

TERMS—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the city at 50 cents per week. Yearly subscribers who charge \$4.00.

Pennsylvania Telegraph

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XV. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29, 1861. NO. 24

Miscellaneous.

HICKORY, OAK AND PINE WOOD CUT TO STOVE OR CORD LENGTH TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

EMPTY MOLASSES HOGHEADS.—A large quantity of empty molasses hogsheads and small casks, for sale by WM. DOCK & CO.

FRENCH MUSTARD, English and domestic Pickles, (of the dozen or hundred) cups of Pickles, Ketchup, Sauces and Condiments of every description.

REVOLVERS AT COST TO SOLDIERS.—Solid and Silver Stars, Batters, Goullins, Lead and Trains always for sale.

BUEHLER HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PENNA.

ALDERMAN. HENRY PEPPER. OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW), NEAR MARKET.

Select Schools for Boys and Girls. FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST.

THE Fall term of ROBERT M'LEWEE'S School for boys, opened on the 1st Monday in August.

CAT JARVIS M'LEWEE'S School for girls, located in the same building will open for the Fall term at the same time.

WALLOWER'S LINE, DAILY BETWEEN HARRISBURG AND PHILADELPHIA.

Special Conductor in charge of each train.

RECRUITS WANTED. A number of sober able-bodied young men are wanted to be organized in the 10th Mass.

UPHOLSTERING. HUSB MATRESSES, COILTON MATTRESSES, COILTON COMFORTS.

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Printing and Book Binding establishment to No. 22 South Street.

FOR RENT. A Three Story Brick House on Second Street.

PHILADELPHIA NEW BONNET STORE.

JOHN B. SMITH'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Worcester's ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES with original designs.

Harrisburg Broom Manufactory.

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FOR SALE. FROM One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONDS.

Miscellaneous.

All Work Promised in One Week.

104. PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. BOARD PER DAY.

FOR SALE! A BUILDING LOT, situated in West Harrisburg.

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE. (NEAR THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE.)

UNION ENVELOPES. NOTE PAPER, of six different designs.

LOST.—On Tuesday night between the 10th and 11th streets.

POWERS' DIARRHOGA AND CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

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Lines of Travel & Transportation.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD! SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 15th, 1861.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 6.20 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 1.15 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 6.20 a. m.

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The Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY. THREE REGIMENTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Scott Legion, Col. Grey—Irish Regiment, Col. Owen—and the German Regiment, Col. Bellair, arrived in this city this morning.

When we wrote this paragraph we were uncertain as to their destination, but presume they are on the march to Chambersburg.

Two Regiments of troops from Elmira, N. Y., were also to arrive here this morning, as we learn by telegraph from that quarter.

The destination of these troops, it is supposed, is the same as those from Philadelphia.

Written for the Telegraph.

FRAUD AND PECULATION. The public mind has been greatly exercised by the numerous rumors in respect to the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the clothing of our volunteers.

That a scoundrel like this calls for quick and condign punishment, no man with a drop of generous blood in his veins will hesitate to declare.

Haught and quivering would be too mild a punishment to the dastardly scoundrels who have preyed off the comforts and conveniences of the soldier.

It is the very essence of the blackest corruption, and the wretch who could do it deserves to be plucked at with the finger of scorn through eternal ages, and be hissed from the pulpit of Pandemonium.

But the public should suspend their indignation until the guilty parties are discovered.

Designing men in this and every other community are too apt to seize upon any pretext to turn suspicion upon persons in authority in order to gratify private spleen.

Therefore we say, too much caution cannot be displayed in endeavoring to impugn the integrity of high officers.

It denigrates public morals and unsettles that confidence which ought to be reposed implicitly in the hands of all sworn officers.

But when it is made clear that such an officer, be he high or low, has proved unworthy to his trust, he should be swept from his position by the righteous wrath of an aroused people, as the tempter sweeps from the earth the sturdiest oak that ever braved the storm.

These clamors in respect to the clothing of our soldiers, may or may not be well founded. We believe that to a certain extent they are unfortunately true.

A fearful responsibility rests somewhere and on some person, and when the day of retribution comes, as come it will, the miscreants who have sinned their souls by this unholy speculation, must go to the dust before the angry frown of the Christian world.

And we rejoice in the opportunity of being able to assure the people that our efficient and patriotic Government is actively engaged in ferreting out those who have perpetrated the wrongs.

He has known the military experience of the Washington investigating officer, and before very long we may expect to hear of such developments as will fasten the crime upon the real parties.

The Governor has already learned who it was that plied off the worthless shoes upon the Pennsylvania Regiments, and it is satisfactory to know that they have not been paid for yet, neither will they be.

The swindler will find that his nefarious project will be defeated. No money will be permitted to be drained from the Treasury by any man or set of men who pervert their trust, violate the law and impose upon our brave defenders, as this contemptible shoe dealer seems to have done.

Gov. Curtin, in this matter, has displayed most commendable zeal, and it has been owing mainly to his prompt and decisive action upon the premises that the scheme has been foiled.

The same vigor, we are confident, will be manifested in all other respects where there appears the slightest foundation to suspect fraud. But it will require time and patient, laborious work. There should be no precipitation in an affair like this.

Let the people have confidence in their Executive—let that confidence remain firm and stable until it becomes clear that it should be withdrawn.

Gov. Curtin has various and complicated duties to perform; the exigency of the times demands every moment, and even draws upon the hours that should be devoted to repose.

But he does not flinch or falter. True to the sentiment upon which he was so triumphantly elected, he gives all his energies to the pious task of guiding this good old Commonwealth safely and honorably through the terrible crisis which is upon us.

Not a title of the efforts put forth by him, is comprehended by the people; neither can these efforts be fairly seen or fully estimated until the confusion which now prevails in all departments of business shall have given way more to peace and harmony.

And then, we believe, it will be said of Gov. Curtin, "well done good and faithful servant; thou hast been very faithful over a few things, and I will make thee ruler over many things."

The New York Tribune gives the following that to those contractors who are wronging the soldiers and the generous people by rascality in the price and quality of uniforms, blankets, and so on.

It says:— "They must be summarily dealt with, and at the very beginning of the war, before their crime becomes chronic.

Wellington's reply would be effectual. In the Peninsula War, some patriotic Commissioners, who made money by furnishing commissions to the army, were put by him first to a drum-head court-martial, and then to the gallows.

Let New York and the loyal traders, who palm off rottenness and putrefaction upon our troops, profit by the example.

OUR WESTERN ARMY AND ITS PROBABLE DESTINY.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has returned from a conference of the Governors of Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, held at Cleveland.

It is decided that the division of troops raised in the Northwest are not needed at Washington, but will form an independent division of the army, for the purpose of manning the Southwest.

New Orleans is the ultimate destination of this division. A large force is to be concentrated at Cairo, for the purpose of enforcing a strict blockade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

No provisions whatever are to be allowed to go South.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Operations of the Rebels at Manassas Gap Junction.

ADVANCE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

Attempt to Cut Off Communication with Harper's Ferry.

CARL SCHURZ TO LEAVE FOR MADRID.

Gov. Banks' Acceptance of the tender of Brigadier General.

FIRST DIPLOMATIC DINNER OF THE PRESIDENT.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Military Appointments by the President.

Progress of the Blockades.

The Maine Regiments Ordered to Washington.

TROOPS IN GOOD FIGHTING CONDITION.

The Rebel Troops in Virginia.—Contradictory Rumors.

Fugitive Slaves in the Federal Camp to be Protected.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Information has reached Washington that the secession forces have thrown up earthworks of perhaps 200 feet square at Manassas Gap Junction, and commanding the track for perhaps a mile.

They are under the command of Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina. Col. Magruder was there in command of a Battery.

It is believed that Col. Kensham's South Carolina regiment has moved up the road to Centerville, in Fairfax county, to strengthen the position of the rebels there, in view of the probability that the federal troops would strike first at that point to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry.

Carl Schurz has been deprived of the gratification of proceeding with his brigade to Fortress Monroe.

Spain was to-day revoked and he will at once enter upon the discharge of his diplomatic duties at Madrid.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day telegraphed to the Collector at Cincinnati, in order to facilitate the supplies of goods to the loyal citizens of Western Virginia centering at Wheeling, that section being exempted from the restriction of the blockade.

The statement by friends of ex-Governor Banks that he has accepted the tender of Brigadier General and Quarter General of the Army affords much satisfaction among all classes.

Lord Milton, an English gentleman of learning, is in Washington, the guest of Lord Lyons.

The general character of the correspondence just read have shown a better understanding in European capitals of the true condition of affairs in this country.

The first diplomatic dinner of the President will take place on Tuesday next.

Secretary Cameron was absent from the Department to-day, in consequence of sickness.

The President has determined to appoint Hon. Mr. Sobenck, of Ohio, Brigadier General.

Colonel Anderson has been assigned to the command of a Western military department.

General McDowell, commanding the new Virginia military department, has no particular place for his headquarters. They will be moveable according to circumstances.

The Government is satisfied that by the 15th of June the blockade will be effected along the entire line of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Vice President Hamlin leaves for home this evening. The Maine regiment will be ordered here immediately.

Great anxiety is felt here to know the decision of the Government on the Baltimore habeas corpus case. It is believed that the President will decide that the civil process of the Court must be obeyed.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment was not taken from Aquia Creek, yesterday, as was generally supposed, but only to Alexandria.

It is believed that a force will be sent by water to Aquia Creek in a few days, and perhaps other troops will proceed by land.

The troops at Alexandria and its neighborhood are in excellent fighting condition, and the defenses are daily strengthening.

The report of rebel troops at Manassas Gap and other points in Virginia, vary so much, that it is impossible to tell what the truth is.

Mr. C. H. Foster, a Unionist, from North Carolina, who he formerly edited a paper, got here last night, after much trouble.

He says there are not more than 2,000 soldiers at Manassas Junction, and that the forces at other places have been much exaggerated.

Other reports say there are from 5,000 to 7,000 men at Manassas.

General M'Dowell, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Virginia, will probably lead in person any important movement.

Colonel Butler, of Massachusetts, a brother of Major General Butler, arrived here last night from Fortress Monroe, and had an interview with the President this morning.

He says that over one hundred fugitive slaves have already taken refuge within the United States lines, and General Butler wants instructions from the Government as to what he shall do concerning them.

Table with 2 columns: Description of land parcels and their prices. Includes 'Four lines or less constitute one half square', 'Half Square, one day', 'one week', 'one month', 'three months', 'six months', 'one year', 'one square', 'one week', 'one month', 'three months', 'six months', 'one year'.

From Western Virginia.

Invasion of Virginia, by Ohio Volunteers.

EVACUATION OF GRAFTON BY THE REBELS.

The Town Occupied by Government Troops.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.]

UNION MEN TO BE PROTECTED.

VIRGINIA UNION VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD.

CINCINNATI, May 29.

On Sunday night Col. Kelly, in command of the First Regiment Virginia Union volunteers stationed at Wheeling, received marching orders and left Wheeling at nine o'clock on Monday morning, moving towards Grafton.

After their departure, the 16th Ohio Regiment, one thousand strong, stationed at Bellair, under command of Col. Irwin, crossed the Ohio and were followed by Col. Kelly's command, the 19th Ohio Regiment. Col. Steadman crossed the Ohio at Marietta about the same time, and occupied Parkersburg at midnight on Monday.

The rebels have evacuated Grafton, departing in great haste. Col. Kelley is probably in possession of Grafton this morning.

Before crossing the Ohio, Major General McClellan issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia, setting forth that the troops came as friends; that their homes, families, and property were safe under their protection; that no interference would be made with their slaves; but, on the contrary, any attempt at insurrection would be crushed with an iron hand.

The General's proclamation to his soldiers says, you are ordered to cross the frontier and enter upon the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence, to protect the majesty of the law, and rescue our brethren from the grasp of traitors. I place under the safeguard of your honor the persons and property of the Virginians. I know you will respect their feelings and all their rights; preserve the strictest discipline; remember that each one of you holds in his keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union.

If you are called upon to overcome armed opposition, I know your courage is equal to the task; remember that your only foes are armed traitors, and show mercy even to them when in your power, for many of them are misguided. When, under your protection, the loyal men of Western Virginia have been enabled to organize and arm, they can protect themselves, and you can then return to your homes with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruction.

DEPARTURE OF THREE REGIMENTS FROM PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

The Irish Regiment, Col. Owen, and Col. Ballier's German R's Regiment started for the west this evening by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Scott Legion Regiment expect to leave at 8 o'clock in the morning. The supposed destination of the Legion is Chambersburg. It is not known regarding the others. The Irish Regiment are only partially equipped.

LARGE CONTRACT.—Some idea of the vast necessities of war may be formed by a glance at an official advertisement, published in the Washington papers, for supplies. Proposals are invited for furnishing articles for the army, which are to be opened on the 3d of June—

Among the articles required we find the following:

Jetton goods, various descriptions, 1,118,000 yards.

Flannel, various colors, yards, 1,100,000

Cloth, various kinds, 415,000

Stockings, woolen, pairs, 200,000

Blankets, 60,000

Thread, pounds, 14,000

Bunting, red, white and blue, yards, 50,000

Buttons, gross, 27,000

Buttons, gross, 60,000

Mess pans, 25,000

Camp kettles, 10,000

Together with all necessary tents and tent equippage boxes, hatchets, shovels, spades, pick axes, &c.

GRAIN IS NOW LEAVING CHICAGO at the rate of two millions of bushels per week.

But the remittances from the West are prevented by the abundance of condition of a currency based upon the comparatively worthless bonds of rebel-issuing communities.

But this is a temporary evil, so far as the East is concerned. The grain now coming forward is a reality which will pay debts in the first place, and secondly, will return gold to the West, and this grain must come, whether an Illinois back note be worth twenty or forty cents on the dollar.