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If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are chargeable until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

# Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XV. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 8, 1861. NO. 33



## Miscellaneous.



## D. W. Gross & Co.



## New Advertisements.



Written for the Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BATTLE CALL.

Fling out our glorious ensign, the banner of the Free,
The beacon-light of nations in the future yet to be;
Let not a base-born traitor its majestic foldings mar,
Take away a single stripes or dim one glorious star
With that flag unfurled, O men! from your firesides go forth!
For noble Right and Justice are marching with the North!
None, save an ingrate rebel would trampel in the dust
Fair Freedom's chosen banner committed to our trust.
Then arouse, Oh! Pennsylvanians! by the hallowed scenes of yore,
By many a hill and valley once red with human gore,
By a Franklin and a Morris, by a Muhlenberg and Wayne,
By the glorious achievements of the memorable slain.
By the sufferings of our fathers at the camp at Valley Forge,
Who kept at bay and worsted the minions of King George,
By the battle-fields of Brandywine and Germantown bereft,
Let us show the southern rebels that we still have mettle left.
Then arouse, Oh sire and son; arouse and show to all
How quickly you can answer to your noble country's call!
Gird your armor on and hasten, and that banner of the Free
Plant again on mount and hill-top till you meet the Southern sea.

Harrisburg, June, 1861. †

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—The following list of articles, desirable for hospital and field supplies for the sick and wounded of our army, was prepared for the Women's Central Relief Association, of Connecticut, and may be useful to those engaged in supplying such necessities here:—

1. Bandages—Assortment and proportionate numbers of each variety required:—1 dozen, 1 inch wide, 1 yard long, without selvedges, shrunk; 2 dozen, 2 inches wide, 3 yards long; 2 dozen, 2½ inches wide, 3 yards long; 1 dozen. 3 inches wide, 4 yards long; ½ dozen, 3½ inches wide, 5 yards long; ½ dozen, 4 inches wide, 6 yards long.
2. Lint—Scraped and raveled in equal proportions, packed in boxes of uniform size.
3. Old linen and cotton cloth, without selvedge or seams, for compresses.
4. Ring pads and cushions.
5. Cotton batting and cotton wadding; fine flax and sponges.
6. Red flannel in the piece.
7. Bookbinders' board, for splints; pieces 18 inches by 4 inches.
8. Saddlers' silk, for ligatures skeins waxed, and wound on cards.
9. Sewing needles, assorted in cases; linen thread, tape and scissors.
10. Adhesive plaster, camel-hair pencils, oiled silk, oiled muslin, India rubber and gutta percha cloths, in the piece.
11. Wrapping paper.
12. Cotton bed shirts—1½ yards long, 2 breadths of unbleached muslins, 1 yard wide; open one-half yard at the bottom; length of sleeves three quarters yard, length of arm-hole 12 inches, length of collar 20 inches, length of slit in front 1 yard, fastened with four tapes.

Loose muslin drawers—1½ yards long, with a breadth of 1 yard wide muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing string round the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back 22 inches, and in the front 18 inches, with three buttons and button holes.

Short red gowns—made long, only 1 yard long and open in front.

13. Dressing gowns of double calico, of which a paper pattern can be furnished.
14. Bed sackings of ticking, 1 yard wide and 2 yards long.
15. Linen and muslin sheets, 4 feet wide and 8 feet long.
16. Pillow sacks of ticking, 16 inches wide and 30 inches long.
17. Towels, handkerchiefs, socks, slippers.
18. Eye-shades of green silk, with elastics.

Various articles have been named in the newspapers as desireble gifts for the use of the sick and wounded. The following are added as of especial value: Juice of beef, as stock for beef tea, put up in sealed cans; arrowroot, packed in light wooden boxes of one pound each; brandy; white wine, for wine whey, etc; champagne in small bottles, for cases of sudden sinking; china feeders, of different sizes, for administering nourishment where the head cannot be moved; bent glass tubes for similar use, castile soap, for washing wounds; old table linen, to serve as soft towels; distilled vinegar; cans of fruit, tea, whisky, tobacco, sugar, condiments, coffee, crackers, cocoa, spices, oatmeal, pure lemon syrup, dried subacid fruit, desiccated vegetables.

AN ITEM FOR VOLUNTEERS.—We find the following item floating about on the great sea of newspaperdom, like "Japhet in search of a father," and print it for the benefit of our soldier-friends, many of whom are readers of the TELEGRAPH. It contains excellent suggestions and good advice by which they may profit:

BULLETS LESS DANGEROUS THAN FEVERS.—Recruits going to the war always talk of their return with a proviso, that the enemy's bullets do not prevent them. Yet it is an established fact that in the modern campaigns the danger to life is three to one greater from disease than from the bullet. The British army in the Crimea war lost 33 043 out of 94,000 troops. Of these, only 2658 were killed in action; and only 1761 died of their wounds. But 16,298 died of disease at the seat of war, and nearly 13,000 were sent home on account of sickness. Where one man was under the surgeon's hands for wounds, twelve were under the doctor's hands for typhus fever, dysentery, or some other of the diseases brought on by bad food, improper or insufficient camping arrangements, or the dissipations incident to a crowded camp, in which men have much idle time. 7,500 French soldiers were slain in battle; 50,000 perished of disease, and 65,000 more were discharged and sent home from the seat of war, as invalids. In our Mexican war our army lost nearly 13,000 men, while quite as many were discharged for sickness. Only 1848 men were killed, or died of their wounds, in all the battles fought, as numerous as they were. These facts, while it should inspirit the soldiers in battle, should also make them cautious of their health when lying in camp, or on long marches. Good plain food, eaten at regular intervals, healthful and amusing exercises, sufficient clothing to protect the body from the sudden changes of weather, and the avoidance of all excess in eating and drinking, especially intoxicating stimulants, will do much to preserve the good health of the soldiers.

*TROOPS FOR CAMP CURTIN.*

The companies of Capt. Chapman, Capt. Mervine, Capt. Taggart and Capt. Real, of Philadelphia, arrived here last evening, and marched directly to Camp Curtin. These companies are accepted under the State requisition under the three million loan.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.]

## ARMY AT CHAMBERSBURG.

ADVANCE OF THE FIRST BRIGADE TO MARYLAND.

### THE COLUMN SIX MILES LONG.

Animated and Imposing Scene.

SOLDIERS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

The Troops Expected to Reach Hagerstown To-morrow Evening.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 7.

The southward march of the army collected at this point commenced this morning at eight o'clock, in splendid order and brilliant appearance. As the head of the column left the the camp, the scene was animated and imposing—the citizens cheering, and the soldiers responding, while the feeling of both commanders and troops was full of hope, courage and animation.

The column extended along a line of six miles. The troops spread along this column consisted of a portion of the Second Regiment of United States Cavalry; the First City Troop of Philadelphia; Capt. Doubleday's command from Fort Sumter; Capt. M'Mullin's Rangers from Philadelphia, and the Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded respectively by Col. Nagle, Col. Ballier and Col. Dare. The line moved precisely at eight o'clock this morning.

It is expected that the troops will encamp at Greencastle to-night, a distance of eleven miles from Chambersburg, and within a few miles of the Maryland line. The march to-morrow will be to Hagerstown.

The movement of the remaining force here is not known positively, but it is understood all will be ordered hence to the south in a few days.

## LATER FROM PHILIPPI.

Col, Kelly Improving—Hopes of His Recovery.

THREE THOUSAND FEDERAL TROOPS AT PHILIPPI.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Fifteen Bodies Found.

CINCINNATI, June 7.

A special despatch from Grafton to the *Commercial* says that Colonel Kelly was much better last night, and there is much to encourage the hopes of his recovery.

Three companies of the Fifteenth Regiment, three of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiments, and three of the Sixth Indiana, with two pieces of artillery, advanced on Philippi last night, making the force there about 3,000.

The rebels are probably in force at Beverly, to which point they fell back, from Philippi. Over five hundred stand of arms and fifty horses, with wagons, were taken at Philippi. Fifteen bodies have been found in a thicket, near Philippi. After the fight, the rebels hid there, and the Indiana troops, without knowing the fact, discharged their Minnie rifles into the bushes to clear them.

## Rebel Camp Dispersed in Kentucky.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF GEN. PRENTISS.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.

CAIRO, June 7.

Gen. Prentiss, having learned that some Kentucky secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, Kentucky, ten miles from here, sent two companies to that place; but when they arrived, the enemy had fled.

Col. Wicliffe, who represents Kentucky in a semi-official capacity, visited Gen. Prentiss, yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against this invasion of Kentucky soil. Gen Prentiss showed several letters from the western part of the State, asking protection from ruffianism, and declared that it was his intention to send troops in whatever direction and upon such soil as his Government ordered.

Israel Blanchard, another secession sympathiser, living near Carbondale, has been arrested and sent to Springfield to be tried for treason.

# Latest from Washington.

The Troops Anxious for a Forward Movement.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER DISAPPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Prussia Opposed to Recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

Thirty Rebels Killed at Aquia Creek and Fairfax.

*THE TEN NEW REGIMENTS ORGANIZED.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The prospect of better weather cheers the soldiers and increases the excitement for some forward movement; but up to this evening there is no news of any.

It is said that the Government does not approve of Cassius M. Clay's defence of the United States in the London *Times*. It is regarded as a violation of a law forbidding ministers or consul, from making any publications on political affairs.

News is said to have been received that the Government of Prussia has received favorably our protest against a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Seward had another large and brilliant reception last evening, at his mansion on President Square, formerly the Washington Club House.

In the late affair at Acquia Creek it is ascertained that the rebels lost twenty killed. In the affair at Fairfax Court House it is now said that not less than ten were killed.

The ten regiments for the regular army are nearly organized, and the officers will soon be announced. They have been selected in proportion from all the loyal States.

## THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

Three Regiments in Camp Waiting Marching Orders,

Full Equipments to be Furnished.

TRENTON, June 7.

The three new regiments called for from this State are now encamped at Camp Olden, three miles from this city, awaiting the proper arms and equipments prior to moving to the seat of Hostilities. The clothing will be furnished next week. The Governor has contracted for the alteration, in the most approved manner, of the three thousand flint lock muskets to render them effective.

It is the desire of the department here that the troops shall not leave until they are fully provided with everything necessary.

Additional ground for another camp has been selected, which will give better opportunities for regimental drills. The troops are being drilled many hours each day, and are becoming pleased with camp life and are in good health.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, June 7.

The obsequies of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas took place to-day in this city with much solemnity, according to the services of the Roman Catholic Church, of which his widow is a member. The turn-out of people was immense, and all business was suspended. He was buried at Cottage Grove, south of the city, on property belonging to him, near the shore of Lake Michigan, where the Baptist University is situated, of which he was a liberal benefactor.

## New Advertisements.