Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, April 18, 1861.

Pennsylvania in the Capital.

The first troops that arrived in Washington city, in obedience to the proclamation from the President, will be those that left Harrisburg to-day. While the readers of the TELEGRAPH are engaged in digesting its contents, the troops from the old Keystone State are unfurling their banners in Pennsylvania Avenue, ready and willing to defend the capital of their country at all hazards.

Meparture of the Troops.

Is off local columns we give a full account of the troops that departed hence for Washington die to-day. A more gallant collection of any banner, representing all classes of the their prosperity and safety it must end this recommunity, all professions, trades and vocations. Before departing, these volunteers were all sworn to support the Constitution and Gov it may allow without remunerate the peoper ernment of their country, and to defend, to ple of the free States for the expense incurred the last, the property and peace of the land .-The cath was administered by Captain Simmons, of the U.S. A., who has been detailed by the Government at Washington to superintend the departure of troops from this point.

In this connection we may add that the State government is actively engaged in pushing forward the departure of troops from other points as fast as companies present themselves with the necessary quota of men. The feeling in Pennsylvania is one of intense desire to support the federal authorities, and vindicate the national honor. Let our countrymen in Washington be of good cheer. The sons of the heroes of Brandywine and Lake Erie are hastening to their support.

As it Should Be.

Treason has no longer an apologist among us. The people all unite in the free States in the resolve to crush the traitors. Even in the slave States, where freedom of speech is restrained, and where the leaders of this ungrateful outbreak have taken possession of the is carried away by the passions with which it press and the pulpit, forbiding a printed word or a prayer in favor of the Union, the masses are becoming dissatisfied, and the mutterings of impatience and discontent are daily warning the traitors of their doom. But as the traitors commenced the war, as they fired the first shot. it is right and absolutely necessary that they should be made to feel the force of their treason. Let not all this preparation and honest ebulition of patriotism be permitted to pass off and noble motive to support, but that the very in a compromise and a concession to the slave principle for which they are now contending, power. Its advocates at the South and their allies at the North, must be humbled. They must be brought to acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, and taught such lessons of obedience as will forever keep their firey seal for revolution within the bounds of law abiding and law-respecting allegience.

The Underrated North.

nels of agricultural labor and mechanical industry, have led them almost noiselessly along the path of development and man blood as recklessly as they poured out "redmisapprehension and low estimation of the guided people in that region have been hood- and prosperity. winked and deceived by their leaders, who have taught them that the North and West would yield to all their demands before the echo of the first gun fired in battle had been lost among our hills and mountains. When a noble purpose, and imbued with a holy zeal and love of country, reaches the mistaken peoof the free commonwealths, a free press, is like a

scaled book to the people of the South. Let us hope that when the horror and prejusections are brought into closer contact, they friendship and reciprocaities of wants and inpower and lefluence of demagogues will have faithful servants. Out on such hypocrisy, passed away, and the free and mighty North, joining hands with the redeemed and regenerated South, will take their place, bound together by the holiest ties, on the road to peace, prosperity and empire?

WE ARE ON THE EVE OF GREAT EVENTS.-The policy of the Government has been disolosed. It has avowed itself incapable of aggression and will therefore submit to no interference in the rightful exercise of its authority, in territory which it acquired at the expense of its own blood and treasure, or by treaty and purchase. Either this Government must be utterly annihilated, its faith with other nations destroyed, its credit in business wiped out, its dignity humbled, or the rebellion at the South crushed so effectually that treason hereafter will not dare to raise its head or blow its breath in public or in private, in the council chambers or the balls of justice of this nation. There must be no conciliation with treason—no terms but what imply positive submission and obedience, offered to traitors. If this government cannot carry out this policy, enforce the laws and re-assert its power in the States that are now in rebellion, it will fail in accomplishing any other object of a substantial and practical character. If it cannot convince the people of the South, by a vigorous prosecution of the war they have themselves inaugurated, that bellion in some other manner than a mere of treason, comes the more peaceful and more congenial task of disabusing the minds of those who have been blinded by the prejudices and

After the political tyranny has been broken that has missled the people of the South, comes the enlightenment and elevation of the white labor and mechanism in that region which are held in a bondage almost as absolute as that of slavery. When this has been accomplished, a new era will dawn on the Slave States, and a Journals of Ponnsylvania, to the recent course new vigor will-enter into their enterprises. As it is now, the classes who rule in that section regard all labor as incapable of governing, and reject the doctrine which seeks to make the productive industry of a nation an element in its government. Truly, then, the event which brings out this influence in the Southern States. will be startling, and most startling to those who will come under its strange and mighty power. In the present juncture of affairs, this element is entirely blinded in its prejudices. It has been impregnated by those who use it for their own political advancement. Debarred of the influence of a free press-deprived in most of the States of a direct participation in the government, the white laboring men and mechanics in the regions of rebellion, must first be made to understand that the cause in which they are engaged is not only against a govern-

ment they are bound by every generous impulse

slavery, will, if not curbed in its aggression,

eventually absorb them in its machinations,

until all labor and all enterprise are made sub-

ject to the fron rule and will of the slave

ignorances of the most degrading institutions.

The civilized world will watch this contest between slavery and freedom, with mingled feelings of wonder and keen expectations for the result. The spectacle of the people of a nation contending with the government of The peaceful pursuits of the people of that nation for the maintenance of slavery, the North, running through all the chan- has never before been presented to the world. It has been reserved for the people of this country to present that strange anomaly, and we rejoice that the issue has been made when prosperity. In this particular while the peo | the world, as it were, was in repose. The ple of the North and the great North-west have breathing masses who linger beneath the yoke been silently achieving the most stupendous of tyranny in the older governments of Europe, results in the building of cities, navigation of have been accustomed to turn their gaze torivers, organization of counties, and founding wards this nation, when indulging in hopes of of new commonwealths, the more impetuous freedom. They have looked here for a refugeand more bolsterous citizens of the South, who but it seems that the experiment of man's love to talk of their prowess in fight and valor qualification for self-government has not been in arms, have been underrating the people of fully tested, and that it must again pass through the North and the West. They have been the fire of battle. We have no fear for the retaught to do so by a class of politicians who | suit, when the merits of the case are fully unimagined that the theory of political sconomy derstood in the South. We have no fears for was only realized when the "Southern heart" the people in that region when they understand was "fired with the torch of Southern chival- that the Federal Government is not drawing ry," and that only those who regard human | the sword on them, but on the tyrants in their life as cheap as dog's meat, and poured out hu- own midst. Events will prove that the people there are misled, if the policy of the governeye whisky," were accounted brave men. Be- ment in this war, is made distinct and emphatic cause a Northern man has a holy horror of as to their relation to the people in the South. taking the life of a fellow creature on a trivial If the traitors themselves are promptly dealt offence, he was esteemed a coward. Under this | with—if they are exhibited in the true position on the gibbet which their crimes merit, that Northern character and impulse, a great part event, startling and terrible as it would be, of the length to which the rebellion at the will end this war of ambition and lust for power, South has gone must be attributed. The mis- and reinstate the country in all its former peace

WE HATE A TRAITOR AND DESPISE A COWARD! If we were to try to do otherwise, it would be impossible—and therefore we have always regarded the American Volunteer, published at the sound of the marching army from the Carlisle by John B. Bratton as the vilest and the North, animated with the virtuous energies of most contemptible sheet in the broad State of Pennsylvania. John B. Bratton is the Post Master at Carlisle, sworn to support the Conple of the cotton States, their leaders will be stitution and the Government of his country, he first to desert them. The great mass of the and yet in the Volunteer of to-day he openly inpeople in the South cannot comprehend the vites the suspicion of perjury by boldly advo strength and the magnitude of the free States. cating the cause of secession, and denouning They know less of us than they do of the Ro- the efforts of the administration to quell the man Empire-because the medium through rebellion at the South. The sickly advice to which they could derive information of the the people of Pennsylvania to support Abrasplendor, magnificence and physical strength ham Lincoln comes with an ill grace from a man who denounces the President of the United States as "a poor imbecile," yet it will not sur-Let us hope that the changes which this re- prise the people of this city to learn that John bellion may be instrumental in effecting in the B. Bratton has turned his teeth and opened his South will number among them the privilege rancor on the government of his country, beof circulating a free press among its people. cause of all other men known to them, he is despised as the most contemptible and ungratedice, which have been erected and created by ful. Under the control of Bratton the Volunteer interested politicians, have been removed, and was one of the most passionate of all the jourthe free laboring men and mechanics of both nals in this State that supported Breckinridge -but unlike Breckinridge, Bratton and his cowill strengthen the bonds of Union by the temporaries in treason have not the courage to draw their swords on their country, contenting terests. When all these are accomplished, the themselves with assailing their country's most

> OUR READERS should pay no attention to flying rumors in regard to the administration. The President and his cabinet are a unit.

coward:ce and treason!

Maryland.

We have always been taught to speak low when the name of Virginia was mentioned There was something mysteriously noble and grand and glorious in the spoken words of the Old Dominion, and we could not resist the reverence with which it inspired us. To this feeling we do not particularly object now, but if there is to be any distinction in high regard and respect for any particular Commonwealth in this momentous crisis, let that distinction be cast at the feet of Maryland-brave and glorious little Maryland, that has withstood the temptations of treason, and so nobly cast herself and the interests of all her people in the breach between her country and revolution. The people of the free States can never sufficlently repay the Union loving patriots and gallant citizens of Maryland. They have been the preservers of the Union for more than a year. They have kept the traitors from the porches of the Capitol for the last six months, and to-day, true to their ancient faith and principles of unity, they are as firm in this adherence as are those who regard the Union of men never stood shoulder to shoulder beneath the power which they resist is the source of these States as of as much importance as the success of the hristian religion.

Maryland has suffered by the agitation of the proportion, in proportion, more than any of the other slave States. She has lost thou sands where others have lost only handreds in their achievement, After the punishment in fugitives from labor, and perhaps has complained less on this subject than those who lost nothing through the same channel. Under these circumstances, Maryland is worthy of our admiration. Hereafter she will take her place the country. All honor, then, to Maryland!

> RESPONSES are being made as follows, by the of the Patriot and Union. Says the Pittsburg Dispatch:

THE Harrisburg "Patriot and Union" should change its title, or quit at once. It is a traitorous concern—one, of the very few papers which go with the enemies of the Union and the southern rebels, for the sake of party. The noble, patriotic Democracy of Pennsylvania will not sustain such an organ at the State Capital—talking even now about compromise and concession to the insolent assailants of

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURSE OF KENTUCKY.—Breckinridge, Magoffin and other Secessionists are trying to create the impression that Kentucky is going out of the Union. The Louisville Journal of Monday, two days after the war commenced, is out strongly in favor of the Administration, devoting several long editorials to the subject. The principal one concludes as follows:—"This Administration is not of our choosing. We did dot help to bring it into power. It is composed of our deadly political foes. It is the Adminis tration picked and elected by the revolutionists themselves to subserve their pre determined purpose to overthrow the Government. It is

the lawful Government of our country. It is the only official agent through which our country in the midst of unequal perils can put forth its energies to preserve itself. Under such circumstances, we should deem ourselves lost to all sense of patriotism, and lost to all sense of human dignity, if we did not pray that wise and just counsels might guide the Administration, and stand by it fearlessly when they do. Such is our fervent prayer, and such will be our conduct."

Mrs. Mary Gaines is thus described, as she appeared at a late Presidential levee, leaning on the arm of a young gentleman, a relative of her family: "Her figure short and slight; her weight is perhaps one hundred pounds. She wore a Quaker-colored watered silk dress, cut low over a full bust; the very short sleeves rerealed a finely proportioned and fair white arm, that would have graced the belle of the assem bly. Though her age is about fifty, no one would have estimated it over thirty-five. She wore bright gold bracelets upon her wrists. Her hair, which is black and glossy, was confined in a netting of gold lace, and two long bright curls fell upon either shoulder. eyes are black, restless and expressive. Her step is elastic, her manner graceful. She and her countenance indicates unusual intellec-

ENLISTMENTS IN LOUISIANA.—The New Or-leaus True Delta of last Friday complains that bound, phonographic paper and letter envelopes. Orleans bear all the brunt of the precipitate money? Those fire-eating secession parishes cents an ounce or portion of an ounce over fif-throughout the State that took so active a part teen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage in the precipitate movement, should now show stamps. ands, and furnish at least their quota of fighting material. Up to this moment we have not heard of a single parish in the State, outside the parish of Orleans, that has tendered a single company, or a single man to the Confedate army. If the city of New Orleans has to pay all the money, and do all the fighting for the State, the sooner the city separates from the State, the better.'

LARGE ACCUMULATION OF GRAIN. - Notwithstanding the great size and number of the grain varehouses in Chicago, vast as they areof them affording room for 700,000 bushels there is not storage in the city for another week's receipts, says the latest Press and Tribune, which gives the number of bushels on hand as 4.800.000 bushels.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT GOOD. - It is WOIthy of note, in connection with the warlike news from Charleston, that the credit of the United States Government, instead of suffering even a temporary depreciationon the Stock Ex change, is firm at the full prices of yesterday.

SHOT AND HEMP.-A Charleston dispatch says that "the first shot from Steven's battery was fired by the venerable Edmund Ruffin of ments of power have also been stopped. Virginia." A piece of the first hemp that is stretched in South Carolina should be kept for the neck of this venerable and blood-thirsty

THE recent storms, attendant with heavy rains, have done considerable damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and, up to the latest accounts, travel, especially in the vicinity of Hancock, had been suspended.

THE great European chess-player, Kelisch, has thrown down the gauntlet to Morphy, and stands ready to play him for \$5,000 in England

Rev. W. S. Wallace, of Pittsburg, has accepted a call from the United Presbyterian Church, at Big Spring, Cumberland county.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Charleston.

Arrival of the Baltic, Harriet Lane, Pawnee an the Pocahontas —Major Anderson at New York.

—The wounded returned from the Battle.

NEW YORK, April 18. The steamship Baltic, Capt. Fletcher, from Charleston bar, came up to the city and au-chored off the battery at one o'clock, this af-

ternoon, P. M.

The Baltic had flying from her main mast head the flag of Fort sumter and at her fore-mast head the flag from Moultrie. 'The Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, sailed in company with the Baltic, also the Pawnee, her troops and the Pocanontas for Norfolk.

The Powhattan was not, nor had she been at

The Pawnee did not strive at Charleston until after the surrender of Fort Sumpter. Dur ing the whole time the fleet remained off the bat the wind blew a gale from the South east, realering the fleet useless so far as Sumter was concerned.

The passengers of the Baltic are as follows:
Maj. Robert Anderson, Capt. A. Dunbleday,
Capt. J. Seymour, First Lieut. J. C. Davis, Second Lieut., N. J. Hall, Capt. J. G. Foster, First Lieut. G. W. Snyder, Second Lieut. R. K. admiration. Hereafter she will take her place Meade, Jr., Dr. S. W. Crawford, Medical Corps in the Union as that Commonwealth which, in Mrs. Annie E. Davis and attendant, Sergeant brier, Co. E and 30 men, Jno. Livarer, Sergeant of the corps, wounded in the battle, John Enom, of the artillery, wounded in the battle, Jas. Hay of the artillery, Geo. Prichard of the artillery, wounded, First Lieut. M. K. Hudson, First Lieut. Robert O. Tyler, Second Lieut. C. J. Thorias, and 800 recruits for general service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Capt. Cullom Appointed Lt. Colonel-Soldiers to be Stationed at Washington—The Old Soldiers of 1812 Always True—Troops Expected—Fort Pick-ens Reinforced—Virginia Convention.

Washington, April 18. Capt. Collom of the corps of engineers has been appointed aid de camp to Lieut. Gen. Scott, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The appointment is officially announced to the army, and he is to be obeyed and respected ac-

oord ngly.

It is the intention of the War Department to muster companies enough in this District to yield a force approaching three thousand men. The soldiers of the war of 1812 are about adopting a military organization, and offering their services for the defence of the seat of Government.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiment and Seventh Regiment of New York are

expected here immediately.

A Government messenger has just arrived from Pensacola. There seems to be no doubt that troops have been landed from the Brooklyn at Fort Sumter.
Messrs. Carlisle and Dent, delegates to the

the last Administration we should wish to see the last Administration we should wish to see the same time to be the surface of the surface of the authority of our coultry. It is consultative of the authority of our coultry. It is consultative of the authority of our coultry. It is consultative of the authority of our coultry. It is consultative of the authority of our coultry. It is consultative of the authority of our coultry. ccasions much surprise. They say there is no turther use for them in the convention, and Mr. Carlisle remarked that he feft Richmond

J. Edgar Thompson, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when before the Cabinet to-day, made the prelimary arrangements towards aiding the government. They can, at twelve hours notice, carry sixty thousand troops and their baggage from Pittsburg, and transport them to Harrisburg in nine hours; or they can, at five hours noice, carry twenty-five thou-

Postal Regulations.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Post Office Department has prepared a circular of instructions in relation to the recent passage of postal laws, etc. It is therein ex-plained that cards, either blank or printed, and long blanks in packages weighing not less than eight ounces, and packages of seeds or cuttings not Two exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall be small ostrich plumes, of white and blue, were charged with postage at the rate of one cent an partially concealed in the dark folds of her hair. ounce or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under one thousand miles, and is very conversational with her acquaintances, at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over a thousand miles, to be prepaid tual ability." When to this it is added that by stamps. All packages, except seeds or cut-she has a snug little fortune of ten or twelve tings, must be so packed and marked that their millions, what a charming widow she must be.

Maps, engravings, lithographic prints, on New Orleans has to furnish all the men and are to be deemed mailable paper, and charged money from that State for the Confederate with paper by the weight of the package, not army. It says: -"Why should the parish of in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce or portion of an ounce, to secession movement, both in fighting men and any place under one thousand miles, and two teen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND

Gov. Letcher Turned a Traitor-Nortolk Custom House Robbed-Revenue Outter Boarded.

BALTIMORE, April 18. Captain Pearson of the Norfolk steamer, arrived this morning, reports that the main entrance of the harbor has been obstructed by order of Gov. Letcher, by the sinking of small boats. He was compelled to go over the flats in coming out. The object is to prevent the Government vessels from leaving as was ordred. The Norfolk Custom House has been broken nto and a quantity of guns stored there seized. The revenue cutter on that station has been poarded and her guns seized.

Scizure of Southern Arms and Powder at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17. The police have seized thirty-five boxes of guns on board of different boats at the landing, which are supposed to have come from Harper' Ferry, and were destined for Little Rock, Ar kansas, and Memphis, Tennessee. Heavy ship-

Massachusetts Determined to be Ahead Boston, April, 18.

Only three of Massachusetts regiments left last night and the remainder go to day. There were 80 enlistments at one rendezvous this morning before 10 o'clock.

Mr. Barry the manager of the Boston Thea atre has volunteere i.

> Harper's Ferry in Danger. WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

It is again reported here, in fluancial circles, that the Government has advices that Harper's Ferry is in the hands of the Virginia authorities. The report needs verification.

Massachusetts Regiments on Their Way to Washington—Enthusiastic Recep-tion at New York and Jersey City.

New York, April 18. The Massachusetts regiments arrived about nurise, and marched down Broadway at eight clock. One regiment breakfasted at the Astor

-another at the St. Nicholas, and the third at the Metropolitan. They marched down Broadway at 11 o'clock after breakfasting, and were greeted by cheers and other demonstrations and applause by thou-

Flags floated from every house and store. All the teams, horses and posts had American flags attached. Nearly every person carried one in

The flag presented by Governor Andrews was cheered the whole length of the route, and God

bless you was frequently uttered.

Chee s for the old Bay State were demanded, and enthusiastically given at every step. The Regiments marched to Jersey city where there was also a perfect ovation. They em-barked at noon and took the train for Wash-

Major Anderson's Arrival in New York NEW YORK, April 18-1.80 P. M.

Major Anderson has just landed on the battery, amid the salutes and the loud cheers of the thousands assembled to great the hero.

The Banks Assisting the Governor. PORTSMOUTH, April 18.

The City Bank tenders the State \$300,000, and the Merimac River Bank \$40,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. Flour quiet but firm at \$5 31@5 50 for su perfine, \$5 621@5 75 for extra, and \$5 81@ 6 25 for extra family. Wheat steady, 6000 bu-shels red at \$1 28@1 52 for red and \$1 28@ \$1 50 for white. Prime corn scarce and active the hour of peril, cast aside her prejudices, and nobly stood by the Constitution and laws of brier, Co. E and 30 men, Jno. Livarer, Sergeant 500 bbls. mess pork sold at a price reported the country. All honor then to Maryland! lard firm at 101@1; sales 500 bbls. whisky at

New YORK, April 18. Flour firm ; sales 8,500 bbls. at \$5 10@\$5 15 for State, an advance of 8c., \$5 50@\$5 60 for Ohio, \$5 25@\$5 60. Wheat firm; 15,000 bus. sold at \$1 20 for Chicago. Spring corn firm; 20,000 bus. at 67c.@68c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at \$18@\$18 50 for Mess. Laid firm at 9gc.@10gc. Whisky steadyat 19gc.
Baltimore, April 18.

Flour steady-Howard street and Ohio unchanged. Wheat dull at \$1 30@1 83 for red, and \$1 40@1 90 for white Corn steady. Pork firm at \$20 for mess and \$15 for prime. Coffee firm at 13@14c. Whisky dull.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the stockholders of the Commonwealth insurance Commany, at Harrisbur, will be held at the office of the commany in Third since of Mar Next, between the pours of ten and twelve o'clock A. M., for the election of

apl8 to serve the ensuing year, apl8 to F. S. CARRIER, Socretary. ROR RENT.--A Fine Store Room and Cellar in North street, Harrisburg. Enquiry at THIS OFFICE.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER Black and Second Mourning DRESS GOODS, &C.

4 "
Pena Cloths, (new article),
Lupius Extra Alpacas,
Neopolitan Bilka and new goods,
Parts Poplins,
Summer Valencias,

Summer Valencias,
Madona Cloths,
Black and Purple All Wool Delaines,
White and Black All Wool Delaines,
Emeline Cloths, Challis, Del ines, Cashmercs,
Mohairs, Parisiones, Silk Warp Lovellas, Lupin's
S. S. Bombazines, 8 4 Crepe De Es;ange, Camels
Hair Lustru, new goods, French Ginghams, splendid
styles, English Chinizes, Domestic Glughams, silk
Warpad Plain Black Challis, Lupin's Grenadines,
Croton Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Our stock of all kinds of DRESS GOOD3 in Black
and Second Mournlay, was never more complete

Our stock of all kinds of DRESS GOODS in Black and Second Mourning, was never more complete than now, or prices more lavorable to pure hasers, Lupin's Equare Thiobet Shawls, Cashmere Square Shawls, Lupin's Long Thibbet Shawls, Second Mourning Shawls, Second Mourning Shawls, English Crepe Veils, (every size,) Grenadice "do

Fnglish Orenes.

French Crepes, French Crepes, Shrouding Flannels, Black Bordered Handkerchies, Silk Hodery, Black and Grey Gauntletts, Black Gloves, (all kinds,) Black and Lead Colored Hosiery, Plain Black Ribbons, A large stock of finglish Crepe, Collars and Sleeves, New styles of Second Mourning Sleeves and Collars, Notwithstanding the diffunctions in securing a full ascortment in this department, we are confident our friends and the public cannot fail to be pleased,—
for styles, make at prices, we can fairly comment For styles, make a 'd prices, we can fairly compete with any of the larger establishments in the eastern cities.

OAIHCART & BRUTHER,
No. 14 Market Square,
ap17

Next door to the Harrisburk Bank,
W. A CATHCART.

T. C. CATHCART, JR

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, APRIL 15th, 1861, The passenger trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows :--

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15. m. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 a. m. FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 6.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.05 a. m. FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 p. m. These trains make close connection at Philaderphia with

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, via Mount Jey, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a.m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p.m. HABRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Colum-ila, leaves Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, via Mount Joy leaves Harrisburg at 4.20 p. m., connecting at Diller-ville with HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

THROUGH EST WARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.45 p m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona 8.05, arrives at Pittsburg at 12.40 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., Hirrisburg 1.10 p.m., Altoona, 7.05 p.m., and arrives at Pitisburg at 12.20 p.m. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.40 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona 8.40 p. m., and arrives at Pitts-burg at 1.00 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves hiladelphia at 2.39 p. m., Lancaster 6.05 p. m., Col-umbia 6.40 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.05 p. m ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., Lanca-ter 7.44 p. m., Mount Joy 8, 28 p. m., Eizabethtown, 8.48 p. m., and arrives at Harristourg s. 45 p. m. and arrives at Harristourg s. Attention is called to the fast, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., consect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive at Harrisburg at 9.45, p. m.

MOUNT JUL ARTISDURG at 9.45, p. m. SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Supt. East. Div. Renna, Railroad, New Advertisements.

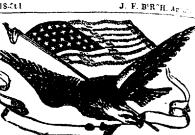
BRANT'S CITY HALL!

NOTICE.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY FAMILIES. WOOD'S MINSTRELS

WILL RIMAIN THREE MORE NIGHTS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, APRIL 18th, 19th, and 20th.



TF YOU WANT CHEAP SHOES. GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE Do you want a BOOT or SHOE that will fit,

Go to the Philadelphia Shee store For LADIES' GAITERS very cheap,

Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Stor For MISPES' SHOES of all kinds,

Go to Kimball's, No. 8814 Market Str. For BOYS SHOFS of all kinds, Go to KINBALL'S, No. 28 % Market Size

For CHILDREN'S SHOES for 25 cents, Go to the Philadelphia Shows In fact for all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, Go to the Philadelphia Store St. .

Remember the place,
THE PHILADELPHIA CHEAP SHOE STOLE No. 38% Market Street, "sign of the American Flags apt7-8td J C KIMBALL

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!! POWDER! POWDER!

DU PONT'S celebrated GUN AND RIFLE POWDER, and all other Powder and line manufacture d by E. I. DU PONT, DENEMOURS ACO. Wilmington, Del. Fer sule at manufacturer press, ty their agent, JAMES M. WHEELER.

Harrisburg I'a. Orders received at warehouse, to any extent, for a plying the State Regiments, Companies, &c.

'One Hundred Thousand Dollars,' THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE PRESERVED

THE SOLDIERS SUPPLIED:

THE SUBSCRIBERS have at their command ONE BUNDERO THOUSAND DOLLARS were of the following goods:

FLOUR, COFFEE, CORN, TEAS, SYRUPS, OATS. BACON. HAMS, SPICES. PICKLED PORK, SALT, SALT BEEF, FISH. DRIED BEEF. TOBACCO, BEANS. OIL, DRIED FRUIT, &c. POTATOES, Ard all the leading articles in trade for the contar by ESY & KUNKEL, Wholesale erects, april102w*

GENERAL ORDERS --- No. 4.

Head Quartess, 3d Brigade 6th Div. P. V.,)

Harrishary, April 16th, 1861. late Captains of Companies will mustor their men immeditiely, and report to head quarters the number of men that will be rougy to merch at a moment's warning 2nd. Captains may recruit their companies to the number of 91 men or upwards rank and file.

3d. Captains of companies will be required to obey this order times 'lately, and report to Head Quarters.

4th. Any new companies forming, will report immediately, and arms and equipments will be furnished them on being must red into service.

Any commanding officer of a company falling to obey this order will be subject to the penalties for disobellence of orders. By order of

Jos. F. Knipe, A. D. C. PRIVATE BOARDING.

EIGHT GENTLEMEN will be accommodated with good private boarding, on moderate terms, by the undersigned, residing in north Third street, account door below Colder street, ap16 3ts.

JOSIAH M'FARLAND.

NOTICE. R. D. W. JONES, of Hagerstown, M. D. W. JONES, of Hagerstown,
April 23d, at the White Hall Hotel, where he may be
consulted from one o'clock in the atternoon until nue at
night, no longer at present. Dr. JONES has many call
by letter to come to Harrisburg again.
Dr. JONES will consult patients one day out of cash
month in the city of Harrisburg. See the regular adver
thementia another part of this paper.
All afficed persons wanting to consult Dr. JONES
must call between the hours above mentioned.
Advise gratis. [alfo-drap22] DR. D. W. JONES

apl2 dtf

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Plano ing and Br ss Founding establishment to No. 22 South Third streat below Herr's Hotel. Thankful for past pat ronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to ment a continuance of it.

FOR SALE.

J. JONES

Worth of CITY BONDS. Enquire of C. O. ZIMMERMAN, No. 28 South Second street. TROM One to Five Hundred Dollars

WNINGS sewed at the office of the whreter & wilson sewing machine (0, apl1-2wd Third and Markot >treets. Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad

Company. THE Annual Meeting and election of the stockholders of the Sanuyikili and Susquehana Hailroad Company, as required by their charter, will be hell at the Continental Motel, city of Philadelphia, Fearylyania, on Monday, May 6th, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of choosing a President and Six Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the consideration such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

FRANK S. BOND, ap15-3toaw Secretary.

Harrisburg Broom Manufactory. TWO DOORS FROM FROM'ST., IN WALNUT

ROOMS sold wholesale and retail 20 per cent. cheaper than can be had elsewhere—ap5-3md J. E. PRICE & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY. RS. E. CHAYN will open, on THURS-DAY, April 18th, an assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, in her store room No. 20, opposite the Buehler House. She invited her friends to call and see her assortment.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

TN State street east of the Capitol, between 4th and Spruce streets. A new Lager E Saloon just opened, where everything in that live is nevally kept, and I would respectfully solicit the part age of my numerous friends and the public generally.

THE DR. KANE REPRIGERATOR. THIS superior REFRIGERATOR. to-

gether with several other changes styles, may be found at the manufactory, at exceedingly low prices. Also, a great variety of WATER COULERY, of superior fitting.

E. S. FARSON & C. Cor- Dock and Pear streets, Philadelphia aprill6-2m