Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, April 13, 1861.

The Commencement of Hostilities.

Our telegraphc dispatches, this afternoon, are full of an account of the attack on Fort Sumter. The war has thus been begun by the Secessionists, and on them rests the responsibility. As will be seen by the despatches, no material damage has been done by either party as yet, The first gun that was fired by the insurgents from Morris or Sullivan's Island, rang the death knell of either freedom or slavery in this Union, and the spectacle thus presented by a body of men, claiming to be imbued by a love of liberty, struggling to maintain the institution of slavery, is the most disgraceful and humiliating that could possibly be conceived. History presents no parallel to the scene in Charleston harbor, and history hereafter will point to it as the height of desperation, insanity and treason.

The Government has now only a plain and imperative duty to perform, and in the performance of that duty it has a right to expect and demand the co-operation and assistance of every good citizen. Hostilities that have been thus hastily commenced by the secessionists, must now be prosecuted to a stern and definite conclusion. The hour of compromise and concession has therefore passed, and stern justice must take the place of forbearance and conciliation. Freedom and the Union is now the battle cry against slavery and disunion!

Since the above was written, further dispatches have been received from the scene of conflict indicating a terrible struggle. Major Anderson and his band are certainly in a perilous position; while the glory and honor of the American flag is besieged in the person of every American soldier in Fort Sumpter. We need not write how mighty an indignation will be raised in every free State by the events transpiring in Charleston, nor will the people of the South, who have organized this terrible conflict, feel the force of their position and their crimes, until they have encountered the full power of the Government, backed by the patriotism and support of those yet loyal to the Constitution and the Union.

The Military Bill.

The bill introduced by Gideon J. Ball, yesterday, proposing to reorganize the militia system of this State, was passed finally last night, with but one amendment, which requires the officer disbursing the sum of money appropriated, to give certain securities. The vote was strictly divided between the Republicans, who to a man sustained the bill, and the Democrats, who in a solid body recorded their opposition. Upon a careful examination of this bill, it will be seen that it neither assumes to intimidate the people of one section of the country, in the pursuit of their natural rights, nor does it seek to establish the military [illegible] so much objected to by its opponents. It proposes to discharge a simple act of duty in a moment of great public danger and alarm, by taking advantage of the means within our reach to contribute to the safety of the National Government by a local as well as a general preparation on the part of the people of Pennsylvania. This is judicious and patriotic, and displays a wise forethought on the part of the Executive and Legislature, at once worthy of the admiration and approval of the people.

The main features of this bill aim at the encouragement of the volunteer system, by improving it in many important particulars. Of course this could only be accomplished by the establishment of a military commission or board, whose duties and powers are specific and unrestricted. They are unrestricted in the exercise of such discretionary powers as, in their judgment, will secure a full realization of the provisions of this bill. The duties of the Quarter Master, Commissary and Adjutant General are all well defined, and in no possible contingency can a conflict of opinion between these officers affect either of them in the discharge of their duty.

We hope that the Governor will select only the most reliable and experienced men for these positions, and thereby aid in rendering this laudable movement entirely successful. We have men all over the State well qualified for these posts—and with the military experience of the Governor himself, he cannot fail in making suitable selections.

The Patriotism of the Past is lending its vigor and encouragement to animate those who are struggling with the treason of the present. All over Pennsylvania, the old and the young are joining to give force to the action of the State in regard to her own loyalty and the safety of the Union. The exceptions to those who love their country and are willing to risk their all for its defence, are those who have become blind by party zeal and political prejudice. While Gov. Curtin is using all his power to awaken the patriotism of the State, and to arouse the military spirit of the people, it is cheering to hear responses from such men as the venerable Hon. William Wilkins, the oldest living Democrat in the State, the former companion of Sayder and Shultz, and the confidential friend of Jackson. The voice of the patriot and sage is for the Union, by peace, if possible—by war, if necessary. The position and conduct of such men should be a crushing rebuke to such organs as the *Patriot and Union*. It should be an example to all good men in Pennsylvania, and when fairly understood, will have a glorious influence on the people of all parties. Judge Shaler of Pittsburg joins his voice and influence to that of the veteran Wilkinson, in urging the people to patriotism and devotion to their country in this its hour of trial. The applause and gratitude of the people await both these patriots.

The great European chess-player, Kelisch, has thrown down the gauntlet to Morphy, and stands ready to play him for $5,000 in England or in New York.

Mr. E. C. Stedman, one of the editorial staff of *The World*, is appointed to a deputy collectorship at the custom house.

Pennsylvania in the Crisis.

The friends of the Union and free institutions will be willing and proud hereafter to acknowledge that Pennsylvania is deserving of their regard and their respect. Slow to move when grave question are involved, and deliberate in their actions when important issues are made in the domestic or national policy of the Government, the people of Pennsylvania never falter when the hour of danger is full upon them, nor do they shrink from any responsibility connected with the enforcement of the law or the vindication of public justice. In the present crisis, the attitude of the people of Pennsylvania is not intended to be aggressive or over-awing. She seeks only the right amid the glooms which surround her sister Commonwealths and herself, and in the pursuit of that right she will neither be deterred by opposition in her own midst, or the threatening belligerence of her revolting neighbors. She proposes to do this without interfering with the domestic institutions of any State. She proposes to assist in enforcing the law, not against South Carolina, or any of the seceded States, but against those in their midst who have arrogated to themselves powers not vouchsafed to them in either the Declaration of Independance, the Federal Constitution, or the consent and judgment of the masses whom they seek to degrade. A State placing itself in such a position, surely cannot be misjudged, except it be by the malice and prejudices of those who abet the outrages by sympathizing with the treason of the South.

We anticipate for Pennsylvania the credit, eventually, of being instrumental in mainly assisting to settle the difficulties which now disturb the country. Her commercial and mechanical connections with the South will have their share of influence in this settlement, while the fact that from her midst she has contributed much of the spirit of enterprize which is silently waging even a mightier revolution than that which is made "terrible by the banners and swords" of treason. The emigrants from our own rural districts are fast changing the barren lands along the Potomac, while more than a thousand Pennsylvanians are astonishing the primitive notions of progress among the people of North Carolina and Georgia, by the introduction of improved machinery in the clearing of forests, the cultivation of the soil, and the navigation of their streams. The machine and locomotive shops of Pennsylvania are producing more startling effects in the South, than the presence of Garrisson or Greely would produce in the council chambers of treason in Montgomery—and are in reality the abolition influences which honest men use to free the land. They are the influences which neither revolution or legislation can change, and it will not be many years before the people of the whole South are willing to acknowledge that the grandest benefits they derived from revolution were those confirmed by the influences which sought the encouragement of industry by elevating labor.

Let the true policy of Pennsylvania be both firm and friendly. With traitors she should make no compromises that should endanger the dignity of either law or order. With the people who have been seduced into this revolution by the machinations and false reports of their leaders, we can afford to be conciliatory and mild, at least in an effort to convince them that in their present position there is no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of their difficulties.

The Virginia State Convention, which has been receiving so much respectful attention from Northern journals of all parties, begins to prove itself utterly unworthy the respect or attention of any party in any section of the country. Its proceedings evidently expose the covert plans of its members to aid secession, while the utter want of stability of character among those composing this collection of political pyrotecnics, is fast robbing the Old Dominion of her ancient reputation for chivalry, gallantry and patriotism. From the beginning, we were suspicious of the objects of this assemblage, simply because of its material, being constructed from some of the most corrupt old party hacks and office hunters in the nation. Virginia of to-day, is not the Virginia that Jefferson adorned or Madison distinguished. The laurels which Washington placed on the brow of the Old Dominion, have long since been withered by the breath of those who clamor for a chivalry that is as base as the blood in the corrupt race which it is the pride and glory of Virginia to hold in bondage beneath her heel. The glory of Virginia has departed with her own memories of her own past, because no other Commonwealth in this whole Union is so much indebted to the Union of States for past favors and present benefits, as Virginia, and yet in the hour of treason and danger, Virginia deserts her old pledges, turns her back on the altars which she assisted in rearing, and becomes as much impregnated with treason as South Carolina herself. Let us, then, hear no more of the chivalry and devotion of Virginia, until her sons have unlearned their treason, and practiced gratitude as well as patriotism. Virginia, or no other State, can become a penicioner on the past, by appropriating the virtues and valor of the dead, to justify the truculency and treason of the living.

A Cheering Evidence of the influence which follows hostilities on the part of the secessionists, was manifested in a little incident that occurred in the House last evening. Gideon J. Ball made the thrilling announcement that Fort Sumter had been attacked by the rebels, when Mr. George W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, immediately rose and desired to change his vote on the bill to re-organize the military of the State. The change was hailed with approval from all parts of the House. Mr. Smith has the honor of being the only Democrat in the House whose patriotism induced him to support principle at the sacrifice of party.

The Patriot and Union must be the only people in Harrisburg who can possibly be gratified with the news from Charleston. They should exhibit their joy by displaying the Palmetto Flag—because we intend to hang out the Stars and Stripes when the dishonor heaped upon them at Charleston has been removed by a terrible revenge.

An Important Bill.

The following bill passed the Senate unanimously this afternoon. We hope some of our Tories at home will examine it carefully:

AN ACT supplementary to an Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State and under the protection of its laws shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America for that purpose, every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars or both, at the discretion of the Court. *Provided*, That this Act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgement of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Sect. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall build, construct, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering or fitting out any vessel or vessels for the purpose of making war or privateering, or other purpose, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment at labor, not exceding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both at the discretion of the court.

The Attack on Senator Yardley yesterday by the secession organ puzzled every gentleman in Harrisburg; as of all other men in the State Legislature who provoke the animosity of our rampant neighbor, it was supposed that Mr. Yardley would be the last. It is now understood that the aspersions of the *Patriot* were elicited because Mr. Yardley refused longer to countenance the treason by patronizing the publishers of the *Patriot*. And yet Mr. Yardley considers himself benefitted, even considering the attack, when relieved from the presence of his country's defilers.

From our Morning Edition.

Charleston, April 12.

The fight has commenced. This is all I can say at present.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Charleston, April 12.—The ball has been opened at last, and war is inaugurated. The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, opened on Fort Sumter at four o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter returned the fire and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the seaward yet. The militia are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets. Every available space facing the harbor is filled with spectators.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Charleston, April 12.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence, which took place between the War Department of the Confederate Government and General Beauregard immediately preceding the commencement of the hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the United States Government dislosed in Gen. Beauregarde's first despatch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1. Charleston, April 8th.—To Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumpter peacable if possible, otherwise by force.

(Signed,) G. C. Beauregard.

No. 2. Montgomery, April 8.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intent of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation; and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it. Answer.

Signed,

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.

No. 3. Charleston, April 10.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Signed,

G. C. Beauregard.

No. 4. Montgomery, April 10.—Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:—Unless there are especial reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour. Signed,

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.

No. 6. Charleston, April 10. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery:—The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.

Signed,

G. C. Beauregarde.

No. 6. Charleston, April 11. To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—The demand was sent at two o'clock. Allowed till six to answer.

Signed,

G. C. Beauregard.

No. 7. Montgomery, April 11. Gen. Beauregarde, Charleston, telegraph the reply of Anderson, signed, J. P. Walker,

Secretary of War.

REPLY OF ANDERSON.

No. 8. Charleston, April 11. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—Maj. Anderson replies as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of the fort and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my Government prevent my compliance." He adds verbally: I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

(Signed.) G. C. Beauregard.

No. 9.—Montgomery, April 11.—Gen. Beauregarde, Charleston:—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless these should be employed against Sumter. You are authorized to prevent the effusion of blood.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

The Cannonading Going on Fiercely all Along the Coast.

The Firing on Fort Sumter Continued All Night.

THE WAR FLEET OFF THE BAR.

FORT SUMTER DAMAGED AND ON FIRE.

Anderson's Guns Silenced.

EXPLOSIONS IN THE FORT.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CHARLESTON.

The Stars and Stripes Still Float Over Sumter.

Fort Sumter in the Hands of the Enemy.

Charleston, April 13.

The cannonading is going on fiercely from all points from the vessels of war outside and all along the coast. Fort Sumter is now on fire.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Charleston, April 13, 11, A. M.—At intervals of twenty minutes, the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter. Major Anderson ceased to fire at six o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages done to the fort, and protecting the guns in the barbette on the parapet. He commenced to return the fire this morning at 7 o'clock; but seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cummings point does Fort Sumter great damage.

At nine o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from the walls of Fort Sumter. The shells from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island fell into Anderson's stronghold thick and fast. They can be seen in their course from the Charleston battery. The breach made in Fort Sumter is on the side opposite Cumming's Point. Two of its port holes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling. Three vessels, one of them a large sized steamer, are over the bar and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

The fire of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie is divided between Fort Sumter and the ships of war. The ships have not as yet opened fire.

LATER.

EXPLOSION AT FORT SUMPTER!

An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumter.—A dense volume of smoke was seen suddenly to rise. Major Anderson has ceased to fire for about an hour. It is thought that the officer's quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Charleston, April 13th, A. M.—The Batteries of Sullivan's Island, and Cumming's Point and Steven's Batteries are pouring shot and shell into Fort Sumpter. Anderson does not return the fire. Sumter is still on fire.—There have just been two explosions at Fort Sumter.

Charleston April 13.—Two of Major Anderson's Magazines have exploded, it is thought they were only smaller magazines. Only accasional shots are now fired at him from Fort Moultrie, the Morris Island battery is doing heavy work. The greatest excitemeat prevails in the city, the wharves, steeples, house tops, and every available place is packed with people. The outside vessels were too late to pass the bar. The ships in the offing have not yet aided Anderson. It is now to late for them to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

THE LATEST.

Charleston, April 13.—Noon.—The ships in the offiing appear quietly at anchor, and have not fired a gun. The entire roofs of Anderson's barracks are in a sheet of flames.—Shells from Cummings' Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting over Fort Sumter in quick succession.

The Federal flag still waves over the Fort. Major Anderson is only occupied in putting out the fire. Every shot appears to tell, and the spectators are anxiously expecting the striking of the flag.

Washington, April 12.

Sumter belongs to the enemy.

Speech of the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy.

Montgomery, April 13.

President Davis and the Secretary of War were serenaded last night. The latter was called out, and in his speech said that the confederate flag would soon be waving over Fort Sumter, and the federal capitol at Washington, if their independence was not acknowledged, and hostilities should continue The only dispatch received last night from Beuregard in ralation to the attack on Sumter is believed to have been favorable.

Excitement in Baltimore----A Secessionist Assaulted by a Mob.

Baltimore, April 13.

The intelligence from Charleston has produced great excitement, and the anxiety to obtain further news is intense. A man made his appearance on the streets with a large secession cockade on his hat. He was pursued by a mob, and was only protected from violence by the interference of the police.

Effect of the War News in Boston

Boston, April 13.

The war news produces intense excitement here and throughout the State. The general sentiment is that the Government is right and must be sustained.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The City and Public Buildings Guarded by Regular and Volunteer Troops.

ARMY OFFICERS DISHARGED.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REPLY TO THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

The Inaugural Programme to be Carried Out.

THE FEDERAL PROPERTY TO BE HELD AND DEFENDED.

Washington, April 13.

The regular troops now here have been ordered to the outskirts of the city, and have proceeded thirther to watch every avenue thereto, while the volunteers recently mustered are guarding the armories and public buildings.

Vedettes are constantly seen riding through the streets. There is comparatively but little excitement here with regard to affairs at Charleston.

Captain Wm. B. Johns, of the 3d Infantry, having declined to command his company, was ordered on a particular service. The President directs that he cease to be an officer of the army from Wednesday last. First Lieut. Abner Smead, of the first artillery, having, when with his company, under critical circumstances, tendered his resignation in order to escape from duty therewith, the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, April 13.

The Commissioners from Virginia had a pleasant interview with President Lincoln this morning. The result was simply a statement on the part of the President that he will act according to the Inaugural programme, hold the public property and defend it, urging no war against seceding States, and maintaining the defensive.

The President's reply was given in writing. It will be recollected that the Commissioners come hither under instructions to respectfully ask the President to communicate to the Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States.

Wreck of a Guard Ship.

New York, Ahril 13.

It is reported here that a large guard ship was wrecked during the late storm on the North Carolina coast. Seventeen lives are said to have been lost.

Orders have been received to fit out the steamer Merrimac immediately.

The Plan of the U. S. Government Disclosed by Intercepted Dispatches.

Charleston, April 13.

Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force; and that this plan had been adopted by the Government at Washington, and was in progress of execution.

The Military Force of Maine Tendered to the Government.

Providence, April 13.

Governor Sprague has tendered to the Government the service of the marine artillery and one thousand infantry, and offers to accompany them himself.

The War Bill Passed.

The bill to arm the State has passed both branches of the Legislature and also has been signed by the Governor. Pennsylvania will come to the rescue without delay. The bill reads:

AN ACT for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, to be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general and judge advocate; one commissary general and one quartermaster general, who shall each be of the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, and to hold their commissions during his pleasure.

Sec. 2. That the Adjutant General shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; the Quarter-Master General and Commissary General shall each receive five dollars per day, when actually engaged in the service of the State; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by the Adjutant General. And they shall each give a bond to the Commonwealth in the sum of $20,000, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the officers before named to proceed at once to a thorough organization of the militia of the State and the Adjutant General shall keep a complete and correct record of all the organized volunteer companies of the State, including the number of efficient men in each, and the number and quality of their arms and equipments, and the captain of each company shall make monthly returns of the same to the Adjutant General. And should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition for part of the militia of this State for the public service, the Adjutant General shall take the most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required and having them marched to the place of rendezvous, and shall call them by divisions, brigades, regiments or single companies, as directed by the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia of this State, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, be and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. That should the ordinary revenues of the State not be realized in time to meet the expenditures that may be incurred under the provisions of this Act, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, by temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum. Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor, at such times and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes hereinbefore stated shall require. The certificates of loan shall be signed by the State Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor, and shall not extend beyond the close of the next fiscal year, to which period the excess receipts above the ordinary expenditures are hereby pledged for the payment of such loans.

Sec. 6. That the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General [illegible] expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and by the advice and consent of the Governor, and [illegible] shall be paid without being endorsed by him and afterwards settled in the ususal manner by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

Sec. 7. That so much of any laws as may be supplied by or conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Wood's Hair Restorative.—Among the preparations for the hair that have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative has. His Restorative has passed the ordeal of [illegible] able fashionable toilets, and the ladies, where they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article; men find, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, where the hair is thin, it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetative power of the roots on the denuded parts, causes the fibres to shoot forth anew—that it stops [illegible] and removes dandruff, prevents grayness, restores hair to its original color when grayness has actually supervened, gives a rich lustre, imparts the softness and flexibility of silk to the hair, and keeps it always vigorous, healthy and in full vigor.—"N. Y. Tribune." Sold by all respectable Druggists [illegible]

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills effect a cure when all other means have failed, and though a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by C. A. Bannvart. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., NEW YORK CITY.

THE combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr Cornelius L. Cheeseman, Box 4,531, Post Office New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States,
14 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed

Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. Bannvart.

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A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive.

THESE PILLS HAVE BEEN USED BY the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it.—Females particularly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after this admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health—otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1 00 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by

CHARLES A. BANNVART, Druggist,
No. 2 Jones Row, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Ladies," by sending him $1 00 to the Harrisburg Post Office, can have the Pills sent free of observation to any part of the country (confidentially) and "free of postage" by mail. Sold also by S. S. Stevens, Reading; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia, J. L. Lehberger, Lebanon, Daniel H. Heitshu, Lancaster; J. A. Wolf, Wrightsville; E. T. Miller, York; and by every druggist in every city and village in the Union, and by S. D. Howe, sole proprietor, New York

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The West Chester Academy,

AT WEST CHESTER, PA., within two hour's ride from Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Central or the West Chester direct railroad, will resume the duties of the SUMMER TERM on the first day of May next, and close them on the last day of September. The school, therefore, is in session during the SUMMER MONTHS. Pupils are received at any time at proportionate charges. The average number of students is 85, under the charge of nine teachers. The French, German and Spanish languages are taught by Native Resident Instructors. For catalogues, apply to

WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal,
ap1 2md At West Chester, Pa.

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 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,
ap5-4awtc 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,
ap5-2tawtc Secretary.

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CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD,

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