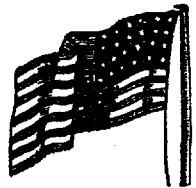


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us...

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, April 27, 1861.

NO SABBATH IN WAR.

Such has been the custom governing the discipline and concentration of forces for belligerent purposes. No Sabbath in war! May we not offer an objection to this custom...

THE SAFETY OF THE CAPITAL.

The news which we published this morning in regard to the safety of the Capital, was cheering and satisfactory to the readers of the TELEGRAPH. It has been the secret design of the traitors to get possession of all the property...

This is not perhaps the proper time to suggest terms of settlement in this difficulty, but the necessity is fast forcing itself on the conviction of the people of the free States...

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

In this melancholy state of telegraphic communication between the Capital and the North, why not run a light cable from Perryville to Annapolis, or across the Bay...

RICHARD COULTER.

The Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers have elected their gentlemanly Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Coulter had offered the services of the Westmoreland Guards...

THE DIFFERENCE between the army in the South and in the North is, that in the South they force men under arms, while in the North men volunteer. Those who refuse to enlist...

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE cautions those who have the disbursement of the war fund in that State to be careful in all their accounts...

THE NORTH AMERICAN AND ITS MILITARY FASTIDIOUSNESS.

If, in a crisis, the country was compelled to depend upon the theorist, its practical operations would be both limited and useless. It is an easy task, too, for a man to remain in the ease and luxury of a sanctuary...

The organization and disciplining of a large body of men, fresh from the field, the mine and the workshop, is a work of stupendous magnitude, and particularly when the public mind is excited to the highest degree for the public safety...

So far as the state authorities are concerned, they deserve the fairest credit for the promptness with which they have been acting in this crisis. In the organization of the military, they were governed entirely by the pressure from Washington...

NATIONAL INSANITY.

It was the remark of that profound reasoner, Bishop Butler, that entire nations, like individuals, are subject to fits of insanity. Who that observes the present condition of the public mind in this country can doubt that we are now suffering from the access of a popular phreny which threatens to steal away the good sense for which our countrymen have heretofore been distinguished...

DIPLOMACY has had its triumphs over many a bottle of Port and Sherry, and has settled many a vexed question while digesting salads, omelets and fricasees. But the settlement of the great question now agitating the public mind of this nation, can never be accomplished by diplomatic art or coquetry...

THE DAM AT COLUMBIA.

It has been the object of the secessionists during this entire struggle to destroy the property belonging to Union men, and appropriate that belonging to the Government under the most cowardly circumstances. Thus, it is necessary to counteract by such retaliatory acts as will bring these desperados to their senses, or at least intimidate them in the perpetration of further acts of aggression and outrage...

It is reported that there are 6,000 volunteers in Richmond ready for service, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 8,600 at Norfolk; and it is said that by the end of the week there will be 25,000 troops at Richmond. In all Virginia it is said that there are now 15,000 men in arms. These figures must be taken with considerable grains of allowance.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE POLICY OF PENNSYLVANIA. The approaching extra session of the Legislature begins to impress us with the importance of the objects for which it has been called. It is not out of place to discuss some of these objects, and endeavor with caution, as well as courtesy, to point out certain means of defence and measures of utility which it would be proper at this time to adopt...

It is now apparent that the capital at Washington must be occupied and held for a period at least, until treason can be effectually obliterated, and the full measure of the law meted out to every traitor in the country. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, she has only a plain and simple duty to perform in the occupancy and possession of the city of Washington. She must concentrate a larger force than that just called out, say from ten to fifteen thousand more men, and with such an army, extending from her capital to the borders of Maryland...

The first object of the Legislature will of course be to increase the military force of the state. This will necessarily require an additional appropriation. It must be borne in mind that all these operations for defence cannot be carried on without incurring great expense, and that the organization of armies from raw material, is a work easier described and criticized than successfully performed...

THE POWER OF THE NORTH was manifested in the march and passage of the New York Seventh Regiment through Maryland. The men repaired the track of the railroad, erected bridges which had been destroyed, repaired and manned locomotives, reconstructed cars for the forwarding of baggage, and other achievements which mechanics only can accomplish. Against an army of such men we should imagine the poor negro drivers and breeders of the South would make a most miserable resistance...

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE cautions those who have the disbursement of the war fund in that State to be careful in all their accounts, and says further "let those who handle patriotic funds be watched. It will do no harm. It may do some good." The advice applies all over the states that have appropriated so lavishly to defend the country. Let those who handle these funds remember that their accounts will be carefully scrutinized.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL BEAUREGARD AND MAJ. ANDERSON.

We publish below the conclusion of the correspondence between General Beauregard, the leader of the rebels, and Major Anderson, the gallant defender of Fort Sumter. It will be seen by this correspondence that the assault on Anderson and his brave companions was both brutal and unnecessary, and that, by their own confession, the assailants were guilty of a great wrong.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, (S. C.) APRIL 11, 1861, 2 P. M. Major Robert Anderson, Commanding at Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C. Sir: The Government of the Confederate States has hitherto forbore from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter...

I am ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My aids, Col. Chestnut and Capt. Lee, are authorized to make such demand of you. All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and command...

HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMTER, S. C. APRIL 11, 1861. To Brig. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Provisional Army of the C. S. A. GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply hereto that it is demanded with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligation to my Government prevent my compliance...

HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMTER, S. C. APRIL 11, 1861. To Brig. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Provisional Army of the C. S. A. GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your second communication of the 11th instant, by Col. Chestnut, and to state in reply, that, cordially uniting with you in the desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, I will, if provided with the necessary means of transportation, evacuate Fort Sumter by noon on the 16th instant...

HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMTER, S. C. APRIL 12, 1861, 3 30 A. M. To Brig. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Provisional Army of the C. S. A. GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your second communication of the 11th instant, by Col. Chestnut, and to state in reply, that, cordially uniting with you in the desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, I will, if provided with the necessary means of transportation, evacuate Fort Sumter by noon on the 16th instant...

HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMTER, S. C. APRIL 12, 1861, 3 30 A. M. Major Robert Anderson, United States Army, Commanding Fort Sumter: Sir: By authority of Brig. Gen. General Beauregard, Commanding the Provisional Forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour from this time...

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.—The following letter, from a young man to his mother, has been handed to us for publication. It breathes the spirit of a true patriot: My dear Mother: To-morrow I leave as an enlisted soldier of the United States Army for Washington; I have been long intending to do this; and do it because I feel that this country is in a dangerous position...

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A Wife Repudiates her Traitor Husband.

It will be remembered that Lieut. Abernethy, of the First Artillery, was sent, a few weeks since, by Lieut. Slemmer, to Washington, to apprise the Government of the absolute necessity of supplies and reinforcements at Fort Pickens. Forgetful of all obligations of honor and duty, Lieut. Smead took Montgomery in his way northward, and having submitted his dispatches to the perusal of the rebel authorities, proceeded to Washington...

"Go home with you!" she exclaimed. "Never! Our paths in this world are hereafter separate. I disown you. A coward and traitor, you are no husband of mine. Henceforth you are to me as if dead. As long as I shall live, I shall be mourning, and I shall rest assured I shall educate our children to execrate and despise your memory as that of a recreant and traitor."

Turning with these words, the noble and patriotic woman reentered the fort, and gave way to her very natural feelings. We may add that Mrs. Smead is, like her discarded husband, a native of Georgia, and that while the latter went southward to obtain the reward of his treason, the former, with her children, has come north, passing through this city on Tuesday, and is now at Morristown, N. J. It is an illustration of the temper of the mob now ruling at Baltimore, that it set upon the baggage of the party of unprotected wives of officers with which Mrs. Smead and our informant traveled; and but for the interference of an officer of Fort McHenry would have detained their persons. A greater part of the baggage of the party, with many articles of value, was taken away violently, and, of course, will never be recovered.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The announcement by telegraph yesterday, (17th), that steamers had been brought to and arms and provisions destined for the South had been seized at Cincinnati excited considerable indignation in this city. During the day we were assured through the medium of the telegraph that the steamer Lehigh had left St. Louis with a quantity of muskets and perhaps other munitions of war, destined for the barracks at Newport, Kentucky. It was rumored, however, that the arms were consigned to Pittsburg, and the more excited of those who had been incensed by the conduct of the Cincinnati toward the Southern-bound steamers deemed it a fair opportunity to retaliate. A council was held, and it was resolved that the Lehigh, with her cargo, should not be permitted to pass this port. Accordingly, at an early hour last evening, a party of young men, led doubtless by older heads, proceeded to the armory of the Louisville Battery, on First street, near Green, forcibly opened the doors and took possession of the cannon in charge of Col. D. C. Stone, of the Enrolled Militia, and availed themselves of such munitions of war as appertained to Col. Stone's headquarters, embracing forty rounds of cartridges, and one twelve pound cannon-ball. The guns, two six-pounders, were speedily run out, horses were attached, and amid the wildest enthusiasm the crowd started for West Louisville, a point at a bend in the river about six miles below this city. Other councils were held, however, and an assurance from Gen. Buckner that the arms on board the Lehigh, or a portion of them, at least, were the property of the Kentucky State Guard, seemed to satisfy the crowd; the guns were housed, and the indignant party quietly dispersed.

A SECESSIONIST NEARLY HUNG.—It would seem, says the Lancaster Express of the 26th inst., as if some men were born to be fools, and such we take any man to be who expresses any sympathy with secession within the limits of Lancaster county. We learn that a citizen living near the Maryland line, in this county, made narrow escape from hanging, a day or two ago, for "talking secession." The rope was actually around his neck, and signs of evidently sincere repentance alone saved him from a hasty exit into eternity. We advise our county friends to send all such scoundrels to the Lancaster county prison for safe keeping; if guilty, our Lancaster county court and jury will do them full justice.

GEN. HENRY WILSON, who went on to Annapolis with the Massachusetts Eighth, has gone home to raise two more regiments. They will like the Massachusetts boys better down South when they get used to them.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS AT QUENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows: GLASGOW, Saturday, 27th April; CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, 6th April; VICTORY, Saturday, 11th April; and every Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF BRANDIES! PINET, CASTILLON & CO. BISQUET, TRICOCHÉ & CO. JAMES HENNESSY & CO. OTARD, DUPLY & CO. J. & F. MARTEL. JULES ROBIN & CO. MARET & CO. JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 75 Market Street.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO AND ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 15th, 1861.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10:45 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12:40 p. m. EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 11:00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12:40 p. m. WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 11:00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12:40 p. m.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars! THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE PRESERVED AND THE SOLDIERS SUPPLIED. THE SUBSCRIBERS have at their disposal ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the following goods: FLOUR, CORN, OATS, BACON, HAMS, PICKLED PORK, SALT BEEF, DRIED BEEF, BEANS, DRIED FRUIT, &c.

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER, WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he continues to give instructions on the PIANO FORTE, GLOBE, VIOLA, and also in the science of THEOLOGY. He will with pleasure wait upon his homes at any hour desired, or seasons will be at his residence, in Third street, a few doors below the German Reformed Church.

ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY! The best defining and pronouncing dictionary of the English language; also Worcester's School Dictionaries for sale at SCHIEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, Near the Harrisburg Depot.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church (Catharine building) on the 26th day of May, commencing at 2 o'clock and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing seven persons to serve as Trustees of the Harris Free Cemetery, to be held on Monday in May, 1861, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, for the ensuing year, and also for the consideration of such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting.

AWNINGS sewed at the office of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. HARRISBURG Broom Manufacturing Company.

UPHOLSTERING. HUSK MATTRESSES, COTTON TOP MATTRESSES, COULTON COMFORTS, FRENCH CARPET HASSACKS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, &c. On hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the very lowest rates for cash. HARRISBURG and SPRING BOTTOMS. MADE TO ORDER.