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

Thursday Afternoon, May 16, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The extra session of the Legislature terminated to-day at noon, after fifteen days proceedings. The session was a very important one, and the legislation which has now passed into laws has already been noticed in our columns, and has also been endorsed by our cotemporaries of all parties throughout the State.

We cannot permit the adjournment to pass without noticing the good opinions which were expressed for the Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Louis W. Hall. During the short time he has presided, he made for himself a reputation of which older parliamentarians might well be proud, and which will go far to re-instate him in the chair at the next session of the Senate. Speaker Davis of the House, also carries home with him the good opinions and esteem of the members of the House, as well for his impartiality as a presiding officer, as for his courteous demeanor as a man.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We chronicle to-day, with more than ordinary pleasure, the appointment of Jacob Knabb, Esq., as Postmaster of the city of Reading. Many of our citizens will recognize Mr. Knabb as a former resident of Harrisburg, and an active participant in the exciting political contest of 1844. He will be remembered in that campaign in the capacity of assistant editor of the *Clay Bugle*, whose music echoed in those days the glorious sentiments of gallant "Harry of the West!" Mr. Knabb left Harrisburg for Reading shortly after the campaign of 1844, and has ever since resided in that city, publishing and editing the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, which under his able and judicious supervision, has become one of the most popular and influential journals in the interior of the commonwealth. The steady march of Whig and Republican sentiment in the "Gibralter of Democracy," is mainly attributable to the able and prudent conduct of Mr. Knabb's paper. His appointment is not only well merited, but is wise and judicious, and eminently "fit to be made."

OUR OPINION OF COLONEL ANDERSON, after a gaze of a few minutes into his face, from among a wild and excited crowd of soldiers, citizens, women and children, was favorable and pleasant. He resembles most of the pictures you have seen of him—has a mild and benevolent cast of countenance, a mouth denoting firmness, eyes that flashed with courage as he acknowledged the welcome cheers of the people. Colonel Anderson is no coward. He has no blood of a traitor in his veins, nor does guile or deceit lurk in his soul. God never gave a coward a smile such as wreathed his lips while he bowed to the shouts of the crowd, nor can deceit and guilt be harbored in the heart without being mirrored on the face when whole multitudes are gazing at and greeting a man. Colonel Anderson does not love his country, he does not love anything. If he is a coward and a traitor, he is irresponsible, and should be placed in an insane asylum. But we regard him as a soldier, gallant and true in his allegiance to his country, and worthy of the highest meed of praise which is bestowed on manly valor.

WE WERE highly gratified with the appearance of the volunteers who marched from Camp Curtin yesterday afternoon, to join in the salute of welcome to Maj. Anderson. They looked like soldiers, although they were neither accoutred, equipped or armed—and for this very reason they won our admiration and applause. They marched through the streets of the city with a firm and steady step, and a demeanor that spoke in eloquent terms of the sincerity which actuates them, as well as of the discipline which they have both learned and respect. It must be remembered that the largest number of these men were yet in the clothing which they wore while at work at home, their hunting shirts and caps—that they were in the ranks without arms—and that only a few weeks since they knew nothing of the order of march, the rules of the camp, or the discipline of drill. Now, however, they seem to appreciate and understand all these soldierly qualifications.

Pennsylvania owes a lasting debt of gratitude to these men. She must urge forward, the work of arming and equipping these companies that are now without arms and equipments. This fact seemed to impress those who witnessed the parade yesterday—and as company after company passed along the crowded sidewalks of Market street, we heard the exclamation repeatedly, "They are a noble looking set of men, and would look better and more soldierly, if only armed and equipped."

THE applications to the Montgomery Confederates for letters of marque, which first started out at 300,000, and then fell to 3,000, are now down to 300, and by striking off another 0 we shall doubtless approximate to the truth. Still another 0 may be safely struck off to get at the number who will be likely to risk their necks at the business.

THE LEGISLATURE of Maryland have passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient to arm the militia of the State at this time.

BRUTE FORCE.

North Carolina, out of a population of seven to eight hundred thousand, contains more than seventy thousand white persons, over the age of twenty-one years, who can neither read or write. This is a painful condition of things, and speaks not well for the capacity of the class so accursed to understand the principles and blessings of the government under which they live. For a man who cannot read or write at the age of twenty-one years is surely accursed. He is no better than the perrenial plant which puts forth its leaves and blossoms mechanically under the influence of the sun, and with the frosts relinquishes its beauties and retires to a season of torpor. He is only an implement in the hands of his superior to do as he is directed, whether for good or ill. Helplessness is his characteristic, and only by an accident are his harvests not the accumulation of those errors which must result in ruin. Such persons cannot divert evil, and may not be induced to do it, until they have been personally and seriously damaged. The cry of secession has been taken up by them, under base leadership, and without knowledge to point out the crime of the act, they follow on in the course that will cause them to think only when slaughter has made them helpless. There is a large element of this kind in the seceded States, and upon it, and its almost Dahomey-like nature, do the leaders of the rebellion depend for their success. But the brute and the savage eventually fall before intelligence. The ferocity of the brute, of whatever species, lasts not forever; by its own violence it is exhausted, and then cowering and defeated it crawls away to seclusion or death. There are in the north, too, men who can neither read or write. But they are surrounded by associations to which they in some degree assimmilate. Instead of a home in the retired stillness of the pine barren or the sandy upland, they are in the midst of commercial or agricultural activity. The operation of intelligence is hourly before their sight, and they feel daily the effect of its might. The supremacy of the law they learn by experience and observation, and the doings of the world they hear read or spoken of so constantly, that they incontinently acquire an interest in what is transpiring. The southern unfortunate has none of those opportunities. His life is a state of nature in a very original and peculiar style. Associations are confined to his own class; the world is restricted to his own sphere, and instead of ever rising out of the slough of barbarism, he but sinks deeper in it, and with him his progency.

Between the two classes the difference is marked. In one there is no improvement, but a certainty of usefulness superior to that of his southern type. For military purposes, the last will be the most reliable, and according to his more frequent contact with civilized life, he will possess greater activity and resources. In the one there is little, if any of the *female*, while the other has acquired enough to respect subordination and yield to its frequently obnoxious requirements. Both may be equal in the abstract of bravery; but this without some moral qualities such as intelligence affords, is not the power which conquers. What military men call, then, "food for powder," is decidedly of a better class in our ranks than in those of the seceders. And on the principle that the machine is the best which is the most practical, the conflict between the forces should not be protracted after it is actively commenced. The declarations of the rebels that they will never yield, is of no more effect than if they should resolve never to die. They are striving to arrest the march of civilization and progress; they are in insurrection against religious teaching and the prosperity of mankind, and by a natural process, if let alone, they would reach the little end.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:—

I am a Pennsylvanian by birth. I am proud of my birth place, and trust God will nerve my arm while he animates my heart, ever to defend the honor and glory of my native State. I am an uneducated man—used all my lifetime to toil in the woods and the field, through winter's frosts and snows and summer's heat, for the poor pittance which affords the poor man all over the world his living. When President Lincoln issued his proclamation, calling for soldiers, I left my axe in the trunk of a tree, hurried with my companions to the nearest rendezvous, and marched at once to muster here in Harrisburg. I scarcely stopped to kiss my sweetheart, or say good by to my mother. My country's appeals were ringing in my ears, and the cry of treason made me forget almost home, mother and sweet-heart, for what would all these be worth if we had no country, if liberty was taken from us, and tyrants ruled the land? Here I have been for a month—marching, drilling and obeying orders—and while I have been doing this, wearing the flannel shirt I brought with me—the same dress and the old hat with its buck tail, other volunteers, who came into the camp after those with whom I mustered, have been equipped and armed, and are now mustered into the service. I consider that those who started with the hunt commenced should be allowed to be least the destiny and not be crowded out either by favoritism or fresh enthusiasm. I can't just write what I think. I believe, and so do my comrades, that there is too much favoritism being shown in the volunteer system, and if it is continued, it will certainly destroy the devotion where the strength of the army rests, *in the rank and file.*

Don't be afraid to print this communication. The boys from the country take the TELEGRAPH, and I want the boys to read what I have written.

A COUNTRY SOLDIER.

We give the above a place in the columns of the TELEGRAPH, because we consider it right and just to hear the humblest volunteer in the ranks, on any subject affecting his rights, feelings or reputation. So far as his complaints are concerned, we are not the proper source to apply for redress, but we dare suggest that it is too true that those who started enthusiastically at the first call of the President have not been pushed forward as promptly as others who have offered their services lately. It is useless to conceal these facts from the volunteers in camp. Men have eyes to see and judgment to comprehend whatever of wrong and favoritism may be done or shown in a moment like this, and their complaints are bound to be heard. When the hour of battle comes, if ever it does, some of those who are now apparently neglected, and who loiter about the camp and roam our streets almost unknown and friendless, will rise to the grandeur of heroes, and elicit the applause of that very sickly sentimentality which now recognizes none as soldiers save only those who are dressed in soldier clothes.

"Give fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that."

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE A. M'CALL.

The Governor has this day appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, George Archibald M'Call, of Chester county, to be Major General under the act of Assembly for reorganizing the militia, passed at the special session of the Legislature which has just adjourned.

General M'Call is a native of the city of Philadelphia, graduated at West Point, and was afterwards appointed second Lieutenant in the first Infantry, on the first day of July, 1822, and remained in the service until June 1830, when he resigned from ill health, and has since that time resided in Chester county, of this State, where he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

At the time of his resignation, he was urgently solicited by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to remain in the army, with every assurance of having such service assigned him as would relieve him from arduous duties. Lieut. General Winfield Scott also united in urging General M'Call not to relinquish the service.

During his long connection with the army, his course was steadily upwards, distinguishing himself in both the Florida and Mexican wars, and being twice brevetted, once in the battle of Palo Alto, and again at Resaca de la Palma.

The following shows the promotion of General M'Call, from the time of receiving his first commission, as above, in July, 1822. Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, in December, 1822; Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, in January, 1829; First Lieutenant, in November, 1829; Assistant Commissary Subsistence, in April, 1831 to 1836; Aid-de-Camp to Major General Gaines, and acting Assistant Adjutant General in January, 1832.

September, 1836, Captain, distinguished under Colonel Worth in the Florida war—Brevet Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant and distinguished services in battles of Palo Alto and Reseca de la Palma.

July 7, 1846, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major.

December, 1847, Major Third Infantry, and relinquished staff appointment.

June 10, 1850, Inspector General, with rank of Colonel, and relinquished rank in line.

The above is obtained from authorized publications of the War Department and reliable military authority.

Since his residence amongst the peaceable citizens of his adopted county of Chester, Geo McCall endeared himself to all by his unassuming deportment and excellence of private character. We congratulate Governor Curtin upon so worthy an appointment, and the people of the State should rejoice that they have received the assistance of so excellent a man and such a thorough soldier.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following message from Governor Curtin was sent to the House this morning. It explains itself.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, May 16, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to answer your resolution of inquiry, this morning received, of which the following is a copy:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 15, 1861.

WHEREAS, The first requisition by the National Government upon the militia of this Commonwealth, for the defence of the Capitol at Washington, at a moment when the persons of the President and Heads of Departments and other Government officials were threatened with imminent danger, was responded to with an alacrity and generous proffer of services, of which our State may well be proud.

And whereas, further requisitions were made upon the Governor and a very large number of companies throughout the State have at great inconvenience and personal sacrifices maintained their organizations up to this time and held themselves in readiness for instant service, and it is desirable to know whether all regiments have been filled or if there are any to be filled. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish this House with a statement of the several requisitions and orders under which the three months volunteers were mustered into the service of the United States, and the number of regiments so mustered together, with a copy of the requisition for three years militia, if such requisition has been made.

E. W. ROUCH.

[Extract from the Journal.]

The first requisition made on me by the President for troops was for sixteen regiments, which, on the sixteenth of April, was changed by the following order from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 15, 1861.

SIR:—The President has modified the requisition made on you for troops from Pennsylvania, so as to make it *fourteen* instead of *sixteen* regiments. You are, under this modified requisition, entitled to two Major Generals, four Aids, two Division Inspectors, *three* Brigadier Generals, *three* Aids, *three* Brigade Inspectors, fourteen Colonels, *fourteen* Lieutenant Colonels, fourteen Adjutants, fourteen Quarter Masters, *fourteen* Surgeons, fourteen Surgeon's Mates, *fourteen* Sergeant Majors, fourteen Drum Majors, fourteen Fife Majors, one hundred and forty Captains, one hundred and forty Lieutenants, one hundred and forty Ensigns, five hundred and sixty Sergeants, five hundred and sixty Corporals, one hundred and forty Drummers, one hundred and forty Fifers, and eight thousand nine hundred and sixty Privates.

Very Respectfully your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

The fourteen Regiments were raised immediately.

As stated in my message of the second of May instant, "I continued to receive companies for the reasons assigned in my message of April 30th, until twenty-three regiments were mustered into the service of the United States."

The next order received by me was the following, (as contained in my message of May 2d:)

HEAD QUARTERS,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.
Philadelphia, April 25, 1861.

His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I feel it my duty to express to you that the force at the disposal of this Department should be increased without delay.

I therefore have to request your Excellency to direct that twenty-five additional regiments of Infantry and one regiment of Cavalry be called for forthwith, to be mustered into the service of the United States. Officers will be detailed to inspect and muster the men into service as soon as I am informed of the points of rendezvous which may be designated by your Excellency.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
R. PATTERSON,
Major General.

And as stated in the same message, this order was revoked by Major General Patterson, under date of April 30th, and some days later a telegraphic despatch from the War Department confirmed this revocation.

Twenty-four regiments in all were mustered into service, besides the Scott Legion in the city of Philadelphia.

On the seventh of May I was requested by telegraph from the Secretary of War to ascertain how many of the regiments mustered into the United States service, and not sent forward were willing to change the time of their service from three months to a term of three years or during the war. In pursuance of which I directed a copy of the following letter to be sent to the Colonels of all the regiments, (as designed in the request of the Secretary of War:)

HEAD QUARTERS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Harrisburg, May 8, 1861.

SIR: I have been requested by the Secretary of War, to let the Regiments now in the service of the State, know that it is "prefered to have all the Regiments already mustered into service for three months, which are not actually sent forward, re-mustered into service for three years or during the war, should they be willing to do so." I therefore deem it proper to direct that you immediately ascertain the preference of your Regiment upon this question, and communicate the result forthwith to me.

Those who do not desire to re-enlist for this additional period, can be formed into Regiments, or have such arrangements made as to enable them to retire with honor, in accordance with their enlistment.

I cannot refrain from saying that it would afford me pleasure, to see the regiments so promptly and patriotically offered to the State, gives this additional and more enduring evidence of continued devotion to their country.

Very Respectfully Yours,
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I have had since that no other order or request from the War Department, except one received yesterday of which the following is a copy.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

GOV. A. G. CURTIN: *Dear Sir*:—Enclosed herewith you will find the plan for the organization of the volunteers for three years service. Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, making twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommand to you, therefore to call for no more than twenty-three regiments of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge. In making up the quota of three years men, you will please act in concert with Lieut. Col. Andrew Porter, who will represent this Department, and so far as possible make it up by taking in preference, regiments already offered for three months, having of course due regard to a fair distribution of the forces among the different sections of the State. If it should be agreeable to your Excellency, it would be especially gratifying to this Department to have some of those regiments offered for three years service from Allegheny and other western counties, including the "wild cat district," brought into service under the quota for your State.

Very Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

It is proper that I should remark in this connexion, that I have no control over the regiments mustered into service by the properly authorized officers of the Federal Government; nor have I any power to change the terms of their service, nor to disband them, or in any other manner to affect their movements.

I received the letter of the Secretary of War yesterday evening, and have not had time to reply to it. So far as it is in my power I will conform to all the directions contained therein, and will, during the continuance of the troubles now impending over our country, give to the Federal Government in the re-establishment of peace a cordial and active support.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE BANK BILL.

The bill for the regulation of the currency passed finally both Houses this morning, and will no doubt receive the signature of the Governor. The bill reads as follows:

SUPPLEMENT to an Act for the equalization of the currency of the State, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno 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 February next ensuing, to receive at par, 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 reported sound 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 on failure of any bank in this Commonwealth to comply with the provisions of this Act, such fact being satisfactorily made known to the Governor its charter shall thereby be forfeited, and he shall so declare such forfeiture by proclamation; 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, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

SEC. 4. That any bank or incorporation which has within one year suspended specie payments, 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 hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. That stated or special meetings of the directors of banks shall be held at such times, and under such rules and regulations for the transaction of business as the directors may adopt, and in the case of the sickness or absence of the President his place may be supplied by a President, *pro tempore*, to be appointed by the directors from among their number; and so much of any act or acts of assembly inconsistent with the election of said President *pro tempore*, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That the several banks of this Commonwealth shall be required to redeem in specie or its equivalent, so much of their circulation as may be in the hands of the State Treasurer and may be necessary to pay the August interest.

SEC. 7. That the president, cashier or other officers of any bank in this Commonwealth shall take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by some officer authorized by law to administer oaths or affirmations, that they will not knowingly or intentionally violate any of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement or the provisions of the act regulating banks, passed April 16, 1850, and its supplements, and that the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act regulating banks, approved April 16th., one thousand eight hundred and fifty, any other acts of assembly conflicting herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That no cashier shall engage in any other profession or calling, directly or indirectly, than that appertaining to the office of cashier.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.—In this city, on the 14th inst., a small portemonaie, containing a small sum of money. Persons claiming the same must describe the article, state the amount of money, etc., and pay for this advertisement. my16 1td

LOST.

A CANARY BIRD escaped from the cage yesterday afternoon. The finder will receive one dollar by returning it to WELLS COVERLY.
my16 d1t*

FREIGHT REDUCED.

HOWARD & HOPE EXPRESS CO.

Short and Quick Route to and from

NEW YORK

GOODS ORDERED IN THE MORNING RETURNED THE SAME NIGHT.

Leave New York at 7½ P. M., by Fast Through Express Train, arriving in Harrisburg at 3 A. M.,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Order Goods, marked
via. HOPE EXPRESS CO.,

General office, 74 Broadway, New York.
Branch " 412 " "

For further information inquire of
my16 GEORGE BERGNER, Agent.

HEAD QUARTERS,
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1861.

To.....
.....
.....

The following Rules are established to facilitate the settling of accounts for Transportation over your Road, of Troops and Munitions of War:

First—The State will not be responsible for the coast of Transportation of any Troops or Munitions of War, unless your Company, through its Agents, has been instructed to pass them, or the officer in command produces authority, (a telegraphic dispatch to be considered authority,) from the Governor, directing such Transportation, or a pass from the Governor be produced and handed over.

Second.—That the proper Agents of your Road be instructed to require the signatures of the officer in command to a certificate, a copy of which is annexed, copies of which will be furnished you, certifying to amount of services performed; to which must be annexed the order under which the troops moved, or an order to your agents to furnish the transportation.

Third.—These certificates, and orders attached, will be considered by the proper Auditing Departments, when approved by the Governor, as vouchers in the settlement of your accounts.

Fourth.—The account for the Transportation of Troops must be produced and settled to and include the last day of each month, or as early in each succeeding month as possible.

Fifth.—This order takes effect on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Aid-de-Camp.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that the.....
Railroad Company has furnished transportation for
.....Officers and Men.
..... Horses.
.....Field Pieces.
.....Ammunition.
From.....to.....
ON STATE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.
By order of.....
which order is herewith attached.
.....
.....1861.
d-tf

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1861.

The Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers now mustered into the service of the United States have been designated by numbers, in the order in which their reports of organization and acceptance have been received at this office, as follows, viz:

No. of Regiment.	Name of Colonel.
1.	Col. Samuel Yohe
2.	" Frederick S. Stambaugh.
3.	" Francis P. Minier.
4.	" John F. Hartrauft.
5.	" R. P. M'Dowell.
6.	" James Naugle.
7.	" William H. Irwin.
8.	" A. H Emley.
9.	" H. C. Longenecker.
10.	" Sullivan A. Meredith.
11.	" Phaeon Jarrett.
11.	" David Campbell.
13.	" Thomas A. Rowley.
14.	" John W. Johnston.
15.	" R'd A. Oakford.
16.	" Thomas A. Zeigle.
17.	" Francis E. Patterson, 1st Division 1st Reg't Artillery.
18.	" William D. Lewis, 1st Division 1st Reg't Infantry.
19.	" Peter Lyle, 1st Division 2d Reg't Infantry.
20.	" William H. Gray, 1st Division 4th Reg't Infantry.
21.	" John F. Ballier, 1st Div. 3d Brigade Rifle Reg't.
22.	" Turner G. Morehead, 1st Div. 1st Reg't Infantry.
23.	" Charles P. Dare, 1st Div. 3d Brigade Artillery.
24.	" Joshua T. Owens, 1st Div. 2d Brig. 2d Reg't Inf'y.
25.	" Henry S. Cake.

By order of the Governor,
Commander in Chief.
E. M. BIDDLE,
Adjutant General.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Harrisburg, May 16, 1861.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has received from the War Department, at Washington the following announcement, in reference to the second requisition of militia made by the General Government

"Ten Regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it."

Pennsylvania has already furnished to the United States service twenty-five regiments. Of this number at least ten regiments, being amount of the second requisition, have signified a willingness to change their term of service from three months to three years, or more companies, therefore, from this Commonwealth can now be received for the United States Government.

By order of the Governor, Commander-in-Chief,
E. M. BIDDLE,
Adjutant General.

Northern Central Railway

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 13, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN will leave at..... 1.10 P. M.
EXPRESS " " " ..... 1.15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN will leave at ..... 1.30 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " ..... 8.15 P. M.

For further information apply at the Office, in the Railroad Depot

A. C. SCANDLE, Agt.
Harrisburg, April 30, 1861.—1-tf

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, APRIL 15th, 1861,

The passenger trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:—

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.10 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 6.20 a. m. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.05 a. m.

FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 p. m.

These trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, via Mount Joy leaves Harrisburg at 7.00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, via Royalton, leaves Harrisburg at 4.20 p. m., connecting at Middletown with HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.45 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona 6.50 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.40 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m., Harrisburg 1.10 p. m., Altoona, 7.05 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.20 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.40 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona 8.40 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.00 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., Lancaster 6.05 p. m., Columbia 6.40 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg 7.35 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., Lancaster 7.44 p. m., Mount Joy 8.28 p. m., Middletown, 8.48 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive at Harrisburg at 9.45, p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt. East. Div. Renna. R. R.
ap12 60-dtf

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK.

TWO TRAINS DAILY TO

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, the Passenger Trains will leave the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 a. m., arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from West, arriving in New York at 9.30 a. m. A sleeper is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8 a. m., arrives at New York at 5¼ p. m., and Philadelphia at 7.50 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 p. m., arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Mail, arriving at New York at 9.p. m., and Philadelphia at 6.40 p. m.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 a. m., and Philadelphia at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 7.35 p. m.

EXPRESS LINE leaves New York at 7.30 p. m., and arriving at Harrisburg at 3 a. m., and connects with Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5 00; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 25 in No. 1 cars, and $2 70 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to

J. J. CLARK,
General Agent, Harrisburg.
my15

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Denning and Edward Currand, of Harrisburg, under the firm of DENNING & CURRAND was dissolved on the 15th day of April last. The accounts of the firm will be settled by

SAMUEL DENNING.
my12-1wd

LOST!

On Thursday, the 9th inst., in Market or Second streets, a large *PASTEBOARD BOX* containing one Barometer, one Thermometer, some ladies Wearing Apparel, Dress Patterns and other articles of no value but to the owner.

A liberal reward will be paid if brought to this office or for any positive information at this office.

WANTED TO RENT.—Two comfortable rooms to be occupied by man and wife. Persons having suitable rooms will find a good tenant by applying, by note, to

DR. CURWEN,
Harrisburg.
my16*