

O. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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To Members of the Legislature. Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

THOMAS CORWIN, who, from his place in the United States Senate during the Mexican war, expressed the hope that the Mexicans would welcome our soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," has been rewarded by this Administration with a foreign mission for his patriotism; while the pensioned agents of the same Administration are engaged in the work of denouncing every free citizen, who refuses to approve of the policy and take part in the business of slaughtering his own countrymen, as a traitor and tory. In other words, it is all right to take part with a foreign enemy with whom the Government is at war, but all wrong not to sympathize with and applaud the same Government when it is about to engage in a bloody civil war with our own countrymen.

The Administration apprehends that an attack may be made upon Washington, and troops are being assembled at that point to repel any assault that may be made. Whether any good reason exists for this apprehension we are unable to determine; but are certain that the best way of protecting the Capital from danger is to pursue a vigorous peace policy. Washington can be in no great danger of capture as long as Maryland and Virginia remain loyal to the Union. But the immediate consequence of war in the seceded State would be to increase the disaffection in the Border States, and to render a large military force necessary for the defence of the Federal Capital. The Administration seems to fear that the policy it is pursuing will widen the area of secession, and convert the very seat of Government into a beleaguered fortress.

The partisans of the Administration, who are so violent in their denunciations of all who do not approve of the policy of civil war, do not pretend that war will result either in the enforcement of the laws or the restoration of the Union. On the contrary, the admission is explicitly made that "war with the seceded States will not bring them back into the Union."

Indeed, after the daily exhibitions of intense hatred to the Southern States, made by that class of Republican journals most anxious for war, it is impossible to believe that they desire to be again associated with the seceded States. If, then, war is not to bring these States back into the Union, what is its object? When we are called upon to stand by the Administration, we would like to know what the Administration is driving at.

Peace is Patriotism. Freedom of opinion and freedom in the expression of those opinions is the happy privilege of every citizen in this Republic. We have no censorship of the Press here. We have no secret police to note every word uttered in opposition to the conduct and policy of our rulers, and to terrify the dissenting into outward concurrence by severe punishments. We are not obliged to whisper our opinions in closed rooms, with bated breath, lest some spy of the Government may overhear and expose us to stripes and imprisonment. In short, we are not subjected to the fearful despotism over mind, exercised in absolute governments like Russia and France. Some of the partisans of the Federal Administration entirely overlook this fact. They act as if they believed the Government had the right to control not only the army and navy, and to launch the thunderbolts of civil war against the people, but also to gag the press and to stifle every expression of opinion adverse to the policy of the Government. They have fallen into a grievous error, in supposing that the possession of the offices and patronage of the Government constitutes them autocrats of public opinion. The settled conviction of the people that civil war is an unnecessary evil, and that it will widen the breach between sections of the Union, cannot be suppressed by the cry of treason and traitor; and the sooner the self constituted censors who are now attempting this game learn its futility, the better for them.

It has been reserved, at this late day, for the partisans of an Administration which usurped power under the deceptive cries of "freedom, free speech and a free press," to undertake the task of crushing out differences of opinion, and compelling a dead conformity to the war measures of the Federal Government. To borrow the very expressive language of Mr. LINCOLN, "it can't be did." The people see what influence have brought them to the brink of the fearful precipice, and they will hold the Administration to a strict accountability for its misdeeds. They see that the party which cunningly and wickedly arrayed one section of the country against the other at the ballot box, is now about to re-enact the same crime upon the bloody battle field by substituting bayonets for ballots. They see war deliberately chosen as preferable to peace, when either course was open to the Administration, and when war means disunion, and peace offers the only prospect of an ultimate restoration of the Union. And seeing this, they will not applaud when duty requires them to condemn, or declare that the Administration is right, when they know in their inmost hearts that it is wrong.

The Administration organs talk of treason. What is treason? Is it treason to object to the policy of the Federal Administration? Then they have been guilty of this crime for years. Is it treason to prefer union without war to disunion with war? It may be in the estimation of those who are filled with hatred and malignity towards the Southern States and who desire to drive them out of the Union at the point of the bayonet; but in the estimation

of those who desire to restore those fraternal sentiments without which union is impossible, the policy of favoring peace and opposing war is the highest patriotism.

The War Spirit. There is great danger that the war spirit will become so much aroused, both North and South, that it cannot be repressed. The feelings of the people have long been gravitating in that direction—and although a few months ago the idea of a general war between the North and the South would not have been for a moment entertained, there was being engendered a spirit of prejudice, hatred and distrust, which only needed the events that have since occurred, to bring those who ought to be friends into an attitude of open hostility to each other.

A few days ago there were glimmerings of peace. But they were only glimmerings, to be succeeded by the threatenings of war. Our readers need not be told that since the commencement of the secession movement we have seen but faint hopes of an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties. Occasionally our intense desire and wish for a peaceful solution has mastered our judgment, founded on the condition of the country and the true aspect of affairs, so far that we have indulged in flattering visions of fraternal relations re-established—a Union restored; but these illusions have been quickly dispelled by the hard logic of facts.

Upon what has this apprehension of war and carnage rested? Why have the friends of peace found so little to encourage and cheer them in these days of national calamity? Simply because of the existence of a hostile spirit among the people. Continued union can only be maintained as the fruit of kindness and fraternal relations; and it ought not, therefore, to surprise any body that secession and alienation and war follow as the legitimate issues of a bitter and malignant spirit between the two sections.

It is not our purpose to charge this wrong exclusively upon any class of people, or upon any section of country. That is a task never coveted by us, and perhaps agreeable to none. But what we desire to show at this time is, the tendency of that animosity between the sections to culminate in an appeal to arms.

It is painful to witness the war spirit now rife throughout the country. It is at its highest pitch at the South, and is fast rising to fever heat in the North. At the rate things go on, the country in less than thirty days will be ripe for a bloody contest; so that whatever President Lincoln or President Davis may think or wish, war will be inevitable. We are fast becoming a nation of haters; and now that we have no national antipathies towards foreigners, we indulge in the very reprehensible conduct of hating our own brethren and kinsmen.

It is time for the people to pause, and ask themselves whether we are drifting? What will be the consequence of this spirit of animosity towards our fellow-countrymen? Is it not possible for us to differ decently and like men, without indulging in a spirit of malignity? Cannot men be in favor of slavery or opposed to slavery, without rushing at each other like wild beasts, as if they would devour those who differ with them in opinion?

We ask these questions because we are convinced that the present unhappy complications, which threaten to destroy our nationality, have their origin in, and draw their sustenance from, that unchristian spirit which denounces all men as sinful and wrong, who do not conform, in morals, in politics, and in religion, to the standard set up by the self-righteous men, who can brook no dissent, nor forgive an independent judgment. If there be any one thing now needed more than any other in human judgment, it is charity. Were there more of this, and less of denunciation against those who do not see according to a given standard, we should have greater hope of a safe deliverance.

Something must be done to arrest the prevailing war spirit, or the country will speedily enter upon a course which, whatever may be the physical superiority of one or the other section, can produce only disaster and distress. Individual citizens may not consider their limited influence of great account—and yet it is of these that the aggregate sentiment of the country is composed. It will be seen, therefore, what is the duty of every man who would avert impending evils. It is, to resist and discourage the war feeling so industriously cultivated by fanatics, and to inculcate a spirit of moderation and peace. Let each individual do this, and a radical change in the tone of the officials at Washington will speedily manifest itself.—Journal of Commerce.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce makes the following suggestions concerning the destination of the troops whose departure from New York has created so much excitement and apprehension throughout the country:

"There is to be no war as a consequence of any movement by this Government in regard to Forts Sumpter and Pickens, or any movement by President Davis.

The greater portion of the expeditionary force sent from New York is destined, as I have informed you, for Brazos Santiago. The importance of that point in a military, commercial, and political view cannot be overrated. If you consider the character of the materials shipped you will see that it is for the purpose of throwing up field works, of erecting barracks, and of employing in a level country flying artillery. You will notice, too, that the country on the Brazos for 800 miles is very rich, and will be the wealthiest and most conservative part of Texas. It now embraces important commercial points—for instance, Brownsville, 40 miles above Brazos Santiago. From Brownsville there is a great trade with Mexico, and the interior of Texas. The imports of foreign goods at Brazos and at Brownsville are large and increasing—over five millions in 1852—Besides, the goods and merchandise from non-seceded States will amount to as much more, which will pay duty to the Texas Custom House, unless the United States Government maintain a military post at Brazos Santiago. One object, therefore, is to protect the revenue at this important point.

But, besides all these reasons, you will find another in the fact that Governor Houston made a formal application to this Government for military aid for the protection of the State from invasion and insurrection, and the expedition may be intended as a response to this application.

About six months ago, says the Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter, a manufacturer in this city sent a lot of shoes to a workman in Maine, to be made, and having applied to him in vain to return the shoes, received a few days since a letter in which the writer states that being very much in want of money he had sold the shoes on his own account.

HOW DOES IT LOOK NOW?

From the Boston Courier.

Last fall, when the Republicans were hurrying along our streets, night after night, jostling and running over each other in their eagerness to jibe hysterically as brave and intrepid "Wide Awakes," displaying their broad capes, fanciful lanterns and flags, decorated with witty devices and funny mottoes, we warned them, again and again, of the sad and disastrous consequences which must follow their possible success in electing a sectional President. We told them over and over again to beware. We begged of them, by every consideration of patriotism and of humanity, to desist from a course which must inevitably prove ruinous to the best interests of the country. We referred them to the prophetic warnings of the wise men in all ages of the Republic, from Washington down. We said then, and we repeat it again, it is utterly impossible and forever out of the question to live in peace, in a Republic, where all have a common interest in the government, without affording the fairest and the fullest opportunity for all to vote for their governors and their rulers. The Republicans did not believe us. The Wide Awakes would not even listen to our warnings. The lanterns and capes and flags multiplied in our streets and in our public squares. Cannons were fired, banners floated in the breezes of the night, trumpets sounded, and drums were beaten until the young men and maidens, old men and matrons, fairly ran and ran the idea of being able to elect a President without the aid of the South. Well, the deed is done. The Wide Awakes have triumphed. To their care is committed the government of these United States, what there is left of them.

Gentlemen of the Republican party, gentlemen of the Wide Awake clubs, how do you like it? How does it look now? To those of you who have been successful in procuring office at Washington, no doubt the prospect is pleasant; but we beg to inquire in their application, how the matter stands with them? Alas! then, there are thousands who never expected place or office, thousands who live by the sweat of the brow—shoemakers, carpenters, hatters, weavers, spinners, painters, engravers, in short, all sorts of mechanics and laborers, those who have to earn by their toil, bread for themselves and for their children.—How does it look to you, gentlemen? No longer ago than the very last autumn, you had plenty of employment, at very good wages. You could readily meet your rent, your grocer's bill, your doctor's bill, and those of your tailor and butcher. Now, you find these necessary expenses piling up upon you. You can scarcely sleep at night in peace for anxiety about them.

How does it all look to you? The Republicans told you, told all of us, repeatedly, everywhere, that if Mr. Lincoln were only once elected all would be calm and quiet and peaceful; that labor would be in demand, and the people would be happy again. But so far from realizing any advantages from the election of Mr. Lincoln, things are certainly growing worse. The Wide-Awakes, if you ask them to-day, cannot but admit that we are not improving in the least, but are, in fact, upon the retrograde. Who, then, has gained anything by the election of a sectional President?—Let us ask, who has not lost? Seven of the States of this Union have left us. Nearly all the advantage which the vast carrying trade of the South has been to us is now gone. The Southern market is all but lost to us. Our people are compelled to be idle, all but those who are hunting after office, with but a poor prospect indeed for the future. And all of this for no other cause, none in the world, except the election of a sectional President. But for the election of Mr. Lincoln, the country would have been at this moment in as prosperous a condition as it has been since the planting of the Revolution. There is no cause known or conjectured by anybody, but the election, which has brought upon us our present misfortunes.

WAR'S GLORIES. From the Baltimore American. Enough of the brute belittling human nature to make "glorious war" with its pomp and circumstance an attractive amusement. To men we have never encountered its sober realities the waving banners, the glittering arms and the showy uniforms are the things that captivate the imagination, and the actual shock of battle is, as a general rule, only dear to the valiant gentlemen who figure in romances. But still the brutal element in human character is more or less blood-thirsty, and war loses its horrors to men whose trade is slaughter. We read the account of a prize-fight, and cannot conceive how any one with human sympathies can endure the mere sight of such brutality; yet the gentlemen of the "fancy" not only look with approval upon the horrible tortures inflicted upon a fellow-being, but actually enjoy the scene the more in proportion to the severity of the "punishment." The memory of a railroad accident, where seven or eight fatally wounded men were extricated from the ruins of a passenger car, will last us our life out, and suffice for a description of battle-fields, with all the heart-rending details. We have no desire to witness any sadder reality.

That there are cases in which an appeal to arms is necessary and proper no sane denier. Our own history as a nation begins with struggle, and we have plenty of dismal prospects among us who predict a bloody termination of the secession history. But the war of the Revolution covered the American name with glory, while the war that is threatening to burst upon us will be infamous, no matter how it begins or how it ends. Our children will live to execrate the memory of their fathers when they read the story of our magnificent empire shivered to atoms by an unnecessary contest between madmen. The verdict of posterity will be nothing more than the story of a race of suicides, who destroyed themselves at the very moment when their life was the most promising and attractive.

We need not draw our arguments in favor of peace from the future, however. The questions that divide this nation are certainly susceptible of a pacific solution, and until it can be demonstrated that civil strife will be profitable to either side there is no excuse that can be imagined, which the world will accept, if we allow that strife to commence. It is easy enough to point out a dozen pretences upon which it may begin, but God only knows what the end of such a contest would be! The first effect would be the total destruction of our commerce and of every description of security. Investment of every description of revenue would become totally valueless, and what we now understand as the rights of property will give place to the right of the strong hand. It is perfectly idle to talk of the exhaustless resources of this great country, when a few months or even a few weeks of war would make all these resources altogether unavailable. Let any holder of real estate try to convert his property into money with only a tolerably prevalent rumor of war upon the breeze, and he will find a ridiculous discrepancy between his ideas of value and the facts in the case.

It is needless to accuse to our wives and children of this business of blood-shedding? Where shall we place them out of the sight and the sound of their horrors? By what enchantment shall we provide for them the common necessities of life, to say nothing of the comforts to which they have been accustomed? If we fight, our main business is to make as many widows and orphans as we can, and how will their cries of anguish accord with our shouts of victory, if we gain it? The thought of their tearful eyes, raised to Heaven, and mutely pleading for vengeance upon a nation of Cain, would spoil the most magnificent vision of military glory. War is, truly, a "damnable trade!"

Finally, we ask our countrymen to pause a moment before they plunge into a sea of trouble, and consider whose policy they are going to carry out. Is it to consolidate the power of South or North? Is it to place Mr. Abe Lincoln more securely in his seat or Mr. Jeff. Davis his? Is it to gratify a handful of atheistical fanatics at the North, who deny both God and Devil and who have no appetite for anything but blood? Or is it to quiet the hot temper of a few demagogues at the South, who are painting for "banner, brand, and bow," and for the pleasures of "military despotism?"

SOME QUEER STORIES.—Some queer stories are told of sharp practice in connection with the recent throwing out of Illinois banks. A Chicago banker, who was some sixty thousand dollars to a grain speculator with which to "operate." He bought wheat to the amount and told the sellers to call at his office for their pay, where he detained them on various excuses until after bank hours and then paid them in interior Illinois banks. On Monday morning the currency was "shut down on," leaving the wheat sellers out from fifteen to twenty cents on the dollar.

PRICE OF PULLING A NEW YORK ALDERMAN'S NOSE.—A sheriff's jury, who had in consideration the question of the amount of damages to be awarded to the complainant, in the case of alderman John Russell vs. ex-alderman "Bibley" Wilson, for an assault committed on the 14th of May last, in the vestibule of the City Hall, when Wilson attempted to give Russell's nose a vigorous lengthening, but failed because the latter was too thickly for him, have at length determined that the alderman bona fide must be paid from the pockets of the ex-alderman the sum of \$1,000.—Express.

Excavating for the temporary grave of the Duchess of Kent a small opening was made into the vault which contains the coffins of Henry VIII. and one of his queens, Lady Jane Seymour, and the coffin of Charles I. and an infant child of Queen Anne. The coffins, and even the crimson on which are placed the coronets, were in a tolerable state of preservation, and the spear hole in the coffin of Henry VIII., said to have been made by one of the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell, was clearly discernible.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY GENTLEMAN.—On Monday night Stephen Van Rensselaer a member of the celebrated Van Rensselaer or "Patron" family of Albany, committed suicide in New York by swallowing a dose of laudanum. It appears that for many years past he had given way to habits of dissipation to such an extent as to render him totally unfit for the transaction of the most ordinary business affairs.

The steamer Persia's apparent time of making her last trip is nine days and twenty hours. This is said to be the shortest on record, averaging considerably over three hundred miles per day, and on one day she made three hundred and fifty miles.

SEIZURE OF JEWELRY.—A seizure of diamond jewelry was made at New York, on Tuesday, on board the steamship Persia, one of the passengers having about \$300 worth upon his person. The passenger asserts they are for private use, and not for sale.

A boy drunk, only 10 years old, was sent to jail in Boston on Friday. The wretched young inebriate is an orphan; a policeman testified that he carried him home several times dead drunk.

Joseph Laing, who died last week at Toronto, C. W., has consumed a pound of opium since the daily, as a remedy for fits. In ten years prior to his death, he used up a ton and a half of the medicine.

Captain Anderson, of Nicaragua fame, and Col. Badger, Gen. Walker's companion, have gone to Charleston to "enlist."

The Federal Troops in Texas. NEW ORLEANS, April 11. Advice from Galveston to the 9th inst., state that the Federal troops remaining in Texas are concentrating at some given point, but for what purpose is not stated. The transports Star of the West and Empire City, are still off Indianola, the Mexicans at Matamoros have planted their cannon pointing towards Brownsville. The State Legislature has passed a bill dividing the State into six Congressional Districts; also a bill to issue State bonds to the amount of one million, to be secured by a special tax.

Fort Pulaski. SAVANNAH, April 11. An order was issued yesterday from the Adjutant General's office at Fort Pulaski, prohibiting vessels from passing Pulaski, though previously giving information of their pacific character. Every vessel is required to stop, and send a boat to the wharf at Cockspur Island, and to convey a commissioned officer's order, who will make an examination. Fort Pulaski has been thoroughly garrisoned.

Secession of Arizona. ST. LOUIS, April 11. The New Mexican correspondence of the Republican, states that the citizens of Arizona, at the Convention in Mesilla, held on the 16th ult., resolved themselves out of the Union.—Gen. W. C. Jones, formerly of Missouri, has announced himself as a candidate to represent Arizona in the Congress of the Confederate States.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, April 11. The floating battery is now moored in a position commanding the barrette guns of Fort Sumpter. She carries two 32 pounders and two 52 pounders, and is manned by sixty-four men. The Federal steamers are expected to arrive off the bar to-night. The city is filled with troops.

Preparations to Attack Fort Pickens. PENSACOLA, April 11. From the Navy Yard to the new light house, a distance of two and a half miles, all the guns have been ranged to bear on Fort Pickens and command the channel.

Arrival of Troops from Texas. NEW YORK, April 11. The steamer Coahuacalcos is below. She probably brings home the U. S. troops from Texas, for which purpose she was chartered by the Government.

The Sloop of War Pochontas. NORFOLK, Va., April 11. The sloop of war Pochontas sailed to-day under sealed orders.

MARRIED. To this city, yesterday morning (April 11), by the Rev. Mr. Cull-ill, Mr. Kirk Fair, of Elizabethtown, to Miss Mary McCurdy, of this city.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 15, 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 5.10 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 6.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.05 a. m.

FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.10 p. m.

These Trains make close connections at Philadelphia with the New York Line.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 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 8.05 a. m., Altoona 8.05, arrives at Pittsburg 12.40 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 7.30 a. m., Harrisburg 1.10 p. m., Altoona 7.50 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg 12.20 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11.45 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona 8.40 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg 1.00 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 2.20 p. m., Lancaster 6.05 p. m., Columbia 6.40 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg 8.05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., Lancaster 7.44 p. m., Mount Joy 8.23 p. m., Elizabethtown 8.48 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg 9.45 p. m.

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

SAM'L D. YOUNG, Supt. East. Div. Penna. R. R.

Harrisburg, April 12, 1861.—dtf

NOTICE.—The undersigned offers for sale the largest, greatest and best collection of FLOWERING PLANTS.

EVERY OFFERER, exhibited in Harrisburg. My stock consists in part of:

CAMELIAS, AZALIAS, NEW DAHLIAS, HELIOTROPES, FUSHIAS, LANTANAS, GERANIUMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CARNATION AND ENGLISH MONTHLY PINKS, PANSIES, PEONIES, &c. &c.

I have also a very large collection of ROSES, such as GIANT DE BATTERE, LORD RAGLAN, HERMOSEA, GLOIRE DE ROSMONT, AGRIPINA, &c. &c.

I have on hand a variety of EVERGREEN and ORNAMENTAL TREES, such as ARBOR VITAE, ENGLISH AND IRISH YEW.

All of which will be sold at low prices by JOHN M. SHEEK, Above the Car Factory, Harrisburg.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA. Students prepared for College or business. Location pleasant, healthy and easy of access by Pennsylvania Central Railroad. For Circulars containing terms, testimonials, &c., address the Principal.

CEUTRAL NURSERIES, YORK, PA. EDWARD J. EVANS & CO. PROPRIETORS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Shrubs, Roses, Budding Plants, &c., in great variety. Orders left with G. H. SMALK at the Capital Bank, will receive prompt attention. Catalogues gratis on application. mar12-6mdwt

MRS. E. OSLER will open on the 15th of April a SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at 82 North Second street, below North. ap11-4dt

NEW SHOE STORE! NEW SHOE STORE! THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE, 38 1/2 MARKET STREET.

NEXT DOOR TO GEO. W. MOALLA'S JEWELRY STORE: AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

The undersigned begs to inform the Shoe buying public of Harrisburg, that he has opened a Shoe Store at the above named place, where will be found a large assortment of:

BOOTS AND SHOES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a call and examine our goods at the PHILADELPHIA CHEAP SHOE STORE, NO. 38 1/2 MARKET STREET.

ap11-dtf J. C. KIMBALL.

TRAVELING AGENT OF THE OLD WALLOR LINE.

This Old Transportation Line is still in successful operation, and prepared to receive passengers and freight in individual being Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, and all points on the Northern Canal. Philadelphia and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads. Local Agent at Harrisburg, D. A. MUENCH.

Goods sent to PEACOCK, ZELL & HINCHMAN, No. 808 and 810 Market street, above Eighth, by 4 o'clock, p. m., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery, the next morning. G. MUENCH, Traveling Agent.

TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is prepared to dig, take up, excavate, construct and erect sewers, drains and ditches of every description within the city limits upon the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Second street, near Cheanut. ap11-dtf

REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOYER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET, where he will be pleased to see all his friends.

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE on Pine street. Inquire of MRS. MURRAY, mar27-dtf Corner of Second and Pine Sts.

WARRANTY OF THE RIFLE AND PISTOL GALLERY.—Now open for a short time, in the rear of Brand's Hall, Harrisburg. ap12-8

EMPTY BARRELS! of every description. A large lot on hand and for sale by WILLIAM DOCK, JR. & CO. ap10

HAMS—3,000 lbs. EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS in store and for sale low for cash. Wm. DICK, JR. & Co. ap10

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day disposed of his entire stock of G-cookies, Queensware, Glass, China-ware and Liquors to J. HALLMAN. April 9, 1861. ap10-31w

SIGNOR BLITZ WILL GIVE TWO OF HIS ENTERTAINMENTS AT BRANT'S HALL, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, 11TH AND 12TH INSTS.

For the benefit of the STATE CAPITAL BAND. One afternoon performance, for the accommodation of soldiers, on Friday, April 13, at 7 o'clock. TICKETS 25 CENTS—TO SCHOLARS, 10 CENTS. ap10-4dt

HEALTH, MONEY, HAPPINESS!! At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUNT'S PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE, and prevent disease in its beginning. A fresh supply always on hand at SCHIFFER'S BOOK-STORE, Harrisburg. mar10

ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE!

VALUABLE PROPERTY ENGRAVING.

The idea of representing the LORD'S PRAYER by engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by DR. J. G. W. B. of the celebrated Bank-note Engraver of New York City, who commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follows with the words of the prayer, and the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superb execution of the "SALVATOR," and encircling the upper part of the engraving are angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, and is such a striking and sectarian character about it, having been recommended by clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid and useful in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20x28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves Art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would possess a beautiful picture—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fall to secure a copy when the price is only ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for that sum an addition a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than its price, and is so readily and so cheaply procured, that it is respectfully recommended to all subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough; 2 Building Lots; 2 Bibles; 2 Quin & Palmer's make, warranted; 1 Rockaway; 1000 Valuable Books; 50 Barrels of Flour, warranted; 1,000 Gift Frames to suit Engraving of Lord's Prayer; 500 Steel Plate Engravings—Birth of Christ; Magnificat; Lord's Prayer; &c. &c.

Gold and Silver Jewelry. All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentines, Mosses, Gold Stone, &c. &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500.00 with every Engraving sold.

When the Engravings are all sold, a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hill, York, Pa., where the names above will be distributed, and in such manner as the purchasers may determine—the purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make an award in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of Engravings already sold, are desirous to have the whole amount disposed of by the first of July ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers and have the distribution of the Gifts completed with.

This Engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and, indeed, of all classes, who enter into it with interest and spirit.

THE DOLLAR ENGRAVING SOCIETY, will pay postage on Engraving, and you are sure to get it by return mail. Address: AUSTIN & WHELLY, York, Pa.

J. M. AUSTIN,