

Daily Telegraph

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County. SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County. HARRISBURG, PA. Thursday Afternoon, July 24, 1862.

POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY. There has been much misapprehension and more mistake in regard to the operations of the law declaring postage stamps currency. Thousands of dollars of the ordinary stamps have been purchased by the public, and are now used as currency. It seemed to be understood that the law related to the stamps in use for letter postage, but the announcement was suddenly made that such was not the idea or condition of the law, and that the Treasury Department would issue a stamp peculiarly adapted for the purpose.

—We trust that the subject will be speedily settled, and that the relief designed to be afforded to our business men by the use of postage stamps, will be dispensed at once, or at least definitely settled as to its operations.

THE HUGHES FAMILY. "Frank, the Chairman," is the head of the Hughes family in Schuylkill county, and as such is bound to cover up its faults, smother its corruptions, and defend its peccadillo. At this business he is an expert, having become proficient as one of the first criminal lawyers in this country. But his first attempt in this defence, in which he essays to garnish the fact that he has certain relations in the rebel army, has not been as successful as the pleas he has made for some of his criminal clients before the bar of Schuylkill county. He has utterly failed to make a defence, unless we may regard as such the whining justification he seeks for the treachery of the Hughes family, because the families of certain loyal men in the border states, are engaged in rebellion. We might add that there was some temptation for the sons of loyal men in the slave states, but it proves the very essence of dough-facism for any northern man either to submit to the pressure of rebellion, or yielding to its force, for such a man to take up arms in its defence. The man who does so, proves that he has no courage or love for his country, that he is not loyal, that he is a traitor, and such is the condition of the Hughes family which "Frank the Chairman," represents within and without the State of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent writing from Pottsville, gives our readers a fair history of the Hughes family. Who will doubt that the scions of the Hughes' family now operating for treason in the south, when they learn of the action of their kinsman, Frank, will hail it as the omen of the strength of dough-facism in Pennsylvania. "Frank, the chairman," will send greeting to his kinsmen in the south, and thus the imperial dough-face of Pennsylvania, joining his voice with that of his traitorrelations in Jeff's Kingdom, will be able, in their opinion only, to send up a hearty and cheering encouragement to all the dirty tribe of dough-faces and race of traitors belonging to the Hughes family.

LET US STOP CONCILIATING. Let us have done with clemency. Away with the rose water policy. We must no longer sup treason at a premium, throwing away patriotic lives and protecting traitors. The rebel Governor of Louisiana, in his last message, says of our army, "short must be the shrift of those who stand ready to welcome them," while we only swear rebels and let them go. Jeff Davis' late bulletin urges his rabble to raid "beyond the Confederate boundaries," gloating over the sack of northern cities, so long promised by their highest officers. Desperately in earnest, and utterly reckless are the rebel soldiers. Will the ambition of Davis, hesitate at the sacrifice of half a million of his own men? Let the full force and energy of every Union man be brought out. Let each one go to the war if possible. If not, let him aid his neighbor who can. We must put down secession at home, make short work with dough-faces—and punish thoroughly all who aid treason. The burglar is already in our house. We must fire upon him at the risk of hitting those who exult in his success, though "opposed to concision." It is vastly better to injure doubtful friends than Union soldiers. Let the secessionists among us be made to feel that they are answerable for a part of the hundred thousand Union lives already sacrificed. Let preachers,

editors and all others who publish treason—in public insidiously—in private almost openly—bleeding armies and the crushed hearts at home fully attest the cruelty of our leniency to rebels. Let us break no law, encourage no mob; but let every man be thoroughly in earnest, and begin with the rebels at home. Jeff Davis talks of invading Pennsylvania. He has no doubt been insured a welcome, such a welcome as the Patriot has been giving to all who are imbued with treason. Loyal men cannot fall much longer to notice and act on the defensive in this particular. The longer they postpone this duty of defence, the stronger becomes the dangers with which they are environed. Delay is dangerous—and danger, these days, is death.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER RECRUITS. We have no doubts as to our integrity of any of the loyal states, nor do we desire to question the ability of any state to pay the bounty which has been offered to those enlisting in their quota of troops. What we desire to call attention to, is the fact that a considerable number of Pennsylvanians, along the line dividing this from New York state, have entered the service of New York, because that state had offered a bounty, and Pennsylvania had neglected to offer the same inducement to recruits. This is all wrong. New York has offered that bounty, but she has made no provision for its payment, and even now some of the New York rural press are beginning to complain that enlistment under the offer of such a bounty, is nothing more than procuring men under false pretences. The New York Evening Post, alluding to the subject, says:

One of the most important hindrances to recruiting is the fact that bounties are offered without any adequate provision for their payment. While the offers at first stimulated recruiting, we have the concurrent statement of a number of officers to the effect that, except under peculiar circumstances, the work of enlistment actually suffers in consequence. This result is accounted for in this wise: The bounties, premium, and advance payment, which, in the aggregate, amount to ninety dollars, certainly call the attention of great numbers of persons who need inducements to enlist; but the payments are based on several conditions, all of which are more or less remote, and consequently uncertain. The offer of a pecuniary inducement, therefore, suggests the question, when the funds will be forthcoming. Of course there can be no just ground for doubts, but they undoubtedly enter into the calculations of many men who propose to enlist, and at least neutralize the good effects of the bounties.

In contrast with this uncertainty in the payment of the bounty so boastfully heralded over the country as having been provided by the authorities of New York, and which is now questioned and publicly denounced as a fraud by the press of that state, we have the more honorable action of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Gov. Curtin made no display of such a bounty.—All that was deemed necessary was an appeal to the patriotism of the people. This has had its effect, and there has been more money appropriated by the various counties in Pennsylvania, than will be required to pay the bounty to the quota of troops required from this state. Added to this appropriation by the several counties, corporations of different kinds are making the most munificent appropriations, among which the Pennsylvania railroad leads off with fifty thousand dollars. And still further in addition, the people of the state are pouring out their individual wealth with most lavish munificence. These are facts which the patriotic men of Pennsylvania must remember, and not allow themselves to be seduced into the ranks of regiments formed to fill up the quotas of other states. Pennsylvania has never yet deserted her volunteer soldiers. She has a pride and a boast in such of her citizens, as she has a glory in her own name and mighty power. Let her sons, then, rally to the standards of the Keystone State, and swell the ranks of our own regiments, instead of giving their valor and their deeds to blot the pride of our already over-valued neighbors.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. It is now definitely settled by an arrangement between Gen. Dix, acting for the United States, and Gen. Hill, acting for the rebels, that a general exchange of prisoners shall immediately commence. The good that may fairly be anticipated from this understanding, will undoubtedly fall upon the national government. In the first place it will return a large number of gallant and efficient men to the service, with their loyalty invigorated by the harsh treatment they received while in the hands of the rebels. Our gallant boys, returning to their homes, will be able to refute the claims of the dough-face sympathizers, that the leaders in this rebellion are chivalrous, brave and generous, while they will establish the real facts by their own experience, that secession is only another name for anarchy, tyranny and brutality. The other effect will be produced in the rebel states, by the return of the poor deluded wretches, who have been witnesses of the splendid enterprises, boundless wealth and invincible power of the free men of the loyal states. Every rebel prisoner held in the north has had his opinion changed in regard not only to the government against which he was madly fighting, but of the people whom he was taught to despise. These rebel prisoners have been taught lessons which were denied to them at home. They have received intelligence which it was the practice of southern journalists and orators to suppress, so that the time they begin to mingle with their old comrades in arms fighting in a beggar cause, their experience will put to blush many an old story of northern "ignorance, incapacity, lack of courage and personal brutality so long circulated and believed by the people of the south.

—For these reasons, and for the still higher principle of humanity which had much to do in the control of the action of the federal government, in this movement, we heartily and cordially approve of the exchange of prisoners thus authorized.

THE NORTH AMERICAN, referring to the appointment of Gen. Halleck as commander-in-chief of the federal land forces, says that it will be observed that this order is dated immediately upon the return of President Lincoln to Washington from his visit to the army on the James river, which must have satisfied him that our military affairs needed reorganization. General Halleck is an able and thoroughly soldier.

We trust his conduct of the war may prove as successful at Washington as it did at St. Louis. He will have under him the whole army, to direct as he may see proper, and it is now time that, if he is to be held responsible for the conduct of the war, he should not be interfered with in his dispositions. His course at the west has shown that he may be trusted implicitly; that he is no popularity-monger, that he has more intellectual capacity than any of our generals, and that he wastes no time.



FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY THE LATE CAVALRY EXPEDITION. BRILLIANT EXPLOITS FURTHER PARTICULARS. STEWARD'S CAVALRY DEFEATED. REBEL CAMPS DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, July 24. The following despatch has been received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. A cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. King, on the 23d, from Fredericksburg, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel church, on the Telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville.

An hour later a large party of Stuart's cavalry came up to attack them. These, too, were defeated, driven across the North Ann river and pursued till within sight of Manover junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of Confederate cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damages done to the Virginia Central road by the expedition of the 19th has not yet been repaired. (Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

South American News.

Arrival of the Steamer North Star. THE WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE. Continued Success of Mosquera's Forces.

New York, July 24. The steamer North Star from Aspinwall has arrived with \$645,000 in treasure. The advices from New Grenada are not important. The war is drawing to a close by the continued success of Mosquera. He had issued a decree making emigrants, immediately on their arrival, naturalized citizens, with the exception that they shall not be called on for military service within twenty years unless in case of foreign invasion, and are exempt from taxation, except in their municipal district. Arboleda has been defeated and captured, with 1,700 men, by Mosquera's Generals. 600 men will probably be sent to Panama to reinforce Mosquera's forces, in consequence of the Governor calling the citizens of the State to arms to recover possession. A number of fugitives, driven away by Mosquera, have arrived in the North Star. Two French men-of-war are at Acapulco, and a body of Mexicans under a Garibaldi officer have erected a battery to attempt to sink them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE INTERNAL TAX. COLONIZATION OF NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, July 24. The first of September has been determined upon as the day on which the internal tax bill is to go into practical operation. Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary will be done before the date fixed by this notice, which is officially proclaimed. The Danish Charge-d'Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into a contract for the Government of the former agreeing to receive from the United States all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by the commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter; to employ them at wages and under such regulations as shall be agreed upon, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed on the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies.

EXPLOSION OF THE SPRINGFIELD, MAES. POWDER MILL. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24. Five buildings at Hazardville, used in the manufacture of powder, exploded yesterday killing seven workmen and wounding a teamster. The jar from the explosion was felt at a distance of forty miles. As the Hazard company have seventy-buildings, the loss will not materially interfere with their business.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA AT BOSTON. Boston, July 24. The steamer Asia, from Liverpool via Halifax, is below, and will be up before noon. Her advices were received via Cape Race.

New York Money Market. New York, July 24. Sterling exchange quiet at \$1.31. Money plenty at 4 per cent. Stocks better; Chicago and Rhode Island, 64; Illinois Central Railroad, 57; bonds, 93; Michigan Southern 55; New York Central, 92; Missouri 64; Tennessee, 45; Treasury notes \$1.02; copper 98; gold, \$1.18, with sales of \$700,000. Grain recd; flour, 16,218 bbls.; wheat, 118,634 bus.; corn, 120,634 bus.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Boston, July 24. The Asia has arrived and her mails will be despatched by the 2 o'clock train. The following was not included in the despatch received via Cape Race. DUNSMO, July 12, via Queenstown by telegraph. The official Dresden Journal of to-day publishes a letter dated Venice, stating it has been ascertained on reliable authority that the cabinet of Turin has as a condition of the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, by Russia and Prussia, renounced any further enterprises arising at taking possession of Rome and Venice. The same letter says that England and France have guaranteed the statu quo of the actual possession to the cabinet of Turin in opposition to the revolutionary parts should it attempt any insurrection.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN. New York, July 14. Martin Van Buren died at Kinderhook this morning, in the 79th year of his age.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, July 24. Flour is firm, and there is a fair shipping demand—sales of 5,000 bbls. at \$6.25 to \$6.35 for extras, and \$5.62 1/2 up to \$6 for extra family. Receipts are small, and prices are largely amounting to New Orleans. 5000 bus. rye flour sold at \$3.25. Corn meal scarce, and firm at \$2.87 1/2. There is good demand for wheat; and 5,000 bus. red, part new, sold at \$1.30, and white at \$1.40. Rye sells freely at 70c. Corn active, and advanced 2c. per bu.—3,000 bus. yellow sold at 62c. Oats are active at 43c. Coffee very firm, with sales of Rio at 22 1/2c, and Laguarda at 23c. Sugar is very firm, and 4,000 lbs. Cuba sold at 8 1/2c. Molasses is looking up. Whisky quiet at 83c, and druggs at 82c.

BALTIMORE, July 24. Flour firm and in good demand; Wheat steady; Corn steady; Oats unchanged; Whisky dull at 83 1/2; Provisions dull. BATTLE ON GARRET DAVIS' FARM. THE DEFEAT OF MORGAN'S GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY. The Louisville Democrat gives particulars of the defeat of Morgan, the guerrilla chief, on the 19th of July: "At 2 o'clock yesterday morning General Green Clay Smith left Lexington with 1,000 cavalry and two pieces of light artillery for Paris. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he found Morgan's forces encamped on Garret Davis' farm, in the vicinity of Paris, fell upon them suddenly, and after a pretty severe fight, Morgan was put to flight, after losing a large number killed and fifteen captured. Smith's losses are not stated, but are said to be light. Morgan took the road to Winchester, and Colonel Metcalfe, with 600 cavalry, joined General Smith. The retreating column was hotly pursued by the combined forces—the retreat being turned into a rout. COST OF THE RAID. "Morgan's raid will cost the Union men of the State about three thousand dollars of good horses. It will cost the Kentucky secessionists their liberty. The reins will be drawn tighter. They will be made to feel that there is a power in the land, and that it can crush and punish. There is no doubt—all such has been cleared away—that the citizens of Kentucky—the rebel sympathizers—have aided and influenced this raid. These guerrillas were told that there would be an uprising of the people. DISAPPOINTMENT. "When he entered Versailles the principal secession of the town went to him and begged him for God's sake to leave the State as rapidly as possible—that his coming at this time would utterly ruin their cause at the August election, if it had not already done so. Turning sharply upon them, he replied: "Gentlemen, I came into the State on your invitation, having received not less than two thousand letters from various parts of the State—more from Anderson county than any where else. You promised me that I should have all the help I needed—that the flower of the State would join me. I have come, and now you beg me to go away again. You send me a miserable few recruits on foot, and to mount them I must steal the horses. I am here at your invitation, and will mount all the men you send me, notwithstanding the deception you have practiced towards me." "The same, in substance, was repeated by him at Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, proving how deeply he felt the terrible disappointment. And now that his forces have been defeated, and will be cut to pieces before they can get out of the State—if any are left to reach the borders—we don't believe John feels in the best possible humor with himself or his friends."

SENTENCES OF THE KENTUCKIANS. The energy of the Kentuckians does not appear to have been sufficient to check the guerrillas without help. But they seem to resent the raid of Morgan. "The intelligent men of Kentucky are fired at the insult. The idea of a horse-thieving and plundering gang of scoundrels marching through their Empire State with impunity is something they cannot tolerate with patience. They, the quiet secessionists openly disapprove of this raid, and have offered their services in defence of their cities and homes against such lawless outrages. "This was the case in Frankfort, and several individual cases, of men of stand and influence, came under my notice. There is, therefore, no reason to apprehend arising in the State against the government."

DIED. On the 23d inst., at her residence, in Market street, Mrs. ANNA MARIA ELLIOTT KURKE, aged 83 years, 7 months and 22 days.

New Advertisements.

A Few Blacksmiths and Carpenters can find employment at the Harrisburg Car Shop, if application be made immediately. W. T. HILDRETH, Superintendent.

GRAND UNION PIC-NIC. OF THE GOOD WILL FIRE COMPANY.

THE Company respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisburg that the contemplate having a picnic in Fisher's woods near Middletown, on Thursday, July 31st. The car will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M. Fare for the round trip and admission to the grounds 50 cents. Good music will be in attendance. G. ORGAS, Derstine, George Bingham, Vincent Grainger, Committee of Arrangements.

AS the South Ward School Board are about building on the corner of Fourth street and Strawberry alley, any persons desiring of having the same built, (principally in stone and brick) can have the same by investing in the same, by calling on the committee immediately. C. SEILER, H. KRILLINGER, Committee.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA. HARRISBURG, July 23, 1862. THE State Medical Board for the examination of Assistant Surgeons of Pennsylvania Regiments, will meet in Philadelphia at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania on Monday, July 29th, at 10 A. M., and sit for five days. Candidates will register their names at the Hall, and to be examined in the order of the register. About one hundred and twenty vacancies are to be filled, and those appointed will be at once assigned to active duty.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. HENRY H. SMITH, Surgeon General Pennsylvania. j23-dec1ant

C. O. ZIMMERMAN, BANKING, STOCK, BILL, AND Collecting Office, No. 130 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. Quotes buying rates as follows, viz: Gold, 107 1/2 to 115 1/2; Silver coin, 107 1/2 to 109 p; Silver old, 105 1/2 to 110 p; Old Pennad Treas. 5 1/2 to 6 p; 7 3/8 Treas. 1 01 to 1 01 1/2 p. j23-3*

COLD SPRING EXCURSION.

THE FARMERS HARVEST HOME. The farmers of Susquehanna and Swatara will hold their Annual Harvest Home Picnic at Cold Spring, on Saturday next, the 28th inst. The citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to be present. Music of the occasion and everything to make the excursion a pleasant one, will be provided. HENRY W. HOFFMAN, GEORGE E. BROWN, WILLIAM HUMMEL, P. S. The train will leave the Schuylkill and Susquehanna ticket office, upper end of Lebanon Valley Depot, at 7:30 A. M. Fare for the round trip \$1.00. GEO. GARBURICH, Agent S. & S. R. Co. j23-334.



THE R. SANDS GRAND MULTISERIAL COMBINATION CIRCUS, AND HOMOIPPEDRAL AMPHITHATRE.

Will exhibit at Harrisburg, Tuesday, August 5th, for one day only. Among the many novelties which characterize this establishment will be found the performance of the world renowned CARLO FAMILY, whose wonderful exploits have challenged the admiration of the world. Among this family are SIGORIO FELIX CARLO, the great Trick Clown, and GUILLIAMO CARLO, who will appear in his TERRIFIC IMPALEMENT SCENE. M. R. CHARLES SHERWOOD, The great Comic and Equestrian, and renowned representative of Pete Jenkins. MADAME VIRGINIA SHERWOOD, The most popular, beautiful and daring Equestrienne ever seen. Mr. GEORGE ROSS, in his classic act, the "Flight of Arle," and in his unrivalled "Scenes of Scenery." SAM LONG, the great Humorist of the Ring, in his choice Montage of Comic Bits. MESSRS. SHAPPEL and WHITNEY, the Trapeze and Bar Performers. W. H. BERDEAU, the great American Gymnast, LES FRANKS COMIQ, and a host of other artists. ADMISSION. 25 CENTS. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performances to commence at 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 P. M. j23-334.

A. PURVES, Scrap Iron and Metal Merchant, MACHINE & FOUNDRY FURNISHINGS, N. E. Cor. of South and Penn, and No. 17 South Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Ingot Copper, Sheet Iron, Brass Rod, Zinc, Fig. "A" Yellow, Steel, Fig. "B" Red, Cast Iron, Fig. "C" Lead, Foundry Facings, Fig. "D" Brass, Fig. "E" Iron, Fig. "F" Metal, Fig. "G" Metal, Fig. "H" Metal, Fig. "I" Metal, Fig. "J" Metal, Fig. "K" Metal, Fig. "L" Metal, Fig. "M" Metal, Fig. "N" Metal, Fig. "O" Metal, Fig. "P" Metal, Fig. "Q" Metal, Fig. "R" Metal, Fig. "S" Metal, Fig. "T" Metal, Fig. "U" Metal, Fig. "V" Metal, Fig. "W" Metal, Fig. "X" Metal, Fig. "Y" Metal, Fig. "Z" Metal.

POSTAGE STAMPS. OF every denomination and in any quantity will be received at cash or any goods on our establishment. WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. Wholesale and Retail Grocers. j23

FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers at private sale a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on East Street near Fifth Street. The house is in good repair, has basement kitchen, water and all the modern improvements. For further information enquire on the premises. EDWARD PARKER. j22-41w

RABBIT METAL, a good article, for sale at low by N. E. Corner South and Penn, and 17 South street, Philadelphia. j21-dim*

ZINC, Sheet Zinc damaged by water, for sale low by ALEX. PURVES, j21-dim* N. E. Corner South and Penn streets, Phila.

SOMETHING NEW. AGENTS WANTED in every town, to sell the "SOLDIER'S COMPANION," can make from \$3 to \$5 per day. Sample sent, post age paid, on receipt of 50 cents. Send for circular. Address W. H. Hartley, box 918, Philadelphia, Pa. j23-41w best

GOLD PENS!—The largest and best stock, from \$1.00 to \$4.00—warranted—at SHEPHERD'S BOOKSTORE. j23-41w best

KELLEN'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: In the Name and by the Authority OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.



A PROCLAMATION. To sustain the Government in times of common peril, by all his energies, his means and his life, if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited. Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old.

The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate his causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the Freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your families—your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties, equal, at least, to those offered by adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the Treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for Legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves. The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal luster on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make victory speedy as well as certain. I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, (as it may be safely trusted,) to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroes sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle field with their blood; thousands have bravely died defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places filled. Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of Government, of order and of our common nationality! One earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous and united people. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS. Adams, 2 companies. Allegheny, 16 " Armstrong, 1 " Bedford, 2 " Berks, 2 " Blair, 2 " Bradford, 5 " Bucks, 5 " Butler, 3 " Cambria, 2 " Carbon, 2 " Chester, 6 " Centre, 2 " Clarion and Forest, 2 " Clinton, 1 " Clearfield, 1 " Columbia, 1 " Crawford, 2 " Cumberland, 2 " Dauphin, 5 " Delaware, 2 " Erie, 5 " Elk and McKean, 1 " Fayette, 1 " Franklin and Fulton, 5 " Forest (see Clarion), 2 " Greene, 1 " Huntingdon, 2 " Indiana, 2 " Jefferson, 1 " Juniata, 1 " Lancaster, 8 " Lawrence, 2 " Lebanon, 2 " Lehigh, 2 " Luzerne, 7 " Lycoming, 3 " Mercer, 2 " Mifflin, 1 " Monroe and Pike, 1 " Montgomery, 5 " Montour, 1 " Northampton, 3 " Northumberland, 2 " Perry, 1 " Philadelphia, 50 " Pike (see Monroe), 5 " Schuylkill, 1 " Snyder, 2 " Somerset, 2 " Sullivan and Wyoming, 1 " Susquehanna, 2 " Tioga, 3 " Union, 1 " Venango, 1 " Warren, 2 " Washington, 3 " Wayne, 2 " Westmoreland, 3 " Wyoming (see Sullivan), 3 " York, 8 "

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR! THE first in the market, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. CARE CLOSING OUT A VERY SUPERIOR LOT at least 1000 WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. CANNED Tomatoes and Green Corn, at JOHN WEAVER'S. Apples, Oranges and Lemons, at JOHN WEAVER'S.