

Daily Telegraph

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 23, 1861.

THE DEFENSES OF THE COUNTRY, after we have forever put to rest the rebellion which now disturbs its peace, will become a subject of grave consideration. From what we have learned in the last six weeks, the free States of the nation will be compelled to organize their military strength on some basis of security, or at any moment the success of trade and business may be interrupted by the revolutionary movements of those who deem themselves aggrieved by any constitutional act of legislation.

Hereafter we must practice the old and sage advice of "in time of peace prepare for war." A State that has the material is to blame for not organizing the means of defence.

SAFETY OF WASHINGTON.

The New York Tribune of this morning says: By private and special advices to the Tribune received late last night, we learn that Gen. Scott was satisfied on Sunday that his force was sufficient to defend Washington against any attack that could be made within a few days, and that the troops which were expected there this week would be ample for its protection in any possible contingency.

The Government is in regular communication with Philadelphia by private couriers.—Gen. Wilson, of Massachusetts, left Philadelphia for Washington yesterday, bearing dispatches to Gen. Scott from Gen. Patterson.

Baltimore was tolerably quiet yesterday. A Vigilance Committee of sixty was exercising surveillance over all strangers, and travelers were exposed to much annoyance from them.

Fort M'Henry has been reinforced by volunteers from Massachusetts, and the commander of the fortress has positive orders to shell Baltimore in case of any attack on the United States troops.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Baltimore Sun of Sunday morning says: "It will be seen that the Seventh Regiment has arrived safely at Annapolis. The Seventh Regiment of New York, whose passage through this city was prevented by the burning of the bridges on the Philadelphia Railroad it is rumored this morning took a boat at Havre-de-Grace, and have landed at Annapolis.

It is ascertained that the number of troops landed at Annapolis exceeded 2,000 including the Seventh Regiment.

Servants' Recruitment.—The Seventh New York Regiment, numbering 1,100 men, left Perryville, Cecil county, at six o'clock, in the ferry boat of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. They will probably reach Washington either by railroad or on foot.

DREADFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE.

We have just seen a gentleman who left Baltimore last night and arrived in the train from Cokeyville. He states that the city is under the entire control of a mob and that the soldiers are occupied in the city with watching the stores and goods of citizens, who fear that their families may be murdered.

THE MARKETS OF Chicago have been closed to the traders. Henceforth, until the difficulties are settled, the enemies of the country can expect to receive bullets instead of bacon from the West.

We understand, from reliable authority, that arrangements have been perfected by which from 25,000 to 30,000 troops can be carried from Philadelphia to Washington per day.

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

There are many good people in the north and west and east, who get puzzled to account for the great crisis in which we are involved. The steady industry of the free States, which has contributed so much to the prosperity of the whole Union, is embarrassed because it is disturbed in that peaceful pursuit of its business which is essential to success, and not because there is no actual demand for its products.

These are the people, then, who demand to know why the tranquillity of the Union should be thus disturbed, and why all our commercial relations are thus bitterly antagonized.

The question is easily explained, if care is taken to banish every prejudice while all the circumstances are being explained. During a long course of years, the political patronage and power of the country seemed to have been reposed in a certain class of people, as if, by the necessity, or at least by the unanimous acquiescence of another. The conclusion was proclaimed that there was one class in this country born to rule, while the balance of the people were expected to submit to this ruling with the free and easy grace of a nation that was blessed in being thus favored.

We all remember the holy horror that was excited in the bosoms of the people when one Daniel Webster dared to place himself on an equality in debate with a certain individual named Hayne. Both gentlemen were members of the United States Senate, and both, as it were, represented the idea of the ruler and the ruled, as it was popularly assumed in those psalmic days of chivalry, imperious political influence, and forced acknowledgment of sectional qualifications and status.

The propriety of the Senate was dreadfully shocked when the Yankee dared to reply to the scion of Southern aristocracy—but the intellectual encounter struck so wide a distinction in the abilities of the men and the mighty interests of the sections, that ever since a political and social rivalry has been kept up, to the loss and chagrin of the one, while it was to the advantage and development of the other party. And thus running parallel in a race of expansion, these two great influences have been in silent conflict for many years; the one assuming the most arrogant positions, while the other was silently gathering victory and power in its prosecution of holy purposes, until it stands forth to-day the possessor and the actual controller of a hemisphere.

With this possession, by this certain interest, came other powers and other influences. New States created both this power and these influences. While this was going on, the feeling which scuffed at the Massachusetts lawyer for daring to reply to the South Carolina intellectual giant was also at work. Every advantage which it lost created some new jealousy, and upon these jealousies has culminated the rebellion that for a time threatened the stability of our institutions, but which is happily subsiding before the mighty uprising of the American people.

The loss of power, by the failure to improve, may be set down, then, as one of the main causes of this rebellion. The loss of political cast, the consciousness of having failed in maintaining position by the practical use of the resources and powers of both mind and body, have also had their influence in bringing about this rebellion—so that the counter influences which must be brought to bear in arresting the rebellious cause, is the dissemination of that knowledge which elevates labor. This done, and the machination of parties cease to be effective. And when parties once cease to govern the actions of men, and the mass of men guide and direct the power and influence of party, the country will be blessed with practical legislation, having for its end and aim only the benefit of communities by the elevation of labor.

The real cause of the rebellion, then, is the effort of an aristocracy that yet exists in our political system to gain the ascendancy. It is neither an aristocracy of money, muscle or mind. Its claims to recognition are all pre-emption—the power which it wields is made up alone of brute force or ignorance—and it has managed to maintain position so long only by the courteous permission of the actual ruling influence of this nation—free and intelligent labor. And the changes which are being wrought are the natural consequences of an indefensible error. As this error is eradicated, and the power of the people made manifest in their determination to enforce the law and defend the Union, both will be made more secure, and their permanency established on sounder and stronger foundations than ever they rested before.

COTTON HAS BEEN KING, but by its own indication, cotton will be King no more. Thompson's New York Bank Reporter thus traces the gloomy prospects which the future presents for the government is concerned: "The material aid is ready for the army and navy movements of the country. Money will come in any amount on the call of either Federal or State governments, and judging from the spirit of the people, upon the physical power of the North, and of even the Border States of the South, is enlisted and resting its arms, ready and on call."

"What a magnificent and sad spectacle is before us—500,000 freemen in arms marching southward to battle for what? Because a handful of demagogue politicians refuse to let a legally elected citizen preside as President for the constitutional term of four years. There is not a national principle in this war, except it be the question of free or slave labor in the Territories. Every other reason for secession, revolution and war is sheer insult to common sense—rule or ruin is the only honest motto that a secessionist can utter."

"We have come to the conviction that the Lord has turned Abolitionist, and that Cotton-ism will be to the African what Canaan was to the Jew. The dictators at Montgomery have invited the Northern hordes to battle. They boast of having Indian warriors in their camp; and do they expect us to undergo the onset of the tomahawk and forbear to use the brutal force of a slave in our defence? If so, they are but noise in the science of human nature. They boast of the aid and comfort that faithful slaves are to give them in the war; shall it North refuse to conquer an enemy with his own weapons? Mark the end, or the prediction rather. The fruit of secession will be a negro republic on the soil of Cottonland, under the protection of the United States."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT IS ENTIRELY DEFENSIVE.

It has no conquest to achieve where it has never surrendered its authority. The States that have seceded have by that act violated the first security of the government by attempting to destroy the Union. These States have assumed an aggressive attitude, against which, for the highest and holiest reasons of public safety, the government is placed in the defensive. This fact has already disarmed the secession movement of much of the force which its leaders hoped to get for it, by forcing the government into a position in which it would appear to the world that a people laboring to maintain a just right were tyrannically opposed by an unjust government. But such is not the condition of affairs in this crisis. The government, so far, has only defended its property. It has done nothing more than this, and in this it will be sustained by all the laws governing the rights of property. The blockading of the ports, which is now so bitterly complained of, is another defensible act, and justified by the condition of affairs, which threaten to deprive the government by refusing to enforce the revenue laws. If the people in the seceded States attempt and actually do (as they have), open their ports to free trade, the government must protect itself, and it can only do so by a blockade. The offer of Jeff. Davis to issue letters of marque, will place the government again on the defensive, by forcing it to adjudicate as piracy, any attempt to interfere with its commerce. These defensive positions of the government are beginning to have an immense practical effect, and in the end will doubtless result in restoring the country to order. The concentration of a large force at Washington is, also, another of the defensive movements of the government which some even are now declaring will put an end to any further encounter between the rebels and the government. We can afford to note the progress of this defensive policy, particularly if its future developments are as healthy as its present experience is encouraging and effective.

An Old Soldier, writing to the New York Evening Post, gives the following timely hints to the volunteers who are now hastening to the defence of the country:

- 1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.
2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.
3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only \$1.50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the Eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not at all ways to be had.
4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored straw hat, the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a conical in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.
5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.
6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meats. Gen. Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.
7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death.—When exposed do not forget your blanket.

Our Government should at once largely increase the mechanics at the various northern arsenals, cannon foundries, &c. and in every possible way add to the supply of the latest style of arms and munitions of war. The south—all the Border States included—has been seeing these articles for months past, and we have been defrauded by villains in all quarters. The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, says: Thirteen boxes of guns, cannon, &c. were taken from the steamer Moses McMillan yesterday by the Chief of Police, and stored. They were re-shipped from the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. at Parkersburg, by steamer, and consigned to Napoleon, Arkansas.

THE ENROLLMENT OF NEGRO COMPANIES is entirely useless in Pennsylvania, as their services cannot be accepted by the Government. The colored people of the free States can make themselves useful, however, as workmen and laborers to accompany the army, but the law forbids their acceptance as volunteers.

IN TREASON TIMES every man should drill arm, "pray to God" and "keep his powder dry." The mere expression of a devotion to the Union should be illustrated, to make it reliable, with a step towards some practical measure for its preservation.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette of yesterday.] Seizure of Contraband Goods—Tremendous Excitement. On Sunday afternoon, about one o'clock, an unparalleled excitement was raised in the city, by a report that a large lot of war material had been brought to a city, by Adams' Express, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, destined for Charleston, S. C., and other points in the South.

The information was conveyed to Dr. McCook, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, by a young man who saw the goods on the cars, which had just reached the city. The report spread like wildfire, and the patriotic blood of the veteran doctor was soon up to boiling heat. He posted off immediately to the depot, followed by an immense mass of people, the great body of whom knew nothing of the cause of the excitement.

Mayor Wilson, Chief of Police Patterson, and a member of the Safety Committee, repaired to the depot, and the Washington Infantry, Capt. Rowley, were ordered out to protect the property of the Railroad Company.

There were no demonstrations of violence, and after consultation it was agreed to search the all the boxes and bales which were supposed to contain articles of contraband of war. The boxes were opened in the cars, and those not contraband were carefully closed, while all army equipments were seized and taken to the Mayor's office, with the stars and stripes proudly waving over them.

The articles seized were principally army blankets, shirts and materials for manufacturing uniforms. A very large bale of blankets, enough to supply several companies, was addressed to "Newly, Latrop & Regan, Savannah, Ga." Another very heavy bale of shirts and shirt-making material was directed to "Henry Latrop & Co., Savannah, Ga."

Large box of army cloth, to Nevitt, Latrop & Co., Savannah, Ga. By the arrival of Mr. X. Abraham, Charleston, S. C. Williams & Brown, Charleston, "Glover & Content, N. O.," "Thos. J. John, & Co., Mobile, Ala.," in this lot were large quantities of

army gloves, cap fronts, and material for making Zouave uniforms. There was also a small bale of leather "muzzle guards," used in putting over the muzzles of cannon while in action. They were directed to "C. O. Mastin, Savannah, Ga."

The goods, which amounted to two or three dry loads were conveyed to the Mayor's office, and are now in possession of the Safety Committee. They were all shipped from New York, and marked "by rail, all the way through." This is supposed (say, positively asserted) to be the first shipment of contraband articles through this city, and the damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the secessionists for this bold movement.

The rebels may find traitors in New York to supply them with such articles as those, but they may depend upon it that our citizens will not let a dollar's worth pass this point. Our own men need equipments, and this shipment will be found very serviceable just at present. The rebels are driven to great extremity when they are compelled to resort to such measures, but they will be in a severer extremity yet before their season is atoned for.

We anxiously await the next shipment for the South! Their naturalized citizens, Germans and Irish, who had been compelled to enlist in the rebel army, positively refused to fire on the American flag during the bombardment of Sumpter, and were consequently arrested and put in prison in Charleston, where they yet remain. The naturalized citizens know that their allegiance is to the United States Government, and that none other can protect them from the claims of European Governments upon them for service owed before they became citizens of the United States.

INFORMATION has reached the War Department Ohio sends her quota of 18 regiments, (10,000 men,) and holds 20,000 in reserve, equipped and supplied at the State's expense. General Wood says he can bring 100,000 men, if necessary, into the field at short notice.

The London Standard, of the 4th inst., says: "We learn, although no authority is vouchsafed, that the custom authorities at Havre had notified that ships from the seceded States would be received on the same footing as those sailing under the 'Stars and Stripes.'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. Norfolk and the Gosport Navy Yard on Fire. New York, April 23. The Captain of the ship Julia E. Tyler, from Hampton Roads on the 21st, reports that the pilot informed him that Norfolk and the Gosport Navy Yard were in flames, and that he could plainly see the fire when he was leaving the Roads.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers. York, April 23. The Cameron Guards, State Capital Guards, and other volunteer companies which left Harrisburg on Saturday night, and have since been encamped at Cockeysville, were taken back to this place this morning. They are all well, and through the exertions of the Messrs. Small have been provided with plenty of cat. They will leave here this afternoon for Washington.

Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, April 23. A movement is on foot, and will probably be adopted in a day or two, between the civil and military authorities of Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, to prevent invasion by hostile troops from either North or South, so long as Kentucky preserves her present status. Seven companies of the State Guard, embracing an aggregate of 650 men, under Col. Tighman, have been organized at Paducah, Kentucky.

Reinforcement of Forts McHenry and Monroe. WASHINGTON, April 23. A United States naval officer arrived here yesterday, stating that the steamer Spaulding landed her troops, reinforcing Fort McHenry very quietly. The Baltimoreans were expecting her arrival, intending to capture her, but she started down the bay, frustrating their designs. Fortress Monroe has also been reinforced with the Massachusetts regiments.

It is also certain that the Sixth Massachusetts regiment has possession of Annapolis.

Important Report from Washington. Difficulties with the Baltimore Authorities Arranged. The Railroad and Telegraph Lines to be Re-Opened. New York, April 23. Collector Barney states that a gentleman officially connected with the Government says that a conference has been opened with the Baltimore authorities, resulting in an undertaking on the part of Baltimore to repair the railroad bridges, telegraph lines, and to keep the communication open for passengers, mails and dispatches, as well as the troops.

Reports from Norfolk. NEWARK, April 23. It is reported on the authority of a naval officer, who arrived here this evening from Norfolk, that the United States steamer Merrimac and sloop-of-war Gertrudina were both sunk and sunk, and the navy yard burned by order of the Government. This needs confirmation. Another account states that the steamer Merrimac had been towed out beyond the obstructions in the harbor, with great difficulty, by means of floats ingeniously constructed.

SECOND DISPATCH. By private advices from Norfolk we have been led to the conclusion that by this time the extensive buildings in the navy yard at that place are a heap of ruins. The vessels in the harbor are sunk, and the machinery in the yard completely destroyed. This was done by the United States troops, under orders from the Government, to prevent the national property from falling into the hands of the secessionists. Subsequent intelligence has demonstrated this statement to be premature, but the advice, as we have received them, seem to be direct and reliable.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning aid to a number of men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., by the author, the means of Self Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical impostors. Single Copies mailed free of cost for the author, NATHANIEL MAYNARD, New York, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCOO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

These pills have been used by the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with universal success in every case; and be it urged by many thousands of ladies who used them, to be as regular in their use as the pills of the name. Females particularly situated, or those supposing themselves to be in any state of derangement, or who feel any inclination, although their mildness would prevent any mischief, to assume no responsibility after this admission, chief to health—obedience to the directions on the wrapper of every box is recommended. Price \$1.00 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by CHARLES A. BANNETT, druggist, No. 2 Jones Bow, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

TO MARRIED LADIES. It is a peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION. These Pills should be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, as they ensure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative has. This Restorative has passed the ordeal of invulnerable fashion's caprices, and the ladies, wherever they find it, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, where the hair is thinned, that it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetable power of the roots on the decaying scalp, and causes the fibres to shed forth anew—that it dissolves and removes dandruff, prevents greyness, restores the hair to its original color when greyed, and when over-permuted, gives a rich tinge, imparts the softness and flexibility of silk to the hair, and keeps it always luxuriant, healthy and in full vigor.—"N. Y. Tribune," sold by all respectable druggists.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA or Spermatic Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, &c. By Rev. J. C. Gilman, M. D. The only real, in a plain envelope, to which no cost added, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. ORAZI, J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, No. 4, 465.

New Advertisements. PENNSYLVANIA, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIS. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, perilling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce; and WHEREAS, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make an efficient use of the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government, and WHEREAS, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighth and sixtieth. By the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. HARRISBURG COTTON MILL will commence operations to-morrow morning, April 24th, those employed will please be in their place at the usual time of starting the mill. HAVER SACKS.—Those still having Haver-Sacks in their possession, will please return them to the Cotton Beeler House and office. GEORGE BUEHLER, at the Beeler House and office. ap23-11 C. S. DAVIS, Sup't.

WANTED TO RENT.—Two or three rooms suitable for a small family. Apply to JNO. W. GLOVER.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS AT QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool and London Steamship Company Steamers sailing as follows: GLASGOW, Saturday, 21st April; CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, 28th April; CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, 28th April; and every Saturday, at Noon, from Fire St, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE: FIRST CABIN, \$75; SECOND CABIN, \$50; THIRD CABIN, \$30. Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months, \$50. Passengers forwarded to Paris, Lyons, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares. Persons wishing to berth on their trip, can buy tickets here at the following rates to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, \$75, 2nd \$50, and 3rd \$30. From Queenstown, 1st Cabin, \$40, 2nd \$25, and 3rd \$15. The Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons, and the latest Water-tight Iron Safes, and have Patent Fire and Dynamite on board. For further information apply at the Company's Office, JNO. G. DALE, Agent, ap11-4 Or G. C. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held in the Second Presbyterian church, (Lancaster building) on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, commencing at 2 o'clock and closing at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing seven persons to act as Trustees of the Harris Free Cemetery, from the first Monday in May, 1861, to the first Monday in May, 1862. Every free male citizen of the age of 21 years and upwards, is entitled to vote. By order of the Board of Trustees. JOS. O. BUSHNELL, Secretary. ap22-42w

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD! SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 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 11.5 a. 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.

WESTWARD.

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., Harrisburg 1.10 p. m., Altoona, 7.05 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.40 p. m. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.40 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona 8.40 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.05 a. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.35 p. m., Lancaster 6.05 p. m., Columbia 6.40 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.25 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., Lancaster 7.44 p. m., Mount Joy 8.25 p. m., Elizabethtown, 8.48 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 11.5 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., connect at Lancaster with HUNTER JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive at Harrisburg at 9.45, p. m. SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Sup't. East. Div. Railroad. ap12 30-42w

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his PLUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Bethel church. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it. WM. FARRER, Jr. mar26-32nd

Sohnykill and Susquehanna Railroad Company. THE Annual Meeting and election of the stockholders of the Sohnykill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, as required by their charter, will be held at the Continental Hotel, city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1861, for the purpose of choosing a President and six Managers for the ensuing year, and also for the consideration of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting. FRANK S. BOYD, Secretary. ap16-32nd

NEW COAL OFFICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into the COAL TRADE in this city, will respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens. I will keep on hand Coal of all sizes, from the most celebrated and approved brands, which will be delivered to any part of the city, free from dirt and other impurities. FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED. COAL FOR SALE BY THE BOAT LOAD, OR ON CREDIT ON WEEKLY TERMS. Persons purchasing by the Boat or Car Load will receive 2,000 pounds to the ton. Office No. 74 Market street, second door from Dunderberg alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North street. Orders left at either place will receive prompt attention. ap16-lyd JOHN W. HALL, agent.

FOR SALE. FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF CITY BONDS. Require of GEO. H. SHREMAN, No. 28 South Second street. mar14

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. NEW IMPROVEMENTS! AT REDUCED PRICES. THE WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, having gained all their titles and awards, with increasing numbers of Sewing Machines, PROPOSE that the public should be benefited thereby, and have accordingly reduced the price of their Sewing Machines. After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested, and expense of transportation, such prices as herebefore, guarantees them in every particular. In accordance with the announcement above I will sell their splendid Sewing Machines at prices from \$45 to \$60 for the fine full case machine. It is a well established fact that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the best one in the market, the best made, runs easily and least liable to get out of order, and they are now as low as the inferior machines. Call and see them at Third and Market. ap16-6m W. O. TUCKER, Agent.

INTERESTING TO ALL! CATHCART & BROTHER, No. 14 MARKET SQUARE. HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR USUAL LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING DRY GOODS! ALL KINDS, ALL PRICES, EVERY STYLE, BEST QUALITY, ANY MAKE, PRICES LOW ACCORDINGLY. DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY! HEAVY STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS, PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Every incurrence offered to purchasers at CATHCART'S, Next door to the Harrisburg Bank. mar28

IF YOU WANT CHEAP SHOES. Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Store. Do you want a BOOT or SHOE that will do? Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Store. For LADIES' GAITHERS very cheap. Go to the Philadelphia Shoe Store. For MISSES' SHOES of all kinds. Go to KIRK'S, No. 58 1/2 Market Street. For BOYS' SHOES of all kinds. Go to KIRK'S, No. 58 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. THIS PHILADELPHIA CHEAP SHOE STORE, No. 88 1/2 Market Street, "sign of the American Flag." ap17-54 J. G. KIRKALL.