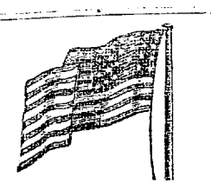
Daily Telegraph.



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

Friday Afternoon, May 24, 1861.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. PURVIANCE.

The following letter of resignation was handed to Gov. Curtin this afternoon:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, May 24, 1861.

To ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor of Pennsylvania:

For reasons which appeal to myself respect I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration.

I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

ASSASSINATION OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Under the regular telegraphic head, we give the details connected with the movements of the federal troops in Virginia, inaugurating the campaign in that region, and preparing for a desperate struggle with traitors and assassins who have been gathered from all the rebel states within the borders of the Old Dominion. The most melancholly part of the account, is the announcement of the assassination of Col. Ellsworth, the gallant and accomplished young leader of the New York Zouaves. While in the act of hauling down a secession flag he was shot by a concealed assassin, and expired almost instantly. The assassin was subsequently discovered, and as our account states, summarily dealt with. Col. Ellsworth was a native of the city of Chicago, and had been appointed to a position in the regular army solely on account of his military ardor and proficiency, by President Lincoln. His death will cause not only a sensation of regret throughout the country, that one so young and brave should have fallen so early in his fight for his country, but it will fill the hearts of men with horror and indignation, and excite a spirit of revenge such as will fall heaviest on the traitors of Virginia.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The *Springfield* (Ill.) *Journal*, the home organ of President Lincoln, pays the following handsome compliment to Gen. Cameron, and at the same time makes acknowledgments which are equally as just and honorable. The friends of the Secretary of War in Pennsylvania only ask that the people of the great west should fairly scan his character and his ability, and the opinion everywhere will be the same as that expressed by the *Journal*, while an acquaintance with the man is all that is needed to dispel any prejudice which may have been created either by misrepresentation or malevolence:

Gen. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, is winning golden opinions for himself from all sections of the country. His able administration of the affairs of the Department of the Government, over which he presides, demonstrates conclusively that he is "the right man in the right place." At such a time as this the War Department is the most important branch of the public service. It needs, eminently, a quick and prompt man—a man of firmness, decision, sound judgment, and of good business habits. In all these qualities does Gen. Cameron excel, as the management of the War Office in his hands absolutely shows; and the country is fortunate in having secured his services at a time and in a place so well calculated to call his abilities into play.

We are aware that in the West, especially, there was at the time considerable feeling at his appointment, but it was only because he was not known. The prejudices which was felt against him, arose only from ignorance of his ability and his patriotism, and the people everywhere now freely acknowledge their error and are glad of the opportunity, which has presented itself, to do Gen. Cameron justice. The sentiment of the country, we are safe in saying is now thoroughly in his favor. He is an efficent, trust worthy and most valuable public servant.

A SHIP from Charleston lately tried to enter Havre with the secession flag flying, but was refused until she changed it tor the stars and stripes.

THE Union State Convention of Maryland met at Baltimore yesterday, and was unanimous and and enthusiastic for unconditional Union.

THE London *American* announces that the judicial committee of the privy council of England extended Hoe's English patent for printing machines.

THE frigate Mississippi has been obliged to turn back to Boston for repairs, in consequence of the late chief engineer, a Virginian who had resigned, having injured her machinery.

POLAND, after suffering the despotism of Russia for a generation, is now displaying all its former heroic character. The odor of its "nationality" blossoms sweetly even "from its dust."

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—It was reported a little while ago, that President Lincoln's proclamation calling out 15,000 men, was received by the Montgomery Congress with "bursts of laughter." Now, however, the latest intelligence from these jubilant gentle men is, that they have united in asking Jeff. Davis to appoint "a day of fasting and prayer!" The devil must be getting sick.

SOUTHERN ARDOR.

While it would be foolish to doubt the courage or the valor of the south, it is equally unjust to suppose that the mass of men in that locality approve of the movements of those who have precipitated the southern states into rebellion. We profess to have some knowledge of the people of the south, and we profess also to understand the motives which led to this usurpation of power, the utter distruction of social order, the banishment of just political influences, with the suppression of the voice of public opinion, on all occasions and in every vicinity. In the initiation of this rebellion the people were not consulted. In the deliberation of its details, they were not only excluded from participation, but they were debarred from even the poor privilege of a presence at its proceedings. The congress of the confederacy sat with closed doors. Its acts were so many secrets, known only when they were applied in forcing money from the people, or the people into the army—and thus, at one time boasting of the ardor of the southern masses and their passion for revolution and disunion, these same leaders absolutely confess their own want of confidence in that, which they would have the world to accept as the endorsement of their own conduct. We were told at the commencement of this rebellion that it was an ebullition of the people, a spontaneous outburst of the masses, resolute for a change, and determined to sever their connections with the old forms of a government under which they had so long lived and prospered. We were told that the first congress like the assemblage of those earnest men who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, that man might enjoy the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that the congress at Montgomery was a deliberation of men for the emancipation of man from oppression, and that the southern confederacy would eventually become the asylum of the oppressed of all lands. Let any man read the record so far, and judge to what extent this asylum has been vouchsafed. The details of confiscation—the description of personal wrongs—the repudiation of honest debts—the desolation of homes—the destruction of business—with the disregard of social as well as political rights, form a sad spectacle indeed, in the progress of a revolution that aimed at the moral and political elevation of mankind, and professed to inaugurate a new era in the history of freedom. The world has never been so basely outraged and imposed upon, by acts and proceedings such as now disgrace society and business at the south—nor has Heaven in its mercy ever withheld its avenging and chastising hand from more apparent wrongs or more desperate individuals than those who are hurrying the southern masses to the doom of everlasting disgrace.

The delay of the leaders of this rebellion is the best evidence of their lack of confidence in the people whom they profess to lead. For thirty years they have been engaged in concocting the treason they are now enacting; and during the last four years, when every department was under their control, when they had completely subsidized an entire political party, and held in their hands the disposition and the conscience of an imbecile President, they had the power, and imagined they had so organized their treason, to make the conquest of the government an easy business.—The mere usurpation of power was deemed trifling; and now that they have assumed this power—now that Jeff. Davis has arrayed himself almost in regal robes—professing an authority as absolute as that which is wielded by Nicholas of Russia—he shrinks from the passion of the mob he has aroused, and cowers before the mutterings of that whirlwind on whose wings he will be borne to a traitor's grave. His generals refuse or hesitate in bringing their forces to an encounter with the troops of the government—they pause with an uncertainty that evinces guilt as well as a lack of confidence—and we predict that when the battle does come, the ruffians and assassins who have forced many a brave and gallant man to rally beneath their flag of slime and fangs, will receive their death warrant from the hands that they would have imbrued in the blood of freemen. We have no longer any confidence in the ardor of the southern army. We believe that it is composed of material in which its leaders themselves lack confidence, and that when it is marched within the proximity of free soil and free men, desertion will do more for its disbandment than death from the muzzles of loyal rifles and muskets. If this is not the case, why this delay on the part of Jeff Davis? If the southern army is composed of so many heroes, so much chivalry, and such daring volunteers, why have they not won the victories belonging to such men, and conquered the people whom they hold in such contempt? Will some of their allies in this city answer these questions?

AN ARMY EXPRESS.—A pressing necessity having arisen for a safe and regular mode of communication between New York city and the various army stations at the South, a number of capitalists already engaged in the transportation and forwarding business have organized an Army Express, operating specially in New York, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, by railway and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. As they intend to devote themselves to the assistance and comfort of the volunteers, and to offer large facilities to the Government for the transportation of supplies, intending to do no other kind of Express business, they have engaged in a patriotic enterprise.

THE TELEGRAPH SEIZURE by the United States Marshals in the principal cities of the north, west and east, has caused great excitement among a certain class of politicians, who have been so dreadfully moved in their sympathy for the southern rebels. It is presumed that these despatches will divulge a systematic co-operation with treason on the part of certain parties in the north, that will give a new direction to the energy of the government, and perhaps compel it to arraign others besides those already arrayed against the government in hostile a attitude.

THE Massachusetts Legislature adjourned yesterday.

THE TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING KNIFE

We have heard, for some time, the rumor that Jeff. Davis had employed and succeeded in gaining the alliance of a large number of Indians to assist in fighting the battles of treason. The tomahawk and scalping knife are to be introduced, to render this war in reality the barbarity for which the south now struggles. The Indian savage is aroused by the story that he is indebted to the civilization of the north for the destruction of his wigwams and the loss of his hunting grounds. He is told that when this civilization is arrested, he will be permitted again to roam along the banks of the Delaware, the Hudson and the Merrimac, and that for every scalp he brings, yet quivering and bloody, to the sight of Davis, his savage orgies will be extended, and his brutal opportunities for rapine increased. In the Revolutionary War, a British Peer of the realm protested against the employment of the American Indian, as anti-Christian, and unworthy the strength of brave and manly contestants. In this unholy crusade against free institutions and a pure government, Jeff. Davis calls in the aid of these savages. While he is doing this, and while the Indians are planning their deeds of blood at Harper's Ferry, the people of the north are hesitating as to the policy of allowing free negroes to participate in this struggle. Those who have been so eager to denounce and misrepresent the objects and designs of the African, have not a single word to utter against the employment of the Indian, with all his savage propensities aroused.

There are thousands of brave negroes in the north, who would willingly lay down their lives to serve this government. There are thousands more who pant for a revenge and a reparation as just as that which ever fired a white man's bosom—and yet, for the sake of humanity we have counseled against the acceptance of such assistance in this war, while Gov. Curtin has used his official influence to stop the organization of such troops and prevent their transit over our territory to any of the states of the south for aggressive purpose? How long will this policy be deemed just and wise, if the rebels persist in arraying against their Christian brethren hordes of merciless savages. Let them beware of retaliation! Let them beware how they provoke the anger as they have already aroused the indignation of the people of the north! If the rebels of the south desire to make this a war of brute force, savage passion and no quarter, they have but to inscribe all this on their banners, and they will be accommodated to the full extent of their brutality. There is a foe in there own midst, more terrible and more destructive than the subterranean fires which smoulder in the bowels of the earth. Let them, therefore, beware how they turn the savage Indian loose!

HON. JOSEPH CASEY.

The telegraph announces the appointment of the Hon. Joseph Casey as a Judge of the United States Court of Claims, one of the most laborous, responsible and respectable positions in the gift of the Federal Government, in which its credit and financial resources are involved, and where the judges become the arbiters of the most important interests and issues between the individual citizens and the Government of the United States. Aside from Mr. Casey's qualifications as a jurist, his known and respected integrity as a man, we feel a peculiar pleasure in announcing this appointment, because we have the best of reasons to know that it was the unanimous choice of the President and Cabinet, after having been urged on them by the most prominent professional and political gentlemen of Pennsylvania, alike as a tribute to the man who was to be distinguished, and a regard for the interests which were to be protected and promoted. Mr. Casey will carry with him into his new position the energy, the industry and the integrity which made him so popular in the profession of the law in Pennsylvania, and which won for him such an extensive and lucrative practice. In a political view, those who remember the struggles, the discussions and the fearful contentions of the last political campaign, when prejudice and passion were both invoked to defeat the Republican State and National nominees, will recollect the part which Mr. Casey took in those proceedings, a part at once bold, frank and manly, and which contributed largely to the triumph that made Curtin Governor and Lincoln President.

We congratulate Mr. Casey on the honor of a position which he so largely merits and so fairly won, and we feel confident that we are joined in this congratulation by the people of the city of Harrisburg.

AS DESERTERS begin to leave the camp of the traitors we also begin to gain information of the discipline, confidence and anticipations among the rebels. There is very little doubt that great dissatisfaction exists in those encampments, and that the closer the proximity of the rebel troops to the free states, the greater this dissatisfaction becomes. The following, from the *Lancaster Express*, throws additional light on the subject:

The soldier who deserted from Harper's Ferry to Chambersburg, made a little revelation full of significance. He says they want clothing, shoes, food — his own condition proved his statement—without a change he had worn his shirt till it was black. They have transferred the unmerciful harshness of the plantation to the camp—from the negro to the soldier—many of them compelled to go into the army against the Union they love, they will shoot to miss. When the opposing forces get near enough together—the proximity of freedom favoring it—they will desert in swarms.

They are only training those men to blow out their brains from the opposite ranks—till then, their army carries so much for nothing. Were that force of 10,000 to approach a force of 10,000 on our side, near the Pennsylvania line, in three days they would dwindle to 7,000—ours would swell to 13,000—the 3000 burning with indignation for the outrages of which they had been the victims. How they would pick out the officers who had thus treated them! What would an army amount to when its officers were killed?—confusion!

THE New Orleans *Delta* says that the cost of maintaining the Southern army at Fort Pickens is $10,000 per day; also, that the time for taking the old seat of government, at Washington, without a desperate battle, is evidently gone by.

JOHN G. WHITTIER publishes a card correcting the statement that he had contributed to the volunteer fund, and adding these explanations:

"I presume the paragraph in question originated in the fact of my declining to take from the State Treasury a trifling sum appropriated for me as a Presidential Elector, on the ground that I was unwilling to add one farthing to the heavy pecuniary burdens of the Commonwealth.

"No one who knows me can doubt my deep sympathy with the united north, and with those who, with a different idea of duty from my own, are making generous sacrifices of person and property; but as a settled believer in the principles of the Society of friends, I can do nothing at a time like this beyond mitigating, to the extent of my power, the calamities and suffering attendant upon war, and accepting cheerfully my allotted share of the privations and trials growing out of it."

THE Philadelphia stock market was dull yesterday; good securities maintained about previous rates, but the fancies generally were weak and neglected. In breadstuffs there was no new feature, and a moderate business doing in the way of sales, and for corn and oats lower prices were accepted. No change in cotton and provisions, and the sales limited. In groceries the only noticeable feature was the auction sale of coffee, which brought fair prices, and whisky was dull.

CARD FROM THE POTTER RIFLES.

EDITOR TELEGRAPH:—Being among those who have left the "Potter Rifles" for home, we wish to make a plain statement of the facts that have led us to take this step. Soon after the call of the President for the first quota of men from our State, we had an opportunity of enlisting; believing that the flag of our nation was endangered, we readily rushed to its support. We were told to take no clothing with us excepting such as we wore, as the Government would supply us immediately on our arrival in camp. Our march for seventy five miles was through a new country, over rough roads, rendered muddy by recent and heavy rains. We arrived at the railroad station covered with mud, wet, weary and foot sore; nearly in this condition we entered Camp Curtin.

We expected on our arrival here to be indulged, not with the comforts of home, but at least with clean clothes and a sufficient supply of healthy food, and to be mustered into service and placed under drill. We have been here about three weeks, and no member of our company has received a *single article of clothing*, and during a part of that time, ninety six men have subsisted on the rations of seventy-seven. We were enlisted for three months' service; we came before that requisition was full; *we were not received*. Twenty-one of our men then went home; many of us were indignant at them for this course, believing that true policy required us to enlist for the war. A full company expressed our willingness to serve for that time, yet *we were still kept out of the service and* KEPT IN RAGS.

All this we could bear; hunger, cold and fatigue could be endured; but we had loved our State as we did our mothers; we were proud of her reputation and jealous of her honor, and when we received news from Washington, and the camps below us, of the situation of our men there, and the jeers at the "ragged army of Pennsylvania," we determined that we would not be the passive instruments whereby that honor was to be further prostrated. We are ready to serve our country for the war—we are ready to face the enemy on any battle field—and we are ready to submit to all the necessary exposure and privations of a soldier's life; but we request—aye, demand—to be treated with decency, and as men.

For the ladies of Harrisburg and all other places who have manifested an interest in our welfare, we tender our sincere thanks; their efforts have been a link binding us to the homes we left behind us, and preventing us from forgetting that we were yet surrounded by the luxuries of civilized society.

With this statement of facts we are willing to submit our actions to the impartial judgment of the people of the State and of the nation.

POTTER COUNTY.

FROM CAMP DAVIS.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.

ST JAMES SWITCH, N. C. R.
COCKEYSVILLE, May, 22, 1861.

The site of Camp Davis is as delightful and as defensive for safety as any in the country. We are about twenty feet from the railroad, with a splendid stream of water the same distance in our rear, and two others on the right and left, with a dense grove in the vicinity.—The people in this neighborhood treat us with the utmost hospitality, crowding to the camp to learn our wants, supplying us with every luxury that the season and the country afford, and carrying us to their homes to share their comforts and pleasures. The prospect of remaining here for a considerable time, has induced the boys to make such permanent accommodations for themselves as will promote their health and comfort.

I have just heard that the remainder of our company, the Cameron Guards, were attacked at Cockeysville, about four miles from our camp, but it has since been ascertained that none of them were seriously injured. Our time will doubtless come next. We are ready for them. If the secessionists get the "bummers" in their hair, it will keep them scratching for some time, and induce them to leave at least the vicinity of this camp. I have also heard that company D. captured a lot of arms at Texas, a town on the railroad just below this point.

We are under great obligations to a Mr. Sparks, a farmer in this neighborhood, who has been earnest in his acts of kindness and favors. His house and all he owns are at the disposal of the friends of the Union, and for his kindness, the "boys" feel bound to protect both as long as they are encamped in this vicinity.

W. A. P.

MAGOFFINDOM.—That is one of the new States of *Secessia*, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: a State that is, or is to be, in some *terra incognita*—which must be further South of the Ohio river than Kentucky. But in the mean time, Magoffin being, by favor of the Democracy of Kentucky, Governor of that State, he insists on believing that that State is veritably Magoffindom—a State of *Secessia*, in at least the *paulo-post future* tense; and if in his cups he he could hit the humor of the conjugating gentleman, once heard of in Paris, (not that in Bourbon county, Kentucky, we believe,) no doubt he would presently put Magoffindom through all the moods and tenses, and make Kentucky an auxiliary verb of *Secessia* in some conjugation. But hear our facetious contemporary:

Gov. Magoffin has pronounced. His pronunciamento will be found among our dispatches. He declares that Kentucky will have no part nor lot with either the separate or the Confederate States, or any other States; and that she will arm herself, but will turn her arms neither against the Confederate nor the United States; so we suppose she is arming against herself. Perhaps there is more truth in this than the Governor intended, for we suspect that Kentucky is arming against him rather more than against any invasion. The length of Magoffin's periods, and the style, indicate that there must have been stops between for refreshment. The State of Magoffindom is out of the Union; and not in the Confederates, but is in a state of betweenity—like Mahomet's coffin.

Married.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Mr. THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Harrisburg, formerly of Sadsbury Township, Chester county, Pa., to Miss H. MCLANE, of Cromwell, Lebanon county, Pa.

Died.

At Walnut Hill, Dauphin county, this morning, BENJAMIN JORDAN, in the eighty-second year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from the late residence, to proceed to Paxton Church, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

New Advertisements.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

UNITED STATES
INFANTRY TACTICS:
FOR THE
Instruction, Exercise, and Manœuvres
OF THE
U. S. INFANTRY;
INCLUDING
INFANTRY OF THE LINE, LIGHT INFANTRY, AND RIFLEMEN.

Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

CONTAINING

The School of the Soldier; The School of the Company; Instruction for Skirmishers;

The General Calls; The Calls for Skirmishers, And the School of the Battalion;

INCLUDING

A DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS.

One Volume Complete, illustrated with numerous Engravings. $1.25.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, May 1, 1861.

This System of United States Infantry Tactics for Light Infantry and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the troops when acting as Light Infantry or Rifle men, and, under the act of May 12, 1820, for the observance of the militia when so employed.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK-STORE. By remitting the regular price the book will be sent to any place free of postage. my24

EMPTY MOLASSES HOGSHEADS.—A large quantity of empty Molasses Barrels, Hogsheads and Meat Casks, for sale by

my24 WM. DOCK & CO.

FRENCH MUSTARD, English and domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred,) superior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and Condiments of every description. my 4 WM. DOCK & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A MANUAL
OF
MILITARY SURGERY;
OR,
HINTS ON THE EMERGENCIES
OF
Field, Camp, and Hospital Practice.
BY
S. D. GROSS, M. D.
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.
may 24

ARMY SUPPLIES.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, May 23d, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be recieved at this office until Thursday the 30th day of May, 1861, 12 M., for furnishing by contract the following army supplies, to be delivered at the Pennsylvania Clothing and Equippage Depot, Harrisburg, in quantities as required:

12,000 Army Blankets, wool grey, with letters P. M., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.
150 Drums, complete, Infantry, with sticks, slings and stick carriages
150 Fifes, B. and C, each kind.
12,000 Great coat straps.
500 Sergeant's sashes.
12,000 Metallic letters.
12,000 Metallic numbers.
12,000 Pairs brown linen trousers, undress, as per sample.

All the above articles must conform strictly with the sample patterns in this office, and in the Qarter Master General's office, Philadelphia. (Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank building)

It is desirable that all the articles be of domestic manufacture.

Proposals will be recieved for any one of the articles separately, and for any portion of each not less than one-half the quantity.

The blankets being required for speedy use, if the army standard cannot be furnished, samples of a different quality may be filed with the bids at this office, or in the office at Philadelphia.

m24-3t R. C. HALE,
Q. M. Gen. P. M.

No Home Without a Stereoscope!
THE WONDERS OF THE STEREOSCOPE!

STEREOSCOPES MANUFACTURED IN EVERY STYLE WITH THE FINEST LENSES.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising the latest novelties by American, French and English artists, representing Landscapes, Statuary, celebrated edifices, Groups with the utmost fidelity, at the lowest prices, at

M. I. FRANKLIN'S, *Optician*,
512 SOUTH FOURTH ST., BELOW CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE IN HARRISBURG, THIRD ST.,
(NEAR WALNUT.) my24 d1w

BRANT'S HALL.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 24th and 25th,
THE FAR FAMED
SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE,
From Sanford's Opera House, Philadelphia, will give their great
Ethiopian Entertainments
which have been the theme for the past THIRTEEN YEARS, at his Opera House, Philadelphia. The whole under the direction of
S. S. SANFORD,
who will appear with the company on this occasion.

ADMISSION, 25 cts.
Children accompanied by their Guardians, 15
my23-d3t.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY!

A MEETING for the organization of the HOME GUARDS CAVALRY CORPS will be held at Brant's European Hotel, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the Constitution will be submitted, uniform adopted, and permanent officers elected. All desirous of uniting are urged to attend. By order.

D. J. UNGER,
Acting O. S.
my23-3t

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

HEAD QUARTERS, P. M.
Harrisburg, May 23, 1861.

In mustering companies, inspecting and enlisting recruits for the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of this Commonwealth," the officers and sergeants assigned to such duty are required to conform strictly to the directions of paragraphs 1135 and 1299 U. S. Army regulations, (see copy annexed,) excepting that the maximum age of the rank and file shall be forty-five years.

By order of the Commander in-chief,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Aid-de-camp.

No. 1135. In passing a recruit the medical officer is to examine him stripped; to see that he has free use of all his limbs; that his chest is ample; that his hearing, vision and speech are perfect; that he has no tumors, or ulcerated or extensively cicatrized legs; no rupture or chronic cutaneous affection; that he has not received any contusion or wound of the head that may impair his faculties; that he is not a drunkard; is not subject to convulsions; and has no infectious disorder, nor any other that may unfit him for military service.

No. 1299. Any free white male person above the age of eighteen and under thirty-five years, being at least five feet four and a half inches high, effective, able-bodied, sober, free from disease, of good character and habits, and with a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted. This regulation, so far as respects the *height* and *age* of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to soldiers who may *re-enlist*, or have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the army. my23 1w

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF the Receipts and expenditures of the Harrisburg Cemetery Association from the 4th of June, 1860, to the 2nd day of May, 1860:

A. K. FAHNESTOCK, TREASURER, DR.

To balance on hand June 4 1860	$1,539 82
To receipts from sale of lots and digging graves during the year	1,458 00
	2,997 82

CR.

To cash paid officers of election	$3 00
To cash police officers Becker and Wickert	2 00
To cash William Putt for 11 months services	275 00
To cash Bennevel Putt for labor	193 00
To cash laborers and hire for horses and carts macadamizing roads	382 00
To cash refunded for lots surrendered	23 50
To cash repairing tools	13 08
To cash making fence, labor and stuff	59 32
To cash scythes, tools, nails, &c.	16 83
To cash advertising, carpenter work, coal, &c.	81 02
To cash invested in city bonds	1,920 00
To cash John A. Weir, Secretary	25 00
To cash A. K. Fahnestock, Treasurer,	50 00
superintendent	50 00
	3,008 75
Balance due Treasurer	95 93
	3,008 75

A. K. FAHNESTOCK.

We do hereby certify that we have examined the above account in detail, and compared it with the vouchers, and find it correct, leaving a balance due the Treasurer, of ninety-five dollars and ninety three cents.

May 18, 1861. D. W. GROSS, WM. COLDER, } Committee.

Extract from the Minutes of August 16, 1858.

Resolved, "That five hundred dollars of our present fund be put to interest on good security, with a view of increasing the same from year to year, until the interest of the increased fund will defray the ordinary expenses of the Cemetery."

J. A. WEIR, Secretary.

Under the foregoing resolution, and by subsequent direction of the Board of Managers, an additional amount has been invested, and bonds amounting to three thousand dollars are held against the city of Harrisburg, bearing interest of six per cent. per annum clear of tax.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The lot holders in the Harrisburg Cemetery are hereby notified that an election for President and five Managers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of A. K. Fahnestock, Treasurer, on Monday the 3d day of June, 1861, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock, P. M.

my23 d1w J. A. WEIR, Secretary.

MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

The undersigned Associate Judges and Commissioners appointed a Board of Relief by the 14th section of the act of Assembly of the 16th day of May, 1861, give notice that they will meet at the office of the Commissioners, in the Court House, at Harrisburg, every Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, until systematized, and after that will meet monthly.

The applicant for relief will be furnished with a blank that can filled up at the office or at their homes, containing for the information of the Board,

The name, age, residence, occupation, when employed, birthplace, whether married or single, number and condition of members of family, ages of children, when enrolled in service, whose company, position in company, whether any, and if any, what assistance has been received from other sources, &c.

A. O. DIEFFER,
FELIX NISLEY, } Associate Judges.
JOHN S. MUSSER,
JAMES BREHM,
GEO. GARVERICH, } Commissioners,

☞ All newspapers in the county are requested to publish the above my22

Military Officers, Take Notice

That we are Agents for the sale of the celebrated "CADWALLADER CAMP CHEST" containing only thirty-five pounds containing knives, forks, pans, tin cups, soup dishes, spoons, washbasins, &c. Nearly all the regiments that left Philadelphia have supplied themselves with this indispensable article. Specimens can be seen at the Adjutant's Office, Camp Curtin or at the store of the subscribers.

my21-d1w* EBY & KUNKEL

1861. 3D OPENING, 3D OPENING 1861.
OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The quality of the goods for the price will be an inducement to every one to purchase.

The most desirable goods of the season at a great sacrifice.

MOZAMBIQUES,
GRISSALIAS,
VALENCIAS,
CREPE D'ESPANGS,
BEREGE ANGLAIS,
BROCADE POPLINS,
NEAPOLITANS.
LAWNS and LAVELLAS

are among the list.

CATHCART & BROTHER.
Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

The largest stock of the very best make to be found at

CATHCART'S,
Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

Parasols, Sun Umbrellas and Umbrellas

Twenty-five per cent lower than can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

CATHCART & BROTHER.
No. 14 Market square,
my6 Next to the Harrisburg Bank.

NO IMPOSITION.

REVOLVERS AT COST TO SOLDIERS. Gold and Silver Stars, Eagles, Soutlos, Lace and Trimmings always for sale. Also, a large assortment of FLAGS at

BARR'S AUCTION STORE,
Second above Market Streets.
ap27

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Act of Incorporation of the city of Harrisburg having made a plot or draft of said city, designating the streets, lanes and alleys now existing and opening, and also where avenues, streets, lanes and alleys shall hereafter be opened, and also designating within the limits of said city a plot or piece of ground, containing not less than twenty acres, for the use of the public and of said city, for the purposes and uses mentioned in said act; and having submitted their draft and report to the Court of Quarter sessions, of Dauphin county, for the approval of said Court; the said draft and report have been filed by order of said Court in the office of the Clerk of Quarter sessions of said county for public inspection; and unless exceptions are filed thereto by parties interested in said city, the same will be approved at the August term of said Court. By order of the Court.

my1-d1w WM. MITCHELL, Clerk.