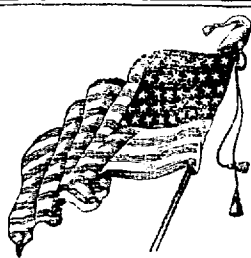


Daily Telegraph.



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.

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, May 27, 1862.

Republican County Committee.

The Dauphin County Republican Committee will convene at my office in Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 3d of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. I have made the following appointments to supply vacancies in the committee.

W. W. Boyer, Second Ward, Harrisburg, in place of Jacob D. Hoffman removed. John H. Witmoyer, Swatara township, in place of Capt. John P. Rutherford in the army.

D. C. ALLEMAN, Chairman Republican County Committee.

Attest—D. A. Boer, Secretary. Harrisburg, May 27, 1862.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

H. C. ALLEMAN, Chairman. Harrisburg 1st Ward, Alexander Koser. 2d " W. W. Boyer. 3d " J. K. Greenawald. 4th " A. Slentz. 5th " D. A. Boit. 6th " Josiah McFarland.

Swatara township, John W. Witmoyer. Lower Swatara, Martin Wetzel. Middletown, North Ward, J. H. Nissley. Middle Ward, Christian Neff. South Ward, Amos Johnston. East Londonderry township, John Kriper. West Londonderry township, J. H. Landis. Conewago township, John M. Shank. Derry township, Dr. Jacob Shoppe. South Hanover township, George Marks. East Hanover township, Dr. Seiler. West Hanover township, John Kramer. Lower Paxton, John Focht, Jr. Susquehanna township, Jacob Halbach. Dauphin borough, Isaac Nace. Middle Paxton township, Christian Sheasley. Bechtel township, Jacob Johnson. Halifax township, John Byrde. Jefferson township, Solomon Buffington. Jackson township, Simon Daniel. Washington township, Josiah Buffington. Wiconisco township, Daniel Kriser. Rush township, John Mauss. Lykens township, Amos Hoffman. Graetz township, W. J. Yohe. Millin township, Aaron P. Laik. Upper Paxton, John S. Musser. Millersburg, Col. W. H. Moore.

WHILE SOME OF THE EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS are anxious to interfere in the strife of a few desperate men to destroy this government, we do not bear of a single instance in that direction which offers to correct the barbarity with which the rebels conduct their hostilities. The world has learned of the treatment of the federal prisoners in the filthy slave pens of Richmond, and yet we have heard of no protest on that account, for the sake of humanity. The world has also heard of the worse than savage brutality with which the wounded and dead were outraged after the disaster at Manassas, and still the world is silent. But, forsooth, the war is horrible, because the markets of Europe have been allowed to become overglutted with foreign manufactured goods, and the blockade of rebel ports by the federal navy, threatens a few English and French spindles with idleness. This is the horrible part of the war—but the aristocracies of Europe will scarcely be able to make much capital out of this construction of horror. If they are sunk us of interference, let them intervene to compel Jeff Davis and his associate robbers and assassins, to conduct this war in a degree of manliness and humanity, and not, as they are doing, with the spirit of demons and savages. Such intervention would meet the applause of God and man.

GENERAL CAMERON'S speech delivered at the banquet in this city, is having a wide spread circulation, and is being strongly commented on particularly by the press of Pennsylvania. It has been copied by a large portion of the independent journals of the state, the editors of which regard it as one of the ablest defenses any public man has ever made of his own public actions. It is also regarded because it abounds in the facts which go to make up a strong vindication, and because it also has the advantage of documentary proof to establish all that is claimed by its distinguished author. It will continue to be read by the people, as they seek the light for an explanation of the foul attacks which were made on the ex-Secretary of War at a time when the public safety demanded his silence.

THE VOTE of the Ninth District of Illinois, (Egypt,) for member of Congress, to succeed John A. Logan, was as follows: William J. Allen, peace Democrat, 4,795; Samuel S. Marshall, regular Democrat, about 4,000; Ishman G. Haynie, Union Democrat, 4,053; all others, 594. Mr. Allen was a member of the late Constitutional Convention.

GENERAL FREMONT has decided to hang guerrillas and bushwhackers in case that he is not interfered with. It is said that when a guerrilla falls into the hands of his soldiers, the usual report of the guard is, "that the prisoner tried to escape and was shot," or that "a gun accidentally went off and killed him."

EVERY TRAITOR who utters a disloyal sentiment on the streets of Baltimore is at once knocked down by a loyal man. The same practice would have a beneficial effect in other localities north of Baltimore.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE was made from the Headquarters of Gen. McClellan on Saturday, which disclosed the fact that the rebel army was then evacuating Richmond.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

When the emancipation of the serfs of Russia took the world by surprise, and when the changes in the policy of the Russian government induced the nations of Europe to make new alliances and propose new treaties, then it was that the relations between the Russian Emperor and the United States Government began to assume a cordial, friendly and reciprocal character. These governments, representing two great extremes, pursuing opposite paths, were deemed the most unlikely of all the nations of the world ever to be brought into contact such as would lead the one to sympathize with the other in any embarrassment that might attend or any impediment which might overtake them in their wonderful paths of progress. Russia, representing an absolute monarchy, lately advanced in mechanical improvements the result of the genius of her own people, making war and conquest its highest aim, and seeking power as the noblest object for the achievement of its rulers, it was not to be expected that such a nation, led by its own impulses, would seek the friendship and alliance of a perfectly free government, such as is represented in the Union of these States. Yet such is the fact. Russia even now stands in the way of the plots and counter-plots of what are termed the more christian governments of Europe; and were it not for the fear of demoralization by the "Emperor of all the Russias," we honestly believe that both France and England would long since have interfered in the embarrassments of our own government in a manner to secure its final overthrow, and a prompt recognition of the slaveholder's confederacy by the nations of the world. As it is, the hypocrisy of England, particularly, has been exposed, and the designs of that government completely frustrated, by the attitude of Russia. England, with all her boasted regard for civil and religious liberty, is in reality the leading foe of both. While professing to lead in the cause of humanity and religion, she makes slaves of those who will not bow before the altars which she has erected, and tramples upon the rights of those who refuse to recognize in British teaching the only evidences and inculcation of civilization. Let Ireland and India be summoned to prove the truth of this, in the history of the wrongs which both have suffered from British oppression, while our own experience can be adduced to corroborate whatever of evil Ireland or India can bring to the charge of the English government. It is this conduct which England is anxious to repeat. She has stretched her hand out a dozen times to arrest our progress—she has raised her arm repeatedly to sever our Union, and now, joined in sympathy by the aristocracies of many of the nations of Europe, she is only deterred from inflicting a blow at the Union when that Union is supposed to be in danger, by the bold attitude of Russia, and the determined manner in which England and her sympathizers are menaced at home by the armed millions of the Czar.

After years will cement the friendship, (thus begun in the adversity of one,) of these two nations, while the thought of Russian devotion to American freedom and the American Union, will become hallowed and ennobled as that Union and freedom become extended and strengthened. After years will prove to the Russian government, that had, indeed, must be its cause, when it fails to receive the sympathy and support of the people of America. On the land and the sea, Russia and America are now fast friends. What Russia has extended to us by the power of her stupendous influence to awe the governments of Europe into at least a forced neutrality, we will reciprocate in her sublime spectacles, but no less beneficial and valuable, influences. What we can contribute of genius and construction in the arts and sciences—what we can improve and tender in mechanism, will be freely given, until the hour when more positive services may be demanded, and then as certain as foes threaten Russia, America will be ready to counsel or succor her ally.

IS MASSACHUSETTS WRONG?

Those who were so prompt in condemning the Governor of Massachusetts for his reply to the President, on the subject of furnishing raw troops to enter the sickly regions of the south, while thousands of men in that region were anxious and willing to do the same service, and who were acclimated, should read Gov. Andrews' proclamation, and then accord to good old Massachusetts the honor which is her due. It must be remembered that the reply of Gov. Andrews, about which so much bad talk has been elicited, was to an order, not calling for troops, but asking how soon certain troops could be recruited and sent forward. The Secretary of War had propounded the same question to all the Governors, and the response of all were of course patriotic and prompt. That of Gov. Andrews would never have been questioned, had not the excitement attending Bank's retreat followed, and then it was perverted into a reply to a summons for troops to meet that dire emergency. Such is not the fact. When the summons came direct for troops, and when Gov. Andrews was asked to send forward men, he issued an order at once, couched in the most eloquent terms, thrilling with a patriotic appeal, and urgently calling on his fellow citizens to rally once more for the national defence. Let not Massachusetts be wronged in a perversion of her motives, when her acts are so full of real valor, patriotism and devotion.

THE NEW TROOPS now marching on to Washington city, will be placed in charge of the forts and intrenchments of that vicinity, while those now occupying those positions will be attached to the divisions of the army now in Virginia. This will afford a fine opportunity for the young recruit to fit himself for service, before he is compelled to face a foe in a fight, as it is not likely that any rebel force will ever venture by strategy or trick, to encounter the well arranged defences of Washington city.

THE NEWS SHEET, a notorious and malignant secession sheet printed in Baltimore, was compelled to display the Old Flag from the dome of its office, yesterday. This is not the first time that the indignant masses have compelled traitor sympathizers to hang out the starchy banner. We wot of just such a case.

THE RETREAT OF BANKS.

The excitement throughout the loyal states, consequent on the disastrous retreat of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., is capable of two explanations. When the news reaches Europe, that the people of the loyal states were thrown into convulsions on the route of four thousand men by a force of four times their number, military men will conclude that we are either an excitable people, easily paniced, or that we have a poor appreciation of what even the world deems our impregnable position. The other explanation which may be made with satisfaction by our friends abroad and at home, is that our people require but little to stir them to action, and that aside from the secret sympathy which has all along existed in the loyal states for the slave-drivers, the great masses of the people are sound in their devotion to the Union, and are ready not only to sacrifice money and property, but are prompt in devoting themselves whenever the danger becomes imminent or a demand is urgent. This was illustrated yesterday all over the loyal states, while the fact of sympathy for treason was also manifest and observable in the actions and silence of the tainted politicians of this city. Indeed, we noticed more than one man, who by his silence when almost all others were indignant at the brutal conduct of the traitors to our wounded, and who refused the expression of a single regret at the supposed disaster which had attended our troops, proved the ranking hatred that filled his bosom, and indicated how closely he was yet in alliance with his old political associates of the rebellion.

But it is evident now, that the movements of Jackson and his cut throat assassins in Shenandoah Valley, were the result more of the desperate condition of the main body of the rebel army, than any deliberate action for a deliberate object. The rebels are reported to be in a starving condition; the report is plausible that their commissary resources are daily diminishing, without a corresponding supply, and therefore this movement in the Shenandoah Valley was for the purpose of possessing themselves of the rich country in the vicinity, and thus immediately secure an adequate supply of subsistence. Our own stores having been partly destroyed as Banks retired, the enemy are now reported to be leaving the valley more precipitately than they entered, so that it is possible the ground which was lost in the last few days, may be once more regained without firing a gun.

Our own explanation, that the affair has once more fairly tested northern sentiment, will eventually result in counteracting any influence which our seeming panic may have in Europe. This will be produced when the enthusiasm of the loyal people of the Union is fairly estimated, as it was in Baltimore, where the indignant Union men drove notorious secessionists from the streets. The stirring up of our people to such impulsive demonstrations, will also strengthen the military feeling—keep men alert for any possible contingency, and preserve the strength of our arms in force for any similar disaster in store for us. Pennsylvania herself has felt the force of this sudden call in all her localities; and while it was at first startling and dismaying it now only leaves her staid people in that loyal feeling which is showing itself in thousands of men rushing to arms. The Adjutant General is overwhelmed with offers of troops. Let this suffice for any temporary excitement or dismay which the first news of the retreat of Banks army have created.

THE INVENTION OF IRON CLADS.

We alluded, recently to the fact that the invention of the process of casing the hulks of vessels in iron, and thus adapting them as strong marine defences, or of constructing entirely new iron clad ships of war, was a Pennsylvania invention, and that the inventor's name was Thomas Gregg. Since then a son of the inventor has visited our sanctuary, from whom we derived some interesting facts in connection with this invention. Mr. Gregg informed us that his father spent a large sum of money in experiments on this subject, and that after he had brought it to what he supposed was perfection, he proposed that the government should furnish a vessel, which he, the inventor, would case in iron, and which vessel should be tested to its fullest capacity for the resistance of the shot of the heaviest ordnance. This the government refused to do, its agents alleging that the experiment would not pay, and that iron could never supersede wood in the construction of vessels of war. Mr. Gregg also showed us a rough model which was lately found among his father's effects. It corresponds in almost every particular with the iron clad afloat on our rivers; so that all the circumstances thus growing out of our announcement of the fact that a Pennsylvanian was the original inventor of this description of war vessels, are invested with a peculiar interest, and may yet lead to further developments on the same subject. It proves how far the genius of an individual may lead him in advance of the age, and it also proves that those who are at the head of public affairs, and who are supposed to know all things, are as likely to be blind to what really concerns the interest and defence of a nation, as those who are presumed to know nothing.

MILITARY CRITICS and STRATEGISTS are full of theories to account for the great activity of the rebels in Western Virginia. That they are much stronger in front of our lines than they have been for a long time, no one doubts. The general opinion seems to be that the rebels are crowding back from Richmond into the interior, and that they mean to make no great fight before relinquishing their capital. The latest unofficial news received points that way, though it is claimed in Washington city, that General McClellan still expected a great battle for the possession of Richmond.

LEUTENANT WORKEN, of the Monitor, can at present see with only one eye, but he can see more with that one than any rebel commodore, captain, or lieutenant can see with a pair. The Louisville Democrat says that if the rebels see him coming with one eye shut, they will be sure to run, thinking he is taking aim at them.



FROM GEN. BANK'S ARMY. The Rebels Retreating to Winchester. All Quiet at Williamsport.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK AND RETREAT. BALTIMORE, May 27. Private accounts from Martinsburg represent that only a few rebel scouts arrived in town yesterday, and shortly after retiring, without doing any damage to the town. The indications are that the rebels are retreating to Winchester.

By dispatches received at the War Department we learn that affairs are quiet at Harpers' Ferry and its vicinity. A message from Gen. Banks, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says Capt. Collis, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, has brought his command into Hancock, having had but two killed. A later dispatch from Gen. Banks says, all is quiet at Williamsport.

WASHINGTON, May 27. The President, in a reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been received since the late message relative to the condition of affairs in Mexico and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by allied powers, says it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request to-day. The National Intelligencer of to-day, referring to the representations, "that the insurgents again menace the National Capital," says that besides creating a false alarm they are unjust to the military dispositions the Government has made for the protection of this city, while their only effect abroad can be to produce a fictitious impression more complimentary to the military strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which field currency among idlers, quid nuncs and secession sympathizers have not disturbed the equanimity of the people of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following was received at the War Department at 11 o'clock to-night: WILLIAMSPORT, May 26—A. P. M. To the President—have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command last evening at this place at 10 o'clock, and the passage of the Fifth Corps across the river to-day with comparative but little loss. The loss of men killed, wounded and missing in the different combats in which my command has participated since the march from Strasburg, on the morning of the 24th instant, I am unable now to report, but I have great gratification in being able to represent that, although serious, it is much less than might have been anticipated, considering the great disparity of the forces engaged, and the long matured plans of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than the entire capture of our force.

A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as possible. My command encountered the enemy in a constant succession of attacks, and in the well contested engagements at Strasburg, Middletown, Newton, at a point also between these places and at Winchester, the force of the enemy was estimated at about 15,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry supports, while my own force consisted of two brigades, less than 4000 strong all told, 15,000 cavalry, 10 Parrott guns and 6 smooth bores.

The substantial preservation of the entire supply train is a source of gratification. It numbered about five hundred wagons. On a forced march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day, subject to constant attacks in front, rear and flank, according to its position, by the enemy in full force, notwithstanding the panic of teamsters and the mischances of a river passage of more than three hundred yards, with slender preparations for ford and ferry, and more than fifty wagons were lost. A full statement of this loss will be forwarded forthwith.

Very great commendation is due to Capt. E. G. Hollabird, A. Q. M., and Capt. E. G. Beckwith, for the safety of the train. Our troops are in good spirits, and occupy both sides of the river. N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM GEN. McDowell's Army. Reconnoissance on the Bowling Green Road. NO REBELS TO BE SEEN. Good Reception by the People. The Bridge Across the Massasones Rebuilt. General Reynolds Military Governor of Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 26, 1862. A reconnoissance in force was made this morning ten miles on the Bowling Green telegraph and plank-roads by Gen. McDowell, accompanied by the Harris Light Cavalry, Major Duffie in command. A battalion of the 1st Pennsylvania, Major Richards, also went out the plank-road fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, and at that point were told by Union men that no Rebel soldiers could be found within thirty miles if we searched the country with bloodhounds. The poor white people were rejoiced to see us, and cursed the Rebel leaders generally, and particularly one Capt. Hale, a notorious horse thief and libertine, with the most forcible language at his command.

The wealthy planters have all left for Richmond, and their dwellings are now used as headquarters for our officers. The entire army is in the splendid spirits, and are eager to overtake the enemy.

The railroad bridge across the Massasones, which was burned last Saturday has been rebuilt, and trains are now moving to the next stream with timber to build the next bridge—Telegraph lines have been put up to-day as far as Massasones bridge, ten miles from Fredericksburg, and to-morrow will be ready for operation. Gen. Reynolds has been appointed military governor of Fredericksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27. The flour market is depressed by the unfavorable tenor of the foreign news. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at \$4 75 for superfine, and \$5 12 1/2 for Northwest extra family. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$4 25, and Corn Meal at \$2 62 1/2. There is not much Wheat offering, and not much demand. Sales of Red at 120@124c. and White at 130@138c. Rye sells slowly at 66c. Corn active, and 7 00 bus. Yellow sold at 54c., and 62 1/2 @ 63c.; in store, 3,000 bus. Pennsylvania Oats sold at 88c. Coffee firm, with small sales of Rio at 19 1/2 @ 21c., and Laguayra at 21 1/2. No change in Sugar or Molasses provisions are dull, and prices not so firm. Small sales of Mess Pork at \$12 50 @ \$13, and 200 tierces Lard at \$24 @ \$26. Two hundred bbls. of Whisky sold at 24 @ 24 1/2.

NEW YORK, May 27. Flour quiet. Sales of 8,000 bbls. at a decline of 5 cents. State \$4 30 @ 4 40 Ohio \$5 05 @ 5 10. Corn \$4 95 @ 5 00. Wheat quiet; 3,000 bus. sold at a decline of 1 cent. Chicago Spring 12 1/2. Milwaukee Club 10 1/2 @ 10 50. Pork quiet at \$12 25 for Mess; Prime unchanged. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull at 26 @ 26 1/2. Receipts of Flour 15,207 bbls. Wheat 437,480 bus. Corn 42,806 bus.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26. Advice from our fleet at City Point, James river, received last night, state that no new attack had yet been made upon the rebel fortifications below Richmond.

One of the men on the gunboat Fort Royal was wounded in the thigh, on Saturday, by a rifle shot from the shore, while, while on the look-out in the foretop. The enemy's sharpshooters make it dangerous from one vessel to another, and their balls frequently strike their sides.

All the inhabitants of City Point have been forced to move to Petersburg, and into the interior by the rebels. No dispatches were received from Norfolk to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Exhumation of deceased Soldiers Prohibited. The Mexican Difficulties with England Amicably Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 27. Notice is given by the War Department that the further exhumation of the bodies of deceased soldiers, in cases where public means of transportation would have to be relied on, cannot be permitted, and has been prohibited. A gentleman who has just arrived here on official business from the city of Mexico, having left there on the 5th inst., reports that towards the latter part of last month the British minister, Sir Charles Wyke, concluded a treaty at Puebla with Gen. Doblado, by which all difficulties with the English were amicably settled, and had it not been for the sudden action of the French a treaty with Spain would have been concluded also by Gen. Doblado and Gen. Prim. The latter person left, however, the shores of Mexico on good terms with the Juarez Government, and a minister will be sent to Madrid to arrange satisfactorily all matters in dispute.

The President of the United States, in a reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been received since the late message relative to the condition of affairs in Mexico and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by allied powers, says it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request to-day.

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Expedition up the Chowan River. DESTRUCTION OF REBEL STORES. Recovery of Lighthouse Apparatus. The Rebel Steamer Alice Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 26. From the Navy Department, the following items are gathered: The United States steamer Shawshen, with one company of the Ninth New York Regiment, on the 9th inst., proceeded up the Chowan river, North Carolina, to Gates county, and destroyed \$50,000 worth of bacon, corn, lard, fish, &c., belonging to the Confederate Government. The warehouse containing it was fired. As the party were returning to the boat they were fired upon by thirty rebel cavalry, but succeeded in driving them off, killing the rebel leader.

On the night of the 12th inst., a party under Lieutenant Flusser of the Commodore Perry, went on shore six miles above Elizabeth City and three miles into the country, and recovered the White Point Light House apparatus. To prevent the information of the movement being conveyed to some rebel cavalry in the neighborhood, all the men found on the route were retained until everything had been conveyed to one of the boats, which was done by some rebel teams pressed into the service.

On the 14th, the U. S. steamer Ceres and Lockwood, pursued the rebel steamer Alice up Roanoke river, and captured her about two miles below Williamsburg. She had on board two boats for the rebel army, and the church bells of Plymouth, which were to be cast into ditch pieces. At Plymouth the Commodore Perry found the lantern from the light-boat at the mouth of Roanoke river. It was concealed in the Custom House.

FROM BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, May 27. All is quiet here this morning. A large force of police is stationed along Baltimore street and other localities to prevent turbulent gatherings.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 27. Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate how many officers, belonging to the regular volunteer forces of the United States, are now in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, to what Regiments they belong, and by what court or authority such commitments are made. Adopted.

On motion, Mr. COLAMER of Vermont the post route was taken up and passed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CRISFIELD, (Md.) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported and advocated a bill granting to the State of California, the tract of land known as the Colorado desert, for the purpose of introducing a sufficient supply of fresh water upon and over the same. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Markets by Telegraph.

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All the inhabitants of City Point have been forced to move to Petersburg, and into the interior by the rebels. No dispatches were received from Norfolk to-day.

Married. This morning, May 27th at Harrisburg, by the Rev. Mr. Cawell, Mr. GEORGE W. BOHMER to Miss MARY, daughter of E. M. POSTOCK Esq., all of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements. FLOWERS.—A large invoice of Flowers in full bloom, just received from Philadelphia, and will be sold to-morrow, (Wednesday) morning at auction by DANIEL S. BARR, Auctioneer. my27-d1t

ZACKARIAH JOHNSON, Whitewasher and Painter, offers his services to the public. Residence South back of the capital, near the residence of Dr. Jones. my27-d1t

TWO YOUNG GIRLS, aged 17 and 15 years, want situations as nurses in a private family. Good recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 7 Box Row, above North street. my27-d1t

100 PERCENT OF GOOD BUILDING LIME STONE. FOR SALE AT THE KEYSTONE FARM. my27-d1t

BOARDING.—Good and pleasant boarding may be obtained for four or six persons by applying at this office. Location pleasant and terms moderate. my27-d1t

TREASURER'S STATEMENT. Of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Harrisburg Cemetery Association, from the 1st day of May, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1862.

Table with columns for Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance. Receipts: By receipts from sale of lots and digging graves... \$2,517 80; Interest on bonds... 255 00; Total... 2,772 80. Disbursements: By balance due Treasurer May 4, 1861... 895 93; Cash to officers of the election and alderman's fees... 7 00; William Puts, keeper—salary... 800 00; Benevolent Puts—labor... 122 40; John Puts... 104 50; Laborers, teams and macadamizing roads... 339 50; Materials, and building wall and gutter... 803 43; Whitewashing fences... 87 75; Painting and repairing house... 85 62; Printing and advertising... 23 18; For surrender of ground... 81 50; Making fence... 21 91; For tools, and repairing same... 19 51; Invested in U. S. bond... 1,000 00; J. A. Weil, Secretary—salary... 25 00; A. K. Fahnestock, Treasurer—salary... 50 00; Superintendent... 50 00; Balance in Treasury... 106 66; Total... 2,772 80.

We do hereby certify that we have examined the above account in detail, and compared it with the vouchers, and find it correct, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of one hundred and six dollars and sixty-six cents.

A. K. FAHNSTOCK, Treasurer. W. COLDER, Committee.

Resolved, "That five hundred dollars of our present fund be put to interest on good security, with a view of increasing the same from year to year, until the interest of the increased fund will defray the ordinary expenses of the Cemetery." J. A. WEIL, Secretary. Under the foregoing resolution, and by subsequent direction of the Board of Managers, an additional amount has been invested, and bonds to the amount of \$3,000 are held against the city of Harrisburg, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and \$1,000 U. S. bond at 7 1/2 per cent., interest. my26-d2t.

LAKE TROUT. JUST received a small invoice of MACKINAW LAKE TROUT. The quality very superior, and the price very low. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. HARRISBURG.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The lot holders in the Harrisburg Cemetery are hereby notified that an election for President and Gen. Managers for the ensuing year, will be had at the office of A. K. Fahnestock, Treasurer, on Monday, the 24th day of June next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M. J. A. WEIL, Secretary. HARRISBURG, May 26, 1862. my26-d2t

FRESH invoice of Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa nuts, Dates, Raisins, &c. for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. my27

P. S. D. & C. A. YOU will find by applying at the Drug Stores of C. A. Bunnell, Dr. S. K. S., and G. W. Miles, and Druggists generally throughout the country. Price 25 cents per bottle. Try it. Prepared by E. M. POWELL & CO., Rochester, Penna. my19-d4m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A few Machinists and Blacksmiths. Enquire at the my20-d4t HARRISBURG CAR SHOP.

NEWBOLD HAM.—A small lot of these celebrated Ham: just received. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. HARRISBURG.

CRAB CIDER.—Constantly on hand at very superior article of EXTRA CRAB CIDER. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. HARRISBURG.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S Celebrated PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED, &c., &c. A large supply of the above, embracing every variety, just received and for sale by [Dr.] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. HARRISBURG.

FISHING TACKLE! OF ALL KINDS. Three, four and five Joint Trout Rods. Silk and Hair Trout Lines, from 10 to 50 yards long. Lined Patent Trout Lines. Lined and Gutted Trout Lines. China Gross Lines. Lined and Cotton Lines. Float Lines furnished with Hooks, Corks, &c. Brass Multiplying Reels, 10 to 30 yards.

A Lot of Choice Trout Flies. Silk Worm Gut Leaders, bottom hooks, 3 1/2 to 9 feet. " " " Strands. " " " Smokey Linnick Hooks, 3 1/2 to 8. Trout Baskets, Kirby Trout and River Hooks, Linnick Trout and River Hooks, Flasks and Drinking Cups. KELLEN'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, 91 Market Street. my27

JERSEY HAM!—Ten tierces of these just celebrated sugar cured hams, received and for sale in large or small quantities. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. HARRISBURG.

FLOWER SEEDS. A CHOICE lot of ASTERS and TEN WEEK STOCKS, with a general variety of Fresh Flowers and Garden Seeds, received and for sale at No. 91 Market Street. KELLEN'S DRUGSTORE.

EXTRA Family Flour, just received and warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. my27

SUPERIOR Quality of Imperial and Black Tea, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. my27

THE SKIRT. JUST RECEIVED.—The New Shaped skirt—Satie, in finest article manufactured. For sale at GATHEGATE, my27

MAKEREL in kiffs, half bbls. and whole, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. my27

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap at SHEPHERD'S BOOKSTORE.