Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, April 11, 1861.

What they Want!

As the sympathisers with secession in the North are persistent in their declarations that the difficulties between the Southern slave States and the other great industrial portions of the country will eventually be settled by compromise, it is appropriate to inquire *what they want.* The Constitution adopted by the rebel Confederacy may be taken as a fair exposition of their wants in one particular, but this particular is so insignificant in comparison to what the leaders of secession really desire, that it is almost unnecessary to cite it. A mere recognition of slavery is not what its advocates demand or desire. To place it on an equality with other *property* would not answer their purpose, nor will they be satisfied by merely making it an element in the government, subject to a competition and contest with the other great principles incorporated in our institution, and made to rely on its own purity force and practibility. They possess these right now, in common with the rights of all others, who are becoming great and prosperous under the Constitution. Their property is equally protected with that of the property of the citizens of any other section of the country—and whenever their *property* attempts to carry its own soul (which is not a marketable article in this peculiar merchandise) to freedom, the law insists that every good citizen should aid in restoring that property to its master. A candid man would inquire, what more can they possibly want? We will answer.

The advocates of slavery want the institution recognised and protected by the federal Constitution in every State and Territory of the Union. They want the right to carry their property into Pennsylvania, and keep it there as an element of competition with our free labor, in whatever branch of business they may choose to introduce it.—They want the right to carry it into the Territories, and when there, insist on its being protected by federal enactment.—They want Arizona and New Mexico to be given up entirely to slavery. They want to make slavery the controlling influence in the government of the nation, which only means that it shall be the object of this government to make all labor subservient to capital. This is the solution of the wants of the secessionists. As they accomplish the recognition of slavery, as they succeed in bringing it into competition with free labor, they succeed in degrading all labor, and in elevating capital so far above it, as to enable capital to control it forever after. All these objects will not be achieved by the mere political recognition of the institution of slavery. They will not be established by giving the slave hunter free ingress to our homes.—They cannot be maintained by compelling freemen in the North to turn hound and bay in the track of every panting fugitive from slavery. What they want, and what they intend to demand is, that no Senator or Representative in Congress shall have privilege to refer to the subject of slavery in debate—that the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press shall be curtailed and restricted so as to forbid the discussion of the evils of slavery in their columns, and that in all respects and in every particular, the institution of slavery shall be regarded as of Divine origin, a political right and a social blessing. When they succeed in accomplishing these objects, and crushing out Northern incentives for free institutions, they will have achieved the respectability of their barbarism, and succeeded in making it, as we stated in a former article, equal to the civilization and progress of the free States. But until the institution of slavery is thus regarded, until it is recognised as potential in legislation, and made a respectable element in every administration of this government, we may expect to hear of aggression, revolution and secession. Because until slavery is thus regarded, the South will continue to feel its disgrace, and suffer from the influence of free institutions.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE was twenty-one years old yesterday. From insignificance it has grown in proportions until it has become a powerful lever in this government. An evidence of its prosperity is is the fact it is printed from sterreotype plates. "Thus perish the record" will be a futile command now, with respect to the *Tribune.* With the immense means at the command of that paper, it will now be able to reproduce itself almost *ad libitum.*

EVERY MEASURE is regarded as an intimidation or coercion, that aims at the enforcement of the law or the vindication of the federal authority. At least the *Patriot and Union* people assert such to be the fact. They know that a conspiracy has been developed to destroy this Union—and if they were not informed of this fact long before it was inaugurated, it was not because they lacked zeal in defending and lauding those who are prominent in the conspiracy; and, therefore, if the community hold them responsible as accessories before the fact, they have themselves, not us to blame. If they persist in defending those who are engaged in this monstrous subversion of civil and political rights, their own conscience must upbraid them as traitors, and thus relieve us of the unpleasant task. Men of their discretion and age and intelligence, are not so dull as to be unable to comprehend the real condition of affairs in this country. They know that the slave power at the South has sworn to humble free labor—they are aware that a rotten, mean and contemptible aristocracy is at work at the South, to arrest the progress of free institutions, and make all enterprise and all progress subservient to that of slavery. Knowing such to be the fact, witnessing every day that secession is the practical establishment of an aristocratic monarchy, that it means literally the destruction of all that is free, elevating and ennobling, the *Patriot and Union* dares to denounce an administration that seeks to crush such a revolution, and then becomes indignant if the community unites in pronouncing such conduct treason, and those who are guilty of it, *tories.* Let us not mistake each other in this dreadful hour of gloom and uncertainty. We have a country to save—a Union to preserve—a Constitution and laws to defend and maintain. All these are now menaced—all these have been attacked—all these are in danger; and the man who refuses to sustain an administration in its efforts to rescue *his* country from such difficulties, if he is not a traitor he is certainly a coward. Surely conclusions from such premises can neither be regarded as terrorism or intimidation. Those who are for the vindication of the laws, are for the Union—those who are opposed to the efforts of an administration to sustain the law, renounce the Union, and can only be regarded as TORIES.

HAVE WE A RIGHT to defend the public property from attack? Would it be coercion in the government to assert its authority over territory acquired by the mutual efforts of all the States, or at least by a majority composed in part of those yet remaining within the Union? These are questions which imperatively demand consideration, even while so much of our time is monopolized by attention to the treasonable acts of those engaged in revolution against the government. Those who have repudiated the government, have not relinquished any of their claims to protection or defence, else why do they persist in pushing a right to hold its property? When they violently withdrew from the Union, they forfeited all their interest in or title to the property of the government, and therefore the government that still exists in a Union of States constituting a federal authority, have the power to regain the property of which they have been violently dispossessed. If they enforce the law, they only fulfil their obligations to those who obey the law—and if the government neglects to enforce the law, an example of disobedience is given in the inactivity and unwillingness of the government itself to maintain the power with which it is invested by asserting the authority in which it exists. As long as the right of secession is in dispute, and as long as the secessionists themselves are without recognition, there can be no argument against coercion, except that which is either prompted by cowardice on the one side, or actual participation in the treason on the other. We all claim that there is in existence a strong federal government, with its powers of self-preservation well defined in its authority to make war or peace, collect the revenues, contract debts, and enter into treaties of commerce. With all these powers combined, why should this government not have the power to crush rebellion and punish treason? Why should not the nation march with its military resources to put down treason in a State, as a State has done to suppress a riot in a county within its territory? The suppression of the "whisky riot" in Pennsylvania by the federal authority, was not regarded as coercion. Why then should an attempt to arrest and punish Jeff. Davis for his crimes, be coercion, any more than it would be such to arrest and confine any prowling bully and blackguard, who is disturbing the public peace? He has countenanced and abeted larceny, by becoming a party to the act. He has taken an oath to assist in the destruction of this government, for the purpose of maintaining one conceived in anarchy and maintained by rebellion. If it be coercion to arrest and condemn and punish such a villian, all villianies are respectable, while common rascality has suddenly become a virtue.

The right to protect the public property is in the government. The government exists at Washington in full force, and as the public property has been assailed, who will say consistently with justice, that the government has no right to exercise its authority for his protection? Only those who are parties to, or sympathise with the treason.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE, recommending the immediate re-organization of the militia system of Pennsylvania, and suggesting the policy of the State taking precautionary steps in view of the present crisis, is being variously commented upon by journalists both in and out of the State. Our cotemporaries within the State, with a few exceptions, unite in endorsing the message, and applauding the Governor fort he forethought and patriotism which prompted its delivery. *Occasional,* the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press,* thus refers to the message:—

Let Pennsylvania put herself immediately in a state of thorough military preparation! The message of Governor Curtin was right! Now let it be followed up by a large appropriation, so that our young men may be called into the field without a day's delay, the old regiments filled up, and new officers elected in place of those who are indifferent or disloyal. The action of one of your leading military companies a few evennings ago, by which they resolved, with but a single dissenting voice, that their services were tendered to the President and Governor Curtin whenever they were required, in maintaining the laws and supporting the Constitution, will, no doubt, be cheerfully responded to by all the other companies throughout the State.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, from information received by letters, confirms the news we have already given with respect to Western Virginia, which is gratifying to all the true lovers of our great "Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."—That paper says:

The letters which we publish to-day report a very interesting and important debate in the Convention, upon a proposition to send a Committee to Washington to demand of the President an explanation of his policy. The project was warmly opposed on various grounds; but the most important incident of the debate was a declaration by Mr. Jackson, an influential delegate from Western Virginia, that he and his constituents would *secede from the State,* if the State seceded from the Union, on the pretext of coercion applied to the seceded States.

A CAPITATION TAX of fifty dollars is levied on each free negro settling in the city of Washington. The tax is fixed by municipal law.

From the New York Evening Post.

How Fort Sumter is to be Relieved and Reinforced.

It is now certain that the Government has fully determined to reinforce Major Anderson's command at all hazards. I learn, on competent authority, that the plan adopted for the relief of Fort Sumter is substantially as follows:

In case of necessity, supplies are to be thrown into Fort Sumter by means of a number of small boats, which, presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels, will, perhaps, save unnecessary bloodshed.

The Government has chartered a number of small schooners and other craft, which have been filled with sand-bags. That these form part of the Charlestan expedition appears probable, from the fact that the charter does not bind them to go farther South than Savannah.

These schooners, filled with sand-bags, will sail in, bearing boats on the side which is towards Fort Sumpter. These boats will, of course, be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels by the wall-like sides and solid contents of the larger vessels.

This plan will be adopted only in the event that the Charlestonians fire upon the small steamer loaded with provisions, which will be first sent in. In that case, of course, the fort will receive not only provisions, but men, and the plan above detailed is an admirable one, by which to throw any requisite force into the fort without probability of serious loss.

The men-of-war are to steam in and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats and schooners by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Sumter clear of possible assaulting parties, who can be easily dealt with by shells from the steamers, thus leaving Major Anderson and his men at leisure to receive rdinforcements, and, if need be, deal with Forts Moultrie and Johnson, which he can silence without much loss of time.

The plan has been thoroughly considered, and as all the leaders are men of skill and courage, success is certain, without much, if any, loss of life.

It is quite possible that unforeseen contingencies may cause an alteration of the programme, but it is certain that the plan above detailed has received commendation in high quarters, and it appears to be feasible.

THE Cincinnatti Gazette learns from the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that they expect and already have indications of a very large business in transporting families with their furniture, agricultural implements, &c., from the southern part of Virginia, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry and other points on the line of the road, during the next few months. All of these families are emigrating north to Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. To accomodate this business, which as we have already said, is expected to be vuite heavy, extra arrangements have been made to meet it.

THE lottery men in Delaware are in trouble with the judicial authorities. On Friday afternoon last, an injunction, issued by Chancellor Harrington, was served on Wood, Eddy & Co., to restrain them, their agents and all concerned from drawing the Delaware lottery, of which they are the managers. In defiance of the injunction so served on them, the Wilmington *Republican* says, they went on with the lottery, thereby setting the Chancellor and the laws of the State at defiance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The Sloop of War Pocahontas.

NORFOLK, VA., April 11.

The sloop of war Pocahontas sailed to-day under sealed orders.

Arrival of Troops from Texas.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The steamer Coatzacoalcos is below. She probably brings home the U. S. troops from Texas, for which purpose she was chartered by the Government.

Preparations to Attack Fort Pickens.

PENSACOLA, April 11.

From the Navy Yard to the new light house, a distance of two and a half miles, all the guns have been arranged bear on Fort Pickens and command the channel.

The Money Market in New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The money market is plenty at 4@5 per centum. Stocks lower, with a few exceptions. Virginia sixes, 69; Treasury twelves, 103¼; coupon sixes, 94.

The Steamer South Carolina.

BOSTON April 11.

The steamer South Carolina, from this port for Charleston, yesterday landed her passengers at Norfolk, and proceeded on her voyage. It is supposed that she spoke the war fleet, and it was therefore deemed inexpedient to take her passengers to Charleston.

The Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 11.

The floating battery is now moored in a position commanding the burbette guns of Fort Sumter. She carries two 32 pounders and two 52 pounders, and is manned by sixty-four men. The Federal steamers are expected to arrive off the bar to-night. The city is filled with troops.

The Defence of Fort Pulaski.

SAVANNAH, April 11.

An order was issued yesterday from the Adjutant General's Office at Fort Pulaski, prohibing vessels from passing Pulaski, though previously giving information of their pacific character. Every vessel is required to stop and send a boat to the wharf at Cockspur Island, to convey a commissioned officer's order, who will make an examination. Fort Pulaski has been thoroughly garrisoned.

The Federal Troops in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

Advices from Galveston to the 9th inst., state that the Federal troops remaining in Texas are concentrating at some given point, but for what purpose is not stated. The transports Star of the West and Empire City, are still off Indianola. The Mexicans at Matamoras have planted cannon pointing cannon towards Brownsville. The State Legislature has passed a bill dividing the State into six Congressional districts; also a bill to issue State bonds to the amount of one million to be assumed by a special tax.

Military Movements at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The general excitement occasioned yesterday by the calling out of the volunteer militia to be mustered into the Federal service, has abated, and to-day four or five companies marched to the war department and took the army oath, namely: "to bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whomsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over them, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

Previous to taking the oath, the volunteers were informed that the obligation was for three months, unless they were sooner discharged; and an opportunity was given to such as might wish to retire; but as the men came there purposely to be mustered in, they assumed the obligation accordingly. They now understand that they cannot be ordered beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, and will be continuously on duty as guards to the armories, public buildings, &c.

Not quite 200 were accepted yesterday, but 500 altogether will doubtless be mustered during the day. Army overcoats have been plentifully distributed among them. When Colonel Ellsworth, of Zouave fame, came to Washington, a company of Zouaves was organized, and this gentleman was tendered the command. He has, however, not accepted it, but has been giving them the benefit of his proficiency in the drill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Lehigh Rifles, of Lehigh county, are building an armory at Ritersville, thirty-two by eighty feet.

THE crops in Georgia have not been injured by the recent frosts. Corn is already growing vigorously in many parts. Early fruit was in some cases injured.

THE Mexican Government has sent orders to Vera Cruz for the immediate embarkation of the bishops, believing that the publicsecurity is best protected by their removal from the country.

Rev. Samuel Philips, of Chambersburg, was, on Wednesday week, elected pastor of the German Reformed congregation of Carlisle, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. A. H. Kremer.

The hoop-pole trade is increasing in Indiana county, as large quantities of shaved hoops continue to arrive at the depot for shipment. A large amount of money is realized from this source in the course of the year.

ROGER A. PRYOR has raised a company of volunteers in Virginia and tendered them to Jeff Davis. Doubtless Pryor wtll have it particularly understood, in case of a collision, that he is placed in a position where it is not possible for one Potter to approach him.

THE WORLD has been weighed by Mr. Bailey, President of some astronomical society, and found to pull down the neat little amount of six thousand and sixty-two trillions, one hundred and sixty five thousand five hundred and ninety-two billions, two hundred and eleven thousand millions, four hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine tons—more or less.

IT would seem that all the shrewdness in the world is not confined to Yankee land. Barnum's idea of selling choice of seats at the first Jenny Lind concert in each city at an extravagant premium to some fellow anxious for notoriety, has found an imitator in Confederate Secretary Memminger, who, the telegraph announces, has a bid of twenty per cent. premium for the first $1,000 bond to be issued by the Southern Confederacy. Of course it will prove a capital advertising dodge for the purchaser, and he will make a big thing out of it, particularly if he happens to be in the liquor business.

IT is rumored that Mr. George Shaner, of Enon Valley, whilst boring for oil, last week, at a depth of 180 feet, came up on a vein of coal over *fourteen feet* in thickness. Were we in his shoes, we fancy we should eschew "oil smelling" for the time being, and turn our attention to mining.

NEAR Henderson, Ky., on the 1st inst., Dr. W. A. Norwood was killed by a runaway slave whom he designed arresting. The Doctor discovered the negro in his stable loft, and commanded him to come down. The negro refused to obey, threatening to shoot if the Doctor attempted to seize him. The Doctor then sent to the house for his gun, but before it arrived the negro fired on him, the ball entering his heart and killing him instantly. The negro succeeded in making his escape, and at last accounts was still at large.

The Criminal Court in Washington city was recently engaged the greater part of the day in hearing the arguments of counsel on the demurrer to the indictment against Godard Bailey, charged with the abstraction of Indian trust bonds from the Department of the Interior. The principal ground taken by the counsel for Bailey was that the act of 1852, on which the indictment is based, was intended only to apply to the abstraction of mere papers, documents or records from the files of the departments, and not to the carrying off of articles of value, such as Indian bonds. The court did not render a decision, but will probably do so to-day.

Married.

In this city, this morning, (April 11,) by the Rev. Mr. Cattell, Mr. KIRK FEW, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, to Miss MARY M'CURDY, of this city.

[We thank our young friends for their kind remembrance of us in the midst of the festivities incident to their wedding occasion. May their most sanguine hopes of matrimonial felicity be more than realised.]

New Advertisements.

AWNINGS sewed at the office of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., ap11-2wd Third and Market Streets.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURG, Saturday, 20th April; GLASGOW, Saturday, 27th April; CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, 6th April; and every Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN.....$75 00 | STEERAGE.....$30 00
do to London.....$80 00 | do to London..$33 00
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60 00

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40 00. From Queenstown, $30 00.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JNO. G. DALE, Agent, ap11-tf 15 Broadway, New York.

Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

ENTERTAINMENT

Of the Zion's Daughter's Association

TO be given at the MASONIC HALL, in Tanner's avenue, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 18, 1861. Tickets 25 cents. 10-2td*

STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber, on last Sunday, a WHITE LIVER COLORED SPITER DOG. His name is "Prince." Any person giving information where I can find him, will be suitably rewarded. 1td* GEORGE HYNICKA.

NEW SHOE STORE! NEW SHOE STORE!!

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE

NO. 38½ MARKET STREET.

Next door to Geo. W. M'Calla's Jewelry Store.

As Cheap as the Cheapest and as Good as the Best.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform the shoe buying public of Harrisburg that he has opened a Shoe store at the above named place, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which will be sold

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a call and examine our goods at the

Philadelphia Cheap Shoe Store,

No. 38½ MARKET STREET.

april10-1861 J. C. KIMBALL.

NOTICE TO FIRE COMPANIES.

WE the Good Will Fire Company of Harrisburg, give notice to all fire companies that we offer for sale a good second hand SUCTION FIRE ENGINE, in good repair and ready for service, which would suit any new organized company who wishes a small and good machine, can procure her at a low price. For any further information you will please address

G. W. WALTERS, ap8 1w Secretary of Committee.

SIGNOR BLITZ

WILL GIVE TWO OF HIS

ENTERTAINMENTS AT BRANT'S HALL

ON

Thursday and Friday Evenings, 11th and 12th, inst.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

STATE CAPITAL BAND.

An afternoon performance on Friday for the accommodation of schools.

TICKETS 25 Cents. SCHOOLS 10 Cents.

April9-4td.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL L. BAILY and WILLIAM L. BAILY, under the firm of BAILY & BROTHER, was dissolved, on the 25th ultimo, by the decease of WILLIAM L. BAILY. The business of the Firm will be settled by the surviving partner.

CARPET STOCK,

SELLING OUT.

NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

In order to close up the business of the late Firm of

Baily & Brother,

Their large and fresh stock of

Fine Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.,

Will be offered for sale at Reduced Prices.

Housekeepers and Storekeepers will find it to their interest to call, as every article will be offered low. ap8-2wd

EMPTY BARRELS.—Two Hundred Empty Flour, Sugar and Wine Barrels of all descriptions and prices. ap8 WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with back building, located in a respectable neighborhood, of which possession will not be wanted for eigth months. Apply at [a2] THIS OFFICE.

LANCASTER BANK NOTES WANTED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS of the notes of the Lancaster Bank, which failed some three years since, are wanted, for which the selling price will be paid. Apply at ap9 THIS OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

KEYSTONE NURSERIES.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

GREAT BARGAINS!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

NOTHING PAYS SURER than an investment in FRUIT TREES. Also, GRAPE VINES and SMALL FRUITS of all kinds. Shade and Ornamental TREES, PLANTS &c., &c., will be sold at reduced prices, to suit the times.

GIVE US A CALL.

Specimens of the above can be seen in the Lower Market House during market hours, where orders will be taken, or at the Nurseries immediately below the city. m25-3teow J. MISH.

HAMS.—Three Hundred Extra Sugar Cured Hams just received by ap8 WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

C. F. MUENCH,

TRAVELING AGENT OF THE

OLD WALLOWER LINE.

THIS OLD TRANSPORTATION LINE is still in successful operation and prepared to carry freight as LOW as any other individual line between Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, and all points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads.

Local Agent at Harrisburg, D. A. MUENCH.

Goods sent to PEACOCK, ZELL & HINCHMAN, Nos. 808 and 810 Market street, above Eighth, by 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery, the next morning. C. F. MUENCH, ap8 tf Traveling Agent.

LYKENS' VALLEY NUT COAL just received by canal and for sale at $2.25 per ton, delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS by ap2 JAMES M. WHEELER.

THERMOMETERS!

THERMOMETERS, Ornamental Mantle, Japanese Metal.
THERMOMETERS, do do Bronzed do.
THERMOMETERS, Distillers Tin Case, 12 inch.
THERMOMETERS, do Brass Bound Double Scale.
THERMOMETERS, Union Case, 10-12 inch.
THERMOMETERS, Metallic Frame, 8-10 inch.
THERMOMETERS, Black Walnut Case, 10 inch.
THERMOMETERS, Tin Case, 7-8-10 inch.

We have just received a fine lot of THERMOMETERS of various styles, and are selling them low.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE, ap3 91 Market street.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

ONE OR TWO CITY BONDS of $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, being a safe and good investment. Apply to feb4 3md W. K. VERBEKE.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his PLUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Bethel church. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it. mar26-3md WM. PARKHILL.

PHILADELPHIA

NEW BONNET STORE HAS OPENED

WITH A FULL assortment from the Philadelphia and New York most fashionable establishments, to which, during the season, additions of the latest novelties from those establishments will be constantly received.

MRS. A. B. BICKERTON,

Formerly A. B. Carpenter, sign of the two Golden Eagles, first bonnet store from the Harrisburg Bridge. mar19-3md

Dr. D. W. JONES

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

OFFICE in his own dwelling, a few doors [illegible] Franklin House. Dr. JONES may be consulted on all diseases, but more particularly on Diseases of a private nature. There are many persons in Hagerstown, Harrisburg and elsewhere, who have been restored to sound health after all other treatment failed, by the use of his powerful vegetable remedies.

Dr. JONES may be consulted personally or by letter, describing every symptoms. And medicine sent to any part of the country. Any afflicted person that will call personally and make a bargain with Dr. JONES, he will keep them in his own dwelling, and if not cured no pay will be required.

GONORRHEA.

Dr. JONES offers the only safe and certain remedy for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, and all Derangements of the Stomach. This preparation will cure Gonorrhea in from three to five days, and can be had at any time of Dr. JONES, at his office, at One Dollar per bottle, and one bottle is sufficient to cure a mild case.

SYPHILIS.

This is one of the worst of all diseases. Dr. JONES pledges himself to cure Syphilis in its worst forms. This disease makes its appearance in so many different forms, that a single plan of treatment will not reach it in all its features; so it may require different remedies, according to the nature of the case. Dr. JONES will make a written article with any one—NO CURE NO PAY! The remedies used by Dr. JONES, are *purely vegetable,* and need no change of diet or hindrance from business.

SPERMATORRHEA.

This habit of youth is indulged in while alone, and so often learned from evil companions when at school, and if not cured will destroy both mind and body. Both sexes fall victims to this disease. The symptoms are—Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Ringing in the Ears, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Memory, Frightful Dreams at Night, Weakness in the Back, Pain in the Breast, and Cough, (indicative of Consumption,) Dyspepsia, Great Derangement of the Nervous System, and so on till Death puts an end to their sufferings. To such Dr. JONES offers a perfect restoration, with such mild and Balmy Juices of Herbs, that will perfectly restore the victim of this Distressing Disease.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Speedily restored to sound health.

All letters must contain a stamp to ensure answer.

Address DR. D. W. JONES, ap1 3md Hagerstown, Md.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

WALLOWER'S LINE.

The old stock of cars being disposed of, the undersigned has broke out in a new place and established a daily freight line between Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg and all points on the Northern Central, Sunbury & Erie and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroads. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, he hopes, by promptness in delivery, to retain an share of customers and patrons. All goods intended for the line must be delivered at the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, Broad and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. All goods delivered at the depot up to five o'clock P. M., will reach Harrisburg next morning.

J. WALLOWER, Jr., General Agent. mar11 Reading Depot, Harrisburg.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS' VALLEY RAILROAD & COAL CO., New York, April 6, 1861.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an election for a President, seven Managers and a Secretary and Treasurer of the Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company will be held in this city at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th street, on *Monday, the 6th day of May next,* at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will open at 10 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. WM. HAWKINS, ap5-tawte Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS' VALLEY COAL CO., New York, April 6, 1861.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an election for seven Directors of the Lykens Valley Coal Company will be held in Philadelphia at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th street, on *Monday, the 6th day of May next,* at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will open at 10 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. WM. HAWKINS, ap5-2tawte Secretary.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD,

PHILADELPHIA.

IN the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut streets, the Banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c., &c.

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BOARD PER DAY..... $1.50

Dinner between 1 and 3 o'clock, 50 cents. Single room from 50 cents upward.

A first class Restaurant attached. Prices according to Bills of Fare.

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☞ English, French, German and Spanish spoken. ap1 3md