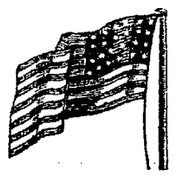
Daily Telegraph.



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.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 15, 1861.

THERE ARE THIRTY MILLIONS of free white men in this country engaged in every kind of labor. They till the soil and roam the ocean. In art and science they are daily achieving some improvement—making the most wonderful discoveries and applications. In mechanics the world acknowledges them as unequalled in genius, and unparalleled in invention. The force of steam has increased our labor to millions more of hands, when comparatively estimated. It has made machinery do all but speak. It has opened new paths of labor without increasing its burdens. It has made new conquests without shedding a drop of blood. These thirty millions of men own property embracing interests in agriculture, in manufactures, arts and science. They contribute to the government its largest share of support, and necessarily form the great maintaining arm of the public service, in all its branches. The property owned by these thirty millions is not specific. Millions invested among this immense number of men are never known to legislation, except by the indirect influence it yields in its contributions to government. Millions more is not only compelled to give its quota to the government, but it is forced to contend with the competition of foreigners, and thus again pay tribute to the government. All this wealth—all this labor of development, improvement, genius, art and science, is now struggling to preserve a government in which it exists and prospers. It is struggling to maintain its usefulness by protecting the peace and order of society—a struggle, too, that is not against a foreign foe, for fame, for redress or dominion. These thirty millions of men are contending with three hundred thousand, with a specific property at stake, and but one interest involved in the entire contest. Three hundred thousand, or as officially computed in the report of the last census, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand slave holders have been ruling this mighty nation for many years, and are now warring to destroy its influence, impelled by the desperate conviction that the thirty million of freemen in this country are determined to rule in its cabinets and serve in its halls of legislation. These slave holders represent only one specific species of property, with the ignorance and degradation that have been entailed on the race which they claim and have corrupted. The property of the population of thirty millions embraces everything that is valuable and useful. It delights to enumerate among its wealth the life which animates the animal creation, but shrinks from bartering in that which impels and incites man to action. The three hundred thousand men, opposed to all this property, industry, intellect and genius, make but one claim—and that claim, based upon their single interest in human flesh, their single production of a specific article, which almost grows spontaneously—on that claim, the wealth, the labor and the intellect of this mighty nation are all to be made subservient to slavery. This is the issue involved in this contest. It is not exactly for new territory—it is not for any new privileges, but on the old presumption that slavery was the normal condition of all labor, and that slavery should be the predominating influence in this government, the slave holder seeks to drag down, degrade and humiliate all labor to its level—deprive it of its political influence, except that which is to be wielded by its masters, and make it in body and soul, subservient to the will of an owner. With this idea to animate them, and with the hope that it would ultimately succeed, the leaders in this revolution struck the first blow. Let it be understood then, that the contest is one in which the free white men of this country are struggling to prevent slavery from entirely destroying a government it cannot control. Let it be understood, that the issue is, whether slavery shall interfere to prevent the white man from pushing his conquests into every quarter of this hemisphere, and asserting his dominion in all its latitudes.

IF OUR annonymous friend, "*A true Republican,*" had directed his advice to another quarter, he would succeed in doing more good for the community that he seeks to serve in counselling us. We contend for the Union—for the frustration of treason, and in doing so, if we draw down on us the assaults of tories, it is only what we expect—but it is a little more than we expect, to have "true Republicans" imploring mercy for *true traitors*. We also have a notion that if this "*true Republican*" would turn his attention to reforming what he now seeks to shield, and in teaching others the folly of wilful falsehood and persisent defamation, the decency he desires to spread through this community would be sooner accomplished than by interfering with those who have the courage to meet and rebuke the brazen faced treason that has so long polluted with its presence the fair fame of the capital of Pennsylvania. If our adviser has any further advice to tender, let him give it as a man, over his own proper name.

KANSAS has already sent three regiments to the aid of government, one for three years and the others for three months.

OUR DUTY TO OUR COUNTRY.

There are many persons who imagine that a tacit support of a certain line of policy is performing a full duty to the country. That the beaming of arms or the wielding of a sword, constitute the only services which a man can render his country. In this they are mistaken. Thousands of men who never heard the roar of a cannon or seen the flash of a sabre, are daily doing their duty to their country in the most effective manner. There are others again who shoulder a musket and draw a sword, that are not of as much service to the government as those who remain at home, because by a system of bickering and fault-finding, they sow discord wherever they appear, and carry disaffection with them into the ranks on the field or the mess in the camy. The man who does his whole duty to his country is he who joins his fate to the government of that country, at all times, under all circumstances, in all necessities and in the midst of all dangers. The country must take precedence of all other considerations, simply, because that, without a country, without a government, the citizenship of all men would be confined only to the locality which they could by personal strength defend, and not extended over the limits of a commonwealth or the broad domains of a nation that are protected and secured to him by the strong arm of a government which, in return, has a right to expect his allegiance and support. This government rests on the *consent*, not of a few, but of the entire people, of the great *majority*. The federal government was not formed by the *people*, but by the states. If a majority of those states agree to its maintainance, a minority have no right to attempt its destruction: nor is it necessary that the *consent* of the people of certain of the states should be had to ensure either the success or the harmony of our system. Our duty inculcates this *consent* as paramount over all others. What government ever existed by the consent of its rebels or traitors? If this consent were necessary, the duty of a good citizen would soon be lost amid the chaos and confusion of rebellion, and government become as insignificant an uncertainty as we now regard the treason of the traitors.

Connected with this duty to our country, there is a sentimental idea prevalent that no force should be applied to government. In allusion to this idea, a cotemporary justly asks: What government can exist a day without force? What prevents every city and town in the United States from being what Baltimore was the other day? What makes New York and Philadelphia employ a large police force? And is human nature, rebellion, treason, and crime different things when they are manifested towards the national Government? Is it right for the States and cities to employ force, and not the national government? We have heard good men, sensible men, say that this government rests on love, and that when it cannot be kept together by fraternal feeling, it had better separate. This is precisely the same doctrine that Free Lovers used in regard to marriage. Men and women are to come together by natural affinities, and when they no longer affiliate, they are to separate and seek other affinities, like the pigs and geese. It is silly trash, whether in marriage or government. Two men may feel the most intense patriotism towards a common country, who hate each other with equal intensity. Government unites people, not by personal feeling, but by the bonds of a common flag and a common country. Government rests neither upon the love of *all* the parts, nor the consent of *all* the parts; and if we are to depend upon either, no two townships can be kept together. We come now to the moral duty of force. In our country a long period of peace and prosperity has brought a great delusion over the popular mind. We have thought ourselves exempt from the evils of human nature. We thought our government was such a wonderful piece of machinery that it would hold together and expand into an enormous empire without any trial of its strength, or any exercise of its force. But we have not arrived at the millennium, and therefore this is a great delusion. We have been aroused from a sleep, which came near being the sleep of death; and now, if the nation puts forth its giant strength, as it seems to be doing, and strike that tremendous blow, which, like the lightning, is fearful to look upon, but will be as salutary in its effects, we shall not only crush rebellion, but revive, strengthen, and purify the nation. The moral power of force consists not merely in its actions upon the fears, but quite as much upon the *convictions* of mankind. It brings them to reason justly upon the effects of their conduct, and weigh well whether the results of success, if such were possible, would at all balance the evils of their course. In the present case, force in the southern states will bring out the Union feeling, nerve the timid, strengthen the weak, and convince tens of thousands that loyalty is better than treason. We have only to look to Maryland to see what is the moral power of force. The Union men there are now nerved and strengthened, while thousands who were inclined to secession are thoroughly convinced that such a course is now positive ruin. More than half of Virginia and North Carolina are in the same situation; and only need the presence of sufficient force to arrive at a healthy state of mind. Unless the South can come to its senses without force, *that* is the remedy which will heal its diseases and bring on a healthy moral frame of mind, in which altogether different views will be held of the scriptures, of the government, of allegiance and reciprocal duties The Southern people will then rejoice that their dulusion is ended and their country regenerated.

I HAVE ONLY TRIED TO FOLLOW THE THOUGHTS THAT I THINK GOD PUT INTO MY HEART.—Such was the noble expression of Maj. Anderson, to a committee of reception that waited on him during his recent visit to Philadelphia. The sentiment is worthy of an American soldier and a Christian gentleman. If he meant what he then said, there is no doubting his patriotism, because the man who endeavors to follow the thoughts with which God imbues his heart, will never be guilty of a wrong, and can never fail either in the service of his country or his God. If all men would follow such thoughts, war would loose its horror, because there would be no conflict, save a noble emulation and a manly struggle to do good.

FROM CAMP SCOTT.

[Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

YORK, Pa., May 14, 1861.

To-day has been one of bustle and confusion. Early this morning orders were issued to the First, Second and Third regiments to hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. Spades, shovels, axes, and camp utensils of all kinds, were gathered together ready for the march. The men in the 2d regiment have not yet received their knap-sacks, and how they were to carry their things was a matter that gave them a great deal of trouble. My attention was occupied with our own company (I. 2d reg.) and the alracity with which the men bundled up their traps, with the expectation of a tramp southward, was sufficient evidence to me that a speedy encounter with the rebels was the uppermost thought and wish. Patriotism and loyalty to their country seemed to be the uppermost thought in every man's mind, and all seemed anxious to commence the journey toward "Dixie's Land."

Since we have been encamped in this place nothing discreditable to the five thousand men has transpired. No fighting nor street brawls have characterized any of their proceedings. In fact I never saw so many men congregated in one place that have behaved themselves with so much propriety. On last Sunday most of the soldiers belonging to the camp were in town, and all the churches were crowded to suffocation. Delegations from some of the companies could not gain admission, and at the request of the soldiers persons were sent outside of the churches to speak to them. In the afternoon of Sunday there was a grand review by Gov. Curtin, during which the strictest order and decorum was preserved. This moral sentiment speaks well for the troops that are quartered here, and it gives me pleasure to say that the citizens of York duly appreciate it.

It is now over three weeks since we have been quartered here, and during that time the three first regiments, in the 2d brigade, should have acquired a military skill sufficient to fit them to any action. I am pained to say that through the inefficiancy of a number of the company officers we have made but little progress. The First regiment, to which the Cameron Guards are attached, is acknowledged to be the best drilled. The reason of this is that their Captain's are all military men and have had experience in the volunteer service. On the other hand some of the companies of the Second and Third regiment are commanded by Captains that never had a musket in their hands. The inefficiency of company commanders is a matter that no delicacy should be allowed to be overlooked, and I consider that it is the duty of the Government to place men that know and have the nerve to command on the forces in whose hands the destinies of our country are placed. This defect must be remedied, or the thousands who have rushed to the defence of their country from Pennsylvania will be as chaff before the wind to the well disciplined forces of the traitors of the south. I say this in no harsh spirit to any of the noble men of Pennsylvania who are unacquainted with military tactics and have volunteered their services, but as a word of advice to officers in command of regiments and brigades that the remedy may be applied.

In closing this short epistle I am compelled to say a few words in reference to the two Harrisburg companies that gives me much paid to write. Your readers are aware that it is the wish of Governor Curtin to have the men of one regiment to enlist for three years, or the war. In the Cameron Guards there was a disposition among the men to go for three years, or the war: but to-day things take a turn and one of the men told me that *not a single man* would go longer than three months. The cause of all that is owing to the appointment of a non-commissioned officer obnoxious to the men in the company. In the "State Capital Guards" *not a single man* is going for more than the three months. Rest assured that it is not for a lack of patriotism that these men refuse to enlist for the war, but for matters which I decline at present to mention.

The bustle and confusion in the camp incident to leaving here calls me away and compels me to draw my letter to a close. You will hear from me again at the first opportunity. B. S. B.

THE following communication was accidentally mislaid, and should have appeared in Monday afternoon's TELEGRAPH:

CAMP CURTIN, May 12, 1861.

Mr. EDITOR:—Camp Curtin is to-day the best organized camp in Pennsylvania. Col. Geo. A. C. Sieler, Assistant Adjutant General, came in command on Thursday last, and in this short time has inaugurated thorough military discipline, and so far perfected his arrangements as to maintain good order night and day. The Colonel has shown himself to be just the man Camp Curtin needs. His command is commended by all, and his ability as an officer is beyond a question. He looks as well to the moral as to the physcal welfare of the soldiers. Through his influence arrangements have been made for preaching every evening at 7 o'clock, by Capt. John M'Cauley, of the Susquehanna County Volunteers, which affords a pleasant as well as profitable entertainment. He is not alone in his efforts to make things pleasant and comfortable for the soldiers. Col. R. H. M'Coy, ordnance officer, who is in every way worthy his position, through his own efforts has made arrangements for the celebration of Mass, by Father Maher, every Sunday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the convenience of the Catholic soldiers, and Protestant services at 3 o'clock, P. M. Col. M'Coy is not only a man of strict business integrity, but very gentlemanly and courteous. The good order of the camp is very much enhanced by the judicious selection of the officers of the day, among the most thorough and efficient of which is Capt. Ricketts, of the Iron Guards, Capt. Baldy, of the Easton Guards, and Lieut. Shull, of the Susquehanna County Volunteers. The Commissary department is also conducted with entire satisfaction to all concerned; the provisions are all of the best quality, and there is a great plenty of them. Col. Sieler is very much relieved in the discharge of his arduous duties by the energy and activity of his Adjutant, T. S. Care, Esq., of the Susquehanna County Pennsylvanians, who proves himself not only willing but fully competent to discharge all his duties

There are now in camp twenty-nine unattached companies, with a total of 1,994 men. Several of the companies were accepted under the three months requisition, and when they could not be enlisted for that time have partially disbanded, but recruiting men have gone into most of the districts from which the companies came, and I have no doubt they will be soon filled with good, reliable men, who are willing to serve as long as the country needs them. SOLDIER.

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., supplying at the same time, the means of Self Cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.
ap19-3md

Died.

On Monday, May 6, 1861, at Dauphin, Mr. ROBERT SIMMONS, in the 76th year of his age.

HENRY C. SHAFFER,

PAPER HANGER, Front street, second door above Walnut street. All orders punctually attended to. my9-dtf

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Aylesworth, Miss J
B
Beinhour, Miss C
Bigler, Mrs H
Blessing, Mrs M
Brady, Mrs M
Brenan, Elizabeth
Brown, Miss A
Brim, Miss A L
C
Cain, Cath
Carling, Miss S
Carlin, Miss M E
Cowhins, Miss C
Clark, Mrs S
Clark, Miss
Cook, Mrs J W
Cooper, Miss L
Crous, Mrs C
D
Duvall, Miss A
E
Elder, Mrs M E
F
Fontz, Mrs L
G
Garretson Miss M
Geasy, Miss Kate
Geese, Miss M
Gibson, Lucy
H
Hartman, Miss M E
Harding, A R
Herr, Miss J A
Hofort, Mrs M
Huffard, Mrs M E
Hurton, Miss E P
I
Ilgenfritz, Cath
J
Jones, Mrs Lizzie
Jones, Mrs M
K
Keister, Miss L
Kelsy, Miss E
Kitch, Kate
Krause, Miss A A
L
Lands, Miss
Leathe, N W
Longenecker, Miss M
Lusk, Mrs E
M
M'Williams, Mrs A M
M'Dougal, Mrs
Megraw, Mrs S
Metzger, Miss M F
Miller, Mrs Jane
Mason, Mrs E
O
O'Brian, Mrs H
P
Paulding, Miss Lizzie
Purdon, Miss A J
R
Reynolds, Laura A
Rhule, Kate M
Ritchie, Miss A
Rigerton, Mrs
S
Shimp, Elizabeth
Shammo, Miss A
Short, Mrs Susan
Shaffer, Miss C E
Sayers, Mrs M A
Schriver, Miss E
Snider, Mrs S
Smith, Mrs Alean
Snyder, Elizabeth
Spayd, H E
Stone, Miss S
Sturgeon, Miss H
Swartz, Mrs C A
Sullenberger, Mrs R A
T
Tracy, A M
Trout, Mrs E
Trover, Miss S E
W
Watson, Mrs R
Wilson, Mrs A
Wingerd, Miss E
Wright, Miss M 2
Z
Zarger, Miss M 2
Zeigler, Miss C

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Arthurs, S C
Akers, A M
Allen, Wm
Alexander, J T
Aldrich, James
Anderson, Wm
Abbott, T M
Aulsoop, John
B
Barrett, C
Baldwin, W A
Bankerd, James
Bates, George
Bayer, G D
Barber, Peter
Bailey, O
Ball, I A P
Barber, O J
Bennet, F
Bennet, S M
Bertolet, D
Bell, John
Bemesderfer, J
Benedict, J W
Bird, C T
Bloomerstein, H
Blesh, D
Blanchard, E
Bland, Wm
Bolinis, Capt
Borstwick, H
Booth, John
Bittle, Wm H
Bright, Wm 2
Brown, Wm 2
Brown, E W
Brumbach, J
Bragg, H G
Bradley, G W
Brobst, J V
Brubaker, Wm
Brant, Chas
Burkhardt, J F
Buroite, D C
Brangan, Wm
Burrowes, J R
Buck, F N
Buser, Israel
Byers, L W
Buckland, W
C
Carrier, J B
Cassidy, A M
Califf, G C
Carson, F
Campbell, T F
Campbell, T P
Carter, L
Calvert, A W
Corl, J. J.
Cole, N. L.
Coshey, L S
Cottrell, J W
Conner, D H
Connor, P
Coverdale, Wesley
Cory, A B
Cook, J W
Coburn, J P
Crapsey, A
Creager, Geo
Crawford, James
Cronick, John
Crosthwaite, Lot
D
Dampman, J H
Dasher, Jos E.
Datsch, K
Deitrich, H
De Korponey, G
Denhof, C
Donnelly, H L
Dougherty, M
Drum, D S
Dunkel, A C
Du Puy, T H
Dunlap, C W
E
Eichar, D W 2
Ellinger, S
Eshennar, L
Ewing, J B
Evans, N B
Evans, J W
F
Famer, T
Fehl, T H
Finley, Jas
Fink, J
Fehleisen, B
Field, Capt C W
Fellows, W H 2
Fox, Joseph
Force, John E
Forney, D C
Forst, L or E
Flad, Joseph
Floyd, Wm
Fontz, J A
Free, Geo H
Freeland, J
Frederick, John
Frenet, L
French, Geo W
French, Amos
Fry, H
Fry, J B
Fry, J A
Furgeson, John
Fulton, H T
G.
Gaddis, H W
Gaunt, Geo
Gallagher, F
Gembe, J A
Gegler, A
Geer, F M
Greenfield, L F
Grimes, Jas
Grismer, C
Griffith, S H
Griffith, Joel
Green, J E
Givin, Geo H
H
Hartman, Daniel
Harleman, E. W
Hart, W R
Hart, E W 2
Hansell, W F
Hadley, James
Hastings, A H
Hall, C M
Harvey, W H
Hammon, Geo
Hanscome, S P
Harris, J W
Harris, J D
Hatch, Cyrus
Hall, Geo
Hasting, John
Hale, Jas T
Hare, R H
Heller, Israel
Herbert, J
Heisler, C
Hezlep, Dr W B
Heath, W P,
Heister, Dr J M
Hearts, W
Hill, Geo
Hill, J D
Hill, Richard
Himrod, Wm
Hickey, C R
Hough, E
Hake, Litheana
Howard, Geo C
Hopkins, Wm
Hopkins, S P
Hopkins, S
Houston, John
Hoover, Christian
Hoover, Joseph
Hoffman, Henry
Hutchison, Jas A
Hutchison, John B
Hummel, F
I
Irvin, James
Irvin, W H
Ingoldsby, Lawrence
J
Jackman, D R
Jeliff, Eli
Jefferis, W M
Johnston, W F
Johnson, John
Jones, D R
Jones, J D
Jones, Henry M
K
Kane, Col
Kendall, John
Kennedy, T J
Kern, Dr F J
Keeney, Geo D
Kelling, Geo H 2
Kantner, Michael
Kiscadden, Wm
King, Jacob 2
Knox, John C
Kneiss, F
Knoy, John
Kooher, Alex
Kuhns, George
Keen, Laurence
Kutting, Edward
Kunkle, Maj W
L
Lampmon, Dewitt
Leuffer, Geo W
Lessick, Samuel
Lee, Thos
Lee, Thos F
Leitch, C G
Lewis, W H 2
Leighley, J B
Lester, P
Lighty, J W
Lindhurst, C W
Lisyman, C
Little, W H
Lowry, W C
Lowden, P
Long, L P
Low, Dr
Lyweigu, John
Mc
McBrayer, Vivian
McCormic, Mr
McCoy, Jacob
McCoy, Geo
McCoy, Thos
McDonald, Frank
McGars, C P
McKelvy, Oscar
McKean, A L
McMinn, J M
McNeal, Robert
McKeery, J T
Managan, R P
Macanay, John
Maize, Isaiah D
Mac Aninch, E
Mac Aninch, H
Martin, Joseph
Martin, H S
Massey, J W
Mayer, A C
Mather, T D
Mattern, W
Mercur, U
Megels, Dennis
Meredith, J R
Miller, W F
Miller, J R
Miller, Benj
Miller, A B
Miller, A J
Miles, Gen J D
Millhouse, O
Mishler, B
Moorehead, J K
Moore, W M
Moore, John O
Moyer, Daniel
Moon, H D
Morris, T
Morris, G H
Molson, Nelson
Monroe, G W
Morgan, P D
Morgan, Isaac
Morgan, Capt C D
Muffly, J R
Murphy, Wm
N
Neal, J F 2
Nelson, Wesley
Neely, J J
Nott, S C
O
O'Connor, P
O'Leary, M
Oliver, J C
Oldinger, A 2
P
Paxton, J R 3
Parwin, J
Paterson, Geo
Parry, Dr H C
Paster, P
Palmer, W P
Palmer, Thos
Patton, G W
Pepper, Jacob
Perkenpine & Higgins
Perters, Philip
Phillips, John
Pigman, H M
Piper, Col W K
Pitcher, H
Powers, Patrick
Pryfield, Bobert
Price, W P
Price, John
Q
Quay, Thos B
Quarts, Jas H
Quigley, Patrick
R
Ralyearg W B
Ramberger, G G
Ramberger, George
Randall, A S
Rauch, W H 2
Ressiga, Samuel
Rehrer, Maj Jacob
Reisinger, J S
Reger, A R
Reid, Wm
Richardson, T
Roberts, John
Routh Samuel
Roth, Jr John 2
Russ, Edward L
Rue, Chas
Rug, John
Rupertus, G
Rungen, Geo
Ruggles, Daniel
S
Salmon, B M
Sanders, Geo
Sample, J L
Salled, Wm
Scudder, G S
Shiffler & Piper
Shloss, L P 2
Shaw, J R
Shipe, T F
Sheets, E
Showers, H D
Shearer, Henry
Shipple, W H
Silks, Jacob
Sible, W H
Simpson, Robert
Simons, Isaac M
Simington, R S
Simth, Ciphas
Smith, George
Smith, H E
Smith David
Snyder, Mr
Snyder, A
Spahn, H
Spickler, C E
Sproat, J D
Stewart, Dr J
Stewart, Joseph
Stevens, John G
Stephens, J W
Stone, Charles 2
Stone, Daniel
Stiles, D W
Stiles D R
Stockley W
Straus, Jos
Stouffer, P
Stockstill, J J
Stayer, J A
Stoner, A
Stratton, G W
Sweringen, J Y
Swartz, Jacob
Sweet, Geo W
Sullivan Daniel
T
Taylor, James
Thomas, E G
Thomas, L J
Thomas, W B
Thompson, O
Thompson, H B
Thiunty, Alex
Tinney, W
Todd, John
Tompkins, A
Traugh, W M
Tyler, R O 3
U
Updegraff, A
V.
Valentine, Robert
Van Vleeck, Mr.
Vaughn, J M
Van Vliet, Isaac
W.
Walker, Dr J S
Warren, John
Washington, C E
Watkins, D
Waller, Jacob
Wallace, John
Webb, L
Wells, A B
Wells, C S
Weson, Alex.
Webster, A D 2
Westfall, E D
Whitesell, O 2
Whitney, A J
White, J S
Wins r H J
Wiggans, Jonas
Wilson, P B
Witmer, H R
Williamson, Dr W
Wightmany, J R
Witzel, Lot B
Williams H W
Williams H
Williams D
Worden, Wm
Woodhouse, R R
Wolfe, Alex
Woodward, J H
Wright, W H
Wyorming, Jacob
Y.
Young, D W 2
Yeats, C J
Z.
Zalrers, Geo W
Zelger, Jacob

SHIP LETTERS.

Hander, Matthias 2
Nyberg, Israel
Sieber, Christopher
Tewes, Frederick
Wetzel, Johannes

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

1td GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—Two comfortable rooms to be occupied by man and wife.—Persons having suitable rooms will find a good tenant by applying, by note, to DR. CURWEN, my16* Harrisburg P. O.

LOST!

On Thursday, the 9th inst., in Market or Second streets, a large *PASTEBOARD BOX*, containing one Barometer, one Thermometer, some Ladies Wearing Apparel, Dress Patterns and other articles of no value but to the owner.

A liberal reward will be paid if brought to this office, or for any positive information at this office. my25-2t

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK.

TWO TRAINS DAILY TO

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 a. m., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 9.30 a. m. A sleeping car is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8 a. m., arriving in New York at 5½ p. m., and Philadelphia at 1.25 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 p. m., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Mail, arriving in New York at 9 p. m., and Philadelphia at 5.40 p. m.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 a. m., and Philadelphia at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12 00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3. 15 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8 p.m

EXPRESS LINE leaves New York at 7.30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 3 a. m., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5 00; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 25 in No. 1 cars, and $2 70 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to

my15 J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Denning and Edward Currand, of Harrisburg, under the firm of DENNING & CURRAND was dissolved on the 10th day of April last. The accounts of the firm will be settled by my12-1wd SAMUEL DENNING.

BOARDING.

Single and married gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, with single or communicating rooms at the N. E. corner of Market Square and Second street, in the house formerly occupied by Col. Wells Coverly. Terms moderate.
my14-1wd SAMUEL DENNING.

Lines of Travel & Transportation

Northern Central Railway

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 13th, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN will leave at.....1 10 P. M.
EXPRESS " " " .....1.15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN will leave at.....1.20 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " .....9.15 P. M.

For further information apply at the Office, in Penna. Railroad Depot.

A. C. SCHNELL, Agent.
Harrisburg, April 30, 1861.—1-dtf

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, APRIL 15th, 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 1.15 a. m. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.10 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.

These trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, via Mount Joy leaves Harrisburg at 7.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9 25 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, via Mount Joy leaves Harrisburg at 4.20 p. m., connecting at Dillerville with HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.45 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona 6.05, 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 12.20 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 1.00 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., Lancaster 6.05 p. m., Columbia 6.40 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00, p. m., Lancaster 7.44 p. m., Mount Joy 8.28 p. m., Elizabethtown, 8.48 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive at Harrisburg at 9.45, p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt. East. Div. Penna. Railroad
ap12 60-dtf

1861. 3D OPENING, 3D OPENING 1861.

OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The quality of the goods for the price will be an inducement to every one to purchase.

The most desirable goods of the season at a great sacrifice.

MOZAMBIQUES,
GRISSALIAS,
VALENCIAS,
CREPE D'ESPANGS,
BEREGE ANGLAIS,
BROCADE POPLINS,
NEAPOLITANS.
LAWNS and LAVELLAS

are among the list.

CATHCART & BROTHER.
Next door to the Harrisburg Bank

SKELETON SKIRTS.

The largest stock of the very best make to be found at CATHCART'S,
Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

Parasols, Sun Umbrellas and Umbrellas

Twenty-five per cent lower than can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

CATHCART & BROTHER
No. 14, Market Square,
my6 Next to the Harrisburg Bank

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!

M. I. FRANKLIN,

Scientific and Practical Optician,

(Store and Factory 112 South Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.)

HAS arrived in this city and opened an office for a short time for the sale of his celebrated IMPROVED SPECTACLES, with the finest Periscopic Elliptic Lenses, forming the Concavo-Convex surface, in accordance with the philosophy of Nature, surpassing in purity and transparency any other glasses offered before to the public, producing a clear and distinct sight, rendering ease and comfort in reading the most minute print, affording altogether the BEST HELP FOR THE IMPAIRED VISION, *improving, strengthening and restoring the eyesight.* These glasses are correctly and carefully suited for every age. *STEREOSCOPES* in every style.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS in a great variety—Scenaries, Statuary and Groups.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES inserted so as to give them perfect movement with the natural one.

Also, for sale his world renowned MICROSCOPES TELESCOPES,

MILITARY SPY GLASSES,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, at the lowest city prices. M. I. FRANKLIN, Optician,

Office Third street, next door to the DAILY TELEGRAPH office. ap24

NEW COAL OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into the COAL TRADE in this city, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens. I will keep on hand Coal of all sizes, from the most celebrated and approved mines, 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, CAR LOAD OR SINGLE ON Persons purchasing by the Boat or Car Load will receive 2,240 pounds to the Ton.

Office No. 74 Market street, second door from Dewbery alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North street. Orders left at either place will receive prompt attention.
ap16 1yd JOHN W. HALL, agent.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

MERINOES, Plain and Figured.
CASHMERES, Plain and Figured.
ALL WOOL DeLAINES, Extra Styles and Quality
BROCA LONG SHAWLS, different prices.
FINE STOCK OF BLANKET SHAWLS.
The prices in all the above Goods, on examination, will be found "lower than ever," at

CATHCART'S,
an24 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

HARRISBURG, May 8, 1861.

A QUANTITY of Bags, Checks and Ginghams for sale by the dozen and piece, cheap for cash, at the DAUPHIN COUNTY PRISON my8-3m

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with back building, located in a respectable neighborhood, of which possession will not be wanted for eight months. Apply at [a2] HIS OFFICE.