

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.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 29, 1861.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL NEWS.

THE SECESSIONISTS ON THE BORDERS OF OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Early yesterday morning the Governor of Ohio telegraphed to Governor Curtin that their border was attacked, and desired to know whether the authorities of Pennsylvania could furnish or loan the government of Ohio three disappointments are too often made public thousand stand of arms, knapsacks and accoutrements. Governor Curtin replied to this dispatch that Pennsylvania was unable to supply Ohio as she desired. The arms were for immediate, pressing use, to be returned or paid for by the authorities of Ohio.

Later in the day Gen. McClelland telegraphed to Gov. Curtin that he was entering Western Virginia with two regiments of Ohio troops. These regiments are therefore now on the ground ready to meet the Secessionists on their march of invasion towards the Ohio line.

FALSE ALARMS.

The people along the western border of the State of Pennsylvania have been excited and alarmed for the last month by all sorts of rumors which reach them from all sorts of quarters, in relation to invasion from the rebels of Virginia. The authorities of this State have frequently been imposed upon by these alarms, in the shape of telegraphic dispatches from the west, calling for troops, and appealing for aid in the most beseeching terms. If the alarm was well founded, this would be all right-but such is not the case.

Last night a committee of gentlemen from Fayette county telegraphed to the Governor that the Secessionists had taken possession of Morgantown, Va., a short distance from the Pennsylvania line. The committee appealed to the Governor for arms to supply the people of Fayette and Greene counties. Arms belonging to the United States which were in charge here, were to be sent forward to Pittsburg at noon to-day, for the purpose of supplying this demand and also to arm Col. McClain's regiments now in camp at Pittsburg. After these arms bling. had been prepared, a dispatch was received contradicting the first information, and thus occasioning much labor and time to be needlessly thrown away. Campble's battery was also out, and ready to leave to-day for the west, but their departure was countermanded on account of this contradiction.

Our friends in the west should be more careful how they raise the cry of "wolf," lest when the wolf does come, like the boy in the fable they may be left to his ferocity unprotected and unaided in defense.

APPOINMMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Jacob Fry, of Montgomery county, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, to act in conjunction It is nobler to bear our disappointments in si- patriotism and public honesty are driven to the with Benjamin Haywood, to examine into the bids for supplying, and the supplies which have been furnished to, the volunteers of Pennsyl
causeless alarm and senseless excitement. The top that the people will be restive under the just of such an officer, for a more punctual and brave one cannot be found. In fact we have vania. Mr. Haywood has been engaged for some time in gathering the evidences attending cepting the disappointments of men as the these supplies -- and it is the full determination and intention of Gov. Curtin to probe this humanity. business to the quick, and expose (if there is any) all the frauds which it is alleged have been committed in the furnishing of supplies and clothing to the volunteers of Pennsyl-

The public, we think, can rely with confidence on the gentlemen appointed to conduct the new appointee is fully qualified to discharge this investigation. If fraud has been commit- any of the duties that will devolve upon him ted, Messrs. Fry and Haywood will most as- in his new position. Mr. Lauffer has been consuredly ferret it out-and if there are any nected with the Land Office of Pennsylvania guilty parties to the wrongs alleged to have for the past year, in which department he was been perpetrated, they will now be brought to regarded as one of the most efficient and reliajustice. On the subject of these frauds, the ble clerks. The friends of Mr. Lauffer in this public mind has been excited and swayed with city, and his many friends and acquaintances a terrible indignation. Suspicion has attached throughout the, State will rejoice at this recogto all who are in the remotest degree connected nition of his claims and abilities, and will conwith our military organization, and therefore gratulate him on his entrance upon a larger we trust that these charges will either be re- field of usefulness, where he will be able to futed, the authorities vindicated, or the guilty parties of every degree brought to prompt and clerical and business qualifications with which merited punishment.

Until this investigation is had, we trust that the judgment and the apprehension of the public will be suspended, until all the circumstances have been investigated, and the facts in city. Mr. Welsh was one of the clerks in the the case fully laid before the people.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The presence of large bodies of troops, closely collected together in the various encamp. ments in the State, will require the utmost vigilance on the part of the Surgeon General, both to preserve the health of the men as it exists, and prevent contagion from spreading disease and death among them. In some parts of the State the small-pox is raging to an alarming extent. Volunteers marching from the means of spreading this loathsome disease and bring our armies within its power. In and breadth of the land. yiew of this danger, we seriously urge upon the Surgeon General the necessity of at once

OUR DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Man was made to mourn. This is as old as t is true, as poetical as it is trite, and as applicable now as when it was first written. There philosopher and naturalist will perhaps take issue with us, on the inconsistency of our posiorder of animals to which the species man belongs. Brutes only growl. Suppose, then, to compromise (and in this way all difficulties are brutes, and the grumbling to bipeds. We must der, lets loose the train of barkers who were at his call for plunder, as they are now at his

wrongs. Our personal failures to reap profits or enhance gains are too often erected on mistaken altars of outrage and injustice before which we expect the people to pour their wrath and indignation. Such a condition of society, cultivated and encouraged not to redress a wrong or remedy an evil, but to reap revenge, is most melancholy to contemplate. It has given Pennsylvania a dreadful reputation abroad-it has injured her credit, outraged her generosity, and made the glorious old Keystone State as well a subject of scorn as an object of contempt among the loyal commonwealths of this Union. We do not deny that wrongs have crept into the minutiæ and the details attending the organization of the military forces of the state—that speculators have taken advantage of our necessities, and that some of our agents have even failed to do their duty-but all this could not be avoided? Perhaps greater vigilance would have saved the state more money; but it must be remembered by the people who are so excited by the stories of imposition, that not a single dollar has been paid to parties thus charged with cheating the soldier. Let us, then, be just while we profess to be so frank n our disapproval of the conduct of those charged with cheating the state. If fraud has been practised, those who are guilty may not imagine. Let us at least put an end to this incessant grumbling. Let us disarm the faultfinder by adhering to the truth. Let us be carrying on this stupendous organization amid

In this business the Telegraph has spoken while others were silent, and we were actuated with the single and only purpose of seeing the innocent righted and the guilty punished. But we are not willing that the disappointments of some should be converted into sources of public suffering or outrage. We are not willing that the mere grumbling and growling of a few speculators should absorb the public mind and money, the public judgment, until actual outrages grow out of imaginary evils, and justice, that was created for high and holy purposes, ecomes blinded, perverted and more an object of fear and respect, but a thing worthy only the scorn and contempt of men. lence, than to obtrude them with noisy com-Again, we urge, let us not be mistaken in achonest complaints of either outraged justice or or end in the destruction of all government?

confusion, jealousy, suspicion and grum-

APPOINTMENTS.

We have just been informed that Samuel B. Lauffer, Esq., has been appointed a measure in the Philadelphia Custom House. The position is both respectable and responsible, while exercise, with more advantage to himself, the he is so eminently endowed.

Daniel Welsh, Esq., of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Office at Washington Senate, during its last session, in which position he won for himself many friends and much credit, and we predict for him a greater success in his new and more enlarged sphere of duty. He has had a large experience as an active and reliable business man, and will not be long in rendering himself both invaluable and popular in the position he is about to assume in the General Government.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, on the 20th of June next, will be chosen the Representative of the Ashland District to the Congress of the those sections, and coming in contact with those United States by a majority that will be as from other portions of the State may be gratifying to him as it will be to the friends of

the Surgeon General the necessity of at once ordering his assistants to vaccinate the volun-payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of the payment of your debts, the respect of your of your debts of your debts. and accordingly punished.

THE HABEAS CORPUS?

No man desires to question the great importance of the writ of habeas corpus. It would can be no doubt whatever that man was made honest and straight forward American citizen ing to mourn—but has it never occurred to the will begin to think that there is something reader that man was made also to growl? The wrong with the mind and the man, who is looked up to as the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His action in the case tion in regard to the growling of that higher of John Merriman, the Maryland incendiary, was ill-timed, ill-advised and ill-tempered, when we consider the condition of the country and the state of public opinion in the city of settled) definitions, we assert that man was Baltimore. Merriman was arrested as one of made to grumble-thus leaving the growling to the wretches who were engaged in burning the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. He do one or the other, or surrender ourselves en- had boasted of his actions, and proclaimed tirely to the vexations and the actual injuries his readiness and ability to apply the of the present tone of public sentiment and torch again, whenever the cause of treaopinion. Every man who finds himself disap- son would be benefitted by the incendiarpointed, sets to at once to grumble at his neigh- ism. He was rich and therefore defied arrest, bor. If he is a soldier, and discovers that the laughed at the idea of being arraigned, tried eality of the service is different from the and convicted. But Mr. Merriman was arrestdreamy chivalry and knight-errantry with which | ed and detained at Fort McHenry by General he had invested camp life, he grumbles. He George Cadwallader. This arrest caused great grumbles if his coffee is too strong—and if his commotion among the aristocratic traitors of meat is rare or well done, he grumbles again | Maryland, who, to make good the escape of -simply because he is disappointed. If the bridge burner, induced the presence of he is a bidder, and fails to get a Chief Justice Taney in the city of Baltimore, contract, he grumbles at the successful bid- for the purpose of issuing a writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Cadwallader refused to give up his prisoner, and the country will sustain him. Justice command for persecution, misrepresentation Taney expressed great indignation at the reand actual, down-right falsehood. Our private | fusal and of course intends to make it a matter of giving aid and comfort to the cause of trea-

As we wrote in the commencement of these paragraphs, no man questions the supremacy and the safety of the habeas corpus. But we have a right to question the motives of the Chief Justice in this entire business. The loyal citizens of the United States will suspect him in this matter, and hold him accountable for this feigned strict construction of the law, in what to them seemed a loose administration of justice where the law was not so strictly construed or justice so impartially administered. In the event of Gen. Cadwallader having given up Merriman, Chief Justice Taney would have admitted him to bail, and to-day the bridge burner would undoubtedly have been one of disciplined and instructed a State force, and in the plumed and commissioned advisers of the arch-traitor Davis. The demand, and the offer of money as a security that the incendiary thus admitted to bail would return for trial, would have been a trifling mockery which most people suppose should be beneath the Supreme Court. At any rate, in times like these, the opinion or decision of Reger B. Taney is of no more value than that of any other man, and when he allows his prejudice to warp his judgment as he has done in this case, the country have reason to rejoice that there are such men in Its service as Gen. George Cadwalescape as easily as themselves and the public lader, himself a lawyer of high renown and Constitutional ability. When traitors and incendiaries are at work to destroy every vestige of government, we have no patience to throw generous to those who have had placed on away on those who resort to the technicalities their shoulders the immense responsibility of and theories of the law to hide their own prejudices and assist in the escape of criminals.-This will be the verdict of the people between Gen. George Cadwallader and Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

ONE DEPLORABLE RESULT of the troubles through which the American people are now passing, no matter what may come in the way of reconciliation or reconstruction, will be, it is to be feared, a disregard for those laws and those forms which, properly adhered to and respected, are the only true bulwark of civil liberty. Accustomed, of Late, to see the most sacred clauses of the Constitution, bought at so | ters. elieve that the strong hand may right public wrongs, and daily witnessing successful demagogueism flaunting itself in high places, whilst wall, what can be expected in the future but hoped for, but that even if our liberties are maintained, they will degenerate into license,

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH—the paper having the largest circulation in Virginia-says in closing one of its last week's leaders:

This very moment ought to see our long range cannon planted on the heights of Arlington, and the bayonets of our legions on the Long Bridge. Not another week should pass over our heads without witnessing the capture of Scott and Lincoln, and leading them in triumph through the streets of Richmond.

THERE IS NO UNION! This is now the cant of secession emissaries and their friends. Because States have revolutionized, and repudiated all allegiance to the Union, there is no Union left. If Breckinridge had been elected, and New England had seceded, would there have been Union left? In that case, would there not have been such things as traitors in the estima tion of fire eaters?

JACKSON, who assassinated Col. Ellsworth vas the cannible who cut off a piece of John Brown's ear, after he was hung, and chewed it, It is also a remarkable fact that nearly all who engaged in the pagaentry of the proceedings attending the execution of Brown, have either met violent deaths, or become insane.

Vote of the Pan-handle Counties. -The vote of the four counties in Virginia comprising the "Pan-handle," against the Ordinance of Secession, was 6,828, to 431 cast in its favor.

SLAVE INSURRECTION .- The Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen gives the following account of the hang-

gratifying to him as it will be to the friends of peace and Union throughout the entire length and breadth of the land.

Treason to Secession is constituted by the Treason to Secession is constituted by the Treason was convicted as the leader Treason was convicted as the leader Treason was convicted as the leader Treason to Secession is constituted by the Treason was convicted as the leader Treason was convicted as the leader Treason was convicted as the leader Treason to Secession is constituted by the Treason was convicted as the leader Treason was convicted to a spot designated, and to a tree, having a long projecting limb, said limb being stout and well-proportioned—whereupon they hung, until lying sufficiently long at this, we think, timely as sistance. Every man of us is eager to hear the proportioned—whereupon they hung, until lying sufficiently long at this point, and are dead, Tom Williamson, a white man, and three negroes—Big Dave, Lewis and lying sufficiently long at this we think, timely as sistance. Every man of us is eager to hear the proportioned—whereupon they hung, until lying sufficiently long at this point, and are dead, Tom Williamson, a white man, and three negroes—Big Dave, Lewis and lying sufficiently long at this we think, timely as sistance. Every man of us is eager to hear the proportioned—whereupon they hung, until lying sufficiently long at this point, and are designated, and to a tree, having a long projecting limb, said limb being stout and well-proportioned—whereupon they hung, until lying sufficiently long at this point, and are designated, and to a tree, having a long projecting limb, said limb being stout and well-proportioned—whereupon they hung, until lying sufficiently long at this point, and are designated and limb being stout and well-proportioned—whereupon they hung, until lying sufficiently long at this point, and are dead and limb being stout and well-proportioned teers as fast as possible, and to urge his assistants to the utmost vigilance in the care of the
health of the men, as far as they come within these actions, are deemed guilty of crimes,

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between the Governors of Maine and Pennsylvania explains be insane and ridiculous to do so-but every itself, and will be found exceedingly interest-

> STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Augusta, May 23d, 1861. Sir:—I would be obliged to you, if you will inform me whether your State is raising more regiments or companies than have been called

for by the President, under the requisition and call of April and May, and if so, how many, and what you propose to do with them.

It seems to me that prudence and a wise fore cast dictate that troops should be raised and put under discipline and instruction in all the loyal States, ready to march at a moment's notice. If you are raising troops to be kept in reserve and under discipline, what are you doing in the way of uniforming and equipping them? How many of your regiments have al ready been accepted by the United States?-An early answer will greatly obblige me. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

I. WASHBURN. His Excellency Gov. Curtin, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 27th, 1861. 5
To His Excellency, I. Washburn, Jr. Governor the State of Maine.

SIR :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d in-

It affords me pleasure to enclose to you copy of An Act of Assembly approved May 15th. 1861, which will fully answer your interrogatories. I have under the provisions of of that act appointed Major General George A. McCall, late Inspector General United States Army, to the command, who is proceeding to organize, arm and equip, fifteen regiments. They are being thrown into camps as rapidly as possible after inspection and will be drilled for three months unless sooner required by the minded people there stood amazed and con-General Government. It is hoped that in this way a large and available force will be always in bloodhounds and unchained devils, who ran readiness, either for the defence of the State, or to answer the further requisitions of the Government of the United States; they will be, so far as we are able to do so, uniformed in accordance with the United States regula-

Prior to the passage of this act twentyfive regiments had already been accepted by the United States through me, and one regi ment by the War Department direct, together with one or two companies also by direct or

I entirely concur with your Excellency in the wisdom and prudence of your suggestion in relation to the indispensible necessities of raising and equipping and having thoroughly pursuance of the same view and in accordance with the same design shall urge forward under the command of the accomplished officer named, the necessary arrangements to place the troops in fine condition.

These men are mustered in for three years and will if necessary be in readiness to take the place of those who are discharged at the end of three months, and should the public exigency seem to requires it, as I much fear it will they will all be detained in Camp until the fall of the year, and thus thoroughly drilled and organized, will form a valuable addition to the army for whatever decisive action may be

deemed necessary at that time.

Uniting with you in commendation of the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the Northern States, and in admiration of the devotion to our institutions which has so rapidly filled our armies, State and National, with the flower of the young men of our country, my fervent prayer is, that after this rebellion shall have been effectually put down, we will be enabled to transmit the blessings of a free, united and powerful Government.

have the honor to be, With great respect, your ob't serv't,

A. G. CURTIN. FROM THE CAMERON GUARDS

[Correspondence of the Telegraph,]

LUNATIC ASYLUM, Balt. co., May 28, 1861. Editor Telegraph :- Since my my last we have changed quarters. At 8 o'clock on Sat-urday night we started for the long wished for South. We arrived in Baltimore on Sunday morning, formed our Regiment, placed the stars and stripes at the head of our company and proceeded on the way to our present quar-In going through Baltimore we saw but great a price, trampled in the dust, educated to one American flag. There was no sign of seession, but one woman standing at holding a card in her hand hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

There cannot be too much praise given to Lieutenant G. W. Davis for the care he took of us on our march from Baltimore to our present as good officers as there is in the country. At a meeting of the Cameron Guards, held

at their quarters, to express their thanks to the ladies of Harrisburg, Wm. Wallace Geety was elected President, and Mr. Bush Secretary.— The President appointed a committee of five to express the thanks of the company, who presented the following preamble and resoluions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The ladies of Harrisburg having placed us under obligations to them for their many acts of kindness, Therefore be it Resolved. That the thanks of the Cameron Guerde are hereby too don't be the Cameron for the control of the Cameron for the Camer Guards are hereby tendered to the ladies of Harrisburg, and that we will ever hold them in kind remembrance. It cheers us to know that "though absent we are not forgotten" by the kind friends at home. And should the time ome when we may face our foe on the battle

ield, they can rest assured that we will never bring disgrace upon our name or native home.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the citizens of York, for their kindness to us during our stay among them; assuring them that we will ever think of them kindly whilst memory lasts.

CHAS. A. SUYDAM, CHAS. A. STONER, J. B. HICKS, ELLIS. L. ECK, THEODORE F. SCHEFFER,

Attest-Wn. Bush, Secretary.

LETTER FROM CAMP SLIFER,

CAMP SLIFER, May 28, 1861. DEAR TELEGRAPH :- For several days past we have been somewhat uneasy on account of our location being so near the border, and at the entrance of the great Cumberland Valley, from an invasion from Harper's Ferry. Were we furnished with our equipments in full, we would not have been in such a state, for as yes we have not seen a cartridge.

This morning our camp made the welking ring with their hurrals on the arrival of reinforcements—the exact number I as yet do not Citizen gives the role of the control of the contro fourteen miles west of Des Arc, after a patient investigation before a committee of twenty-five, on Friday last, in accordance with the verdict of said committee, proceeded to a spot fer are rejoicing at this, we think, timely as-

erved. We will in a few days receive our full equip-

Respectfully yours, HENRY H. FORTNEY. FROM MARYLAND.

Cumberland, Md., May 18, 1861.

and the constitutional enforcement of the laws.

shameful and cowardly an attack on the soldiers

in the streets of Baltimore, are not to be regard-

ed as an index of the sentiments and feelings

of the great mass of the citizens of the city.

For the time being, respectable and sober

founded before the turbulent spirit of the

ple there have had time to reflect, and the

demons, were they to attempt to re-enact their

hellish purposes now, would find ropes in the hands of more than thirty thousand law-loving

citizens, who would hang the rebels without

judge or jury.
With regard to the attempt of the Legisia

ture of our State to create a Board of Relief Safety, so strong and overpowering were the

demonstrations of public indignation against

the iniquitous attempt to place over us a Mili

tary Despotism, that traitors in the Legislature who contrived this scheme to rob us of our

liberties withdrew the bill after it had received

a second reading. The members of our Legislature were elected in the fall of 1859 without

any reference to the present crisis, and their

acts are not to be regarded as the sentiment

of the people of Maryland. Most of them have been urged by their outraged constituents to

resign, but they refuse to do so. They hold

over for two years.

If it were not for the Virginia troops at Har-

per's Ferry, you would be just as safe coming to see us by the way of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad to Cumberland, as you would be in passing through any part of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Entron: Your correspondent, "W. A.

P.," whose letter appears in the Telegraph of last evening, labors under a mistake, wherein he says: "I had almost forgotten to mention,

that the Cameron Guard (our company) were the

first to convey the stars and stripes, proudly erect and unfurled to the breeze, through Bal-

timore, since the present troubles commenced. They were carried by Second Lieutenant Awl."

That distinguished exploit and honor belongs

Your friend, &c.,

Justitia.

CAMP CURTIN, May 28.

Messes. Editors:—To-day the "Jersey Shore

Rifles'' were visited by a number of ladies from

Paxton Valley, and made the happy recipients of several baskets of cakes, pies and vegetables.

It is not often that they meet with such splen-did luck, but when they do they know how to

appreciate it. They all, without exception, left homes of plenty to partake in the trials of war, and the coarse food of camp began to

make them wish for a change. A change they

had to-day, and the fair donors departed with

the blessings of all invoked upon their devoted

heads. The ladies of Paxton Valley will ever

Married.

A. Bender, Jr., to Miss Mary E. Johnston, both of

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Deitrick, Mr. REUBEN

New Advertisments.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having embarked in the IAME BUSINESS is prepared to furnish the very best article at short notice, and at the lowest price for cash. He sells the lime burnt at Columbia and also

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN S. MUSSER, JACOB BEHM, GEO. GARVERION.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLIES.

We hereby give notice to all those who may

be contracting to furnish supplies to the State,

snail noid every contractor to the most rigid accountability in the settlement of his claims, and the inspection of his supplies must be of that character which shall prevent any impo-

sition upon the State, and protect the volun-

teers who have so nobly responded to its call;

Attest-Joseph Miller, Clerk.

THOS. E. COCHRAN.

Auditor General

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSION-

PETER BERNHISEL.

Commissioners.

hat burnt at home.

my29-d3m

e held in grateful remembrance by the "Ri-

rampant through the streets of the city.

[We are indebted to a friend for the following extracts from a letter that was not written Proposals for a Loan of \$3,000,000 for publication, but which he deemed of suffito the Commonwealth of Pennsylcient importance to lay before the public .vania. EDITOR TELEGRAPH.]

In pursuance of the first section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State," approved May 15th, A. D. 1861, and the sixth DEAR SIR: - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 You seem to think that there would be some danger in your coming to section of the Act entitled "an Act to provide for the payment of the members, officers and contingent expenses of the Extra Session of the Maryland in the present disturbed and unhappy condition of our beloved country. You may dismiss all fears of that kind. No more Legislature," approved May 16th, A. D. 1861, and by the authority of the same, Union-loving people are to be found in any State of the North than are to be found in Ma-

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will ryland. There are, to be sure, some very bad be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until three o'clock P. M. ot men amongst us, who are always bent on evil, and deeds of darkness and of blood, but the Wednesday the fifth day of June next, for the majority of order-loving, law-abiding people loaning to the Commonwealth the sum of among us is so very great that the conspirators THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the puragainst the laws and the Government can do poses set forth in the before named Acts of Assembly. The said loan to bear an interest of no harm with us. Maryland could and would give a majority of twenty-five or thirty thousand votes against secession, which is only six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Philadelphia, and the loan to be redeemable in ten years from date; and for the payanother word for treason. In Allegheny county out of a voting population of four thousand two hundred, the Secessionists, I am well ment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of one-half mill assured, could not muster two hundred votes. My native county of Washington, at a special on the dollar has been directed to be levied on My native county of Washington, at a special election on the 4th inst., gave the Union candidate within a few votes of four thousand, whilst the rebel candidate could not poll over two or three hundred votes, and was obliged two or three hundred votes, and was obliged denomination of one hundred dollars or less to withdraw from the canvass. Our friends in shall have coupons attached; those of a larger Baltimore city feel sure that they could give denomination will be issued either as inscription or coupon bonds at the option of the bid fifteen thousand majority in favor of the Union The cut-throats and rowdies who made so

The proposals must state explicitly the amount proposed to be taken and the rate to be paid. The State reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of the amount offered to be taken unless the proposer stipulates otherwise. No conditional proposals will be con-

sidered. Upon the acceptance of any proposal at leas ten per cent of the amount must be paid down the balance, if preferred by the bidder, in thirty and sixty days, when certificates shall issue for the same, bearing interest from the time of

The proposals must be directed under seal to the Secretary of the Commonwealth endorsed 'Proposals for Loan.'

The bids will be opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day above named in the presence of the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General and such other persons as may see proper to be present, when, after examination of the same the Governor will award the loan to the highest bidder or bidders.

By order of the Governor. ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth. Office of the Secretary of the Common

HARRISBURG, May 17. 1861.

The time for receiving proposals and opening olds for the above loan is hereby extended to the 13th instant.

By order of the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Secretary.

The Commander-in-Chief P. M., directs the following circular to the different Railroad companies in the State of Pennsylvania, to be published for the information of all parties con-

JOHN A. WRIGHT.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA Harrisburg, May 15, 1861

to the Lochiel Greys, Capt. M'Cormick, of this city, who marched through the streets of B.I-The following Rules are established to facilitate the settling of accounts for Transportation timore on the afternoon of the 16th instant, just ten days before the Guards did, with their over your Road, of Troops and Munitions of banner borne aloft by that perfect pattern of a

fine looking and excellent soldier, John Parke, of Chester county, ensign bearer of the company. I feel confident that "W. A. P." was not 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 auware of this fact, (which was honorably noticed at the time in our newspapers,) and that ticed at the time in our newspapers,) and that he, and the gallant corps of which he is a member, will as cheerfully award the honor to the Lochiel Greys, where it justly belongs, as they will be proud to claim it as attaching to a company from the same city with themselves.

Insertra. thority, (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 transpor-

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 nad Commander-

> JOHN A. WRIGHT, Aid-de Camp.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that the....Railroad Company has furnished transportationOfficers and Men.

Horses.
Field Pieces.Ammunition. From....to.... ON STATE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Dauphin county, in pursuance of an Act of
the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of May, 1861, entitled
"An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Dauphin county to appropriate a certain sum of money for the support of the families during the present war," do hereby
inform the public that they will make a loan to the
amount of a sum not exceeding ton thousand dollars, for
which bonds will be issued for a term not exceeding ten
years, with coupons attached, for the payment of half
per cent. Said bonds are to be clear of all taxation. It
is therefore hoped that the said amount in bonds of such
amounts as the lenders will desire, will be promptby taken by the patriotic capitalists or others, without
resorting to special taxation at this time. N. B. The number of Soldiers, Horses and weight of Field Pieces and Ammunition must oe written at length.

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 Genral Government. "Ten Regiments are assigned to Pennsylva-

nia, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months already called for, wenty-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—the amount of the second requisition—have signito us under the previous Act of April 12th, we shall hold every contractor to the most rigid vice from three months to three years. No more companies, therefore, from this Commonwealth can now be received for the United States Government.

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

teers who have so nonly responded to its can; and no supplies will be paid for until they have been inspected by efficers who shall have been duly appointed for that purpose.

HENRY D. MOORE, THE SOLDIER'S BOOK, M'Kinney's, "Our Government," an exposition of the Constitution of the United States, explaining the nature and operation of our government, from judicial and authentic sources. Price \$1 00. For sale at my2

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