

Where breathes the foe but fails before With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, eedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA

Saturday Afternoon, May 25, 1861.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

We publish on the first page of this afternoon's TELEGRAPH, a map giving an accurate and interesting account and view of Cairo, the seat of war in the west, combining with it the approaches and surroundings, and also of St. Louis, the scene of such sanguinary and destructive events within the last few weeks. This map will prove very valuable for reference, and should therefore be preserved by the readers of the TELEGRAPH.

Cairo commands the commerce of the Mississippi, and is the key to a vast extent of western territory. Its possession by the forces of the government is one of the most important thy for the rebels among the masses of Europe. in the entire line of its operations. From Cairo, New Orleans is as completely blockaded as if the federal batteries were at the north of London Times, has the services of a correspondthe Mississippi-while the batteries of Cairo ent in this country, whose first descriptions of sissippi rivers.

a document of interest and value.

MICHIGAN TO PENNSYLVANIA.

The following letter from the Governor of Michigan to the Governor of Pennsylvania, is the people and authorities of Pennsylvania: MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE Detroit, May 21, 1861.

To His Excellency Andrew G. Ourlin:

DEAR SIR :- I have been informed by Col Wilkins of the great kindness and attention shown by your Excellency to the Michigan Regiment on their way to Washington. you to accept my most hearty that ke for this generous compliment to our people, which ought to be prized the more because it is in accordance with the ancient renown of Pennsyl vania. We may rejoice at length to know that we have a government, and I hope it may soon show itself quick to reward gallantry, and equally so to punish insults and injuries. I have the honor to be

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Your obedient servant, AUSTIN BLAIR. Governor of Michigan

The United States have at great expense erected two institutions to instruct the youth of the country and fit them for officers of the Army and Navy. We mean the Naval School now at Portland, and the Military Academy. at West Point. The disaffection of the south al of southern students. The regulations having been that the students mainly should be nominated by members of Congress from their own districts. Besides the doubtful expediency of educating officers for the Rebel Army and Navy, is it not important that the vacancies in these two institutions should be supplied from the nouth, for the purpose of

Vacancies are at once supplied. portment, the respect of the rank and file under their tuition.

A NEW FRATTO

The following dispatch explains one which appeared in the morning edition of the TELE-GRAPH to-day :

J. H. BURRYHILL, Pres't:—The alleged dispatch from this place, published in morning

papers, respecting movement of rebel forces upon Cumberland Valley, and the danger of Chambersburg, was manufactured East, and is an abourd imposition on the public. Nothing of the kind came from this office.

B. W. GILMORE, Operator.

It will be necessary, we imagine, for the authorities to seize the records of the telegraph office at once more, and detact the traitors who are guilty of such imposition and falsehood. The agents of the Associated Press will find that the people will demand better explanations for such frauds than those given in the above dispatch, which is but lame and unsatisfactory. Who the guilty parties were, that furnished the fraudulent dispatch at the office in the East, the operators there must explain, or allow all the agents of the Associated

the news was reliable and correct. And that day. That is as much a matter of history as tion of friendships.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT. The men who are just engaging in the battles of the government have a right to expect prepared to return as many rough blows, However we may assert that the cause of secession is not supported with the unanimity that is claimed for it, there are yet rallied beneath its banners hordes of the most desperate men, who will struggle until the last hope expires to secure success, and when that becomes utterly hopeless, they will turn their war to revenge, rapine, murder, incendiarism, or any diabolical act which will carry misery and death with its perpetration. We may expect this and more. We must expect no mercy at the hands of men who have no right to anticipate mercy from a government which they have so terribly outraged. But more particularly what this government may expect is, whatever may be our policy, that foreign powers will interfere in this contest, directly or indirectly, as the case may be, for the gratification of a hatred that is innate in them against the free institutions of the world. We have a right to expect this, and must, therefore, be prepared to meet the emergency in any shape in which it may present itself, and, if possible, overcome such a difficulty as we hope to overcome the difficulties in the seceded states. We object to foreign interference, and the government has expressly declared that it will tolerate no offers either to mediate, arrange or adjust the differences between that government and the rebels. But how are we to prevent the silent sympathies of the monarchs of Europe with the rebels of the south? How are we to prevent them from giving aid in shapes such as the vigilance of a blockade cannot detect, and which may have a tendency even of creating sympa It is a serious fact in the beginning of this contest, that the leading journal in England, the themselves sweeps both the Ohio and the Mis- the first conflict between the government and the rebels, are as false as aristocratic prejudice We direct the attention of the reader to could make them, and leaned as near to sympathe map, with its accompanying description, as thy with rebellion as it was natural for that toady cockney writer to do, without inviting a suspicion that he was an accessory to the rebellion. Whatever may be the professions of the kings and princes of Europe, they have no respect for the institutions, forming the basis of this government, and we have no right to a handsome acknowledgment of the hospitality expect neutrality in their views of our difficulextended to the troops of the former State by ties. The equality that we preach and practice, is the thing which they despise and forbid. The rights which we guarantee to all men, are just what they deny as essential to their happiness, claiming that the mass of men were created to be governed and not to govern .-What right, then, have we to expect the aid or the sympathy of the governments I beg of Europe in this struggle. We may claim

and not a rebellion to overthrow a government simply because it enforces no political disting tions, and recognizes every man as an equal in all its directions, until he disfranches himself In this contest, we must keep all these apprehensions of foreign interference constantly before the people, if only to impress them with the magnitude of the labor that is before them, to maintain the government which is their has created a very large number of vacancies pride, and vindicate laws that have been their refuge and their shield. That we will succeed that the government will eventually triumph -we have neither fear or doubt-but the bet-

before the people.

the Hungarians raised the banners of revolt

within her domains, but that was a revolution

waged against the divine right of kings to rule,

THE REMARKABLE STATEMENT going the rounds supplying the ranks of the Northern Army of the press, in which it is stated that James with well disciplined officers? It is hoped Buchanan himself was cognizant of the fact Congress will at an early day provide that that a conspiracy existed at the south while he the existing vacancies may be supplied from was Proceident, is not so very remarkable, when the loyal portion of the Union, and that the it is remembered that Mr. Buchanan was scarcely in the White House six months, when The very able manner in which the Sonior he began to quarrel with his old northern and class of West Point Academy are acquitting western friends. The southern wing of the themselves in drilling the raw recruits at Democratic party took possession of the O. P. Washington, meets with the admiration and F., and literally hemmed him in on all sides approval of all who have been present at their with their emissaries and spies. The avenues drills, and their gentlemanly and gentle de- to the Executive mansion were watched for northern men, and as soon as any man of prominence from the north was seen leaving Mr. Buchanan, the President was at once approached by his southern councillors, who informed the credulous old man that such and such a northern man boasted after having seen him, that he was able to "control the President | sle the reader to know what our fire eating that he visited Washington to advise with and get him to do what was right." This was sufficient for the President. When next any of these visitors called, the doors of the White House were sealed to them, while Mr. Buchanan took care to express his displeasure against them, to such persons as would readily the marks of the conflict will reveal the fact arms three weeks since, but as yet none have where it would have the immediate effect of estranging them from the O. P. F. Nor did he take any pains to ascertain the truth of that which impressed him thus unfavorably with men who had formerly been his fast friends.

The fact of the matter is plain and open to every man in the country. Mr. Buchanan gave for a space of three or four inches in diameter, bimself to the very worst men of the South at the beginning of his administration. He the beginning of his administration. He wall. One shot, fired at an angle to the wall, tore away the corner of a brick next the door cling to him; and when they had perpetrated frame, struck the edge of the frame, penetraall the mischief they could - robbing treasu- ting through it at least asx inches, and weni Press to be suspected of some complicity in this rating vessels of war—they repudiated the O. ries, seizing forts, corrupting troops and pibusiness. This is our opinion of the matter, p. F., leaving him to the reflection that he no doubt by the loose firing of the disordered troops. It is said seventeen rifles were picked up from the scene of action. The dispatch alluded to in the above card fully treated. The fact is, then, that while the was regularly received by us from the reporters people of the north are willing to allow this of the Associated Press. Coming from such a miserable old man the opportunity to repent would not "give up the ship," resides in New source, and paying liberally for their tele for his deeds, it is nothing remarkable for them

A RESERVE FORCE

There is not much doubt that the Government will be compelled to issue another call a great many hard knocks, and they must be for troops, and even if it should not be compelled to do so, the policy of drilling a reserve peal to their fellow citizens : pelisa to do so, one poncy or ariling a reserve force must strike every man as judicious and necessary. No man can tell the extent to which has been aroused by the sudden apprewhich our military operations may extend hension of national danger. In a time like the campaigns may be brief—they may be long, laborious and devastating. In either heard on every hand, and brothers and sons case, the drilling of a reserve force will repay the time consumed in acquiring a knowledge of tactics and evolutions. When another call is issued, there will be no time to prepare. There can be no days and weeks consumed in camp preparing for duty. The emergency then will require a prompt service by an immediate presence in the field. In Pennsylvania there are a hundred thousand men who can arrange their business in an hour to leave their homes for six months or a year. If these hundred thousand men are enrolled—if they form themselves into squads and companies, adopting the manual of the regular army as their drill-guide, in six months they could render themselves pair the quict and sanctity of this sacred day, proficient for almost any active service. Sup proficient for almost any active service. Sup pose that fifty thousand men were selected harness after having been called out. By the adoption of this course the war would be shortened by months, while the moral influence of the enemy.

The difficulties in the way of the organization of a reserve force are not formidable. There is an abundance of material out of which nities and our nation. it may be manufactured. There are tens of Companies, and even regiments, which failed gladly await the next summons of the Governeral power.

relations to the rebels, but to foreign powers.

It is stated that the diplomatic corps have been gien that demands a peaceful Sabbath, first to

It is moreover intimated that the government has notified the representatives of foreign governments that the official recognition of southern commissioners by European courts will be that it is the duty of one government to followed by immediate cessation of diplomatic aid another in maintaining its authority intercourse between the United States and such within its own limits. England, France and Russia extended such aid to Austria when

> While it is doubtful whether any such notice true that the government has intimated to the 'great powers' its intention to permit no offensive interference in the controversy between it and the rebellious states. While it does not ask the assistance of European governments, it will insist that they shall keep "hands off." conspiracy, and it must be permitted to do it in public worship.
>
> If we are faithful as a community and as

To Carry Their own Mail Bags.—The rebel the Divine favor and for gracious Providences government has given notice that it will dister to strengthen our arms and arouse our en. pense with the services of Uncle Sam as mail ergies, the danger must be fairly stated, and carrier on the first of June. Having availed authority over the public mind, then the Bible the possible vicissitudes of the struggle kept itself of such services without observing the and history join to assure us that we shall not tedious formalities of squaring up accounts with scape unpunished.

8. B. LEAGUCK,
Charge upon its old species a notice of discharge upon its old employe, with the polite W. V. FELTWELL, intimation that he is officially incompetent and W. C. CATTELL, his character bad! The custom has generally prevailed, we believe, of paying bired labor be CHARLES A. HAY, fore sending it adrift. It is reserved for the 'confederate' patriots to invent a new method of discharging obligations, and a new way of disposing of superfluous help. Here is the recelpt: Keep him on low rations, refuse to pay him his wages, pick his pocket if you can get a chance, steal his wardrobe, give him a bad name among his neighbors, and finally turn him out of doors on the ground that he is not respectable. This system cleverly managed and actively followed up, will be found eminently profitable.

Inasmuch as the government has been running the mails in the south at a dead loss of over a million of dollars annually, it will puz neighbors are to gain by going into the lettercarrying business on their own account!

DESTRUCTIVENESS OF THE MINNIE GUN.—A visit to the scene of the Saturday's collision between the United States troops and the citizens on Walnut street, and an examination of that Minnie halls possess all the destructive arrived, so that we are left at the mercy of the bear the marks of the terrible shots from the

The slugs, in striking the walls, tore bricks that they are side from danger. through the door into the building, lodging in the opposite walls. Many of the balls streck the walls as high as the second story—caused,

MRS. LAWRENCE, the widow of the hero who graphic service, we had a right to believe that to be apprised of his complicity at this late a friend, who made some remarks favorable to be apprised of his complicity at this late the South. The old lady rose in wrath, and port. She was a few days ago called upon by the news was remote and correct. And that day. That is as much a matter of bistory as ordered him out of the house, in her own the collar and emphasic style. He took leg ball without waiting for a second bidding.

To the Public.

The events of the past few weeks constrain the undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel, resi-

are hastening to the defence of the country, there may well be the most charitable judg-ments passed upon the conduct of all. But there is one of the great bulwarks of our free institutions which is, just now, in danger of being undermined and weakened. We have long been known among the nations of the old world, as a Sabbath-loving and a Sabbath-

keeping people.
We would not exaggerate the influence of the Sabbath upon our country, but it is plain, we think, to the commonest observer, that among the agencies which have preserved us a free, pure, and sulightened people, scarcely any ranks higher than our American Sabbath. It is one of the moral foundations on which our country rests. If we would save the country, we must hold fast to the Sibbath, for so far as we im

thrust upon us, must indeed modify our obfrom this hundred thousand, and those fifty servance of this day. All that is necessary to thousand had rendered themselves proficient the public safety in the gathering of troops and thousand had rendered themselves proncent the movements of armies, is innocent because by this drilling, the force would indeed be invaluable and indomitable. In this way the law of the Saubath. This boly day is a divine new levy could be made almost immediately institution. It possesses to day, and at all available, instead of being breken into the limes, all the force of its original enactment. Beyond the limit of necessity and of mercy, times of war should be as Babbath-keeping as times of peace.

We are in danger of being influenced, by the such a demonstration would tell potently upon us, to a pennicious degree. We are in great danger of losing the reverence we ought to entertain for this holy day, and thus of weakening its power to bless our families, our commu

Whatever may be the rules observed in our It may be manufactured. There are tens of armies, in the camp or on the field of battle, thousands of brave men who are willing and (and we doubt not the Sabbath has its rights in anxious to do service. "Home Guards" have she army as everywhere else,) it is plainly the been formed in many of our larger towns. duty of all civilians, at a time like this, of increased temptation, to be on special guard against Sabbath profunction. Never is the to be accepted by the military authorities, will quiet and holy sabbath with its opened sanctuary and solemn worship of God, more needed than at a time when the deepest passions of a ment. It only needs to have this crude mass people are aroused. The tendencies of war are of military material organized to make it at o demoralise, to encourage vice and lawless-once an effective and important arm of the Fed ness. The most righteous of wars are not exempt from great evils. Intemperance Sabbath desecration, plots against the public peace and safety, and disobedience to law are multi-BOLD AND DECIDED.—The government is de- plied. Society will need during the continu ermined to assert its dignity, not only in its suce of our National struggle all the protection

notified that the purchases of European vessels our bighest authorities to give us such a day, by the secessionists will not be respected by by avoiding all public reviews of our soldiers the federal authorities; but that such vessels such other public exhibitions as are not neceswill be seized, no matter under what flag they sary for the public welfare, and in every way presenting that worthy example of loyalty to God, that befits them as a "terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well." W appeal to all who are entrusted with the administration and the enforcement of the laws, to relax no efforts to secure a public regard for the Sabbath, at this time, when lawlessness vice and crime should be restrained by the vigorous execution of the laws. We urge them to see to it that our Sabbath laws are euforced by the closing of all places where intoxicating drinks are sold on this acred day, and has been officially given, it is unquestionably by the puoisbment of all violations of the pub-true that the government has intimated to the good citizens to co-operate with our authorities and with each other to secure quiet and order-

ly Sabbatha We appeal especially to those Christian citizens who by the vows of religion are pledged to maintain the sanctity and peace of this Day the Lord, that they now allow the welfare of No consideration of humanity—no filmsy pleas of their country, involved in this matter about commerce-will be permitted to step in of Sabbath keeping, to induce them to pay a between treason and its punishment. The ad-special and peculiar head to the Sabbath, by strictly and religiously observing it in all their ministration has made up its mind to crush this lamilies and in the established ordinance of

> people in our regard for this day, then whether ar be brief or protracted, we may hope for mercy, we turn His holy days into holidays, de

WM. R. DEWITE

D. Gans. JAMES COLDER, FRANKLIN MOORE. C. S. JOHNSTON. ROBERT J. CARSON G. J. MARTE,

FROM GREENE COUNTY. Correspondence of the Te egraph.] WAYNESBURG, May 22, 1861.

Since yesterday our beautiful village has been in a state of great confusion, caused by the reception of the following telegraphic dispatch from the Mayor of Pittsburg :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, May 21st, 1861. TO THE BURGESS OF WAYNASBURG, Pa. :- Sir am instruced by the Executive Committee of this city, to say to you, that they have reliable information that the secession troops of eastern Virginia will on this night, the 20th inst., occupy the town of Clarksburg, in Virginia. You will please take such action as the cas

requires. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Mayor of Pittsburg. You can imagine the confusion that this au nouncement created among our people, while there is no denying the consternation which prevailed everywhere throughout the county, simply because we have no means of defence, should the enemy attack. We were promised properties attributed to them. The troops foe, and there is no calculating when our homes properties attributed to them. The troops were armed with Minnie rifirs loaded with the conical ball or slug, which gives that arm its peculiar character. The crowd were gathered chiefly on the north side of Walnut street and the contract of the companies of the side from Wifth to Second the responsibility. The alarm, of course, ume the responsibility. The alarm, of course, i, great among the women and children-who suse to close their eyes in sleep, or be assured

We should have an encampment in this region. The policy of concentrating large num oers of troops at Easton or Laucaster, and leaving our borders un; rotected, bordes of mercea aries and savages are threatening the unprotected towns and villages almost within sight of the Virginia line, is a policy which every good man in this locality cannot understand, and which I am free to condemn.

I hope this letter will come to the view of the Governor, and that he will give it the serious consideration it deserves. All that weak, are the arms and ammunition. have the hands and the shoulders here to bear them, as well as the courage and ability to desend our wives and children and homes from he assault of our fors.

FITTI-Pous Crimean vet rans have enlisted in the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, under

New Advertisements.

THE LAST WEEK!

M. I FRANKLIN, Optician, NFORMS the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity, that his prefessional stay in this city is

FRIDAY, the 31st Inst., then he will close his office here for the rale of his CRYSTAL SPECTACLES.

The sale of his Microscopes, Military Field Glasses Opera and Marine Glasses. Mathematical, Surveyors' and Physical Instruments. Stereoscopes and

Stereoscopic Views, &c. THURSDAY, the 30th Inst. Returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage and attention he has received here has solicits the continuance of the save at his establishment, where he will be happy to execute with promptoess and

M. J. FRANKIIN. (Store and Robert 112 South 4th street, Philadelphia.) Uffice in Herringurg, Third street, near Walnut my 25-1 walkw

COMMISSARY GRNEBAL'S OFFICE, } Harrisburg, May 25, 1861.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who hold accounts for labor, material and services rendered in connection with the State Military Departments in and about Harrisburg, that they shall present them at this office, in the Capi tol Boildings, on and during MONDAY next for proper adjustment.

W. W. IRWIN, · Commissary General, P. M. my25-d2t

[BY AUTHORITY.]

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS

Instruction, Exercise, and Manouvres

U.S. INFANTRY;

INFANTRY OF THE LINE, LIGHT IN

FANTRY, AND RIFLEMEN. Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorised and adopted by SIMON CAMERAY, Econothry of War.

CONTAINING The School of the Soldier; The School of the Compa ny; 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 En gravings. \$1.25.

Was Department, Washington, May 1, 1861.

This System of Union States tufagery fac les ter Light Intantry and R filmen prepared under the die thum of the War Department, having be en approved by the tree sident, in adupted for the instruction of the trops when acring as Light Infantry or sift men and, under the act of May 12, 1820, for the observance of the militia when so employed.

Simun Camardin, Scoretary of War For sale at BERGNER'S OGEAP BOUGATUAL. Ey remitting the regular price the Book will be sent to any place tree of postage.

MPTY MOLASSES HUGSHEADS .__A large quantity of empty we and Meat Casks, for sale by WM. DOCK & CO.

RENCH MUSTARD, Ruglish and do-mostic Pickles, (by the dog n or bundred.) super ror Salad Oil, Keichup, Sances and Coodiments or ev ry description. my 14 WM. 1 OOK & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED. A MANUAL

MILITARY SURGERY:

HINTS ON THE EMERGENCIES

Field, Camp, and Hospital Practice.

BY S. D. GROSS, M. D. OR OF SURGERY IN THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

ARMY SUPPLIES

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, May 28d, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be recieved at this office until Thursday the 80th day of May, 1861, 12 M., for furnishing by contract the following army supplies, to be delivered at the Pennsylvania Ciothing and Equippage Depet, Harris-burg, in quantities as required:

12.000 Army Blankets, wool grey, with let-ters 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

150 Drums, complete, Infantry, with sticks,

slings and stick carriages.
150 Fites, 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' Back bulding) It is desirable that all the art.cles be of do mestic manufacture.

Proposals will be recieved for any one of the articles s:parately, 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, sam ples of a different quality may be filed with the bids at this office, or in the office at Philadelphia.

R. C. HALE, Q. M. Gen. P. M.

NO IMPOSITION.

REVOLVERS AT COST TO SOLDIERS.
Gold and Silver Stars, Earles, Soulina, Lace and Trimmings always for sale Also, a large a sortment of FLAGS at BARR'S AUCTION STORM, become above Walling Flights. FLAGE at

ATTENTION, CAVALRY!

MEETING for the organization of the HOME GUARGE CAVALINE OURS will be ited at france European Hotel, on Saturday Eving, the 25th inst, at 7% o'clock, when the Const to ion will be submit ed, uniform adopted, and permannificers cleuted. All desirons of unidag are ur, of to second. By order.

D. J. UNGER, A ting O. S.

HARRIEBURG, May 8, 1861. A QUANTITY of Bage, Checks and Ging-hams for sale by the dosen and piece, differ for lean, at the DAUPHIN COUNTY PRISON. my5.5m New Advertisemenis.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HEAD QUARTERS, P. M. Harrisburg, May 23, 1821 In mustering companies, inspec ing a listing recruits for the "Reserve V Corps of the Commonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the officers of the scommonwealth, "the officers of the scommonwealth," the scommonwealth is scommonwealth, "the scommonwealth is scommonwealth," surgeons assigned to such duty are 1.4 conform strictly to the directions of parameters and 1299 U. S. Army regularity 1185 and Izes O. S. Army regularing to copy squeezed,) excepting that the maring age of the rank and file shall be forty in

By order of the Commander in-chief JOHN A. WRIGHT

Aid-d-32 No. 1185. In passing a recruit the next to the string of t No. 1180. 10 passing stripped to a confidence is to examine him stripped; to a confidence is to examine him him that had been a confidence in the confidence officer is to examine and suppray to be he heafree use of all his limbs; that he hearing which had being is ample; that his hearing, vision and is are perfect; that he has no tumors, or ated or extensively cicatrized legs: 100 type ated or extensively discretion; that he can received any contasion or wound of the that may impair his faculties; that has a drunkard; is not subject to convaid has no infectious disorder, nor any oti-

may unfit him for military service No. 1299. Any free white male pers has the age of eighteen and under tyears, being at least five feet four inches high, effective, able-todied. from dise see, of good character and harres with a competent knowledge of the soguage, may be enlisted. This t so far as respects the height and an cruit, shall not extend to musicians diers who may re-critic, or have serve and faithfully a previous enlistmen army.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMEN

A K. FAHNESTOCK, IMMANURIES,

duting the Year.....

to cash reporting tools.

'o cash making tence, mbor and stuff To cash soythes, t ols, balls, &c
to cash advertuing, carpenter work, Cosh &c...
To cach invested in city bonds...
To cach John A. Weir, Secretary...
To cach A. K. Fabnesto.k, Trea-urer, uper.ht_ndent.....

Balance due Treasurer.....

8,0,8 **

We do hereby owners was well with the reason int in death, and compared it with the reason due to low low due to like I and that it correct, leaving a balance due the I and thusty-five dollars and alsely three cents.

D. W. GROSS,
May 18-1861.

WM. CULUER,
Committee We do hereby certify that we have examined her

Entract from the Minutes of August 18, 1988 Resolved, "That five hundred dollars of try" and be put to interest on good security with the business of the lucress of the l

Under the foregoing resolution, and by sub-equivalent to foregoing resolution, and by sub-equivalent to the Bush of Minagers, an auditiously and bounds amounting to the eard dollars are held against the city of Harman dollars are held against the city of Harman manufactures of six per cent, per annum city.

CRMETERY NOTICE. The 'ot holders in the Harrisburg Cometer; is to by no ided that an elegion for Provident and its in

oy no had that at elegton for Privated and elegton great, which is the first of A. K. Fabnestons, Pressurer, which the 3d day of June, 1861, between the hours which add 5 o'clost, P. M.

mp28-dlw

J. A. WEIR Sentin

MILITARY RELIEF FUND The undersigned Associate Judget Commissioners appointed a Board of Bire 12 latts section of the act of assumbly of the last May, 1861, g ve notice that they will meet out a fact of the Court House, at his large year Mon ay afternoon at 20 block, until 15 class will mon at 20 block, until 15 class will mon at 20 block, until 15 class will mon act to the court House, at his large years when ay afternoon at 20 block, until 15 class will mon act to the court House, and the section will mon a month of the court had been act to the court had be and af or that will meet mouth y.

The applicant for relief will be furnished with that can filled up at the office or at their homes,

that can filled up at the office or at teer hems, the ing for the information of the Board.

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