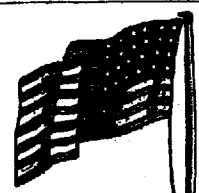


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, April 26, 1861.

THE PROPOSITION to make the Governors of the border states the arbiters between the traitors and the government, is simply ridiculous. There can be no arbitration of crime clearly defined and absolutely perpetrated. If the border states desire to do their duty—if the Governors of those states are true to their oaths and their allegiance, let them offer troops to fight instead of proffering terms to conciliate treason. This is their duty—this would have been their glorious destiny had they not given way to passion, and sacrificed the good they had already achieved with all that was in store for them. Let Tennessee and Kentucky renounce the suspicion which already attaches to their position—let them speak for the Union, and the government will be better served than by the offer of their wisest terms of arbitration. As this war progresses, we must expect to hear just such offers made, and more particularly as the cause of treason begins to lose its attraction and its sanguine hopes of ultimate success. We can expect to hear from those states which have been silently abetting treason, almost all kinds of propositions to afford an opportunity for the traitors to escape with their chivalry unblemished and their crimes uncondemned. But we have too much confidence in the sternness and majestic justice of the administration. They must hold these traitors to their sworn work. They must either compel them to surrender unconditionally, or crush them on their own conditions and apostasy. Between frank enemies there are always terms of peace. Between a pure government and traitors and assassins, there can be no terms but humiliation, confession and obedience, or subjection and the gallows!

How nobly does the effort of the present rule the estimate of the past! The people who seemed dead to all patriotic feeling, and alive only to the chances of stock speculation and the profits of huckstering bargains and sales, have suddenly thrown off the fetters in which Mammon seemed to have bound them, and stand nobly and grandly forth as true men, willing to scatter their loved gold, to forsake their profitable avocations, to pour out their very heart's blood—and all for honor and principle. Not in all history, ancient or modern, can a brighter page be found than that which these loyal States have within the fortnight inscribed in letters of living light upon the world's record. The three hundred at Thermopylae have been the theme of poet's praise and orator's eulogy—but what was their nobleness of deed compared with that which a thousand times their number of American citizens now undertake? They were forced by hostile invasion into the deadly breach. They had to choose between risking life, or submitting to the total devastation and subjection of their country. They fought knowing that fighting was the only other alternative to the enslavement of themselves and their people. Our alternative is less imminent. Nobody supposes that we have subjection and conquest to apprehend. Jefferson Davis would be only too glad to let us alone if we would let him alone. We fight not compulsorily, in personal self-defense, but voluntarily, freely, spontaneously, preferring poverty or death, or any and every personal risk, to national dishonor.

GRONOS LAW, of New York, has written a letter to President Lincoln, in which he expresses the general sentiment of this community when he notifies the Government that we will not submit to being cut off from communication with Washington, through Baltimore. Mr. Law's word will prove as good as his bond, and that would be good for several millions.—Mr. Lincoln may judge by this letter in what estimate the conservative merchants of New York hold pedantic twaddle about using the troops for the protection of the Capitol only. We understand that Mr. Law is ready to go down to Baltimore with a fleet of his own steamers, and shell the city on his own account.

EXCITEMENT AT SUNBURY.—If our readers think that the excitement on the present crisis is confined to the larger cities they ought to go into the interior of the State. At Sunbury a few days since a farmer, residing some short distance from the town, being suspected of siding with secessionism was brought into the town, where he was compelled to carry the stars and stripes in each hand and hurrah at every corner for the Union. After this feat was accomplished he was compelled to go before a magistrate and there take a solemn oath, that he would support the Constitution and the Union.

AS A LARGE amount of money is now being expended in purchasing revolvers for our brave volunteers who are entering the service of their country, we would inform them, and their friends, that it is only money thrown away, as on being mustered into service we are informed it is a weapon the rank and file are not permitted to carry.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, when it was reported in Philadelphia that Fort Mifflin was shelling Baltimore, a prominent lawyer of that city, hitherto most moderate in his views, and guarded in their expression, exclaimed, "By the eternal! I would rather that report were true than have \$100,000 given me at this moment!" This is a representative man.

THE UNION.

When one looks over the merits of the question now affecting the Union, however much it has been discussed, it seems to assume a new shape with each observation. A new form of interest and importance in its favor, and a grander and holier appearance in all its features, which render it almost an object of divine veneration and regard. The formation of the American Union was not to subserve the objects of a single race or the purposes of a brief century. The principles which entered into its structure were for eternity, as freedom is immortal—and the spirit and design with which it was first invested looked far into the future for their full realization, and depended upon the acquiescence and co-operation of men for the dispensation of their blessings as they progressed in developing the capacity of man for self-government. The Union of these States was not the result of the revolutionary war. The revolution was rather the result of the Union. The humble band of Pilgrims, freighted the Mayflower with a precious load of gallant heroism and lovely virtue, formed a Union before they had reached the cold rock of Plymouth to consecrate its purposes to the benefit of man and the glory of God. The Union of the American people therefore commenced long before the first gun was fired at Lexington—the principle of this Union, the germ and influence from which has since sprang a mighty nation, controlled and animated by a love of God, as well as a love of Liberty, being coeval with creation.

After the revolution and from the formation of the Constitution, the Union of the American States as a nation, began to attract the attention and excite the wonder of the governments of the world. It sought no conquest beyond the success of the liberty which it proclaimed, and thus the more astonished the rulers of the Old World, as they wielded power only to aggrandize their reign and their families. Government then, was a vast co-partnership of oppression and robbery, in which the titled classes lorded and controlled the mighty mass of men, and fixed their destiny for evil or for good. A government based upon the principle of universal suffrage, was regarded not only as an impossibility, but esteemed as one of the extravagances into which the ignorance and ambition of politicians too often lead communities of men. But being based on that allegiance which is based by challenging the confidence of men, sharing with them equally its benefits and burdens, making each responsible by constituting all participants in its executive and legislative functions through the indirection of the franchise, it was not long before our present form of government, instead of exciting the wonder and astonishment begun to win the admiration and applause of the world. Even before independence had been achieved, the government of France was willing to lend its aid for colonial success—and by doing so French statesmen only proved the appreciation of a principle, which has since more than once driven tyrants from the throne of France, and for a brief period seemed to intoxicate the French people with the glories of a Republic. This principle has even extended beyond France in its awakening of the energies of men during the struggle of that ecclesiastical reformation in which the organization of society was so fearfully convulsed, and from which has sprung so much freedom of thought, speech and action throughout Europe. More than ever this we can claim for the principle of American Union. By its encouragement Poland was sustained during many years of its bloody struggles, and Greece imbibed her latest inspirations from the same source for that liberty which it was her ancient glory and renown to defend. Let us too connect the gloomy past of Hungary as she grasped for a glory such as invests our Union, nor fall to see in the struggles of Italy, offering her all for Union, an example given by the American Union, but which alas, the rashness of the American people would now destroy to satisfy the passion of an unholy revenge, or mollify the shame of a just disappointment.

It is useless for us to trace the benefits conferred by the American Union on the American States. History has faithfully performed the task. Our own experience, our own progress, and our own prosperity illustrate how effectively a union has enabled the people of this government to improve and advance in every good and noble purpose. The States which now rebel against the authority which it enjoins, and which have distracted and disturbed its harmony, have themselves reaped the most benefit from this very principle of Union, because without union the Cotton States must have yielded to a worse revolution than that which once made of St. Domingo a vast field of gore and death. If it had not been for this Union, the mouth of the Mississippi, instead of being in the hands of traitors and assassins, would now be filled and controlled by French fleets. If it had not been for this Union the key to the Gulf would have been in the pockets of John Bull. If it had not been for this Union the gold of California might have been glittering in the crowns of European kings and princes instead of overflowing the coffers and pockets of the bankers and people of America. If it had not been for this Union we might have been all slaves, while to defend slavery this glorious Union is now so ruthlessly assailed and bitterly denounced. Trace its history from the landing of the Mayflower, to the firing of the first murderous gun at Fort Sumter. Trace it too from that sublime hour when our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to maintain its grandeur and glory, to the dark day when avarice and ambition induced treason and ingratitude to plot its downfall. Trace it through all its struggles, through all its expansion and contributions of good, and then answer whether life is worth preserving after such a compact has been suffered to perish? If the union of these States is not worth a struggle, if the principle of this unity is not worth defending, then has man no purpose but to groan, and no object but to die. But we have a higher hope than this, and a nobler destiny than in the degradation of a dismembered Union. THAT WILL AND MUST BE PRESERVED.

THE MEMPHIS banks have appropriated fifty thousand dollars to put the city on a war footing.

THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION has excited the impatience and condemnation of the New York press, because it has been proceeding cautiously in its movements, and perhaps for the better reason, that its plans and designs are kept from the sensation exaggerations of New York journalism. Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet have been doing all that it was possible for men to do under the circumstances.—They were necessarily compelled to deal first with the derelictions of a past administration, before they could concentrate their force and deal with treason. Never before had the resources of a Government been so recklessly abused. Never had its defenses been so flagrantly neglected, or never in the whole history of any Government, did the parties in power so completely abandon themselves, some to theft, others to treason, and others again to inaction, as did the members of the past administration. When Abraham Lincoln was sworn into power, he scarcely knew whether the man who administered the oath intended to submit to his rule, or whether the officers on duty that day would defend or attack his person. Every department in Washington was tainted with treason and swarmed with traitors. It was necessary for the government to get rid of these traitors, before it could consolidate its power or repose confidence in its strength.—With the army almost in revolt, it was necessary to proceed in investing Washington city with a force sufficient for its protection with the utmost caution. In this business the Secretary of War, with the counsel and assistance of Gen. Scott, has been busily engaged, and therefore it was deemed expedient to permit the mob at Baltimore and Montgomery for awhile to enjoy their triumphs. But as Washington is now considered safe, we have no doubt that the newspapers of New York will be satisfied with such a demonstration on the part of the Government, as will afford them all a splendid opportunity to display their "bold face" in the most startling "heads."

We have great confidence in the ability and determination of the administration. We have confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, and confidence, too, that when they have once fully gathered and grasped the entire military strength of the loyal, they will hurl it against the traitors in the seceded states, in a manner to leave no doubt in their minds as to the magnitude of the power they have provoked. We owe it to ourselves and the government to avoid questioning in matters that are yet undivulged, and confidently await the action of those whose oaths, as well as patriotism, will lead them to the discharge of their duty. We can, we should, we must trust the administration, and enter enthusiastically into its support, if we desire to see the country restored to peace, and the Union to permanency.

ONE OF THE WORST failures in the crisis of secession, is the persistent manner in which the border states have been resisting the idea of the government arming for the suppression of treason. It is now a well known fact that Virginia began to prepare for secession as soon as South Carolina had raised her banner of revolt, and that the Maryland mob has been giving free passage through that State to every traitor and every spy who have been wending their way to Washington for the last three months. Not a word was uttered against the secessionists using the railroads of Maryland, not an objection was made to the telegraph flashing their treason to Richmond and Charleston, but the quiet attempt of the government to march troops through the same territory has been resisted by this same mob with the plea that it was intimidation and an invasion of their sovereignty. Maryland will survive to see the day that she will bitterly regret her present course. She no longer deserves that fraternal recognition which once made her insignificant so respectable in the Union, and now renders her so utterly contemptible while almost beyond its limits. The government and the people have both become weary of trifling with Maryland mobs. The people of every free State in the Union feel the insult and ingratitude of both Virginia and Maryland, and the day is not far distant when both will be summoned to a reckoning, not of conciliation and compromise, but of stern satisfaction and explanation.

THIS QUESTION is often asked, what is to become of Jeff. Davis and his associates in crime, who have organized this rebellion against the authority of the Federal Government? If they are tried by the laws of their country and justly dealt with, every man will be hung. They are all traitors, and the doom of treason is the halter. The Government has but one alternative in this matter, provided these rebels do not escape from the country. If Jeff. Davis does not imitate the example of Santa Anna, whom he so much resembles in chicanery and cowardice, and seek refuge beneath the shadows of some of the petty thrones of South America, he will end his days on the gallows as certain as justice prevails after order and government have been restored in the South. Nor will he be the only traitor thus meriting a felon's death. His associates and his abettors in the North and the South will come within the same range of the law. While we are struggling now to counteract the influence of these desperate men, it is counseling to reflect that their treason will end in ignominy and death, while the Union will survive for glory and eternity.

THIS RISING OF THE NORTH is grandly as well as poetically described in the following stanzas, which we find unclaimed and uncredited in one of our exchanges:

Thank God! the death-like, strange repose,
The horrid paralysis
Is ended, and a nation's breast
Fired with the old-time spirit glows!

A people long grown servile-necked
With bowing under Mammon's yoke,
Its bondage on a sudden broke,
To-day stands haughtily erect.

It is as when the valley heaped
With dry bones, at the Prophet's word,
A wind miraculous had stirred;
Such life from seeming death has leaped!

No more upine, while traitorous foes
Trample her risibler, mock,
But, roused for battle's rudest shock,
When Sumter's North arose!

THE CAUSE OF THE SECESSION is the cause of the traitor and pirate. Two acts constitute this fact. Secession was unprovoked. Where it originated, there could no wrong be adduced for its justification, and in places to which it has since spread, it is only maintained by the wildest fury of the mob. This makes it treason. Revolution without cause of wrong, or without any object of immediate social or political benefit, is a species of treason worse than that which would betray a nation into the hands of an enemy. That enemy might be tolerant and humane, and the betrayal might be accompanied by some act of mercy sought to crush the liberties and arrest the destinies of this nation, there is neither act of mercy, hope of elevation or prospect of justice. It is the boldest attempt at the establishment of an aristocracy, that ever precipitated rebellion on a peaceful people. Its principle is cowardice—its rule of action, theft—and its purpose the destruction of the good it cannot emulate. In this secession embodies piracy. Starting with the avowal that war was not intended, all its energies were strained in warlike preparations. The channels of trade along an extended coast were cruised in by the vessels in the possession of the seceders, watching for the unsuspecting merchant marine of the North—and when this vigilance was about to fail, the President of the traitors issued letters of marque, thus virtually inviting to their assistance the pirates of the world. What better evidence do we need that the cause of secession is the cause of traitor and pirate?

THEY HAVE A SUMMARY of silencing patriots in the free South, which should be very refreshing to the benighted North. The *Call* States, a leading secession organ published in Memphis, Tennessee, thus deals with those who dare to think and speak like men on a subject involving their welfare:

"We have received several communications censuring and disapproving our course, and we now inform them that for the future we intend to give to the public their names, residence, together with some of their treasonable sentiments. We care nothing about their 'support'—don't want it.

For the information of the credulous we publish the following extract of a letter, which we received from New Albany, Pontotoc county, Miss., of date April 12th. We have the afore-said letter on file in our office for the inspection of all who may wish to peruse it.

"I shall pay my taxes to this new government, erected without my knowledge or consent, but as I have no reason to hope for good results from a government that was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and baptized in perjury, I do not want a paper that approves of the course. I especially dislike to be bought by new converts.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
M. Wilson."

THE extraordinary unanimity with which the people in the interior of Pennsylvania have responded to the calls of the President and Governor of the State, has created no little astonishment in the minds of all classes. Parties we have none; but one exists, and that is for the flag of the Union. Republican or Democrat we never hear mentioned. Party lines are completely obliterated, as State lines must, in a measure, south of Mason and Dixon, till this contest for law, order and the suppression of treason is decided. There must be no tampering or dallying with secessionists, but the might and energy of the Government must be put forth to maintain law and order. The majesty of the laws must be sustained at all cost. The South is rushing madly to their own destruction and that of their own cherished god's. The dark spirit of slavery which has so long ruled in their councils is working out their own downfall. It is impossible that a war, such as this, can be carried on without the uprising of the oppressed and down-trodden of the African race throughout the entire South. These hot-spurs of ambition are sleeping over a magazine that the slightest touch of the torch of freedom will blow them to atoms. We warn them with the example of St. Domingo before them of what their fate will be, unless they return to reason, and submit to the enforcement of the laws of the National Union. But they will none of this. They are rushing madly to their own destruction, and there will be no peace till the bone of slavery is banished from the North American continent. Then, indeed, can we take the position we should rightfully occupy as a nation of free men.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. MRS. HANNON.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.
England's Wet Blanket for the Southern Confederacy.

THE U.S. MINISTER AT ROME INSULTED.

Bank Rate Reduced in England.

New York, April 25.

The steamship Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. She brings £8,000 in gold.

The Cunard steamer Kedar, and the steamer Champion, of the California line, have been chartered by Government.

The Asia passed the Cape Verde and Canada on the night of the 14th, bound to Liverpool.

The bank rate of discount had been reduced to five per cent. The bullion in bank had been increased £120,000.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Foster gave notice that he would move that the House does not desire to express any opinion upon the subject of the new American Confederation, and the Government will not recognize the Confederation without security for the suppression of the slave trade.

The American minister at Rome had been insulted during the Easter festivities, and threatened to use his revolver. He afterwards demanded of the Government better protection for the future, or his passports. His demand was complied with.

The Pope's health causes uneasiness. Garibaldi's health is improving.

A letter from Garibaldi, declaring his devotion to the King of Italy, and proposing a vast national armament, was read in the Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, on Saturday. There were no signs of approval or disapprobation elicited from the Chamber.

Lord Elgin had arrived in England.

Lord Clyde had reached Paris, it was supposed on an official mission.

Very warlike rumors continued to prevail at Paris. Among others, it was stated that 60,000 troops had been suddenly ordered to Marseilles, and that France was about to declare her intention of prolonging indefinitely the occupation of Syria.

Paris letters say that war was regarded by many as inevitable.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and lower; Rentes 67 1/2, 66c.

Lord John Russell said that France, Sweden, Russia and England were agreed on the Holstein question, and hope for a peaceful solution.

Lord John Russell stated that the Government had received a copy of the new American tariff, and promised to lay it on the table.

It is said that sharp notes are exchanged almost daily between France and England in regard to the Syrian occupation. These reports need confirmation, but had caused great uneasiness.

An imperial decree of the Emperor Napoleon, bestows the power of deciding on certain departmental and commercial matters on the prefects, and sub-prefects, which heretofore were decided by the Ministers.

An official decree has been promulgated at Turin, ordering the formation of volunteer corps of three divisions, in which the Garibaldi officers hold rank.

The Bohemian Diet has invited the Emperor Austria to Prague to be crowned.

Warsaw continued tranquil, though affairs have a threatening aspect. Gen. Gortchakoff has been recalled, and Gen. Mouravieff appointed his successor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

A private letter from Baltimore, dated last evening, says the city is quiet again. The Federal troops are passing over the railroad from Annapolis to Washington without interruption, and there seems to be no desire or intention to interfere. Conservative sentiment is now predominating again, and Union men seem more hopeful to-day.

MORE TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

A gentleman who left Washington on Wednesday night, says that the Seventh Regiment of New York positively arrived that afternoon. Two thousand additional troops had arrived there. All was quiet in Baltimore, though the people continue much excited.

TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

Boston, April 26.

Information has been received at Headquarters of the arrival of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, the Boston Light Artillery and third battalion of Rifles at Annapolis, without molestation.

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION OF WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The accounts of the arrival of the Sixty-Seventh and Sixty-ninth New York and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, at Washington are confirmed. Gen. Scott expresses confidence of having sufficient force to repel any present attack on the Capital.

MORE GUN BOATS.

New York, April 26.

Steamer Mount Vernon has been chartered and will be fitted up as a gun boat. The steamer Roanoke has steam up and is prepared to carry 1500 men.

STEAMER RETURNS FOR MORE TROOPS.

New York, April 26.

The transport steamship Baltic is signalled below on her return from transporting troops to Annapolis.

DELAWARE FOR THE UNION.

Wilmington, April 26.

Governor William Burton, of Delaware, has issued his proclamation, calling out the volunteers of the State to defend the Union.

UNION SENTIMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, April 26.

The Bell and Everett Convention of this Congressional district, met in this city to-day, and accepted the nominee of the Douglas Democracy, W. G. Brown, of Preston county, as their candidate for Congress.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the Harrison county resolutions, which condemn the course of Eastern Virginia, and recommends all the north-western counties to send delegates to the Convention to be held in Wheeling, on the 13th of May.

Many strong Union speeches were made, and everything was transacted with perfect unanimity. The permanent opinion here is that there will be a division of the State.

THREE MORE REGIMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

New York, April 26.

Reliable information has been received of the arrival of the Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth New York Regiments at Washington. They were posted at the navy-yard. The Capital may now be considered safe from all attempts to assail it.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Flour firm and advancing—sales at \$5 25 to \$5 50 for superfine; \$5 37 1/2 to \$5 75 for extra; \$5 87 1/2 to \$6 25 for family; \$6 50 to \$7 50 for fancy. Wheat advancing—sales at \$1 30 to \$1 35 for red, and \$1 40 to \$1 50 for white. Corn, better—4,000 bush. sold at 62 1/2. Rice sells at 64 to 66. Whisky quiet at 18.

New York, April 26.

Flour has advanced 5c.; 10,000 bbls. sold; State \$5 10 to \$5 20; Ohio \$5 55 to \$5 60; Southern firmer. New York stocks dull and lower.

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 Wood's Hair Restorative enjoys. It is a simple, natural, and perfectly safe preparation, and is the only one that will restore the hair to its original color and texture, and prevent its falling out. It is the only one that will cure the itching and burning of the scalp, and restore the hair to its original color and texture, and prevent its falling out. It is the only one that will cure the itching and burning of the scalp, and restore the hair to its original color and texture, and prevent its falling out.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplied at the same price, the means of their cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposture and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, MANAHEE MATTHEW, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

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On the 25th inst., Joseph, infant son of Frank and Annie Brackland, aged 14 months.

[Philadelphia papers please copy.]

New Advertisements.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at my office, in Harrisburg, up to 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of April, 1861, for the whole or part of the following requisites to be delivered at this place in such quantities and at such times as may be directed by the office. The reservation also being made to increase or reduce the quantities in requirements at prices accepted. The allotments will be made within three days from the above date.

REQUIREMENTS.

11,550 Cartridge boxes, with waist-belts and plates, and cap pouches.

11,550 Knapsacks and traps.

11,550 Haversacks (cotton.)

11,550 Canteens, (covered) with straps 520 Single butt axes.

520 Spades.

1,040 Hatchets.

180 Crowbars.

280 Picks.

650 French bell tents, with poles and pins.

350 Wall tents and flies, with poles and pins.

80 Hospital tents, with poles and pins.

620 Camp kettles, holding from 4 to 6 gallons.

1,040 Mess pails.

All of the above to be of same pattern as required by, and to conform to the regulations of the U. S. Army.

R. C. HALE.

Quar. Master General Pennsylvania Forces.