

Daily Telegraph

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, April 19, 1861.

Military Appointments.

The following is a complete list of the military officers of this Commonwealth, as officially announced, viz:

- Senior Major General and Commander of the Forces—Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia. Major General—Wm. H. KIM, of Reading. First Brigadier General—Geo. W. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. Second Brigadier General—George Wynkoop, of Schuylkill county. Third Brigadier General—Jas. S. Negley, of Allegheny. Fourth Brigadier General—Edward C. Williams, of Dauphin county. Major Bartram A. Shaeffer, aid to Major Gen. Kim, of Lancaster county. Capt. John M. Westbrook, aid to Brig. Gen. Wynkoop. Capt. John J. Patterson, aid to Gen. Williams. Surgeons—Jacob C. Ludlow, M. D., of Northampton county; Jacob Dobbins, M. D., of Centre county; Dr. King, of Allegheny; Joshua Owen, M. D., of Delaware. Samuel B. Thomas, of Delaware county, to be an aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand More Troops Wanted.

It is currently reported in Washington, that in the event of the secession of Virginia, (an event which may hourly be looked for in some shape) the President will issue his proclamation, calling for an additional force of 150,000 men; the latter to protect the capital and quell the rebellion.

This is the PEOPLE'S WAR, and the people themselves must fight the battle. We must not depend on foreign recruits to defend the Union, however nobly the German and Irish soldiers have heretofore assisted in beating our flag victoriously from many a well fought field. If our government is to be preserved—if the Union is to be saved and placed upon an imperishable foundation—the people, the free white laboring men and mechanics of the land, must arm for the contest, and cast themselves in the breach. It is the people's war—and the people themselves must fight the battles and gain the victories. If the Union is to be cemented with blood—it must be with the blood of her children! Southern Senators are serving in southern armies as common soldiers—southern politicians, of all degrees in society, maddened at the loss of power are urging the mob to all kinds of violence—and against these influences and forces the people, the real strength and power and intelligence centered in the producing and industrial people of the North, must be invoked, must be armed, must take part in the fight, or the Union and liberty will be lost forever.

We publish elsewhere in this afternoon's TELEGRAPH, a very important document, reviewing a part of the history of the times which tried men's souls. This paper will be the more interesting now, as giving example of the sternness with which the patriots of the revolution dealt with treason, and the equally stern requirements they imposed as a test of allegiance to their cause and their country.—Some have deemed it too rigorous in the Government at this day in imposing an oath of allegiance, but with this example of the past before us, and with the facts and complications of the present surrounding us, no measure that imposes a stern performance of duty, or binds all men firmly in their devotion to the Government, can be considered over rigorous or burdensome. If the reader will peruse this reprint of an ancient document, he will discover the strong resemblance which traitors bear to each other at all times. He will admit that the poison which aimed at the corruption of the revolutionary cause, is yet lurking in the country, patiently waiting the opportunity to infuse itself in the cause of the Union.

We are indebted for the manuscript copy of this "Test Oath," to the collection of MSS. lately sold to the State of Pennsylvania by George H. Morgan.

GOVERNOR LETCHER, of Virginia, responds to the proclamation of President LINCOLN, by another proclamation, which the Richmond Enquirer calls "bold and noble," and declares to be up to its expectations of the Governor. The Governor recognizes the secession of the Confederate States as a political fact, denies the right of the President to call out the troops unless ordered to do so by Congress, which he declares has the sole power of declaring war—"sympathizes with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered and the position they have assumed"—declares it to be the purpose of Virginia to repel force by force, and calls on all the armed volunteers of the State to hold themselves in readiness for active service. The determination of Virginia to resist is also avowed by the Governor in his reply to Secretary CAMBESSON'S letter of requisition. Whatever the Governor's conservative opinions may have been, his proclamation places him in the attitude of a Secessionist and rebel.

THE BORDER STATES.—We trust the Government at Washington will stand no more nonsense on the part of the Border States. The word to every man of them should be: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve!" They are for the Union and the Constitution, or they are against it. We want to know where they are, and how many we have to fight; whether seven States or fifteen. War draws the line; and Virginia, Kentucky and all now wavering or doubtful States, must take their stand on one side or the other.

The "District of Davis," is the name by which the new capital of the Southern Confederacy is to be designated.

What are Constitutional Guarantees?

The mere discussion of abstract questions of any description can be of little importance to the people in times of great public and private peril. Questions of policy give way to measures of general security. What was once theory in the mind of the political economist, becomes a practical principle in its force and action, calculated either to increase our strength and wealth or still further to extend our differences and confusion. But it is necessary, in an hour like this, to keep before the people that which is attributed the crises which has cast such a deep gloom over the public mind, and aroused again the martial ardor and spirit of a people to whom the world was just according to the palm of a peaceful nation, willing to mark its progress by deeds of peace, and satisfied to achieve only such victories as were clothed in mercy and fraternal friendship for all mankind. The cause, as is alleged by one party, consists in another party refusing to the first, such guarantees as would enable them to live under the protection of the same Constitution. That Constitution was formed by the wisdom of our fathers, who had fairly discussed every contingency that could possibly arise during the development of the energies and resources of a great nation. There was nothing there that was not fairly understood—nothing that was not fairly guaranteed, and in the opinion of those who formed this incomparable social and political instrument, there was none of the rights of any of the States that became voluntary parties to its obligations, left unguarded and unguaranteed.

In this spirit and with this understanding the States of this Union started on the path to empire. Each Commonwealth felt itself equal to the task of achieving an honorable renown in a glorious rivalry made sacred by a union and reciprocity of political advantages. The Slave States were then the preponderating Commonwealths of the Union, in population, wealth and of course influence and power. Then they asked for no Constitutional guarantees, nor talked of the necessity of granting any to others who were in the minority. The nation progressed until the war of 1812, when a new and strange element of strength developed itself, that had not before been thought of or tested. Cast on our own resources and industrial skill and enterprise at that period, it was discovered that in the influence of this powerful element, free white labor and mechanical genius, the elements of the national glory and prosperity would be reposed. Southern statesmen were not slow in discovering in the growth of free labor, in the protection of home industry, the doom of slavery—and with this conviction came the demand for Constitutional guarantees. When the east began to pour their hardy sons into the west, covering the prairies with town and cities, filling their waters with vessels freighted with wealth, and erecting new Commonwealths where before only the Indian chased the wild Buffalo, then again came the demand from the South, and their rights could only be secured by new Constitutional guarantees. They stood in awe before the mighty development of free labor. They were puzzled to account for its power—equally confounded with its success, and dreamed that in Constitutional guarantees, this natural element (labor, made intelligent by encouragement, and invincible when left free) in the development of a nation's wealth and boundless resources, could be brought under the restraining influences of slavery. But when these guarantees began to fail, not because they were violated, but because they could not impart strength, vigor, or respectability to slavery, an aggressive war was provoked, territory of almost boundless extent acquired, in the possession of which slavery anticipated to repose secure, without the future necessity of a single Constitutional guarantee. But here again it failed, because its hopes were in antagonism with God's decrees, made manifest in man's tendencies. California became a free State, and thus another Constitutional guarantee became necessary. All these guarantees were granted. But slavery is not satisfied. And here to-day, when it has utterly failed—when it has failed in its own defenses and vindications—when it has failed in its contests with free labor, backed often by the pauper competition of English, French and German labor—this same slavery, so long cherished and protected, seeks the utter subversion of every law of the land, with the final destruction of our glorious Union.

Thus hastily have we glanced at what these revolutionists call Constitutional guarantees, and for which they now pretend to be contending. Let our readers examine this history more minutely for themselves, and they will gather fresh courage for the fight into which we have been forced, from these very facts.

PATRIOTISM.—If there is such a sentiment as patriotism in the country, now is the time to show it. If we have any loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, it must come out in the present crisis. The period of discussion, compromise and conciliation, has passed. It is now a trial of simple force. The Government is, at last, face to face with treason and rebellion. The war is begun. There is no sense in criticising the policy or the acts of the President or the Government. They must be sustained, or the Union will be overwhelmed and lost. There is but one power now that can "hold and possess" the property and territory of the nation, and maintain the Constitution and the laws. It is the sublime and terrible power of War. It has come; and our only choice now is, to fight it through to conquest, victory and glory!

Enthusiastic Meeting in Lebanon.

We have just been informed by a gentleman direct from Lebanon that the largest meeting ever held in that borough assembled, at a few hours notice, on last evening, to respond to the call of the President. Charles B. Forney, Esq., presided, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and thrilling speeches were made by Rev. James M. Carter and Hon. J. W. Killinger. Sixty men at once enrolled their names, and three thousand dollars were subscribed as "material aid." A committee, consisting of T. T. Worth, D. M. Karamy and Hugh Maxwell, waited on Col. Slinger to-day to offer the services of the Lebanon company. It is doubtful whether they can be accepted under the present requisition.

It Has Come.

The Northern people have been bullied and braved and misrepresented for many a weary year, by the politicians on the stump in the South and on the floor of Congress. They have been derided as imbeciles and denounced as cowards. Their interests have been neglected to foster the most dangerous elements of government and security. They have been dragged into contests alone to advance the strength of a particular section. They have given their wealth and industry to sustain the government—and when all these failed, they almost begged for peace on their bended knees. They appealed to the past and the present, in the hope of staying this crisis. They invoked all the memories that were dear to us as a people, and pointed beseechingly to our hopes as a nation. But all this was in vain. The slave power demanded dominion! They insisted on the unconditional surrender of our sovereignty as States. They asked for our humiliation before the world, by declaring that the man whom we had elected President, should yield the construction of the Constitution to their behests, for the success of their aggrandizement and the promotion of their barbarism. When the great north and north-west kindly and firmly refused to surrender those great principles, the slave power attempted to destroy the Union, and obliterate the Government of these States from the records of the world. The struggle has therefore come, and the slave power must be responsible for its consequences. They have aroused the mighty hosts of freemen in this country, whose strength, and numbers, and indignation the slave power has too long underrated. The power of the nation, deriving its vitality from the labor and the genius which have already made it so prosperous, is aroused to the importance of this struggle. Let those who have originated this war beware how and where they strike the next blow. And let those who have aroused themselves to the defence of the laws not ponder for another blow to be struck, but girdle the Union with their strength, and bid defiance to treason every where within its midst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLECTING A NAVY.—The New Orleans Delta of the 7th says: "The Montgomery Government is taking measures for the augmentation of our naval strength. A commission has been appointed, composed of Commander L. Rousseau, Commander E. Farren and Lieut. Chapman. The commission has for its object the purchasing or contracting for a certain number of gunboats, ship-rigged propellers of 1,000 tons, capable of carrying at least one ten-inch and four eight inch guns. These vessels are to be well built, of light draft and great speed, suitable for our waters. This commission, which is now in New Orleans, has entered upon its duties with great alacrity. The ship builders of Algiers have been visited, and plans and specifications have been drawn up and entered upon, and everything necessary for the transmission of the contractors' bids to Montgomery has been arranged.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE of Georgia there are now two hundred and sixteen volunteer companies in all, probably 16,500 men. These have been actively forming for a year past.—Many have been formed quite recently, and a few more are now forming. These comprise, however, pretty much the whole fighting material of the State. Half or more of them are country companies, designed for domestic service. Fourteen of them have already been called on, and are at or near Pensacola. The recent levy will absorb forty more.

TURNED COUNTERFEITERS.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the secessionists are turning the United States mint, at New Orleans, to good account by manufacturing large quantities of seceded notes, stamped with the stamp of the United States. The Philadelphia Enquirer says that quantities have been rejected by the banks in that city. All persons should be on their guard against taking the spurious coin, as is likely soon to find its way to this city.

REPUBLICANS.—Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, has telegraphed the President that he could not respond to his requisition, as he had doubts of his right and authority to do so. His dispatch is regarded by the Administration as a courteous and gentlemanly, which can hardly be said of Gov. Magoffin's communication. The Governor of Missouri also refuses to respond. Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has also unofficially refused.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Prince Edward county, Va., to a gentleman in Richmond, says a large number of slaveholders in that section are preparing to emigrate with their negroes to Texas and other States further South, and declares that "if this State of things continues, the slaveholding portion of Virginia will soon be impoverished."

The Washington Star learns that it was formally determined in the Virginia convention, on Tuesday night, that "she will not accede, will, instead, instantly arm her militia to repel the invasion of her soil, for any purpose, either by the Oligarchy or by the Government."

GEN. WOOL made a strong Union speech at Troy, on Monday night, and pledged his life to the support of the Administration, and to prevent the flag of the country from being trampled in the dust by traitors seeking to extend the area of slavery.

It is said that Huntington, the forger, is allowed to travel pretty much where he pleases, instead of being kept closely in Sing Sing. The other night he was recognized in Laura Keane's theatre, New York.

The Pensacola Observer, of the 11th instant says that the number of troops at that place exceeded five thousand, which would be further increased to six thousand, by the arrival of the Florida regiment.

There are twenty-three special mail agents in the Union, about one half of which have been filled by the present Administration.

A DISPATCH from Louisville says there is a great danger of a mob attacking the Journal office, which, under the gallant Prentice, still stands out boldly for the Union.

It is currently reported in New York that the Herald issued two editions on Tuesday, one for the Northern and another for the Southern market.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced in this country, none has ever given the satisfaction and popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now has. His Restorative has passed the ordeal of innumerable trials of the most delicate nature, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

RIOT AT BALTIMORE.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

TEN OF THE MOB WOUNDED.

RIOTERS KILLED.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

CIVIL WAR COMMENCED.

The Railroad Torn Up.

BALTIMORE, April 19. The detachment of Gen. Small's First Pennsylvania regiment and the Massachusetts regiment have arrived and are now marching through the city on their route to the Baltimore Depot.

A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street, the track having been torn up by the secessionists. The troops from Philadelphia and New York attempted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones.

The military fired upon their assailants, who returned the fire. Two members of the seventh Massachusetts regiment were killed, and several were wounded. The fight is still going on. Ten of the mob are said to be wounded.

At the Washington depot an immense crowd has assembled. The rioters attacked them at the depot. The military fired on the mob, and several persons were wounded; some fatally.

There is said to be four of the military and four rioters killed. The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed.

The city military are rushing to their armories. Civil war has commenced. The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city.

Philadelphia Appointments. WASHINGTON, April 19. The President has made the following appointments for Philadelphia, viz: Collector—W. B. Thomas. Director of the Mint—James Pollock. Treasurer—Jay Cook. Surveyor—E. Reed Mayer. Naval Officer—Dr. E. Wallace. Navy Agent—James S. Chambers. General Appraiser—B. Rush Plumly. Post Master—C. A. Walborn. District Attorney—Geo. A. Coffey. Marshal—Wm. Millward. Appraiser—Joseph M. Cowell.

The following is Major Anderson's dispatch to the Secretary of War. Sir:—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours until my quarters were entirely burned, and the main gates destroyed by the gorse wall seriously injured, my magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining.

I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same as offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying, drums beating, and bringing away both company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Major 1st artillery.

Destruction of the Army at Harper's Ferry Confirmed. THE SCHEMES OF THE SECESSIONISTS FRUSTRATED.

WASHINGTON, April 19. The U. S. steamer Pawnee has arrived at the Navy Yard.

SECOND DISPATCH. The report is general that the Post Office Department has received a dispatch confirming the burning of the Harper's Ferry Army. It is said that the Superintendent ordered the Arsenal and workshops to be fired in order to prevent them from being occupied and used by an overpowering force of Virginia troops advancing for the purpose.

Maryland. A Secession Flag Hoisted on Federal Hill—A Salute Fired—Interference of Union Men—The Flag Torn Down—The Cannon Spiked.

BALTIMORE, April 18. A party of secessionists raised a secession flag at noon, and commenced firing a salute with a cannon. In a few minutes the workmen from all the foundries in the vicinity, hearing the report, rushed on the traitors, tore down the flag, spiked the gun, and threw it into the river.

The secessionists fled in great consternation, and the flag was torn to tatters. The enthusiasm for the Union was universal. Not less than five thousand persons were present.

The Privateering Proclamation of Jefferson Davis. PHILADELPHIA, April 18. There is but very little expression of opinion here in regard to Jeff. Davis' proclamation, except indignation that he should at this first resort to piracy. It is generally considered as mere gasconade, but if it is really carried into execution it will be ad fuel to the flames. Strong Breckenridge men are rapidly turning supporters of the federal authority.

The Government Buildings at Harper's Ferry Fired by U. S. Troops. BALTIMORE, April 19. The Army and other buildings at Harper's Ferry were fired last night by the U. S. troops and abandoned. The regulars retreated into Maryland.

SECOND DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 19. The Baltimore Star has a special dispatch dated at Harper's Ferry stating that the U. S. troops had set fire to the buildings at 10 o'clock last night and retreated across the river into Maryland. No Virginia troops were there at the time.

Noble Conduct of the Philadelphia City Councils. PHILADELPHIA, April 19. The City Councils, in special meeting, appropriated a million dollars to equip volunteers and support their families during their absence in service.

More Volunteers at New York.

New York, April 19. The Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Monroe, arrived at 7 o'clock and have been quartered at the Astor House and other hotels. Their reception was marked with the most unbounded demonstrations of welcome all along the route to their quarters. They leave here at noon.

The famous Seventh New York Regiment have nearly completed their arrangements and will leave here at 4 P. M.

The United States steamer Pocahontas has arrived from Charleston. Her officers report she did not arrive at Charleston bar until only an hour previous to the evacuation of Sumter.

The Obstruction of the River at Norfolk—Prompt Action Captain Pengergast. WASHINGTON, April 18. The latest advices from Norfolk, received at the Navy Department this afternoon, is, that when Capt. Pengergast ascertained that the channel was obstructed, he placed his ship broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and demanded that the obstructions in the river should be removed, or else he would level both places. It is added that the citizens complied with the demand.

Died. On Thursday evening 18th, Mrs. MARIA M. LAWRENCE, wife of Ho. Joseph Lawrence, dec'd., of Washington county, Pa.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Third street, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Married. On the 18th inst., by Rev. Charles A. Hay, Mr. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BALL & Miss MARY ANN BISH, both of the city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM KENNY, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss FLORENCE, of Worcester, Cumberland county, Pa.

New Advertisements. OVERCOAT LOST. ON the evening train from Reading, a LONG BLACK OVERCOAT, with velvet collar, and black binding. The finder will please return the coat to the Pennsylvania Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES! FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES! PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and varied assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, QUEENSBURG, BACON, HAMS, BUTTER, and everything usually kept in a first class Grocery, respectively calls the attention of his old customers, as well as the public generally, to his last arrival. Thankful for past patronage he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

HEAD QUARTERS, Camp Curtin, April 19, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS—No. 2. The following Orders will be observed by the Troops while in Camp at Camp Curtin:

1. The Revolve will be sounded at the dawn of day, and Companies will form on their parade grounds, as soon as the Revolve ceases, the roll will be called by the Orderly Sergeant, superintended by a commissioned officer, and immediately after roll call the Companies will drill for one hour.

2. Immediately after Company drill the tents will be put in order by the men of the Companies, superintended by Orderly Sergeants, the parades street of the Camp, &c., will be cleaned by the police party of the day in charge of a non-commissioned officer, superintended by the Orderly of the Guard.

3. Breakfast call will be sounded at seven o'clock. 4. The Troop will sound at half-past nine A. M. for the purpose of guard mounting.

5. The first Sergeant will make his reports at Head Quarters every morning at 10 o'clock. 6. Captains will be required to drill their Companies from half-past ten to half-past eleven A. M., and from four to five P. M.

7. The dinner call will be sounded at twelve o'clock. 8. The Retreat will be sounded at sunset, when the roll will be called and the orders for the day read. 9. The Tattoo will be sounded at nine o'clock in the evening, when the roll will be called, and no soldier will be allowed to be out of his tent after this hour without the permission, and all lights will be extinguished at the tap of drum.

10. Any soldier coming into Camp intoxicated, or bringing liquor in, will be immediately placed under arrest by the Orderly of the Guard. 11. Any person selling liquors within the bounds prescribed by law will be dealt with according to the law in such cases made and provided in the laws of the State. Captains of Companies will be held responsible for a strict observance of the above orders.

By order of R. O. WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen. Commanding. Jos. F. Knapp, Aid de Camp.

200 CARRIAGES AT AUCTION. SECOND SPRING SALE FOR 1861. IN consequence of the extraordinary money pressure of the times, and the accumulation of his stock of NEW CARRIAGES, the subscriber will hold a second sale for this Spring, 1861, which will take place on

Wednesday Morning, May 8, 1861, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE PHILADELPHIA BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSON STS., PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment (about Two Hundred) will be fully equal to that offered at the first Sale, including all the most modern styles, and from some of the best makers in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

No sale will be positive. No postponement on account of the weather. 19-2d ALFRED M. HERRKNESS, Auctioneer.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER Black and Second Mourning DRESS GOODS, &c. English, Irish, Mourning Silks, Plain Black Foulards, Black and White Dress and Foulard Silks, Purple and Black Goods, Lapin's Crepe Tammetans, 6-4 Mouselines Delaines, Penna Cloths, (new article), Lapins Extra Alpacas, Neapolitan Silks and new goods, Paris Poplins, Summer Valenciennes, Madonna Cloths, Black and Purple All Wool Delaines, White and Black All Wool Delaines, Emelotte Cloths, Challin, Delaines, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Parlatennes, Silk Warp Lovellins, Lapin's 5-8 Bombazines, 8-4 Crepe De Espagne, Camels 5-8 Laines, new goods, Frenchingdams, splendid styles, English Chintzes, Domestic Cloths, Silk Warp Plain Black Challin, Lapin's Grandaines, Canton Cloths, &c., &c. Our stock of all kinds of DRESS GOODS in Black and Second Mourning, was never more complete than now, or prices more favorable to purchasers.

Lapin's Square Thibet Shawls, Cashmere Square Shawls, Lapin's Long Thibet shawls, Second Mourning Shawls, English Crepe Volls, (every size), Grandaine, English Orpes, do French Orpes, Shrouding Cashmeres, Shrouding Flannels, Black Gored Handkerchiefs, Silk Hosiery, Black and Grey Gauzelets, Black Gloves, (all kinds.) Black and Lead Colored Hosiery, Plain Black Ribbons, Black and Lead Colored Ribbons, Cuffs and Stoves, New styles of Second Mourning Sleeves and Shawls.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in securing a full assortment in this department, we are confident our friends and the public cannot fail to be pleased. For styles, make and prices, we can fully compare with any of the larger establishments in the eastern cities. CATHCART & BROTHERS, No. 14 West Second Street, W. A. CATHCART, Jr.

New Advertisements.

BRANT'S CITY HALL!

NOTICE. AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY FAMILIES WOOD'S MINSTRELS WILL REMAIN

THREE MORE NIGHTS, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, APRIL 18th, 19th, and 20th.

18-1d J. F. BIRCH, Agent.



IF YOU WANT CHEAP SHOES, Go to the PHILADELPHIA CHEAP SHOES. Do you want a BOOT or SHOE that will fit, Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Store. For LADIES' GAITERS very cheap, Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Store. For MISSES' SHOES of all kinds, Go to KIRKALL'S, No. 28 1/2 Market Street. For BOYS' SHOES of all kinds, Go to KIRKALL'S, No. 28 1/2 Market Street. For CHILDREN'S SHOES for 25 cents, Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Store. In fact for all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Store.

Remember the place, THE PHILADELPHIA CHEAP SHOES STORE, No. 28 1/2 Market Street, (sign of the American Flag) April-19d J. C. KIRKALL.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! TO ARMS! TO ARMS!! POWDER! POWDER!! DU PONT'S celebrated GUN AND RIFLE POWDER, and all other Powder and Explosives manufactured by F. L. DU PONT, MINISTERS & Co., Wilmington, Del. For sale at Manufacturers prices by their agent, JAMES M. WHEELER, Harrisburg, Pa.

Orders received at warehouse, to any extent, for supplying the State Regiments, Companies, &c. April-19-2d

"One Hundred Thousand Dollars." THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE PRESERVED AND THE SOLDIERS SUPPLIED!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have at their command ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of the following goods:

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, BACON, HAMS, PICKLED PORK, SALT BEEF, DRIED BEEF, BEANS, DRIED FRUIT, &c. SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT, FISH, TOBACCO, OIL, POTATOES.

And all the leading articles in trade for sale cheap by BBT & KUNKEL, Wholesale Grocers, Harrisburg. April-19-2d

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 4. HEAD QUARTERS, 3d Brigade 6th Div. P. V., Harrisburg, April 18th, 1861.

1st. Captains of Companies will muster their men immediately and report to head quarters the number of men that will be ready to march at a moment's warning. 2nd. Captains may recruit their companies to the number of 90 men or upwards rank and file. This order immediately, and reports will be required to obey this order immediately, and report immediately to head quarters. 4th. Any new companies forming, will report immediately, and arms and equipments will be furnished them on being mustered into service. Any commanding officer of a company failing to obey this order, will be subject to the penalties for disobedience of orders. By order of E. C. WILLIAMS, Brigadier General.

Jos. F. Knapp, 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, second door below Collier street. April-19-2d JOSIAH McFARLAND.

NOTICE. Dr. D. W. JONES, of Hagerstown, Md., will be in Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, April 23d, at the White Hall Hotel, where he may be consulted from one o'clock in the afternoon until nine at night, no longer at present. Dr. JONES has many cases by letter to come to Harrisburg again. Dr. JONES will consult patients one day out of each month in the city of Harrisburg. See the regular advertisement in another part of this paper. All afflicted persons wanting to consult Dr. JONES must call between the hours above mentioned. Advice gratis. (16-2d) DR. D. W. JONES.

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Plumbing and Best Tinning establishment to No. 22 South Third street below Herr's Hotel. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of it. April-19-2d J. JONES.

FOR SALE. FROM One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONDS. Enquire of C. O. ZIMMERMAN, No. 28 South Second street. April-19-2d

AWNINGS sewed at the office of the WEBSTER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. April-19-2d Third and Market streets.

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company. THE Annual Meeting and election of the stockholders of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, as required by their charter, will be held at the Continental Hotel, city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 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 purpose of the sale of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting. FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

Harrisburg Broom Manufactory. TWO DOORS FROM FRONT ST. IN WALNUT. BROOMS sold wholesale and retail 20 per cent. cheaper than can be had elsewhere. Call and examine our stock. April-19-2d J. E. PRICE & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY. MRS. E. CHAYN will open, on THURSDAY, April 18th, an assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, in her store room No. 29, opposite the Buchler Hotel. She invites her friends to call and see her assortment. April-19-2d

GREAT EXCITEMENT. IN State street east of the Capitol, between 4th and Spruce streets. A new Lager Beer Saloon just opened, where everything in that line is generally kept, and all would respectfully solicit the patronage of any and all our friends and the public generally. April-19-2d D. R. ZWANEK.

THE DR. KANE REFRIGERATOR. THIS superior REFRIGERATOR, together with several other cheaper styles, may be found at the manufactory, at exceedingly low prices. Also, a great variety of PATENT COOLERS, of superior finish. E. S. FARSON & CO., Cor. Dock and Pear streets, Philadelphia. April-19-2d