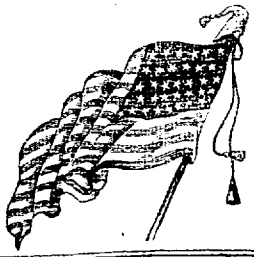


Daily Telegraph



THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, traving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, on said day to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLOURE, Chairman People's State Committee. GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretaries JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretaries HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, May 19, 1862.

OBITUARY—BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM.

The death of William H. Keim yesterday, which was appropriately announced in the MORNING TELEGRAPH, to-day, was so sad and sudden in its nature, that the entire city was filled with deep and sincere mourning. The fact of his return from his command on the Potomac, with the announcement that he was laboring under a severe attack of typhoid fever, had scarcely elicited its regret and invoked for the distinguished sufferer the sympathy of his friends, before the crushing news of his death broke on the city, to startle the order and decorum of a beautiful Sabbath day, and fill the hearts of the people of Harrisburg with unfeigned and sincere sorrow. In this city, during his official control of one of the Departments of the State Government, Gen. Keim had made for himself a host of warm personal friends. The suavity of his manners, the dignity of his intercourse, and the frankness with which he received and renewed the friendships of his fellow citizens, made him a friend to be prized and a man to be admired. In his official relation, he was prompt, faithful and impartial; and we believe that in the positions of trust which were conferred upon him directly by the people, few other public officers so successfully managed to escape the fault-finding and censures of the jealous and disappointed.

As was fairly stated in our edition of this morning, William H. Keim possessed rare military talents, of that native genius and character which required only the action of active military operations to develop in their full force and power. The fact that this military spirit was ever alive to the military interests of the state, proves its strength and the sincerity of the man who sought its display. While we were resting in peace, unconscious of the hellish rebellion which was even then maturing its plans for the overthrow of the government, such men as General Keim were busy in preserving the military force of the state from utter decay, so that we may justly trace our effectiveness to resist the rebellion to just such men as thus labored for the inoculation of a military spirit. It is unnecessary for us to repeat the services of Gen. Keim in the various civil and military positions he has filled. He represented Berks county in Congress, for the unexpired term of J. Glancy Jones, at the time that gentleman was appointed to a foreign mission by President Buchanan. At the expiration of that term, General Keim was elected Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. It was while in this position that he was called to the field by Governor Curtin, to assist in leading the Pennsylvania troops against the rebels. For distinguished services during the "three months' campaign," he was made a Brigadier General by President Lincoln, and while in this position, he contracted the disease which yesterday resulted so fatally.

Thus briefly we are permitted to refer to the facts in the life of William H. Keim. Briefly, too, can we thus only refer to the great fact of his loss; but the epitome of his life will be bellowed in the prolonged recollections of the virtues of the man, the patriotism of the citizen, and the gallantry of the soldier.

We CONFOUNDED the name of Charles J. Ingersoll, in our notice of his death, in Saturday's issue of the TELEGRAPH, with that of his son Charles Ingersoll, in connection with the authorship of a pamphlet lately published by the latter, breathing the foulest sentiments of treason and disloyalty. We deem the error only so far worthy of notice as to state that the son of a man who once declared that had he lived during the Revolutionary war, he would have been a Tory, could not be expected to write otherwise than Charles Ingersoll has written in the pamphlet in question. Like father like son, was never better illustrated than in this instance.

We LIKE the way in which some of our general expose and punish the authors of panic cries and crazy predictions, and who, for this, have earned the name of "Alarmists." Nothing is calculated to work more harm than such practices. They are worthy only of sensation newspapers, who print not to do good, but to make money, and who care little how much mischief they work if they can profit by their "enterprise."

If a new military Governor has to be appointed for Virginia, as will probably have to be the case if New Virginia is to be recognized as an independent State, John Minor Botts is talked of as being the man for the position.

THE DECISION OF JUDGE SWAYNE.

The decision of Judge Swayne, in the recent treason case at Cincinnati, was not correctly transmitted by telegraph. As the report reached us, we were given to understand that a person furnishing supplies to the rebels and encouraging them in rebellion is not guilty of treason. This is a mistake. James W. Chenoweth, who had furnished supplies to the rebels, was indicted under the second part of the treason clause of the Constitution which relates to giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and not under that which provides against "levying war" against the United States.

Judge Swayne decided that as this clause was copied from the English statute without definition, according to the universal rule the construction given it by the English courts, prior to its adoption by us, was adopted with it, and that the English courts had always held the clause applied—

"Only to those who adhere and give aid and comfort to foreign enemies, and that it has no application to those who commit the like acts in respect of domestic traitors, engaged in insurrection or rebellion against their own government."

But while thus ordering the indictment to be quashed, Judge Swayne went on to say:

"The authorities which establish the construction contended for by the defendant's counsel, also lay down the proposition that the same facts which make a case within the statute of adhering and giving aid and comfort to foreign enemies, when done in respect of insurrection or rebellion against the Government, are liable to be punished under the other provision of the statute for that offense." (8 Bl. Com., 62.)

It will be seen from this, that parties who encourage and aid the rebels do not escape. They are held equally guilty with those in arms against the Government. They are, in the eye of the law, guilty of levying war on the United States as much as though they were shouldering a musket or commanding a regiment under Beauregard. There is no difference between the one who fights the government and the one who encourages him to do so—no difference between the southerner who shoots down our soldiers and the man at home who justifies and excuses and so emboldens him to do it.

While this decision has had the effect of releasing one traitor, it will have the counter influence of deterring other like enemies, in as much as it shows that, to indirectly aid, abet, and encourage the rebellion, is to become a rebel in reality—in fact to levy war on the government.

WHILE ENGLAND, through her aristocracy who control the government, is plotting for a pretext to interfere in the domestic affairs and increase the embarrassments of this country, it is not out of place to remind that government, at this time, that a day of retribution is not as distant as some of the British pimps and parasites may imagine. From the hour of our national birth, down through all the years of our wonderful existence and progress, the British government has either been our open foe or secret enemy. When the millions of that power could not cope with the American people in battle on the sea or the land, they sought our destruction through their literature. When they could not equal us in mechanical genius, they stole the inventions of the American people; and when gaunt famine covered British soil, the needed succor was asked for and given by the people of this country. We have a right to remember and repeat these facts in this, the hour of British insolence and perfidy. Every American father should train his son to remember all this—and the nation should remember the course and policy of the British government practised in relation to the slave holders rebellion, at a time when the millions of that government are about again to be plinched with famine. Accounts of this terrible fact reach us by every steamer from England. Disguise it as they may, the English people are now standing aghast at the contemplation of unprecedented short crops, and already they are making calculations to supply the impoverished people of that country from the overflowing granaries of America. Thus, while England was talking about raising the blockade to procure cotton to keep employed the mobs of Manchester, she will soon want something more than cotton to preserve from starvation the masses of the entire British people. Instead of bullying as in dictation, the British government may yet be on its knees before the loyal men of America for bread, and then, too, the question may arise whether they do not deserve bullets instead. At all events, the future for England looks very dreary on the subject of her crops, and therefore we may look for a marked change in the policy of that government towards this country.

THE EXTREMES OF DEMOCRACY, (of that modern order which has heretofore so corruptly ruled the nation,) may be gathered from what can be called two of the extreme common-wealths in the Union, so far as the interests and actions of the citizens of each are concerned. Thus, the state of South Carolina has always been regarded as the extreme representative of southern Democracy. By the Constitution of that state, no man can be elected to the Legislature who does not own ten negroes and a corresponding amount of land. The action of this clause in that Constitution is to prevent the "poor white man" from holding position; and it may be clearly regarded as a fair illustration of the spirit of that southern Democracy which is now battling to destroy the Union. New Hampshire, while it was controlled by the Democracy which now controls South Carolina, illustrated the other extreme to which we now allude. In that state, formerly, by Democratic decree, no man, but "a Protestant could be elected to office." These two extremes, the one still raging, and the other now struggling for voice and power to assist, in rebellion, are the best illustrations we have ever had of modern Democracy.

MAJOR GENERAL HUNTER, forewarned by the prediction of ex-President James Buchanan, that "the Union soldiers would be swept off like rotten sheep in the Southern climate during the coming summer," is putting the slaves of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, to the hard work heretofore done by the white freemen in the ranks of the American army.



News from Southern Papers

THE REBEL TROOPS CONDEMNED FOR OPENING THE GATEWAY TO GEORGIA.

Tin Roofs and Cotton Sheds Wanted by "Secesh."

The Rebels Compelled to take Confederate Shipplasters.

THE SICK AT RICHMOND.

THE OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA.

Destruction of the Navy Yard and Removal of all Moveable Property.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17, VIA LOUISVILLE, May 19.

The Macon, Georgia, Telegraph condemns, in severe language, the conduct of the rebel troops at Bridgeport, by which, it says, the most important gateway to our State was opened to the enemy, and possession of all our rich mines and deposits of coal, iron and saltpetre placed in imminent danger. Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston and ten miles of the surrounding country.

The Memphis Appeal says the government must have all the tin roofs or cotton sheds in that city.

The Vicksburg, Miss., Citizen of the 9th says nothing was heard of the federal fleet at Tunica yesterday.

A large frigate, supposed to be the Brooklyn, passed Bayou Sara at 9 o'clock, A. M., of the 8th inst.

The Baton Rouge, (La.) Advocate has closed its doors and suspended publication on account of the approach of the United States gunboats.

Col. Puseer, commanding the military post at Memphis, publishes a special order by order of Beauregard, requiring all banks, persons and corporations to take confederate money at par; and all persons are made to distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the government will be tolerated or treated as anything but disloyalty.

The Richmond correspondent of the Appeal mentions, with great pain the large amount of sick confined in the hospitals at Richmond and the vicinity.

The Mobile Advertiser and Register contains the following special dispatch: PENSACOLA, May 10, 1862.

At twelve o'clock last night the Pensacola Navy Yard and Forts were set on fire and destroyed. When the enemy discovered what was going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment, and kept it up during the conflagration, but without doing any damage to any one at Pensacola. All the public property, except the Custom House, incapable of being burned, was moved; but all the movable Confederate property has been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city towards Montgomery was torn up this morning.

Federal vessels, with a flag of truce, came up to the city to-day, demanding the surrender. Mayor Colby refused to comply with the demand, and said that all the military force had left and he had no power to oppose. The Federal officer replied that they would occupy the city to-morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

PICKET SKIRMISHING.

REBEL GUNBOATS RECONNOITERING.

BEAUREGARD RECALLED TO VIRGINIA.

BRAGG IN COMMAND AT CORINTH.

CARRO, May 19.

The Steamer Swan, from Pittsburg Landing has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

Picket skirmishing has taken place lasting nearly two days. The rebels were driven back, but not until they had succeeded in burning a bridge, over a small stream four miles from Corinth. Twelve of our men are reported wounded.

Deserters continue to report a scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp. Many of their cattle are starving for want of forage.

Guerrillas infest the country around Hickman, New Madrid, and other points, committing depredations.

News from the fleet state that several rebel gun boats came around Craighead Point yesterday to reconnoitre. The Benton opened fire as soon as they came within range. The rebel boats retired.

The gun boat Mound City has been thoroughly repaired and goes down to-night.

Passengers by the Swan give currency to the rumor that Bragg is in command at Corinth, Beauregard having been called to Virginia to reorganize the rebel army in the vicinity of Richmond.

The Latest from Gen. Halleck—Active Skirmishing.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—The latest advices from General Curtis are that his forces are between Leary and Little Rock, Ark., and are rapidly marching on the State Capital.

Interesting from Port Royal

The Rebel Steam-Tug Planter.

THE "CONTRABAND" PILOT AND CREW.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HER ESCAPE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal on the 14th, has arrived at New York. Among her passengers is Gen. Gilmore, who commanded the Union troops at the reduction of Port Palaski. He has been ill, and has obtained leave of absence for sixty days.

The steamer Planter has arrived at Port Royal from Charleston, having been run away with by her contraband pilot and crew. She brought seven heavy guns and one eight-inch rifle gun, intended for Fort Ripley, a fortification in the course of construction on the middle ground of Charleston harbor.

This steamer is a new tug boat employed about Charleston harbor, which had been seized by the Confederate government and converted into a gun boat, mounting a rifled gun forward and a siege gun aft. She had been in the habit of running out to sea to reconnoitre, and was therefore no unusual appearance near the forts guarding the entrance. The credit of the plot by which she was run off is given to Robert Small, her helmsman and pilot, who communicated his purpose to the rest of the crew, who, like himself, were all slaves.

They left the wharf at Charleston about daybreak on Saturday morning, and Small, being in possession of the countersign, had no difficulty in passing the fortifications on the river. When out of range of their guns he displayed a white flag, and went to the United States fleet and surrendered the vessel. She was then sent to Commodore Dupont. Before attempting this exploit, Small and his companions took the precaution of placing their families on board the Planter. These, with the crew, numbered sixteen, all of whom arrived safely at Port Royal.

The health of the Union army was improving. No important movement has lately taken place. It is stated that the proclamation of General Hunter was received very unfavorably by nearly all the officers at Port Royal, some of whom had gone so far as to express their dissatisfaction within the hearing of the General.

The negro regiment, now organizing at Port Royal, is being drilled every day, and their appearance is said to be provocative of great mirth among the white soldiers. On Tuesday last they were reviewed by Gen. Hunter, but they looked more like the recruits of Falstaff than soldiers. The regularly enlisted soldiers are not at all pleased with this experiment, and are not at all backward in expressing their dislike of it. Some of the officers, it is said, have declared their intention of resigning. It is further stated that the negroes, as a general thing, are not in favor of the organization. Large numbers of them have fled, fearing that if they remained near the army they would be impressed.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR ESCAPE OF THE PLANTER.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, Port Royal Harbor, (S. C.) May 14, 1862.

Sir:—I enclose a copy of a report from Commander E. G. Parrott, brought here last night by the late rebel steam-tug Planter, in charge of an officer and crew from the Augusta. She was the armed despatch and transportation steamer attached to the Engineer Department at Charleston under Brig. Gen. Ripley, whose barge a short time since was brought out to the blockading fleet by several contrabands.

The bringing out this steamer, under all the circumstances, would have done credit to any one. At four in the morning, in the absence of the Captain, who was on shore, she left her wharf, close to the Government office and head quarters, with Palmetto and Confederate flag flying—passed the successive forts, saluting, as usual, by blowing her steam whistle. After getting beyond the range of the last gun she quietly hauled down the rebel flags and hoisted a white one. The Onward was the inside ship of the blockading fleet in the main channel, and was preparing to fire when her commander made out the white flag.

The armament of the steamer is a thirty-two pounder on pivot, and a fine thirty-two pounder howitzer. She had beside on her decks four other guns, one seven inch rifle, which were to be taken the morning of the escape to the new fort on the middle ground. One of the four belonged to Fort Sumter, and had been struck in the rebel attack on that fort on the muzzle. Robert, the intelligent slave and pilot of the boat, who performed this bold feat so skillfully, informed me of this fact, presuming it would be a matter of interest to us to have possession of this gun.

This man, Robert Small, is superior to any who have yet come into the lines, intelligent as many of them have been. His information has been most important, and portions of it of the utmost importance.

The steamer is quite a valuable acquisition to the squadron, by her good machinery and very light draught. The officer in charge brought her through St. Helena sound and by the inland passage down Beaufort river, arriving here at ten last night.

On board the steamer when she left Charleston were eight men, five women and three children.

I shall continue to employ Robert as a pilot on board the Planter for the inland waters, with which he appears to be very familiar.

I do not know whether, in the views of the Government, the vessel will be considered a prize, but if so, I respectfully submit to the Department the claims of this man Robert and his associates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

U. S. STEAMER AUGUSTA, Off Charleston, May 13, 1862.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the rebel armed steamer Planter was brought out to us this morning from Charleston by eight contrabands and delivered up to the squadron. Five colored women and three children were also on board. She carries one 32-pounder and one 24-pounder howitzer, and has also on board four large guns, which she was engaged in transporting.

I send her to Port Royal at once, in order to take advantage of the present good weather. I send Charleston papers of the 12th, and the very intelligent contraband who was in charge will give you the information which he has brought off.

I have the honor to request that you will send back, as soon as convenient, the officer and prize crew sent on board.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, E. G. PARROTT, Commander, and senior officer present, Flag Officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

FROM CHICAGO.

Special Election of a Member of Congress.

CHICAGO, May 16.

Returns, official and unofficial, of the special election for a member of Congress to succeed Gen. Logan, give Ishal G. Hayne 82 plurality.

From Gen. McClellan's Army

THE ADVANCE WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF RICHMOND.

The Rebels Driven Across the Chickahominy.

ARTILLERY FIGHT AT BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

EXPEDITION ON THE PAMUNKEY.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 18.

The advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river at that point, yesterday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured. This bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond.

At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy on both sides of the river.

The reconnaissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry under Major Willard, and one section of Ayre's battery, up the Pamunkey river, a distance of twenty-five miles from here at a point known as Russell's landing.

They found the steamer Logan, one propeller, and 15 schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels heard our gunboats coming, they commenced putting the corn on board again, so as to insure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in the locality, where the gunboats returned to the White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent heavy rains. A division train was thirty-six hours making its way five miles, with teams doubled together, and with the assistance of a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of the river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence.

The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction has been placed in the way of our advance.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 12th, has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk, and the conduct of the war generally. It says by abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance.

The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Richmond, on Friday, on the approach of our gunboats.

This being Sunday, the army of the Potomac ceased its labors, the troops remaining in camp enjoying a day of rest.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Impeachment of Judge Harvey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.

The trial of Judge Hardy of the sixteenth United States District Court, ended to day before the State Senate. He was convicted by two thirds majority, required by the Constitution, of disloyalty to the Government by uttering seditious language.

A resolution of expulsion from office passed by a vote of twenty-one to fourteen.

The various other charges against him, such as corruption in office, drunkenness, &c., were not sustained, although in some cases the majority was against him.

The charges of misconduct in the trial of Judge Terry for killing Senator Broderick failed by a tie vote. He was the judge before whom Terry was acquitted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Com. Goldsborough in the Possession of Two Batteries on the James River.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

It is unofficially stated that Com. Goldsborough has taken possession of the two batteries on the James River, one of which was silenced by the Galena on her way to Richmond.

XXVth Congress—First Session

WASHINGTON, May 19, SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill for the relief of Robert Small and others, colored, who recently delivered the rebel steamer Planter to Commodore Dupont's squadron. The bill provides that the steamer Planter with all her cargo and all appurtenances, &c., be appraised by a competent board of officers and one-half of the value thereof shall go to Robert Small, and his associates who assisted him in the rescue of the Planter, with the proviso that the Secretary of the Navy may invest the same in the United States stocks—the interest to be paid to Small his associates, or their heirs.

The bill was taken up and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, (O.), from the special committee of the House, reported articles of impeachment against West. H. Humphreys, judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee. Seven separate charges are made in the name of the people of the United States, involving a gross neglect of official duty and violation of the laws, by endeavoring to excite revolt and rebellion, publishing the ordinance of the session of Tennessee, endeavoring to excite revolt and rebellion, publishing the ordinance of secession of Tennessee, endeavoring to absolve the people of that State from their allegiance to the United States and combining with Jeff. Davis and other evil minded persons to overthrow the authority of the United States, and it is demanded that the said Humphreys be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors charged against him, and that such proceedings be taken for his examination and trial as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. BINGHAM said that these articles substantially embraced the statement heretofore made to the House, and as no gentleman desired to discuss the propriety of adopting these articles on his motion under the operation of the previous question, the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, a resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of five managers to conduct the impeachment, and that the Senate be made acquainted with the action of the House, with the view of concurrent proceedings in the premises.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Washburne, in the chair.)

The Navy appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. HORTON, (Ohio,) prefaced his remarks by saying that he did not intend to discuss the advocated the bill heretofore introduced by him to equalize and reduce the present various and incongruous rates of postage.

FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The French Army in Mexico marching on the Capital.

New York, May 19.

The steamer Blackstone has arrived with the First New York Fire Zouaves, formerly Ellisworth's regiment, to be mustered out of service.

The French steamer Montezuma, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., arrived at this port today. She reports that the French army was marching on the city of Mexico, meeting with but little or no opposition.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS.

New York, May 19. Stocks are lower—Chicago and Rock Island 64; Illinois Central railroad 61; Michigan southern 56; New York Central 88; Pennsylvania coal 84; Reading 47; Missouri 61 1/2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19. Breadstuffs very quiet. Flour dull at \$5 for superfine, \$5 25 for extra, and \$5 50 for 62 1/2 for extra family. Small lots of rye flour at \$3 50, and corn meal at \$2 65. Wheat quiet but steady at \$1 25 for red, and \$1 35 for 40 for white. Rye continues to command 70 cts. Corn in active demand, and 10,000 bush. yellow sold at 54c. Oats are steady at 35c. for Pennsylvania, and 36c. for Delaware. Coffee firm with sales of Rio at 15 1/2c., and Laguna at 21c. Molasses steady at 22 1/2c. for clayed Cuba, and 27 1/2c. for Muscovado. Sugar held firmly. Provisions in better demand, and for green meats. Prices are advancing; 600 bbls. white-wheat at 24 1/2c.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All Advertisements, Business Notices, Marriages, Deaths, &c., to secure insertion in the TELEGRAPH, must invariably be accompanied with the CASH.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 23 of fine appearance, refined and cultivated, who is healthy, wealthy, agreeable and industrious, desires the acquaintance of some charming young lady who is well educated, of good family, and who is a widow of an insouciant husband. Care of V. L. S. Hagedorn, 119 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S. D. & C. A.

YOU will find by applying at the Drug Store of C. A. Hamant, G. S. & Co., and G. W. Mack and Druggists, that a country Price 25 cents per bottle. Try it. Prepared by E. M. POWELL & Co., Rochester, Penna.

BIRD Fountains and Seed Boxes, Canary and Hemp seed for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

FINE lot of Messina Oranges and other Foreign fruits, just received and for sale by

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THE OFFICIAL WAR MAP.

HAZARD'S RAIL ROAD & MILITARY MAP Of the Southern States.

FROM the most authentic sources, and the Coast Survey, engraved in the First City of Map Making. It gives so recent and so valuable a collection of all the railroads, that the War Department has authorized its publication, and distributed ONE THOUSAND COPIES among the Generals and Colonels of the Army.

As it is the only MAP that is authorized as OFFICIAL, it is the most reliable and authentic. It covers the area of 32 by 55 inches—shows at a glance the principal places and all the strategic points. Gen. McClellan is a successful illustration of its great utility. Price by Mail on receipt of 1/2 dollar.

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ANY intelligent man wants the BEST and CHEAPEST OFFICIAL MAP, Agents can make in any rapidity by selling this. NEWS PAPERS inserting this three times shall receive a copy by Mail.

TO BUTCHERS,

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish the Dauphin County Poor House with such meat as the Butchers up to the 25th DAY OF JUNE, will be received by the Board of Supervisors, on the 25th