

AMONG THOSE who have been voluntarily zealous in efforts to aid the State in its labor to sustain the National Administration, there is no man in Pennsylvania who deserves more credit than John A. Wright, of Mifflin county. He left to its own charge a very large business at home, and came to Harrisburg with the only and the disinterested motive of serving his State. In this service he has been most assidious in a hundred different respects, from the details of business to the most valuable counsel and support. Such men are seldom known, and are mostly satisfied with a consciousness of having done their duty. But they deserve and must have the appreciation and gratitude of the people.

A LADY writes to us on the subject of the promptness with which the ladies of Harrisburg have responded to the call of assisting with their needles in providing haversacks for the volunteers, and desires to know whether, as their work passes through so many hands before it reaches the Quarter-Master's department, the State will be charged for the same. All we can write in reply to our fair correspondent is, that the State *should not be asked to pay for this work*, the voluntary contribution of the ladies, and if money is drawn from the treasury for such a purpose, it will be a baser fraud than any that has yet been perpetrated on the people of Pennsylvania. If our lady correspondent will write to the Auditor General, Thomas E. Cochran, the object she aims at will be much better accomplished than it can be by our discussion of the subject. In this connection we are also authorized to state that the ladies of the different churches, with the most commendable zeal, are busily engaged in preparing bed-clothing, lint, &c., for the accommodation and service of the volunteers. All this is done voluntarily—the free contribution of beauty to valor—and in return for which no greater insult could be offered than the intimation that it was performed for *pay*. The ladies love their country, its liberty and its cause, with a zeal that cannot, perhaps, shoulder a musket or wield a sword, but with a fervor that prompts them to deeds of loving kindness, and genuine acts of mercy and assistance.

ENGLAND will not recognize the rebel government, based on the principles of universal slavery. This, of course, settles the diplomatic intercourse of the rebels with the governments of Europe. The refusal of England will be followed by similar refusals in every Court of the civilized and christian world. Not a nation on earth will bind itself in alliance of defence or comity with a band of men who stand on the principle that rebellion against truth is the only way to correct error, and that treason is deemed a higher merit than honest devotion to a practical, reasonable, just and liberal government. Jeff. Davis and his confederate traitors will next be compelled to turn their attention to less civilized nations. An offer to the King of Dahomey or the Emperor of Morocco would perhaps be more successful than the one proposed to the virtuous and liberal Queen of the English.

How strange it must read to Northern eyes, what amongst us scarcely excites a remark, that among the subscribers to the Confederate Loan at Montgomery, were two negresses, taking jointly $400. Still more strange, that in the vicinity of the same city, a wealthy planter asks leave to arm his negroes and form them into a company, offering to command them himself in any services which they might be ordered.—*Mobile Register.*

All this would be very strange, did not "northern eyes" view this infatuation of ignorance in a different light from that in which it is viewed by the slave owners. The Montgomery negroes had no other alternative to save their lives than to give up their money, as refusal would have entailed confiscation and death. As to the wealthy planter arming his slaves and compelling them to fight, being an evidence of a slave's devotion either to his master or his slavery, is evidently false. It is only the evidence of the degradation to which the human soul and purpose can be brought by the institution.

WE WERE wrong, yesterday, in stating that Col. Longenecker was in command at Camp Curtin, that duty devolving on Lieut. Col. W. H. R. Hangen, who is an officer of experience and ability.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE question is often asked, what is a "stand of arms?" Properly speaking, it is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet, musket, and its appurtenances.

A CANADIAN has discovered that the insect found on the common black spruce yields a dye of great beauty resembling cochineal.

A SHORT time ago a man became as completely "wrapped in thought" that he was tied up, labled, and sent off on the "train of ideas."

THERE is a colored man in Charleston, South Carolina, who pays taxes on $40,000 of real estate and fourteen slaves.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Maryland, has instructed its representatives that if they vote for secession, they will be hung when they return home.

SIXTY of the Amherst College (Mass.) students have formed a company, and are about leaving for Washington.

THE authorities of Queen Anne's county, Md., have appropriated $20,000 for the defence of the county.

Andrew Jackson Smith, late United States Consul at Laguayra, Venezuela, died at Galveston, Texas, on the 14th inst.

THE rebels saved the powder magazine at the Norfolk navy yard, as the slow matches did not burn sufficiently to reach them in time.

DIPTHERIA does not arise from any known combination of physical causes. It is communicable, but not highly contagious, and attacks families.

GENERAL HARPER, the commander of the forces at Harper's Ferry, has given assurances that Virginia would allow no attack on the Capital from her soil.

THE MINNIE RIFLE.—The first rifle in vogue in France was the so-called pillar rifle of Thouvenin, but the invention of M. Minie is the one which has practically revolutionized the fire arms of the present day. The improvements made by M. Minie are confined almost wholly to the form of the projectile, and have very little reference to that of the gun out of which it is fired. The ball is of an oblong conical form, something like an acorn without its cup; but instead of being solid this cone is hollowed out at the base into a cup like form. The advantages of this form of projectile are that it offers less resistance to the air than a round ball would, and that having its centre of gravity in its foremost part, it has no tendency to turn over in its flight; but its chief merit, in a military point of view, is that with it the rifle can be loaded as easily as the ordinary smooth bored gun, the forcing of the ball into the grooves of the barrel being effected by the explosion of the gunpowder, and not by the ramrod.

The form of the rifle proper to these conical missiles differs very little from those used with the old spherical bullet, except that a three-grooved rifle has superseded the old two-grooved gun, and it is still an unsettled question whether four groove would not be better than three. With this weapon the soldier can make far better practice at five hundred, or even one thousand yards, than he would with the old musket at one hundred or two hundred yards.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Delegates to the Southern Congress.

GEN. HARNEY AT WASHINGTON.

A SECESSIONIST SHOT!!!

Postal Arrangements.

TROOPS DRILLING AT ALEXANDRIA.

Massachusetts Regiment to Serve Through the War.

Martial Law to be Declared in the District of Columbia.

The Maryland Legislature Refuses to Pass a Secession Ordinance.

MARYLAND WILL NOT CALL A CONVENTION.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senator Hunter, Wm. C. Rives, Wm. C. Rives, Wm. J. Preston, and Judges Camden and Brockenbrough have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as Delegates to the Southern Congress.

The reported release of Gen. Harney by the Governor of Virginia is verified. He has arrived in Washington.

The Virginia Convention has passed an Ordinance establishing the Navy of Virginia and authorizing the banks to issue one and two dollar notes.

An unfortunate affair occurred here early on Sunday morning. A corporal's guard went to the house of one Boyd to arrest him on a charge of endeavoring to raise a company for the Southern army. Boyd resisted, and, it is said, discharged a revolver at the corporal. He was immediately shot dead. A Coroner's inquest was held, and, though the evidence was conflicting, it bore against the soldiers. They, to the number of eleven, were arrested by the civil authorities, assisted by United States troops.

Our communications by mail with the North are not yet satisfactory. The Post Office Department stand ready to send a regular mail by way of Annapolis and Perrysville, if the War Department will run a regular train to Annapolis. This will probably be done, but the arrangement is not yet perfected.

From Alexandria we learn by an occasional traveler that drilling is going on, though it is thought not over two thousand troops were in that vicinity. Provisions have doubled in price there within a few days, and stringent regulations are made to prevent supplies coming to the District.

Two gentlemen of Boston, Messrs. Wilder Dwight and G. L. Andrews, left town this morning, authorized to raise a Massachusetts regiment to serve through the war. This regiment will probably be commanded by a well-known graduate of West Point, and an officer of the Mexican war. It will be sent at once to Fort Independence for drill for two months, unless needed sooner for active service.

BALTIMORE, April 30.

A despatch from Frederick says a gentlemen from Washington, informs me that Gen'l. Scott showed him yesterday, the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring partial martial law in the District of Columbia and over the line of Railway established by the Government for National purposes so far as to suspend the right of *habeas corpus.*

In the Legislature yesterday, Mr. Wallis, from the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the memorial of 216 voters of Prince George's county, praying the Legislature, if, in its judgment, it possesses the power, to pass an ordinance of secession without delay, reported that, in the judgment of the committee, the Legislature does not possess the power to pass such an ordinance as is prayed for, and that the prayer of the memorialists cannot, therefore, be granted. This report is signed by Messrs. Wallis, Long, Dennis, Briscoe and Compton.

Messrs. Gordon and Goldsborough, of the Committee on Federal Relations, offered a minority report favorable to the prayer of the said memorialists.

Mr. Dennison moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

The question was discussed by Messrs. Wallis, Gordon, Dennis, Compton, Pitts, Chaplain, Briscoe, Long, and Dennison.

Mr. Wallis said that the motion presented the direct question to the House of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass an act of Secession. He was in favor of immediately taking the sense of the House on the subject, and settling the public mind as to the sentiment of the Legislature.

Mr. Gordon said it presented only the question of the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

The vote was regarded by many of the members as indicating their views upon the constitutional question.

The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was rejected by a vote of 18 yeas against 58 nays.

The yeas were Messrs. Worthington, Dennison, Chaplain, Bryan, Wooten, Jones, of Prince George's, Jacobs, Hemsley, Goldsborough, Grason, Golden, Barnard and Miller.

Mr. Bryan, of Prince George's, tried to be excused from voting, but the House refused.

The majority report was then adopted without a division being called.

SECOND DISPATCH.

From information gathered from gentlemen whose position and influence puts them in the way of knowing the feeling and views of a majority of the Legislature of Maryland, we feel warranted in saying that that body will not even pass a bill to call a State Convention, but will content themselves with making a calm and dignified appeal to the country.

SAN JUAN, (C. F.) April 30.

The steamship Africa arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She left Galway on Tuesday, the 23d inst.

The steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

The Liverpool cotton market was active, the sales being estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady.

London—Consols 91¼@92.

The political news was generally unimportant.

MEN GOING to war, if nearsighted, should provide themselves with several pairs of these excellent spectacles, and officers and truly loyal should procure one of the elegant military spy glasses from Mr. Franklin, Optician, office on Third street, near Walnut.

A single Odd Fellow's Lodge, Covenant, No. 25, of New York, has subscribed $2200 to support the families of members who are volunteer.

Married.

On the 28th inst, by Rev. Robert J. Cardon, Mr. CLEMANS S. ERISMAN, of Lancaster, to Miss SALOME E. CLECKNER, of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A good COOK at the European Hotel. Inquire on the premises. ap30 3*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1861.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LADIES' LIST.

A.
Anderson, Josephine
Abert, Miss Sarah
Albright, Miss E J
Antes, Mrs Clara A
B.
Balsbach, Miss Ange
Bennet, Miss Josie
Blosser, Caroline
Bitting, Miss Annie E
Bebust, Mrs Sarah
Blessing, Mrs M
Brown, Mrs B
Brown, Mary H
Buoy, Miss C M
Brown, Miss Annie
Brown, Mrs Polly
Burgett, Miss M
C
Coleman, Marga
Colter, Margaret
Cluck, Kate
Coble, Susan
D
Donnel, Miss M
F
Fritchey, Miss E E
G
Garretson, M B
Gray, Mary
H
Huntch, Ellie
Henderson, M
Healy, Miss M
Hoffman, Miss S
Hoon, Miss S
Hon, A J
J
Jones, Miss S
K
Keindreck, Mrs L
Kummerlin, Miss C
L
Longenecker, Mary
Longenecker, M L
Mc
M'Guiley, Miss E
M'Crum, Miss S
M'Gare, Miss S A
M
Mellinger, Miss A
Matchett, Miss M R
Mitchel, Mrs
Molson, Mrs J
Murphy, Mrs K
O
O'Brian, Miss C
P
Phillips, Miss R
Patterson, Patience
Pluck, Miss M
R
Rhine, Mary E
Rush, Miss E
S
Scott, Miss Mary
Schlagel, Mrs P
Shaffer, Mrs E J 2
Seitzel, Mrs S
Seiberts, Miss M W
Shaney Ann
Snowden, Susan
Street, Mrs M D
Stevens, Mrs M A
Stein, Mrs E
Stahl, Miss A
Spayd, Mrs H E
T
Tobor, Elizabeth
Toy, Anna
U
Ultz, Mrs Mary (ship)
W
Walters, Mrs M
Wenrick, J E
Wightman, Mrs J
Wilson, Mrs A
Wilkins, Miss M
Wood, Mrs L R 2
Wolt Fanny
Wolmer, Mrs H

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Abbott, S R
Aiken, Isaac
Albert, John
B
Barnes, J W
Balsbaugh Abraham
Bauss, Henry G
Bankert, R F
Bachilder, Dr B F
Barnsley, Samuel W
Bartlett, C S
Bell, Wm A
Benttley, Geo W 2
Brickley, John
Benedict, George W
Bennett, S M
Bernard, M H
Bentel, John
Beck, Isaac 2
Benson, Philip
Berry, F
Bell, Jno
Bean, Henry H
Bentz, Geo Z
Bitters, R N
Biggel, Alex
Bolson, William
Boughter, Geo N
Boss, D W
Boas, Inon S
Boas, D
Brown, Shunnor R
Brown, Edgar C
Bruce, Samuel
Bright, John
Bryson, George
Brittinger, Wm
Brown, Wm
Brooks, J P
Brickland, W
Brinswune, S S
Brown, Henry W
Brenizer, G
Bristol, H
Bradford, Miles
Brinks, A H
Brisben, J S 2
Brower, A
Brown, W B
Brown, L B
Brown, L F
C
Carver, D K
Chandler, D L F
Christ, Wm
Capot, J F
Car, Parks
Canton, Jacob
Clark, E H
Cooper, Chas
Conrad, George
Clem, W S
Cope, H S 2
Clark, Jno C
Cook, Geo E
Coupaman, D
Collin, Jas
Corell, C H
Crocken, Silas H
Crum, Jacob
Crane, H
Chapman, A
Crow, Daniel
Chipf, Geo
Cloder, S
Croak, Bradford
D
Dashson, W M
Dawes, J
Daugherty
Davis, Thomas
Davis, Edw H
Demmut, H W
Davis, Chas H
Dikyne, A
Dehly, J
Dienger, J B
Dunlap, Amos
Dodge, B
Drumm, D
Durbarrow, S
Drumgoo, G
Dobbins, Sam
Dunlap, M H
Doner, H
E
Eisenbise, D
Ebert, H E
Eiler, M O
Eager, John P
Earnest, Geo
Evans, R M
F
Fagan, Jas
Fellabaum
Fishinger, C
France, C
Fishburn, D
Finley, J K
Fitzpatrick, D
Feldman, A
Fegley, Jno
Faley, Thos
Fix, Conrad
Foss, W J
Flickner, P
Funk, Amos
Frankurn, A H
G
Gilfillan, D I
Giger, Elisha
Gavih, J E
Gavit, Jno E
Greasey, Jacob
Gehr, J T
Garman, Wm
Groves, Jas
Guy, Dr E
Gross, David
Gundaker, J
Gore, A P
Guckenheimer, A
Gross, Daniel
Greiter, G
Grubb, J H
Greyam, C
Greiner, Fred
Gormley, I G
Gursler, G
H
Hayes, F E
Harner, James
Hagen, W
Hasse, Geo
Hartan, E
Hantsch, D
Harrison, J H
Harris, T J
Halderman, H
Haysl, F
Hauck, A
Hazzard, Jno
Harrington, S H
Hart, A F
Hunter, A S B
Hout, F
Hoffman, Peter
Hoffard, A J
Hopewell, Jas
Hummel, H 2
Hoon, M H
Holkin, Mr
Hoffman, H A
Hill, Richard
Hoak, W A
Harriman, J
Hiesler, C E
Henderson, J B
Hiener, J
Houaburger, C
Henry, W P
Henry, S
Henderson, W & Co
Henri, Geo
I
Irvine, O W
Irvin, B F
J
Jackson, J R
Jones, Henry
Johnston, R
Jones, D R
K
Korabaugh, S E
Kenedy, M
Kaufman
Kaufman, A
Kaufman, Aaron
Keim, W R
Klugh, G A
Kimble, J B
Krum, Jonas
Kleckner, H
Koser, J
L
Leibpsecht, P (foreign)
Leibold, H
Linn, J M
Lichty, D D
Leivers, H G
Lentain, G R
Lightner, Chas
Lindemuth, E
Lancaster, A W
Long, W E
Loyer, T
Lobaugh, F
Lyder, Moses
Lowry, M B
Mc
McCarty, B N
McNaughton, D
McKeyoons, J
McWalters, R
McElroy, Geo
McAllister, M O
McDermant, C
McCormick, S
McCormick, C
McKane, J L
McKean, Jas
McCrooker, S
McCreery, G J
McMullan, E M
McCurdy, J K
M
Maurer, P
Mendenhall, J
Meschand, S S
M, M
Martin, Jas
Mitheny, J S
Mary, Perry
Magraw, H S 2
Martin, Wm
Martin, J G W
Martin, R L
Martin, Jas L
Maginnis, Jas
Martin, Thos A
Mechlin, Jos
Martin, Jas A
Miller, Samuel 2
Miller, W F
Michaels, Wm
Miller, J P
Maurer, Peter
Moar, Harry
Morehead, J K
Moore, Thos
Myer, George
Moody, W H
Morrison, B
Moor, Nicholas
Myers, Wm
N
Nettles, Daniel
Nelson, J W
O
Osinger, F
Orth, J
Oplinger, Jas
Osgood, Wm
O'Brine, Jas
Ober, D
Ogden, B V
Oleer, Jacob
P
Parker, Wm
Parimer, W
Peck, C
Parry, Dr H C
Palmer, Geo G
Pettes, Geo W
Purdee, Calvin
Pittman, G H
Piler, John
Postlewalt, Jos
Porst, Geo
Power, Gen T J 2
R
Rambo, E Y
Rapp, A J
Reigner & Erl
Ramsdell, H J
Raver, A
Reily, Jas R
Reed, W
Rittler, Jno
Rupp, W K
Root, Z
Roush, J H
Royce, W P
Robinson, Wm
Robinson, S
Rohner, Martin
S
Seltzer, J H
Shearer, Henry
Shomo, C M
Schmuck, C
Sherts, Jno
Shafer, F
Shay, S J
Shaner, H F 2
Shepler, S
Slugel, F
Scott, Wm
Seidle, T
Shrider, J
Shaffner, D
Smith, Allen
Smith, Michael
Stetzel, David
Star, Chas
Spring, J
Sturges, H
Sturn, Geo
Spencer, J H
Spaulding, T
Stouffer, P
Stuart, C
Stanon, Jno
Stademan, R J
Strominger, Jos
Stemler, Jno
Souden, H
Seltzer, Geo L
Spering, C F
Sturgeon, Wm
Straub, J (foreign)
Stewart, Jacob
Street, F F
Sullivan, J
Sullivan, J H
Sumner, J N
Sevasey, A
Sullenberger, J
T
Tagg, W
Thomas, W H
Tucker, G L
Tarbox, D
Taylor, J J
Thompson, W A
Tickhill, Master
Terrance, Jas
Thompson, O
U
Urich, Samuel
V
Van Gorder, J S
W
Ward, Fred'k
Waterman, H T
White, Hon R G
Whitfield, Wm
Welsh, B
Weber, M L
Weys, John 2
Welker, H H
Welsh, J H
Wever, Jno
Worian, Wm
Willis, D M
Williams, Levi
Wing, J B
Wiley, Wm
Williams, R
Wolf, I T

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

1td GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

MEDICAL BOARD.

A MEDICAL BOARD will convene in the city of New York on the 1st of May ensuing, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, in accordance with the following Order.

There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble in New York city on the 1st day of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment as may be invited to present themselves before the Board.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Surgeon Clement A. Finley,
" Charles McDougall,
" W. J. Sloan.

By order of the Secretary of War
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War; must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his profession, the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the the Medical Staff. Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age.

There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff. ap30-d3t

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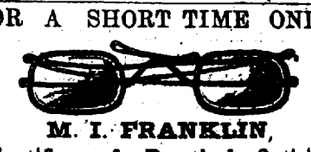

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RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN.....$75 00 | STEERAGE.....$30 00
do to London.....80 00 | do to London.....32 00

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WANTED—Agent at the office of the WHEELING NEEDLE MACHINE CO., Third and Market Streets. ap11-1wd