

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. Thursday Afternoon May 2, 1861.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH.

We are now circulating an edition of the TELEGRAPH every morning, larger than any other morning paper that is either published or retailed in Harrisburg. In this edition we give the latest telegraphic dispatches received in this city up to twelve o'clock midnight, and such other local and general news as is of importance to the public.

Advertisers would do well to take advantage of the morning edition of the TELEGRAPH.

WHEN WILL THERE BE PEACE?

A new order of men are beginning to assume influence and control in the government, and when they have fully taken possession of the Legislative and Executive branches of our system, then there will be peace in our midst, and confidence and respect shown for us once more abroad. For sixty years the government has been in the hands of the consuming classes. We were accustomed to be ruled by men who looked upon the mere system of government as one of the obtuse sciences, which could only be defined and mastered through the intricate paths and influences of diplomacy. The consumer was regarded as the prop of the government—while the producer remained unappreciated, neglected, and often despised. Every act of legislation seemed to tend from, instead of to the benefit of the masses, until at length the people, weary of being deprived of their full share in the power of the government, inaugurated a new order of politics by breaking down old party association and bonds, and erecting for themselves such platforms and policies as they deemed most conducive to their prosperity. There is no doubt whatever that the revolution in politics has had much to do with the rebellion in the south, because the changes which have been made in northern society within the last thirty years looked to the elevation of all labor, and made the mechanical genius of the people the highest boast of every community. The development of society in the free states was another source of evil to the retrograde movements in the South—and thus as power after power arose in the path of this new order of men, their influence and might could no longer be misunderstood by the influence which so long controlled this government. Hence the rebellion. The power which had monopolized the patronage of government for so many years, could not give it up without a struggle; and hence again, the pretext and hypocritical plea of suffering, wrong and persecution. There was no wrong complained of in the south, no objection made to the masses of the people in the north participating in the franchise as long as the patronage of government was distributed among the people of a few particular states. But when the labor that sustained the government asserted an equal share in its patronage and emoluments, the rights of those who had grown fat in places of profit were suddenly jeopardized, and could not be re-assured and secured by any other means than by a rebellion, which the rebels would have the world believe is a revolution to correct error and vindicate the truth.

When will there be peace? When labor is recognized as the source of our prosperity, and the mere possession of wealth not made a merit among those who aspire to govern. When this is done there will be peace—and until it is done there will be an irrepressible conflict, banishing all hope of peace and harmony in society as well as government. This is not agrarianism. It is not the refusal to acknowledge the achievements of men, or to recognize their superiority so far as their success is concerned. It is the stimulus to effort and ambition, the encouragement to honest purpose in that which we desire to have recognized—labor. Wherever labor has been recognized and encouraged, states and communities have prospered. Where the reverse has been the practice, and labor has been degraded by oppression and neglect, the twin evils of ignorance and indolence have been the result. Let the states that are in rebellion cultivate and encourage free labor, and they will sooner vindicate themselves from wrong than they can by carrying on a hundred campaigns, or fighting a thousand battles. Let Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri build up a system of home mechanical production, by the encouragement of free mechanics, and they will soon rank with the proudest and most powerful Commonwealths in the north, set at rest the idea of aggression, and inaugurate a peace on this hemisphere which will be undisturbed by any competition or jealousy that can possibly originate among themselves. Such a peace will be secured by the complete harmony of our institutions with the dream of those who conceived and put into operation our system of government. Who among us will live to enjoy its blessings?

Times, after sacrificing his honor and his conscience, has been contemptuously thrown aside with a commission of Brigadier General, which Davis knew he could not accept. He has sunk, too low for scorn. His degradation can excite no feeling but pity.

THE GOVERNMENT.

There is something noble in the present position of the American Government. On the 4th of March last, when Abraham Lincoln assumed power, he found the Government in the utmost possible confusion, and in a condition verging on anarchy. Who can imagine the scene, when, at the first meeting of his cabinet, the different secretaries informed each other of the real condition of their departments? The Treasury was empty and bankrupt. The Interior Department was in the hands of thieves, its bonds scattered among the speculators of the country, marked as worthless by the felonious manner in which they were procured. Traitors held the avenues to and from the War Department. In the Navy Department the Government had scarcely a true friend. And throughout all its branches, the President and his cabinet found themselves surrounded by such difficulties as were never cast into the path of any body of men called to govern a great people. In the midst of these embarrassments, the great masses of the people demanded the restoration of the Government to its ancient position of respect for law and order. With this demand ringing in the ears of the administration came another of an insolent character, demanding audience for the representatives of rebels, and threatening, if refused, the demolition of the administration and the overthrow of the Government. History will deal with these facts at some future period; but as we view them now, and particularly when we behold the first sign of the returning power and majesty and force of the Government, we would be ungrateful and unjust if we did not express the highest admiration and applause for those who have been thus instrumental in rescuing the country from its impending ruin.

In two months the Administration have succeeded in partially crushing a conspiracy that had been in operation for a quarter of a century preparing for the final subversion of the American government. In two months they have literally reorganized the Union, gathering its scattered strength, repairing its broken bonds, restoring its lost credit, and giving harmony and alacrity to its forms and proceedings throughout all its branches. The history of no other government that ever existed contains the record of such achievements. The record of conspiracies such as was at work in this government exhibits how triumphant they have been, and how successful they were in the overthrow of power that was often upheld on the shields and the bayonets of immense armies. But in this instance it has been crushed out as much by the firmness of the Administration as by the use of any mere force. The mere display of military power did not so much intimidate the conspirators as did the declaration and assurance of the Government that they would enforce the law and oppose its violation at all hazards and all extremities.

In the eyes of the nations of the world free government has been fully vindicated. The action of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln has fully demonstrated the power and efficiency of free institutions, and the capacity of the people for free government. At the first call of the President for aid, the response from the loyal States at once dispelled the fear of the spread of treason. The Government was secure in the confidence of the masses where the mob was not dominant to overawe the spirit of allegiance. Even in the states most affected with treason there was a strong Union feeling dormant in every community which was prevented from expression by the most startling intimidations and threats of danger and death. But this, too, is fast giving way, as in the case of Maryland and West Virginia, where the friends of the government are openly proclaiming their determination to maintain its authority, and where the government itself is fast asserting its majesty, and wielding the power guaranteed to it by the Constitution under which it exists. With these facts before us, we deem it our duty to accord to the administration of Abraham Lincoln that approbation which is the due of the faithful and patriotic. We deem it our duty, also, to point the people to the same facts, and ask them to join in thus approving the labors of the President and his cabinet. As we now reverse the memory of Washington as the father of his country, may not those who come after us respect the memory of Abraham Lincoln as the vindicator and preserver of that country.

THE CAUSE OF TRUTH.

In the severe trial through which we are now passing, the government of the United States has the truth for its justification of all that it attempts. When we point to the rebels, we can say conscientiously, that it is true they are attempting to subvert the influence and destroy the power of the most liberal government on the face of the globe. We can declare that it is true, and be sustained by the facts, that the leaders in this rebellion are all men who have been participating in this government officially for the last thirty years, and therefore, if the government has become corrupt, it is true that these very men, the men who now make treason the pretext for their attempted revolution of errors, were themselves the authors of its corruption. It is true, too, that no section in this Union has been equally benefited by direct aid from the federal government, as the section in rebellion, and therefore the truth that they are adding ingratitude to intrigue is as apparent as the truth of their conspiracy is abhorrent. Louisiana and Florida were purchased to satisfy the spirit which now assumes the attitude of revolt. The protection to free labor was abridged and almost abolished to appease the same element of disobedience. The war with Mexico was provoked by its insolence. And it has been accustomed so far to carry its dictation and demands, until it has culminated in an act of treason against the government of its own creation. Pampered, petted and praised, the people of the slave states did not any longer regard themselves as responsible to government. They believed, in the arrogance of their long enjoyed favoritism, that the opposite was the case, and that government should be responsible to them. They denied the right of labor to a share in its responsibility. This is true, both as regards the responsibility of the masses to government and their denial of labor's

rights—and this truth, when it is interpreted to fix the responsibility of the people to the government, in so far as they shall peaceably obey its laws, until they can be changed by the legitimate process of legislation, must constitute the shame of those who are in rebellion to their constitutionally appointed rulers. The truth of this rebellion is in the ingratitude of the rebels. The truth of the opposition to that rebellion, lies at the foundation of our government, and constitutes our main strength as a people and a nation. It is obedience to the authority of the law—respect for the legitimate system of our government, as contained in its order and justice. With this truth the administration of Abraham Lincoln is panoplied. With its force, and power and mighty influence, it is determined to sustain the government. Thus may truth ever prevail in our midst, to the confusion of traitors and the destruction of treason.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The wanton destruction of property on this road by the people of a city who were most benefitted by the running order of the same, has induced the company to remove the accounting office, shops of construction and repair and other establishments connected with the enterprise, to the city of Harrisburg. Notice has already been given of the removal of the accounting office, in the following card:

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO. Baltimore April 29, 1861. In consequence of the interruption of necessity to this city via the Northern Central Railway—the principal bridges between this point and the Maryland line having been burned—I have been directed to transfer the business of this office to Harrisburg, Pa., to which place all communications in reference to the accounts of the company must be addressed, until further notice. By order, J. S. LELI, Treasurer.

All the machine shops in Baltimore, under the control of this road, have been closed, and from intimations contained in our Baltimore exchanges, we learn that it is not the intention of the company immediately to rebuild the bridges that have been destroyed, and that it will take six months to put the road between Baltimore and the Pennsylvania line, in complete repair and running order. The damage sustained by the company is not less than three hundred thousand dollars—a bill which the good people of Maryland will be compelled to pay by their own courts of law. The addition of the Northern Central Railroad shops to the business of this city will be very important. This was the original point contemplated for such a purpose, and here their shops should have been located at the commencement of the enterprise. We have more facilities of supplying material for construction at this point—it is a cheaper and healthier locality of abode for mechanics than Baltimore, and being located almost in the centre of the road itself, it is the proper point for the operations of the company. Laying aside the necessity of the company by danger from mob and incendiaries, the policy of removing their accounting offices and shops to this point is justified by a desire of economy as well as geographical advantages over the southern terminus of the road.

HAD TREASON TRIUMPHED, what would have been the result? This is a question which concerns the workmen and mechanics of the country, because the conspiracy that has so long been organizing its forces in the South, was concocted to abridge the power and limit the influence of the working classes of the United States. Had it succeeded, what then? All labor would have been brought to a common level, and made entirely subservient to the absolute control of capital. It would have been shorn of its franchise, embarrassed in its development, arrested in its progress, and silenced in its voice in all the councils of the government. By such a treatment the degradation of labor became inevitable. By its degradation, the arguments against its participation in the government would acquire force, and thus the aristocracy which animates this rebellion, and which basis its right to rule on the justice of slavery, considered that its eventual triumph would be universal and complete. All the wrongs that the rebels complain of, are constituted by the fact that the workmen of the country were becoming too powerful. Slavery objected to the growing influence of free labor, and demanded its suppression or restriction. The occupation of the territory of the nation by the free mechanics of the north and east, was another wrong, another evil in the estimation of the supporters of slavery—and from all these evils, the awful evil originated of opening territory to the labor of freemen, of making it the refuge of freedom, and of consecrating it entirely and forever to free speech, a free press and a free pulp. Had this rebellion succeeded, these dreadful evils of freedom would have been crushed as slavery crushes all the instincts and aspirations of humanity. Had rebellion expanded and succeeded, the free North would have been degraded—the teeming West blighted, and the industrious East enervated by an association with slavery, because as sure as the association flag of the ratline snake had unfolded its length and breadth from the domes of the federal capital, the black flag of slavery would have been floating from the capital of every commonwealth in the land. Who can doubt that such would have been the result? Who does not rejoice at the escape from its shame and turn with gratitude to the power that has saved and promises to preserve us as a nation?

The House to-day indulged in an animated and lengthened debate on the definition of the word *assault*, and the dispute was beginning to assume a most serious character, when a member called for Webster's Dictionary. At once the respect of the House was given to the great American lexicographer, and Webster's definition was accepted as the standard by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Considering that there are several etymologists in the House, with many finished scholars, the compliment to Webster's Dictionary is worth preserving by the publishers.

The flag of the United States was raised at noon yesterday on the Post Office and Custom House at Baltimore. A large crowd assembled to witness the ceremony, and the standard, as it spread to the breeze, was greeted with tremendous cheers, after which the multitude joined in singing the Star-Spangled Banner.

IMPORTANT BILL.

This morning Mr. Ball, from the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the recent message of the Governor in reference to the re-organization of the militia, &c., reported the following bill: AN ACT to create a loan and to provide for arming the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor and State Treasurer be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts, and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any purpose whatever, and shall be re-imbursed at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date, and the sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of organizing, arming, equipping, transporting and supporting the military forces of this State (and all incidental expenses connected therewith) now or hereafter to be called into service in aid of the Government of this State, or of the United States, and to enforce the laws thereof: Provided, That no certificate of loan or bond shall be issued for a less sum than twenty-five dollars: Provided further, That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; the said certificates of loan to impart on the face thereof the purposes for which the same were issued, and to be denominated the war debt of the State of Pennsylvania, and that a separate and distinct account or registry thereof be kept in the book of the proper department.

Sec. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provisions of this Act, shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose, at the office of the Auditor General, who shall make report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiating of such loan, the providing of the bonds or certificates of war, authorized to be issued by this Act, and said warrants shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the officers now allowed by law, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent person of military education, experience and skill, to have command of all the military forces of Pennsylvania raised and to be raised, with the rank of Major General, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to pay, privileges and emoluments of a Major General commanding in the army of the United States; and he shall also have authority in manner as aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill, to be Brigadier Generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of same rank in the army of the United States.

Sec. 4. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered whenever he shall deem it proper to order, establish and provide for one or more camps of instruction, with such number of men, and at such point or points in this Commonwealth as the Governor, Adjutant General and Quarter-Master General shall deem expedient; he shall also designate a commissioned officer, not below the rank of Colonel, to the command and instruction of such other commissioned officers to duty field and staff officers as may be required to fully officer said camp or camps. Provided, That the number of men in any camp at any one time shall not exceed seven regiments, and except in times of imminent danger no person shall be required to serve in camp not less than ten nor more than thirty days in any one year.

Sec. 5. Whenever the militia of this Commonwealth shall be called into service by the requisition of the President of the United States, or the proclamation of the Governor, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, in writing, the Quarter-Master General and Commissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officers shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth such supplies as may be necessary for furnishing the troops with rations and all other stores named in and provided by the laws or regulations of the United States—said proposals to be opened after five o'clock, and the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded.

Sec. 6. The chief of each Staff Department shall, under the direction of the Governor, have command over all subordinate officers in his department, and shall from time to time issue orders and instructions for their government and practice.

Sec. 7. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to organize at his discretion the various Staff Departments, and to prescribe by rules and regulations the duties to be performed by the officers connected therewith, which shall, as far as may be, conform to those which are prescribed for the government of the Staff Department in the army of the United States: Provided, That each chief of such department shall prepare and transmit at the expense of this State all blank forms of returns, precepts, warrants and proceedings necessary in his department.

Sec. 8. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint such staff officers as he may deem necessary for the proper efficiency of the service, who shall receive, when on active duty, the same pay and emolument as officers of the like grade in the employment of the United States; and he is also authorized and empowered to confer brevet rank on such officers of the Pennsylvania troops as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions and meritorious conduct; also to confer the brevet rank of second lieutenant on such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall be reported to the Governor by a board composed of the three officers highest in rank of the command to which they may be attached at the time as having distinguished themselves.

Sec. 9. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required to call immediately into the field and organize for effective service, for the defence of this Commonwealth, fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, and also such number of companies of artillery and rifles as the interests of the State and service may require; and whenever an emergency shall arise likely, in his judgment, to imperil the safety of the State, he is hereby authorized and empowered to call into immediate service any additional number of troops, not exceeding fifteen regiments.

Sec. 10. There shall be a hospital department which shall be supervised by the Surgeon General, who shall be a member of the grand staff with the rank of Brigadier General; and to each division, when in actual service, there shall be a hospital Surgeon with the rank of Colonel; and to each brigade, when in actual service, a hospital Surgeon with the rank of Major. Said officers to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and except the Surgeon General to be first examined and recommended for appointment by the Surgeon General and a board of such other Surgeons, not exceeding three, as he may direct. The rank of all said officers shall not entitle them to promotion in the line, nor, except when in

actual service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or the proclamation of the Governor, regulate their pay and rations.

Sec. 11. That before the settlement and payment of any bill by the State Treasurer, the Auditor General shall require [except for incidental expenses, or when it may be impracticable] an affidavit taken before a proper officer of this Commonwealth, to the following effect, viz:—City or County of ss. Personally appeared before me, an alderman or justice of the peace in and for said City or County, of the firm of _____ who, having been above account is correct; that the articles therein charged were furnished to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the order of the head of the proper Bureau, and that the prices charged for the same are the actual wholesale cash prices charged for goods of like quality to other customers, and no more; that no commission, abatement or allowance whatever, has been or is to be given to any person concerned in the ordering or purchasing of said articles; and that the said articles are of the quality, size and quantity mentioned in the said account. This, and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____ 1861.

Every account shall be accompanied by a certificate from the head of the proper Bureau that the account is correct; that the articles were furnished on his order and supplied as charged, and shall also be approved by the Governor of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 12. That all expenditures of the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars made by the Act of April 1861, entitled, an Act in the warrant of the Governor, are hereby declared to be as valid as if the same were made after settlement of accounts on the warrant of the Auditor General. Provided, That the usual disbursing officers who received moneys on the Governor's warrant as aforesaid, be, and are hereby required to settle for the same with the accounting officers of the Commonwealth in the usual manner.

Sec. 13. That the Adjutant General, Quarter-Master General and Commissary General shall each give bond, with sufficient security to be approved by the Governor to the Commonwealth in the sum of _____ dollars, faithful discharge of their respective official duties, and shall also be authorized to take and require from any deputies under them bonds to the Commonwealth in such sum and in such form as may be approved by the Governor, to secure the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and all expenditures for the military service of the State shall be made and accounted for in such form and manner as the Auditor General and State Treasurer may have prescribed or may hereafter direct. The Adjutant General, Quarter-Master General and Commissary General shall be entitled to receive out of the State Treasury from time to time, on the warrant of the Governor, such sums or sums of money not exceeding at any one time the amount of the penalty in their respective bonds as may be required for military service, and for all moneys thus received and expended by them they shall account in manner and form as is required by law.

Sec. 14. That it shall not be lawful for any volunteer militia man to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have first been approved by the Governor of this State, upon a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor, for troops for the service of the United States; and no volunteer soldier shall be allowed by the Governor to leave the State until fully armed and equipped for effective service.

Sec. 15. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any county, city, or borough within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been or may hereafter be made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers or of their families or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State or of the United States in the present exigency of the country: Provided, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed one mill upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county, city, or borough.

Sec. 16. That all incorporated Universities, Colleges and Academies in this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to establish in connection with their several institutions a military professional school for the education of young men in military discipline and the art of war.

From Armstrong Valley.

(Correspondence of the Telegraph.) JACKSONVILLE, April 27, 1861. "STRIPE AND STARS" IN PAUL'S AND ARMSTRONG VALLEY. Our business brought us to Park's eastern store, in Paul's Valley, on the evening of the 25th of April. We were not long at the place before we learned that there was to be a "flag" raised later in the evening. Of course we arranged matters so as to be present, a number having come from a good distance. All present were very enthusiastic indeed. Cannons not being accessible, several anvils were loaned and discharged, the echo of the report of hill and dale! the testimony of the people's love for the Union. Several bonfires were lighted, and hearty cheers given for the "Stars and Stripes." On the following evening we came to Jacksonville, in Armstrong Valley. At which place when we arrived, we found the people of the place and vicinity busily engaged in preparing to suspend a "Red White and Blue" in 16-16 by 13 feet. All lending a helping hand, the work was soon accomplished. This being done, it was suggested and agreed to that we would make another. Among the most active and enthusiastic participants of this worthy enterprise is one of our present Directors of the Poor, Simon Daniel. On Saturday, the 27th inst., we again attended an assemblage of the inhabitants of the same place, Jacksonville and vicinity. The object of the meeting was to organize a guard to protect or guard our homes. There were several hundred persons present, about forty of whom were immediately mustered into a rank and drilled about one hour under the command of Captain John K. M'Gann. Then the company proceeded to the school house in said town, where an address was delivered by Dr. Nonaker, of Fisherville. Many loud and hearty were the cheers given for Major Anderson; his brave soldiers, and the Union; and regulations for the future government of the aforesaid company were made, read and adopted; officers elected, and a vigilance committee of eight was appointed to investigate the charges preferred against two men of the vicinity, who seem to favor the course taken by the South. People in favor of the South who desire to live would better not too freely express their opinion in this neighborhood. The company as said was formed for the purpose of protecting the homes of the people, and therefore it was suggested and agreed to that the company should receive the name "Home Guard." In conclusion we have but to say that we sincerely hope, and earnestly pray, that the hand of every disunionist may be stayed—every difficulty attending this nation settled—every man who is long the UNITED STATES may appear among other nations of the world "as fully among thorns." W. B. ALLEN, H. J. FORTNEY.

'The FVISION improved by the use of the Crystal Spectacles. The superiority and excellence of these eye-glasses is fully demonstrated by the unanimous approval of the most celebrated Oculists in Europe. The material of which the lenses are made, gives them a higher polish and consequently transmit more light; also, they are cooler to the eye. The principle upon which they are ground, being that of Kellipic, allows the visual organs a considerable latitude in the least fatigue, especially recommendable to those having weak and irritable eyes, and thus the wearing of glimmering spectacles at the head, and other unpleasant sensations, experienced by the use of common glasses, are avoided.'—Scientific American.

The above described eye-glasses are manufactured by Mr. Franklin, Optician in Philadelphia, whose name here for a few days, is located on Third Street near Walnut. He sells his Crystal Spectacles with unusual accuracy to the condition of vision of every person. my2-3w-12m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARK'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clark, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen of France. This invaluable medicine is unrivaled in the cure of those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excessive motions, moves all obstructions, and a speedy cure is thereby effected. TO MARRIED LADIES. It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, and is the most healthy period with regularity. Each bottle, in its original wrapper, bears the following stamp of Great Britain, in pre-ventive counterfeits. CAUTION. These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are liable to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain of the Back and Limbs, Fatigue by slight exertion, Disruption of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills effect a cure when all other means have failed. Although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, opium, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to our authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 60 Pills, by return mail. Sold by C. A. BANNVART, 159 N. 4th St.

Died. At the residence of his parents in this city at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, Elias Fuser, aged 10 years and 4 months. Dearest Elias thou hast left us, And thy love we deeply feel, But 'tis God that hath bereft us, Heav'n all our sorrows heal. The deceased will be buried from the residence of his parents, in Raspberry Alley, between Chestnut and Market streets, on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

REVOLVERS for sale at the EAGLE WORK my2-1nd

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN GIRD. A. B. 101 to 104, in all kinds of Housework, is desirous of procuring a situation as apprentice, seamstress, or family, inquire, in Second Street, at Miss Bakery. my2-1nd

GOODYEAR'S India Rubber Camp Equipment Company's Store, No. 103, Market Street, Harrisburg. my2-1nd

THE SOLDIER'S BOOK, M'KINNEY'S. "Our Government," an exposition of the constitution of the United States, explaining the nature and operation of our government, from judicial and authentic sources. Price \$1.00. For sale at BERGMAN'S STORE. my2

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!

M. I. FRANKLIN, Scientific and Practical Optician, (Store and Factory 112 South Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Philadelphia.)

HAS arrived in this city and opened an office for a short time at the corner of Chestnut and Market Streets, between the Post Office and the Pennsylvania Hotel, where he will be happy to receive the public, producing a clear and distinct sight, and curing eye and ear ailments, the most minute part of the eye, together with the most delicate operations, such as cataracts, strabismus, and restoring the sight. These glasses are carefully and carefully suited for every age. STEREOSCOPES in every style. STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHY in a great variety. Scientific, Statistical and Groups. ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES inserted so as to give them perfect movement and the natural color. Also, for sale, the most improved MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, MILITARY SPY GLASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, the latest of the kind. Office Third Street, next door to the Daily Telegraph. my2-1nd

NO advantage will be taken of our brave soldiers at the late sale of the India Rubber Camp Equipment Company's Store, 103 Market Street, Harrisburg. my2-1nd

POWELL'S DIARRHGEA AND CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

For the cure of these distressing maladies. Agreeable to the taste. Every soldier should procure a bottle of this valuable medicine before they take up their line of march. For sale at C. A. BANNVART'S, Drug Store, Harrisburg, Pa. my2-3m

INDIA RUBBER Camp Equipments, 103 Market Street. my2-1nd

SEALING PROPOSALS will be received at my office in Harrisburg, up to twelve o'clock on Monday, the 27th inst., for the purchase of the following quantities, for the whole or part of the following requirement, to be delivered at this place, in such quantities and such times as may be required by this office. The reservation also being made to increase or reduce the quantities in requirement at prices accepted. The award will be made within three days from the above date. my2-1nd

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA. QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, May 1, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at my office in Harrisburg, up to twelve o'clock on Monday, the 27th inst., for the purchase of the following quantities, for the whole or part of the following requirement, to be delivered at this place, in such quantities and such times as may be required by this office. The reservation also being made to increase or reduce the quantities in requirement at prices accepted. The award will be made within three days from the above date. my2-1nd

REQUIREMENT.

- 15,000 Great Coats. 16,000 Army Blankets, Indigo Blue or Camel Grey. 15,000 Pair Trowsers. 15,000 Undress Caps. 30,000 Flannel or Knit Woolen Shirts. 30,000 Rate Canton Flannel Drawers. 30,000 Pair Woolen Stockings. 15,000 Pair Boots. All the above to be of the army pattern, and conform strictly to the regulation of the United States Army, in quality of material and finish. No bid will be received for 74 men per shirt; a supply of a regiment of 74 men. The successful bidder will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of his contract. R. C. HALE, my2-1nd

Large and varied assortment of India Rubber Camp Equipments will be found at GOODYEAR'S BRANCH STORE, 103 Market Street, Harrisburg. my2-1nd