Daily Telegraph.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, March 15, 1862.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

We alluded, a few days since, to the subject of military promotions, and the power to fill vacancies, as both the promotion and that power now exist in the volunteer forces of the armies of the Republic. Since then, while pondering the subject, our attention has been arrested by several facts, which it is important that the public should know and understand. Promotion in the *regular* army was a monopoly controlled entirely by the graduates of the West Point Military Academy, through which no gallant service, no deed of daring, or no life time of devotion by the private soldier, could break. He might as well attempt to pierce the rock of Gibralter with his bayonet, as seek to rival a regular officer in his grade by emulating his gallantry or even excelling his efficiency. The thing was impossible, until the necessities of this war authorized the raising of some twelve or fifteen regiments, to be attached to the regular army. When those regiments were organized, the commissioned officers were all appointed necessarily from graduates of West Point, with the exception of that of second lieutenant, which, by order of Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, was left vacant, to be filled by appointment from the ranks of such non-commissioned officers as had earned the position by fair and manly conduct on the field. The result of thus leaving the position of second lieutenancy open at the organization of these new regiments, will be to encourage the private with the truth, that the highest grade in the army is within his reach, if he evince the merit and exercise the courage to win the post of honor. This idea of promotion from the ranks is of French origin, and was carried out by Napoleon with the most satisfactory results. A French soldier sees in the highest position in the army a post which he can reach, if he possess the talent and display the ardor to win that place. With the English soldier, and in fact with the soldiers of every nation, excepting those of France, the case is different. Neither service or deeds entitle him to promotion. He may become maimed, sickened and unfitted for all service. Still there is no other honor or recognition for him at the hands of his government, but a couch in a hospital, or a crutch, with a pension large enough to furnish him with tobacco and grog. Hence the enthusiastic devotion of the French soldier, and hence, too, the desertions which so frequently occur in all the other armies of Europe.

The organic law of the Reserve Corps of Pennsylvania, invests the soldier in the ranks with the power of electing his own officers and also filling any vacancy by such election, which may occur by the thousand casualities of war. By a decision of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, that organic law remains in force in the regiments of the Reserve Corps, now on duty as a portion of the armies of the Republic. All vacancies of officers can only be filled by the election of the men themselves, a fact which, it is alleged, by the spirit of rivalry and the influences of corrupt competition, has made it impossible for the men to agree in numerous instances, thus leaving many vacancies yet unfilled. This of course is an evil with which the manner of creating officers and filling vacancies, has nothing to do, and is a reflection more upon the corruption existing in the army, than it is upon any system for its organization and discipline. In the case of the volunteers outside of the Reserve Corps, the manner of filling vacancies is different, because in those troops Congress has empowered the Governors of the various states to fill any vacancies thus occurring, by appointment. Thus, for instance, the Governor of Pennsylvania has the exclusive power of filling all vacancies occurring in all regiments recruited and organized by this state, except those comprising the Reserve Corps. The resolution before the legislature seeks to confer this power with respect to the Reserve Corps also, and it is on this point that a difference of opinion exists, such as we noticed in these columns a few days since, a difference which has already been sufficiently discussed, as to make any further reference to it entirely unnecessary.

On the subject of the power which was conferred on the Governors of the various states, by the act of Congress of the 22nd of July, 1861, relative to appointments to fill vacancies in the volunteer army of the Republic, Governor Curtin, on the 26th of February, 1862, issued a general order, in which he fixes the rule of seniority in all such cases. That is, all vacancies occurring in commands below the rank of field officers, will be followed by the promotion of seniority, "except in special cases, which may be presented through the Colonels of the regiments." This same order also fixes the rule in regard to second lieutenants, that was adopted in the organization of the fifteen regiments of regulars by Gen. Cameron. It leaves all second lieutenantcies vacant, to be filled by the appointment from the rank of such non-commissioned officer as may earn the promotion by gallant service. It is a rule calculated to excite the emulation and the gratitude of the soldier, and as it is rigidly adhered to, it will make our armies the means of calling forth the highest genius in the country, and of creating a rivalry such as can only produce soldiers.

A BRAVE DEFENCE.

We print to-day, the defence of Alexander Cummings, whose name has been connected with certain alleged frauds in contracts, for furnishing the government with munitions of war, clothing, subsistence and transportation for troops. Our readers will remember that the name of Mr. Cummings has been before the country for several months in no very enviable light, and that he has been charged with dishonesty in the speeches of members of Congress, in the correspondence of Washington letter writers, in the editorial of newspapers, and in every way possible to damage and damn him, have his public acts and private reputation been assailed. Those who pursued Mr. Cummings thus relentlessly, had other objects in view than the destruction of one man's character, a work of itself sufficient to gratify common hatred and vindictiveness. They hoped that while they were striking at him, their poisoned shafts would carry their venom through the person of Mr. Cummings to others whom they dared not personally assail, but whom they no less desperately desired to destroy Thus while these assaults were understood and scorned, they could only be answered by Mr. Cummings, who was compelled to withhold his reply until within a few weeks since, owing to his severe illness and absolute confinement to his room, a fact which his wretched enemies turned to good account, by perverting his silence into a report that he had gone to Europe, there to escape the odium of his acts and the punishment which was his due. All this misstatement was used to swell public clamor against the man, and create suspicion in regard to his official disbursement of the monies of the government, when the accounts of Mr. Cummings had been fairly adjusted in the Treasury, and when any member of the committee whose chairman intently sought to blast his character, could have informed himself of the true facts in the case, as to the positive rectitude of the conduct pursued by Mr. Cummings.

The statement which we present this afternoon is a plain and unvarnished series of facts, sustained by the corroborated evidence of the heads of two Departments and the certificate of adjustment of the proper accounting officers of the government. All this was proffered to the committee that charges Mr. Cummings with mismanagement and fraud, *but it was rejected.* It was rejected and warded off, doubtless because the truth in this instance would have affected the veracity of certain members of that committee, who had been delighting their peculiar friends with a relation of the proceedings of the committee and the rich developments its report would make; and thus to maintain their assertions, the foulest slanders that ever were uttered against the reputation of any man, were allowed to take an official shape against Alexander Cummings. His defence, however, clearly establishes his innocence. It establishes the fact, too, that he was not only the subject of malevolence so far as the misrepresentation of facts were concerned, but he has clearly convicted the committee which so unfairly resolved on his destruction, with having garbled and misprinted his own written letters.

We submit the defence of Mr. Cummings frankly to our readers. His statements deserve the greatest credence, while he himself is entitled to credit for the coolness and courtesy with which he deals with those who gave him such just cause for ire and indignation.

GEN. CAMERON IN OHIO.

We learn from our Cleveland exchanges that at a meeting of the Forest city Union Association, held at their rooms, in the city of Cleveland, March 4, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the best thanks of this Association are due, (as are the thanks of all American citizens,) and are hereby tendered to Gen. Simon Cameron, for his able, energetic and patriotic services rendered to his country while Secretary of War.

Resolved, That we have full and unlimited confidence in the ability, and zeal, energy and patriotism of Gen. Cameron, and sincerely regret that he has resigned the station of Secretary of War, which he has filled with honor to himself and fidelity to the nation.

Resolved, That this Association tenders to Gen. Cameron its very best wishes for his future welfare, and hope that his success in public and his private affairs will answer all his wishes.

Ordered, That the Secretary forward to Gen. Cameron a copy of the above resolutions, and that they be entered in full on the journal of the Association.

ALFRED T. GOODMAN, *Secretary.*

The Forest City Union Association is an organization similar to the Relief Committees of New York and other large cities, and was mainly instrumental in facilitating the successful transportation of troops in various parts of the west, and also in affording the government much valuable aid in conducting the war operations in that direction. Under such circumstances, the passage of these resolutions may be considered as highly complimentary.

In the Great Struggle with Rebellion, we need have no fear that slavery will get the upper hand. God will take care of *that*. The doom of that monster iniquity is sealed. It is bleeding to death internally. No human power can save it from the grave toward which it is madly hurrying. Circumstances are doing more to bring it to an end, than could be accomplished by all the emancipation acts passed between now and doomsday.

When the war is ended the people of these loyal States will take good care that the *power* of slavery shall not be restored. Upon this question we shall stand united. We shall listen to no terms of adjustment that do not leave Freedom virtual master of the field.—We shall accept no arrangements that do not place the "peculiar institution" in such relation to the Government that it cannot do farther mischief. But for the present, let us look rather to the rebellion than to slavery; let us remember that the freedom of twenty-five millions of whites, as well as the freedom of four millions of blacks, is involved in the final issue of the struggle.

When Breckinridge was first accused of treason he asked a suspension of public opinion. Now public opinion asks a suspension of him.

WHEN CONFISCATION WILL BE DEMANDED.

Those who assume that confiscation would lead to certain destruction, will change their arguments, when the practical effects of the tax bill begins to be felt by the people. The support of the government hereafter will not merely constitute the defrayal of the expenses of the civil list. That will sink into insignificance, when compared with other demands which will be made upon the treasury and the resources of the people. In the first place, the civil expenses of the government will be augmented, notwithstanding Congressmen are prone to reduce the clerical expenses of each department, without evincing the least disposition to cut down their own salaries. Added to this, the interest on the millions which are being expended to crush rebellion, must be met every year, while the principal of that debt will press hard for liquidation, and must of course eventually be paid. These are additional expenses. They occur at a time when trade and mechanism are not in the most prosperous condition; and in addition to all these demands on the treasury, where will we derive the means necessary to support a large military force, after the rebellion has been conquered? It will require at least fifty thousand men to insure the certain operation of the federal law in the rebel states, for a term of years which no man can now calculate.

Where is the money to come from to pay these expenses? Whence are the means to be derived to assist also in aiding those who are loyal to emancipate their slaves? Must it come out of the sweat and toil and cheerless struggle of the white man? These are questions that never enter into the consideration of legislators, but we have a notion that when the taxes are being collected, these toiling white men will begin to regard confiscation scarcely as unconstitutional as some of our legislators now esteem that question. There is nothing like practical operations for the production of practical results. Nothing will so clearly demonstrate the influences and evils of slavery as the necessity of maintaining an army of fifty thousand men to keep a fifth that number of slave drivers from destroying the peace and prosperity of the country. When such effects begin to startle the country, and when the pressure of an immense debt begins to be felt on the ribs and the wants of labor and business, look out for something even more stern than confiscation.

TELEGRAPHIC

The War in the South-West

NEW MADRID IS OURS.

THE PLACE EVACUATED.

Skirmish with the Rebel Gunboats.

ISLAND NO. 10 REPORTED EVACUATED.

Washington, March 14.

President Lincoln has just received a message from Brigadier General Strong, saying:

"New Madrid is Ours!"

Chicago, March 14.

A special dispatch to *The Times*, dated Cairo, 13th, says:

Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of New Madrid. The steamer Lake Erie, No. 2, says it was heard very distinctly at Columbus, from 4 to 10 o'clock this morning.

Cairo, Friday, March 44.—The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gunboats and our seige batteries, in which we lost twenty killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four or five.

Capt. Carr of the 10th Illinois was killed on Wednesday night, while placing pickets. The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number 6,000 men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated.

Col. John A. Logan arrived here to-day from Fort Donelson.

The steamer G. W. Graham returned this afternoon from Nashville.

A large number of St. Louis merchants who went up on her with goods for sale have returned, some having sold their goods at a sacrifice. Bank bills of loyal States and specie are scare. Every shop-keeper is getting Treasury notes every day, which are eagerly sought for.

Southern bank bills, especially those of Tennessee, are abundant. The people of Nashville, however, are rapidly being convinced of their worthlessness.

Anxious inquiries are made for cotton, turpentine, rosin, and, although specie was offered, nothing of the kind could be had, except 200 bales of cotton, supplied by a resident of Nashville on his own account.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

St. Louis, March 14.—The following is a copy of the official dispatch sent the Secretary of War:

After several days' skirmishing, and a number of attempts of the enemy's gunboats to dislodge Gen. Pope's battery at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, mules, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores.

Brigadier General Hamilton has occupied the place. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State, and no rebel flag is now flying in Missouri.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia, March 15.

Flour very quiet—Ohio $5 75. Wheat better—white $1 37@1 50; red $1 32@1 33.—Corn dull—5,000 bushels yellow sold at 52½@54. Oats dull at 30@36c. Coffee firm. Provisions steady. Mess pork $13 50@14. Lard firm at 8½c. Whisky firm at 26c.

New York, March 15.

Flour heavy; 6,000 barrels sold. Wheat quiet; 3,000 bushels sold; red Jersey wheat $1 41. Corn heavy; 16,000 bushels sold; mixed 58½@60c. Pork quiet; lard steady.—Whisky dull, at 26c. asked and 25½c. offered.—Receipts of flour, 10,511 barrels; wheat, 17,521 bushels; corn, 8,070 bushels.

From Washington.

The Article of War in Reference to Fugitive Slaves Approved.

Appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Washington, March 15.

The President on Thursday approved the additional article of war which goes into immediate operation, namely: prohibiting officers of or persons in the military and naval service of the United States from employing any of the force under their respective commands, for the purpose of returning fugitives from service and labor, &c.

The President has appointed John P. Upsher of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department.

New Advertisements

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LADIES' LIST.

Aley, M	Koutz, L
Auslem, M	Little, M E
Baskins, L	Laughman, M A
Badger, M	McKibbins, S
Banks, M L	McNeal, H
Bates, S A	McLeere, M
Beeson, F	McNeal, H
Bengel, E	McCaffery, M A
Beard, S A	McElree, M
Black, A	Meredith, M S
Billmyer, N E	Marquart, L
Birmingham, A 2	Meck, M C
Bixler, S J	Maginis, M
Bowen, E A	Miebe, J
Bohl, C J	Miller, C J
Bohl, C	Miles, C
Breckville, K	Maynard, E A
Brandt, H	Miller, K
Brown, A S	Macklen, S A
Brooks, C	Menges, C
Brans, H	Mowry, F
Christ, E	Moore, C P
Carney, A Y	Nisley, C
Cassell, M 2	Nisley, E
Corcoran, M	Nise, M
Conrad, H	Newlin, S
Durush, K F	Orris, J M
Deney, M A	Ottinger, M
Demass, J	Parson, J
Deffenback, E	Paterson, M
Dugans, M	Powers, E
Dunham, S A	Paymer, M
Duff, I	Rice, M C
Dougherty, M	Reichard, M
Early, L	Rah, S
Elliott, M E	Reichard, C
Ellinger, M 2	Rightmyer, M A
Fester, R A	Rowan, S C
Fisler, J	Robinson, S
Fockler, S L	Ryan, E
Finfrock, A	Sailer, K
Featherhoff, M	Saul, M
Fensel, L	Scott, S C
Fackler, E	Sextles, M E
Fisher, K	Sexon, M
Foster, M W	Shaver, A
Flowers, S	Scannell, M
Fortney, C	Shofner, R
Frank, B	Shoomaker, C
Fought, M	Shearer, C
Funk, M 2	Shannon, M
Griestrohite, A	Sipe, A
Greenvalt, M	Smith, C
Groff, H	Smith, H
Griffin, E	Slazeman, T
Hughs, A	Sommas, K
Huffard, S	Stoflet, B
Harrison, A	Stine, E
Harvey, A	Thoene, E
Heller, E W	Thompson, E
Hickey, C	Thomas, E
Hines, M	Tereon, M
Huston, C	Turay, L
Hottsbarger, L	Tinley, A J 2
Holtsberger, L	Walters, M
Hixon, J	Welker, S
Hoffman, L	Williams, A
Hoffman, L	Wetzel, J
Hoffer, M E	Wetherald, M
Hyde, M J	Wert, E
Jackson, C E A	Whitamoyer, L
Kelly, S	Welker, S
Kelley, S	Woodward, L B
Kenneday, H L	Woodhouse, J C
Keller, M	Young, T
Kelly, P	Zeiger, F

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Albright, J	Fleming, G J
Andrews, J H D	Garey, E
Anderson, J E	Gilland, W L
Akins, W	Gardner, S C
Rasehore, G E	Gelzenleuchter, A
Battiese, L	Gabel, C
Banvert, J	Gregory, W F
Barnhart, H F	Gazett, W
Bane, J E L	German, P
Baskins, L	Gerscher, A
Baker, J	Garman, G
Baur, G	Gilbert, D
Barnhart, J,	Gunkle, C L
Barbour, R	Gratton, H G 5
Beaty, J	Grove, J
Berker, P	Godshaw, J
Bentz, J	Gosseur, —
Benner, S H	Guard, C H
Beerbrower, T A 2	Grundon, J
Becker, P	Gray, J A
Bell, J	Hayler, F
Bittner, S L	Harris, D
Black, A S	Hall, J M
Black, W	Hays, W D
Bowman, C	Harding, G M
Bole, S	Haverstick, W 2
Bosee, F T	Hall, W J
Bruce, J M	Harmon, J
Briny, S	Henry, R
Bryant, J B	Hay, F
Bonds, D S	Hall, G L N
Brown, R	Hatton, G W
Brinton, Maj	Hammer, S P
Brenner, E M	Herman, C
Brawn, B	Heebner, C
Brooks, H	Henry, J
Brazee, A	Hefener, G D
Backus, J A	Henner, J
Brichter, J	Heil, J
Burkey, P	Heckman, W
Burritt, J N	Hildebrand, T M
Carlisle L H	Hill, A D
Care, J H	Hoofnagle, J
Carr, J	Hostetter, J J
Christ, J	Howard, R
Carnis, A T	Houck, L
Casatt, W	Houston, J C
Cder, J N a	Hoover, J L
Campbell, K G	Houston, J F 2
Chandler, W G	Hoffman, J B
Coleman, C	Hoover, J C
Collius, D	Hok, J P
Coochen, J R	Hopple, E
Connell, H P	Holder, D A
Coonrod, M	Houck, J
Connelly, J	Hyde, H M
Cole G W	Hummel, J
Cook, H	Irvin, W J
Curl, R W	Irvin, N D
Cook, J W	Jones, J A
Cregan, T	Johnson, D F
Cupples, A	Jones, J
Cumbler, G W	Johns, D C
Curl, D	Jacots, C H
Duihl, D	Jordan, F R
Davis, J	Krine, S S
Donley, P	Kennedy, J 2
Dougherty, S D	Keeney, P
Dinsmore, C	Kofman, D
Dimpsey, A	Krieg, A (ship)
Dissinger, J S	Kneiss, F
Duey, F	Kollius, G
Donnell, J W	Knouse, D W 2
Dougherty, W F	Koebler, G
Doneldson, J J	Kiser, W
Dunn, J S	Knight, E C
Dougherty, O	Keef, R
Earle, C	Link, A
Eichelberger, A	Landis, H W
Early, J	Lewis, C
Eichelberger, J	Lego, A
Engle, J E	Lingle, L L
Eyster, W	Leaser, H
Eurick, S	Lewis, E P
First, J R	Lenhart, J
Fellutt, W V	Laughner, H
Fegle, J	Leonard, M C
Foard, F	Larmn, P
Foust, W	Lane, R
Fleming, J M	Luny, Mr

New Advertisements.

Lowe, E S.	Shroeizer, J
M'Coy, H	Sellers, G W
M'Lane, H	Shugar, B
M'Clintock, H	Shambarger, O F
M'Killip, A	Sheary, J
M'Coy, F	Schuman, F
M'Gill, H	Shindle, G
M'Donnell, P	Sheffer, F
M'Kinly, J O	Shany, M
M'Graw, W	Shrers, S
Mason, C P	Smith, A W
Magee, F I	Snoddy, J
Marquart, J A 3	Snyder, E
Meacham, H H	Sliker, A
Marquent, J A	Smith, H L
Makin, J M	Smith, G P
Magabee, J	Shieke, J
Mahood, A	Sines, H
Miller, J G	Slagel, F
Marquart, D	Slatery, M
Mahrer, N	Smitch, R
Mackin, P	Snyder, S
Miller, W	Smoot, G W
Mickley, M	Sallers, C H
Miller, G M	Soub, M M
Miller, J F	Strah, F
Miller, H W	Sterrett, J X
Minnich, J	Strickers, L H
Moore, I	Sullenberger, W H
Maessner, J	Sullenberger, H
Murdock, C	Starffer, J
Morris, J L	Stouffer, J
Murdock, A	Stukle, J
Murray, G.	Stine, C
Musart, L	Siel, S
Noonan, J	Stewart, T G 2
Neidich, D	Striby, J
Newcomer, C F	Swoyer, F J
Newcomer, J K	Sweeney, J H
Neff, J [ship]	Sutton, jr., N A
Otiss, L 2	Thompson, J 2
O'Brien, W	Tarlets, L
O'Connell, D	Taylor, H T
Panley, J W	Thomas, S A
Parker, A T	Thompson, A
Peck, W	Talley, G
Peters, P R	Thomas, H
Peters, E P	Trevor, J
Perry, J T	Thomas, B
Pancoast, C S	Truly, H.
Patterson, L H	Troutman, A
Peoese, S D	Tredrick, W L
Post, C B	Torrence, jr., W P
Pierce, J	Todd, J
Price, N	Torley, J T
Quier, L	Trederich, L
Quigley, G	Turgeon, J B
Ramsey, W	Urich, S B
Rainer, G W	Usaw, J
Rhorer, G	Urich, S F
Ramsey, H M	Walmer, A
Reel, A	Walker, F
Reese, W	Wagner, F N
Remoehl, A C	Wagner, J
Ress, G W	Warner, R
Rapor, M	Warner, H
Reed, J	Weaver, F
Reeser, R M	White, H
Riblett, J	Ways, J
Robinson, S	Weber, L M
Rosendale, J	Weiman, J
Roberson, W	Wein, J T
Ruth, R	Weidle, G
Robinson, S (ship)	Wideman, T
Rush, D G	Wilson, C D
Robinson, S	Wilson, G H S
Runk, J D	Williams, H
Rudy, F	Wilson, J P 2
Rose, J	Wilson, T
Roberts, J	Wilson, J
Savage, A H	Williams, C J
Salsbury, D C	Wilhammer, M.
Scott, G 2	Womas, J
Schneble, F (ship)	Worlverton, W H
Scott, E G	Wright, J A
Sawl, J H	Wyant, I L
Scott, A W	Waran, J
Scott, J C	Young, O F
Sheesley, J	Yeager, J H
Sheills, P	Yorld, L
Sheffer, P	Young, S
Shnayder, L	Zwager, A

MILITARY LIST.

Aiken, W	Hustlpeck, P
Adams, Z	Kinsley, S 3
Bergenhiser, L	Knouse, D W
Bowman, J H	Kolb, S
Bushman, T	Kunkle, M
Brown, J	Lamson, A J
Brush, D S	Langan, M
Blue, W	Lark, J
Bahen, W	M'Casey, M
Culner, W	M'Ginness, J
Chatham, J	M'Kean, J W
Craig, D P	M'Gonigle, D 2
Canfield, J A	Mostoller, J. W
Cardiff, E	Minnich, J
Catlin, G E	Mason, L F
Canham, O	Masterso, L
Dieffenback, J S	Massman, H
Dorman, A	Martin, E T
Deck, W	Meyer, C F
Ellinger, J	Perry, O H
Frederick, G	Paillips, C A
Foster, —	Robbins, J H
Fox, H G	Rainert, A
Fike, J W	Reinard, A
Graff, W 2	Seaton, L
Gustin, H A	Sitze, G
Graham, J	Smith, E A
Golden, M	Tinklepough, E
Galord, G W	Uncopher, G
Hollands, G	Vanvalin, J W
Hershman, J C	Williams, T J
Howard, J L	Wonn, P
Hemphill, J	Wimeland, A
Hubler, J D	White, J C
Haslep, W B 2	Whitmore, S C

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. One cent due on each.

1t GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE account of Henry G. Heisey, executor of Joseph Clark of Conewago township, who was assignee of Edward Hahn, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed on the first day of May, 1862, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C YOUNG,
ma13-d2t-w1t Prothonotary.