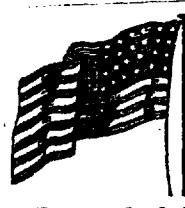


Daily Telegraph.

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

OUR PLATFORM.

**THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.**

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, May 11, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at the usual hour this morning, and at once took up the bill from the House providing for a loan and arming the State. The entire session was occupied in its consideration, and it passed second reading. It will be the first bill in order on Monday morning, when it will no doubt pass. The bill has been variously amended, which will require the concurrence of the House; but we have no doubt both Houses will be ready to adjourn by the middle of next week.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS, now Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, at a salary of \$2,500, was formerly a "joun" on the Hartford (Conn.) Times, when Glendon Welles, present Secretary of the Navy, was editor of the same paper.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, which has used Georgia and South Carolina paper exclusively for the past five years, is now printed on paper imported from Belgium. This is another of the benefits of secession, which the paper makers of the south must highly appreciate.

MANY OF OUR COTERMORIATES are expressing their dissatisfaction with the stay law, because it stays executions without bail to those who own real estate, while those who own no real estate will be asked for bail. The mere fact of owning a lot worth a thousand dollars should not give a man an advantage over his fellow who owns no lot, but who has perhaps in store a hundred thousand dollars worth of manufactured goods.

THE PEOPLE, by a majority of 70,000, voted against a convention—and yet the Legislature, like that of Maryland, would vote the State out of the Union, and have passed an ordinance to that effect. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson and Andrew Johnson say they will fight against it under the Stars and Stripes, and spill their last drop of blood for the Union. The leaders of the Union party in East Tennessee say that if the State secedes, the eastern part will rebel, secede from the State, and stick to the Union.

SECESSION.—THE THIRTY YEARS' CONSPIRACY. Every American citizen should be familiar with those words of Rhett, of South Carolina:

"The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non execution of the fugitive slave law. It has been a master which has been gathering head for thirty years."

We want our Democratic friends to read Mr. Rhett's assertion, if only to keep them straight on the responsibility of this rebellion. They know as well as we do, what party predominated for the past thirty years.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION has fastened itself upon the neck of the state like the Old Man of the Sea. Elected to deliberate upon secession with its power specifically restricted to framing an ordinance and submitting it to the people, it has gone on and ratified the Confederate Constitution, and transferred the State, with the stolen government property, to the confederates by a bill of sale, just as one would transfer an unsound horse without warranty; elected Representatives to the Confederate Congress, and is yet in session. All this besides attempting the capture of Harper's Ferry and Washington.

AMOUNT OF PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.—The patriotic contributions of the people for the war during the last three weeks amount to the immense sum of \$28,277,000. Pennsylvania leads the column with a free gift of \$3,500,000. New York and Ohio have each given \$2,000,000; Connecticut and Illinois each \$2,000,000; Maine, \$1,300,000; Vermont and New Jersey each \$1,000,000; Wisconsin and Rhode Island, \$500,000; Iowa, \$100,000. The contributions of the principal cities are: New York, 2,178,000; Philadelphia, \$330,000; Boston, \$185,000; Brooklyn, \$75,000; Buffalo, \$110,000; Cincinnati, \$280,000; Detroit, \$50,000; Hartford, \$64,000.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION is in a perfect fury this morning—actually overcome with virtuous indignation and pious solicitude. We must add, too, that we made the discovery by the merest accident, that our neighbors have actually "cut" us from their exchange list, a style of answering a fair opponent peculiar to the clique that controls and shapes the course of that journal. We'll leave this pass, however, as stale description, and again remind the forgetful people whose hopes rise and fall with the popularity and patronage of the Patriot and Union, that the fact of their having displayed the stars and stripes to escape public indignation, is as notorious in this community as was their sympathy with the secessionists when the black flag of treason was raised at Charleston. Every child in Harrisburg heard the murmur of disapprobation which greeted the appearance of their sheet every morning, while even some of the attachées of the establishment shrank from its employment and joined the army in order to escape the odium which was so fast attaching to all who were in the least identified with its Toryism. It may suit a purpose now to deny this charge, but they cannot do so on the faith of gentlemen, and maintain a reputation for truth and veracity.

A NEW ERA!

There are calculations being made of the pecuniary loss the struggle in which the government is engaged will be to the people, while no estimate is attempted as to the vast benefit it will be in developing the power and energy of the free states. The real resources of the free states of this union have never been properly estimated, nor have the benefits which their development has conferred on the country at large, been appreciated in the sense in which they are deserving. The national prestige has always been enjoyed and monopoly by the southern people, leaving to the people of the free states the honor of supporting the government with the dignity and decency of obeying its laws. Legislation, for the last thirty years, has in a great measure been constructed solely for the conciliation of the southern people, without regard either for the rights or the interests of the people of the free states. Our territorial acquisitions have all been for that purpose, from the purchase of Louisiana to the annexation of Texas, while the wars which have provoked the national resentment, were carried on mainly to satisfy the lust for dominion and power for which the rebel chiefs are now contending. The north, the east, and the west have been accustomed to submit, a submission which was the result as much of a desire for political peace, as it was of a purpose to preserve the social equilibrium undisturbed, and therefore the better secure the business prosperity of the country. The people of the southern states knew and understood this feeling. They felt that they had no interest in the stupendous enterprises of the north, and therefore they could threaten their success with indifference and impunity. They felt that the only benefit which they derived from the prosperity of free labor was the support it yielded the government, and the protection it gave to our intercourse abroad. When tariffs were desired, south blustered on the floor of Congress too often forced the practical men of the north from their position—and when new territory was opened for the uses of the people for whose benefit it was acquired, the influence of slavery interposed to prevent its development, except for its own uses and purposes. What are millions of money compared to the benefits which will be derived from the abolition of these abuses? This war will certainly accomplish so much, the abolition of the false position which the south has held for so many years, and the inauguration of the legitimate power of slavery. Against these people and their institutions, we have no crusade to wage. We have no opposition to offer to their domestic regulations—but when they seek to make those domestic regulations the controlling element in the federal government, and when they are manfully resisted, charge the north with being fanatical, as northern men we spurn both the regulation and the charge, and hurl back the fanaticism to the treason where it belongs.

The bigotry which has rended these states animates the treason which upholds the separation. The fanaticism which threatens social order, religion and liberty, is that which has been defending, and advocating and foisting upon the country the accursed principles of slavery. Against these people and their institutions, we have no crusade to wage. We have no opposition to offer to their domestic

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The VOLUNTEERS OF THE NORTH are the theme of the ridicule and misrepresentation of the southern press. It is charged that they are composed of "loafers," "vagrants" and "jail birds." Of course these charges are all intended for effect in the south, and to incite, if possible, a worse prejudice than already exists among the infatuated rebels of that region against the intelligent mechanics and merchants of the north. The armies of the north are composed mostly of mechanics and laboring men. All classes of society are represented in the ranks, but those which we have specified form by far the largest proportion, because they are by far the most numerous. If it were true that most, or even a small fraction of the volunteers now quartered in and about this city were the sort of men that some southern editors profess to believe them to be, we should not find, as we now do, that there is no appreciable falling off (beyond what is incident to the summer season), in the weekly lists of vagrants, beggars and criminals, who receive the "charities" or suffer the "correction" of the authorities having those public interests in charge. On the field of battle, if not before, those southern people who underrate the valor, physical strength, and various noble qualities of the northern volunteers, will find themselves greatly mistaken. Equally mistaken are many of our northern people, as to the fighting power of the southern troops. It will be safer for both sides not to despise their enemy.

THE BRAVE AND MANLY LETTERS of A. H. Reed distract the kindly feeling with which the Patriot regards its old allies in the south. It shudders at the idea that in a war for the independence of this Commonwealth, to comply with the provisions of this Act, its charter shall thereby be forfeited, and shall be so declared by proclamation of the Governor; and the directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment in the manner provided by the Act entitled "An Act regulating banks," approved the sixteenth day of April, Anna Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Sec. 4. That on failure of any bank in this Commonwealth to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent, but in case any president and a majority of the board of directors of any of the said banks should certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the president, that they have just reason to believe that any bank included in said category is in an unsound or unsafe condition, the Governor shall appoint a commission to investigate the same, as provided in the third section of the act of October thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the relief of debtors," and no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank thus discredited until said bank has received payment and solvent by such commission.

Sec. 2. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls, and other moneys of the Commonwealth, and also county treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive for State purposes the notes of the solvent banks of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying banks, in payment of the said taxes, tolls, and revenues; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receipt for the same, in the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

Sec. 3. That until the said second Tuesday of October, the several banks of this Commonwealth shall be required to redeem their notes, when presented for redemption in sums not less than one hundred dollars, in notes of the solvent banks of the city of Philadelphia, or in notes of such banks of this Commonwealth as have not suspended specie payment, and still continue to redeem their notes in gold and silver, under the laws, or in drafts or bills of exchange upon such banks, or on private banks or other corporations in said city of Philadelphia.

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Sec. 5. That any bank or incorporation which has heretofore suspended specie payment, or refused to redeem its notes as provided by the laws of this Commonwealth, the forfeitures, penalties, or liabilities arising therefrom not having been heretofore remitted or suspended by Act of Assembly, shall be deemed thereby to have forfeited its charter; and upon such fact being satisfactorily made known to the Governor, he shall declare such forfeiture by proclamation, and assignment shall be made by the directors of such bank, as hereinafore provided.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN has appropriated one million of dollars to defray the expenses of the war. The State also offers ten regiments of equipped men to the general government.

THE PRESIDENT, by general order, has directed that all officers of the army, except those who have entered the service since the 1st of April, shall take and subscribe anew the oath of allegiance to the United States, as set forth in the 10th Article of war.

THE Mayor of Louisville, Ky., has vetoed the bill passed by council, appropriating \$200,000 to arm that city.

NEW BRUNSWICK has offered a company of equipped men to join any of the regiments from the State of Maine for the defence of the Union.

THE WAY THEY RAISE VOLUNTEERS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—The following is the report:

A young man stood in the hotel with a book to take the names of those who had not yet joined themselves to a military company, and, as the morning papers proposed, that any person who refused to enlist should be driven from the city, he had no difficulty in filling his list.

CLOSED FOR SOME TIME.—A proprietor of a lager beer house in Richmond, Va., has closed his establishment in consequence of the blockade cutting off his communication with Readings, his source of supply. He promises to reopen on the day Southern Independence is acknowledged.

PLATE TALK BY THE WINCHESTER (Ky.) NATIONAL UNION: "Berish Magoffin, unless speedily changes his conduct, will soon find hat he has trespassed too far on the patriotic forbearance of an outraged people, and will have the notoriety of being the first Governor of a State changed for treason."

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ANOTHER BANK BILL.

SENATOR FINNEY deserves the thanks of every honest business man for his efforts to compel the banks to take the notes of all solvent banks at par, or at a discount not exceeding one-half of one per centum whilst they remain in a suspended state. We deem this a very important measure for the benefit of the whole community. It will be remembered that the banks procured the passage of a bill last winter, which gave them extended privileges and legalized the suspension, but as soon as this was accomplished the notes of nearly all our country banks became in a measure worthless in the city of Philadelphia, and could only be used when the holder was willing to sell them at a discount of from two to ten per cent. on the dollar. That state of affairs continued until the Governor called an extra session of the legislature, when at once the rates of exchange fell to one or two per cent., and has continued so at that rate.

WHAT INCLINATIONS were made to raise the discount to such an extravagant stand point, or what induced the reduction of the same, as soon as the Legislature was convened we are unable to conjecture, unless it was a regular combination of the Banks to buy their own notes, and if such was the case it cannot be too strongly condemned. However we believe that the bill introduced by Mr. Finney will remedy the evil to some extent, and we sincerely hope also that it may pass without delay.

WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN in favor of Banks, but when they become shaving shops they should be dispensed with. Read the bill of Mr. Finney!

SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT for the equalization of the currency of the State, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anna Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the banks of the Commonwealth are hereby required, until the second Tuesday of October next ensuing, to receive at par, or at a rate of discount not exceeding one-half of one per cent., in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the State which paid specie for their liabilities on and immediately prior to the nineteenth day of November last, and which shall continue solvent; and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent, but in case any president and a majority of the board of directors of any of the said banks should certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the president, that they have just reason to believe that any bank included in said category is in an unsound or unsafe condition, the Governor shall appoint a commission to investigate the same, as provided in the third section of the act of October thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the relief of debtors," and no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank thus discredited until said bank has received payment and solvent by such commission.

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lice but a physician knows how much reliable alternative is needed by the people. In all cities everywhere there are innumerable physicians who complain that nothing but surgical operations are done. Hence a great many of them have been made. But these fail to accomplish the cures they promise. But the best of these have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., have supplied us with a compound Extract of Oysters, which does prove to be the best and most effective medicine. It can be had in a small bottle, and will be sent to you at a price of \$1.00 per bottle. It is a good medicine for the disease for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth. —*Times*, Worcester, Mass.

PREPARED BY WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York, and sold by all Druggists now. —*Times*, Worcester, Mass.

BY command of Major General PATTERSON

F. J. PORTER, Acting Adjutant General.

II. All orders, requisitions, &c., will emanate from Division Headquarters.

III. Brigadier General George C. Wruck, Senior Officer, will take charge of Camp Scott and enforce the details of the internal police and military duties.

The Senior Officer will report to Division Headquarters, and communicate these orders to the different commanders.

IV. The rights of property and individuals will be sacredly observed, and all infractions will be punished to the extent of the articles of War.

V. Company drills will be ordered twice daily, when the weather permits, and will be taken to inculcate a perfect sense of drill. The basis of all important movements depends upon well drilled companies, the importance of this cannot, therefore, be underrated. Regimental drills will be ordered at stated periods.

VI. No member will be allowed to leave Camp with arms of any description. Intercourse must be discouraged and punished.

VI. Arms and ammunition must be carefully preserved. Arms