

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, April 15, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The telegraph, up to the hour of going to press, brought us nothing further from Charleston. Major Anderson and his command left Charleston last night for New York. He was saluted as he left the harbor—so that now the rebels are in full possession of harbor and her forts.

The Western States are moving. Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin are arming to march to the protection of the Federal Capital, and the capture of the forts wrested from the Federal authority. The Middle and Eastern States are bound by a similar feeling for a like patriotic purpose. The call of the President will be responded to as the advertisement for a loan was answered, in offering more money than was needed, by larger numbers than an actually necessary.

There were only two ways to the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 to arm the militia of New York, on its passage through the Legislature of that State. G. V. Morgan to-day, issued his proclamation, calling for 80,000 men, to march to the aid of the Federal Government.

SENATOR DOUGLAS called upon the President last evening, and assured him that he was prepared to sustain the Administration in the exercise of all its constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital.

It is reported from Pensacola that Fort Pickens has been reinforced, and another report says that 400 men have been introduced. This news comes through secession sources, and cannot be entirely relied on, but it is probable.

The war, which the Rebels have insanely begun, is a terrible necessity. Let it be as short as possible.

It is stated that the Confederate Congress, on re-assembling, will at once declare war against the United States.

At extra session of the Illinois Legislature is to be called forthwith by Gov. Yates. An extra session of Congress has been called for the fourth day of July.

Our Disgrace.

To your ten o'clock, Israel! The people of Harrisburg, with a few political exceptions, deeply feel the disgrace which has been cast upon our nationality. Yesterday the Stars and Stripes announced the mournful intelligence that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender, and the stars and stripes that had waved in triumph over the heads of many a foreign foe, were trampled in the dust beneath the heel of treason. The people all seemed to feel the disgrace, and bowed their heads in sorrow and shame. It was indeed a solemn Sabbath in the capital of the Old Keystone State. Amid its repose and sacred memories there was but one desire among the patriotic, and that was to right the wrong which had been thus inflicted, and vindicate the proud emblem of our glory and greatness, the Star-Spangled Banner. In the morning nearly all of our ministers referred to our disgrace, and joined the voice of prayer to that of patriotism, in beseeching the Almighty Author of freedom to strengthen the liberty which he bequeathed to us as a people, and bring us out of the struggle, radiant and more powerful in liberty and virtue. And the same feeling pervades in all other parts of the State. The telegraph is almost hourly announcing the note of preparation for the sake of reparation, among the people, so that before the traitors at home or abroad have recovered from their drunken revels and treasonable exultation over the national disgrace, the nation will have aroused itself, and the hand of the free will once more be respected among the governments of the world.

Patronage of the Supreme Court

The Legislature owe it to the people as well as to the dignity of the Supreme Court, to relieve that body from the embarrassments and perplexities of dispensing patronage. It was wrong in principle and in practice to confer such power on the judicial branch of the Government, and so far as we can learn, the practice has at length resulted in breeding a series of derelictions and corruption out of office, which are a disgrace to the Court, the State and the entire programme of prison discipline. Those who know, state that the result of the system of allowing such a power longer to be vested in the Supreme Court, has made the Western Penitentiary a mere political machine. The only way to reach and remedy this evil, is to pass the bill now before the Legislature. No other bill has been before that body during its present session of more vital importance, or in its objects designed for purposes of more utility and economy. In every other State in the Union, the power to appoint such officers is either vested in the Governor or made elective by the people. If the Supreme Court are duly relieved of this power in our State, we are satisfied that the people have no choice between making the office of prison inspector, &c., elective, or referring their appointment to the Governor.

Most it not be well for those who regard themselves as citizens of the United States, as they gather to receive or to render the sitting news from our country, to be shed over the country, to take together the tragically prescribed oath of fidelity to the American Republic and the Federal Constitution? It could not fall to nerve their hearts and strengthen their hands for the great struggle now before us.

For What are we Contending?

The civilized and Christian world must judge the merits of the contest which has been forced on the people of one by the revolutionists of another section of the country, and the decision made by that tribunal will forever hereafter affect the development and destiny of the contending parties in this warfare. The revolution at the South has no parallel in the history of any revolution since civil governments were formed for the protection of mankind. All other revolutions aimed at the elevation of the morality of men, and sought the achievement of an equality among the masses of the people calculated to promote their happiness, prosperity and power. Even in feudal countries, which were waged at the expense of all the hostilities of blood and society, the result contemplated was the vindication of the rights of all men, and not the debasement or corruption of any particular race. So with the French revolution, the bloodiest picture on the page of time. During all that awful struggle, when Paris ran with blood, and France bowed her head with a mighty agony, above the rage and the passion of the mob, the serene form of Liberty was invoked to preside over the bloody vicissitudes of their mistaken zeal. The revolutions of Poland and Hungary, and the final struggle of Ireland, all tended to that one object, freedom. All revolutions, in fact, were waged so early to the establishment of liberty in some degree elevating to the masses. All civil wars, too, for whatever purpose in reality carried on, were proclaimed by the belligerents to be for some good or elevating influence, or some right that extended the blessings and benefits of civil and religious liberty. The exception to all these struggles for right is the rebellion in the South, sought to be dignified with the name of rebellion by its participants and sympathizers. Instead of being a revolution to vindicate any right of humanity or religion, it is only a riot, made formidable by the neglect of a past Administration, to crush such right, and inaugurate in its stead, power to degrade and enslave the human body and soul. However those who sympathize with this treason may argue that the Southern people are struggling for an equality in the Union, the real design of the conflict so far as the South is concerned, is to make slave equal to free labor, and to elevate the institution of slavery itself, not only as an element in the power of the government, but as a specifically recognized influence in its legislation and diplomacy. Thus, the conflict is reduced to the negative positions, that while the free States are using their influence against slavery, the Slave States are invoking a like influence against freedom. We cannot understand these influences by compromise, because their antagonism is decided in a higher power than that of man, and will continue to go on until one yields to reason and humanity, or the other is overcome by treason or cowardice.

It is useless, longer then, to conceal the real merits of this contest. The seceded States have themselves fixed this merit, by announcing slavery to be the fundamental principle of their government. They have declared that slavery, treason or right constitute the element of all government, and in obedience to this declaration, are now making war on the nearest and freest government in the world. It is this that they are contending for—and against this, we of the free States are now forced to struggle. If the government yields to the treason, its heresies will constitute hereafter the government—but if the people of all sections of the Union sustain the government in its efforts to arrest this rebellion, neither its heresies or its atrocities will ever hereafter be again attempted.

The Legislature.

In the crisis, and surrounded as we are and will be by the most dreadful and increasing difficulties, it would be well for the Legislature to re-consider the policy of adjourning sine die on the 18th inst. It would be well and patriotic, in the hour of peril and treason, to proffer all the aid in our possession to the Federal Government, and equally as well for the Legislature to re-consider its resolution to adjourn finally on the 18th inst., to show to the country that so far as the official acts of the civil authorities of Pennsylvania are concerned, they are willing to stand by the administration of Abraham Lincoln, in his efforts to enforce the law and rescue the Union from the horrors of revolution and civil strife. The patriotism of every member of the Legislature will at once respond, we have no doubt, to any suggestion that seeks to extend their influence and services in the hour of danger, and we have also no doubt that an extension of the session until such time as they can better comprehend our position in the strife which has been inaugurated by treason, will meet the hearty approval of every loyal man in the Commonwealth. Let the resolution, therefore, to adjourn on a specified day, be rescinded for the present.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR seems determined to meet revolt and treason in his department, not by going into any discussion on the character of duty, but by a prompt and vigorous suppression of any and every attempt to introduce insubordination. The telegraphic reports of the President having stricken the names of two officers from the Army roll was merely a statement of what General Cameron has actually done himself, the President, it being presumed, taking the responsibility and performing all duties that are the official acts of the different Secretaries. In the case of the insubordination of these Army officers, the Secretary of War has the matter in full charge, and comes directly in contact with, to punish or approve, the treason or devotion of all the officers in the Army. We can well imagine, therefore, the stern rigor with which General Cameron will exert his duty at this juncture, and the country may rely on confidence, that so far as his department becomes involved in the solution of our national difficulties, treason will neither be encouraged or cowardly tolerated in the command or the ranks of the Army. We again repeat that it is most fortunate for the country that Gen. Cameron is at the head of the War Department. In that position, he has had no superior since General Knox presided over this department.

Is This a Warning or an Example?

We learn from a gentleman who is perfectly reliable for truth and veracity, that when one of the newsboys at the railroad depot in Carlisle offered the Patriot and Union for sale, the people at once promptly stopped the circulation of the paper, by declaring that to do so would be abetting and encouraging treason. We ask, therefore, whether this is a warning to our rash and ungrateful neighbors, who have lately done so much to give aid and comfort to treason, or whether it is an example to the people of Harrisburg also to stop the circulation of treasonable publications by refusing to patronize their authors. If Republican journals are deemed as incendiary in the South, how much worse are Democratic newspapers in the North that use the liberty they possess in assisting to destroy the liberty by which they exist? Let the Patriot and Union take this warning well to heart, and remember that when revolution threatens the stability of free institutions in one section, treason to freedom cannot and will not be tolerated in another!

THE PATRIOT AND UNION, this morning, has not a single regret to utter for the calamity that has overtaken our arms, or the disgrace which has been heaped upon our flag by the action of the assassins and traitors at the South. Not one word of patriotic indignation to print, in proof of the most diabolical and atrocious crime. On the contrary, it now seeks to argue that the strife is the result of a Republican refusal to adopt the "Crittenden Compromise," gravely alleging that it such a compromise had been adopted, not a single State would have seceded except South Carolina, and on the same principle we expect to notice in its columns, to-morrow morning, the suggestion, too, that if Abraham Lincoln resign, and his cabinet gives way to J. F. Davis and his associates in crime and treason, the peace of the country will be restored, and every seceded State, except South Carolina, will return, self-justified and insolently overbearing in the eyes of freedom, to the honor, the benefits and the privileges of the American Union. This is the spirit of that compromise which the South is now battling for, and which the Patriot and Union have advocated ever since Abraham Lincoln has been inaugurated. As the Southern traitors seek the realization of their rights by the destruction of the Union, so the Patriot and Union labor for the utter annihilation of the Republican organization, for the purpose of restoring in power that Democracy which has heretofore been paying annuities for treason, by recognizing traitors as the fit exponents of their construction of the Constitution.

So far as the "Crittenden Compromise" is concerned, every act in the movements of the traitors proves that they are neither actuated by its spirit, nor do they intend to be governed by anything practicable which it suggested. Every intelligent man knows this to be the fact. So do the editors of the Patriot and Union, but they allow the rancor and prejudices of party to dim their better judgment, which, for humanity's sake, we still believe lies dormant. It may resort to its own sophistry, or draw on the resources of one of the most pampered representatives of New York commercial aristocracy, the Journal of Commerce, disguise the real facts of this conflict. It cannot disguise the fact that every compromise in the Constitution was made to satisfy the South, and that when they could not force others of the most degrading and destructive character on the people of the free States, the revolutionists of the South utterly rejected the Constitution, and before God and the world repudiated its sacred doctrines, as inconsistent in government and impracticable with progress. It cannot deny that the Republican party offered the most conciliatory terms to the South, in the amendment to the Constitution proposed in the last Congress by the Hon. Thomas Corwin. It cannot deny that while the free States, actuated by a spirit of fraternal and Christian, as well as patriotic regard, were calmly deliberating with the representatives of the people of the Border States, the leaders of the Democratic party in those very States, the Pymors and the Masons, the Marshalls and the Breckinridges, were openly preaching revolution, secession and treason. We candidly and kindly advise the Patriot and Union to eschew their sophistry and sympathies for treason. Let them join in sounding the alarm that the freedom of the press, the franchise and of speech are all involved in this contest, for as certain as slavery prevails, all these and more must be sacrificed, before its revenge will be satisfied.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

His CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO CALL OUT THE MILITIA. The Constitutional right of the President to call out the militia, is very ably discussed by the New York Tribune. The President of the United States, by Sec. 2, Article II, of the Federal Constitution is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; and he is also, by Sec. 3 of the same article, empowered to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But the power "to provide for calling the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," is reserved by Sec. 8 of Article I, to Congress.

How, then, it is asked, can the President of the United States call out the militia, in the present emergency, or accept the offers of aid from the different States, without first calling an extra session of Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and suppress the wide-spread insurrection which now exists in seven States of the Union?" The question is pertinent, and the public mind no doubt will be relieved as to the power of the President by accurate information upon this point, especially as the failure to pass a force bill by the late Congress has left the impression that the Chief Magistrate is without any power whatever in such a crisis until he first calls upon Congress for authority. The emergency is provided for by the act of 1795, which gives power to the President to call upon the militia in case of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion; in case of insurrection in any State against the laws thereof, if called upon by the Legislature or executive of the State; and, finally, "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combination thereof, or by the force of arms, or by any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress." The act also requires that, when the President deems it necessary thus to resort to military force, he shall command the insurgents by proclamation to disperse within a limited time. The power bestowed upon the Chief Magistrate, under this act, is ample to enable him to deal with the present crisis in our national affairs. As the Chief Executive Officer of the District of Columbia, he is empowered to call upon the militia of such State or States as he may deem proper, to suppress an insurrection against the Government; and, as President, he may resort to the same military aid to suppress a combination, obstructing and opposing the laws of the United States, which is too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way. It is in virtue of this authority that he this morning issues his proclamation calling out 75,000 men.

Armed with such powers, a President of the determination and purpose of Mr. Lincoln, backed by the fervent patriotism of the North, which the present emergency is calling forth, can surely make head against the most formidable rebellion. Even the most timid need have no fears of the result. But any doubts that may remain as to the power of the Administration will be set aside by the extra session of Congress, which, with a happy regard to the associations of the day, will meet on the Fourth of July.

The Bank Bill.

The Committee on Banks in the House have reported the following bill for the relief of banks. Our readers will observe that it grants these corporations extraordinary privileges, relieves them from all the liabilities incurred by the suspension of specie payments, and legalizes the suspension till the second Tuesday of January, 1862. It gives them also privilege to issue interest-bearing notes, and then extorts seven per cent. interest from the poor borrower. If this unjust measure passes the Legislature, we have been greatly deceived in the character of the members of that body. Read the bill carefully.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the provisions of every act of assembly, or of incorporation or re-incorporation heretofore passed, declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of the charter of any bank, saving, trust and insurance company or corporation having banking facilities, or any company or corporation, for the non-payment of any of its liabilities, or the issuing or paying out of its notes or other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying or its issuing or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or gold, since the 19th day of November, Anno Domini, 1860, be, and the same are hereby, suspended until the 2d Tuesday of January, Anno Domini, 1862, and all forfeitures and penalties or liability heretofore incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred before the 2d Tuesday of January, under such Acts of Assembly or of incorporation or re-incorporation, for or by reason of the causes aforesaid, or any them, are hereby remitted; and so much thereof as prohibits any bank from making loans and discounts, issuing its own notes or the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying or declaring dividends during the suspension of specie payments, or from loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or gold, as aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby suspended until the day and year aforesaid.

SECTION 2. No director of any such bank shall be a borrower in said bank at any one time for a greater amount than five per centum on the capital stock paid in, and the gross amount of all loans and discounts and other officers of said bank, and to the holders of any such notes or other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall not be exceeded at any one time the sum of five per centum on the capital stock paid in, and all laws heretofore passed, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That article thirteen of the tenth section of the Act entitled "an Act regulating the banks of this Commonwealth," approved the 16th day of April, 1850, which reads as follows, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and the stockholders of all banks, at their annual meeting, to be held by law, may elect the number of directors to be elected to conduct the affairs of said bank, at such number as they may then determine. Said number shall not be less than five nor more than thirteen, and any director elected under such section of the Act of the 16th of April, 1850, inconsistent with this provision, be, and the same are hereby repealed. And provided further, That when the number of said directors shall be seven or any number, a majority thereof shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for business.

SECTION 4. That sections five and sixteen of the Act of 18th of April, 1850, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

the tenth section of the Act of the sixteenth April one thousand eight hundred and fifty which prohibits the banks of this Commonwealth holding for more than five years property taken or received by assignment, execution or otherwise, in payment of debts to said banks, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 9. That it shall be lawful for the banks of this Commonwealth to issue and put in circulation notes of a denomination of one two and three dollars in an amount not exceeding twenty per centum of the capital stock paid in, and that so much of the twenty-second section of the said Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty which is inconsistent with this provision be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. That every bank incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth may take, reserve, receive and charge on any loan or discount made at the rate of seven per centum per annum on the amount of said loan, provided, however, that interest may be received or taken or discount according to the usual rules of banking thirty days being reckoned as a month.

SECTION 11. That the fifth article of the third section of the Act regulating banks, approved the twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same is hereby revived and extended to all the banks of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 12. That instead of the weekly statements required by the second section of the Act of the thirtieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to be published by each and every bank in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the said banks shall make the publications required by that section, on the first discount days of each and every month of the year, and every other bank in this Commonwealth shall publish such statements on the first discount days of February, May, August and November in each year.

Died.

Sunday morning, April 14th, Isaac G. CROSBY, in the 62d year of his age. (The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in Rockville, on Wednesday, April 17th, at 10 a. m.)

New Advertisements.

TO THE LADIES.

WE have the pleasure to-day of announcing that Mr. Bismarck of our firm, is a returned from New York and Philadelphia with a large stock of New Style Dress Goods, comprising in part, Water and Colored Cashmere, English and Scotch Laces, party dresses, Black and Fancy Silks, Foulard Silks, oil d. Cloves, Muslins, Cottons, Laces in Laces, Chalk and Laces, Mohair, Paris Poplins, French French and English Cloths, 4 1/2 English and Scotch Cloths.

CARPETS.

Special notice is asked to our stock of CARPETS. For want of room we have determined to close our Carpets, without respect to cost.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE Harmonic Society will give their regular monthly notes this evening commencing at 7 o'clock in the lecture room of the Baptist church corner of Pine and Second streets. The society will have the pleasure of presenting and honoring members. A full attendance of active members is desired. DAVID HAYNES, President.

MRS. E. CHAYN will open, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, a course of lectures on the subject of the Sabbath. She invites her friends to call and see her assortment.

MILLINERY OPENING.

JANE WAGNER calls the attention of her customers and the public in general, to her new stock of SPRING MILLINERY, on Tuesday, April 16, at her old stand, corner 4th and Market.

Schuykill and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The Annual Meeting and election of the stockholders of the Schuykill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, as required by their charter, will be held at the Continental Hotel, city of Philadelphia, on Monday, May 6th, at 12 o'clock M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1:15 p. m. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6:10 a. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10:45 a. m. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5:05 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 11:40 a. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:05 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 p. m. and arrives at Harrisburg at 7:05 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1:40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:05 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2:45 p. m. and arrives at Harrisburg at 8:05 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 3:40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:05 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 p. m. and arrives at Harrisburg at 9:05 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5:40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 9:05 p. m.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LADIES' LIST.

- Addoms, Miss Mary; Baker, Miss Rachel; Bates, Miss Lucy; Bailey, Miss Elizabeth; Boland, Mary (foreign); Bricks, Miss Allen; Brubaker, Lavina; Brought, Miss W J; Brine, Miss Rebecca; Campbell, Miss Lucy; Congan, Mrs D; Davis, Miss Anna; Eberle, Miss Ann; Fisher, Miss Ann; Frank, Miss Rebecca; Girtner, Mrs Margaret; Gibson, Miss Ann E; Gray, Miss Mary; Grapill, Mrs M; Harris, Miss Rebecca; Hill, Miss Catherine; Hines, Mrs Elizabeth; Hoops, Mrs Matilda; Humes, Elizabeth; Irvine, Miss Catharine; Johnson, Annie; Keenan, Miss Maggie; Koenig, G H; Kelling, G H; Kern, J J; Kammerer, Samuel; Lawless, Thos (foreign); Lehnart, Jacob; Lehnart, John; Logan, Jos T; Longacre, Jacob; Lunger, Joseph; M'Ginley, Edward L; M'Colley, S; Mershon, Geo W; Masley, L F; Meyer, John; Myers, Wm; Overton, G B; Overberger, Fred (foreign); Phillips, Geo W; Piper, Geo F; Pusey, Ellis; Rheeheart, Samuel; Rheeheart, S G; Reame, John; Reynolds, Wm; Reed, James; Barber, Sr. Daniel; Reisinger, Martin; Reisinger, Alfred; Reisinger, Alfred; Reinhard, Johannes (foreign); Rittner, J K; Roedelmeil, Samuel; Rupp, Jacob; Robinson, Alfred; Routh, Samuel; Ruyne, Wm P; Rout, Abraham; Salfinger, J; Shaffer, John; Sherman, Rev D W; Sales, S E; Shelton, Wm (foreign); Schmidt, John; Shell, Daniel; Sider, D; Smith, C P; Smith, Michael; Stetzel, Charles E; Stetzel, Rev Henry; Stocker, Albert; Spominger, Jps; Sterling, O O; Stewart, Jacob; Stetzel, Jonathan; Stees, T W; Stevens, Van Buren; Stewart, J O; Tewes, Frederick; Tyndall, Thomas; Tompison, J W; Updegraff, Isaac G; Ulrich, John; Warren, Jas B; Wagner, S H; Weaver, Richard; Weiser, John; White, Jacob; Wills, Wm H; Witts, Wm H; Wetzel, John; Welch, John; Webster, A J & E K; Zimmerman, John.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

- Alexander, James; Arnold, Martin; Anderson, Hon W H; Bachman George; Barker, H; Baker, Dr W H; Biederfer, James B; Bierman, J; Bill, Jas; Bunkler, Mathias; Bier, A; B shop, TR B; Blown, H; Bilton, Jyo F; Boyle, Bonaparte; Bowman, Peter; Borlan, D E; Cann, John W; Carter, John; Colsher, Wm H; Jold, J; Jolby, Gardner; Coleman, J; Coal, G B; Cole, George; Cofer, William; Cofer, James; Cofer, William; Culp, Jno C; Cramer, John; Crider, Theodore; Dervalt, Joseph; Davis, Ohas; Dehne, Henry; Deibert, Lewis; Dolan, John (foreign); Duhoe, F A; Dupuy, T H; Dougherty, J B; Ely, John; Eisman, John; Eby, D B; Eigher, J W; Eigher, John; Fox, Peter; Fox, Jno N; Franka, R B; Gibble, William; Garges, E A; Galen, Benjamin; Glichrist, Thos; Giegler, Atum; Glancy, Michael; Good, Christian; Hain, Daniel; Hatters, Isaac; Herolt, Peter; Herolt, Henry; Herolt, F E; Eymann, J O; Gerdie, P; Hean, John; Hess, J G; Henderson, John N; Henning, Jno; Hirkley, George; Holliger, Jacob W; Homan, Henry M; Hunter, John; Hufmann, David; Hufkaday, Isaac; Hoover, John; Hough, Miss L W & S; James, Owen; King, Samuel; Kitchin, J; Kutz, P; Kutz, Daniel; Perss calling for any of the above list will please say they are advertised.

BRANT'S CITY HALL! FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY! Commencing Monday Eve, April 16. FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF THE CELEBRATED AND GREAT ORIGINAL WOODS' MINSTRELS!

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, MANAGER FROM WOOD'S MARBLE TEMPLE OF MINSTRELS, 561 and 563 Broadway, N.Y. City.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his publishing office to below Herr's Hotel, (marked for passage, he hopes by strict attention to business to meet a continuance of it.)

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