WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1861. O. BARBETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Pub-

ishers and Propriet

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patrior Amb Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

FOR SALE. A second-hand Adams Press, platen 39% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature.

Members wishing extra conies of the DAILY PATRICE 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.

Their Reasons.

We print this morning the reasons of the Democratic members of the Senate for voting against the bill which passed the Legislature, appropriating \$500,000 to be disbursed by a Millitary Commission in re-organizing the military of the Commonwealth. These reasons constituted a sufficient justification for that vote at the time it was given. Hostilities had not commenced by the act of the Confederate States -nor had the President of the United States issued his proclamation calling upon the States to come to the assistance of the Government in vindicating its authority. The objections are confined principally to the defects or emissions in the act, and not to its purpose. Since the President has called upon the militia of this State to maintain the existence of the Government to which we all owe allegiance, there is no room for differences of opinion as to our duty. With one voice Pennsylvania will respond to the summons, and show that her people are now, as ever, ready to obey the call of their country.

Events Preceding the Assault upon Fort Sumpter.

The real destination and object of the fleet sent by the Government to the South, as well as the nature of the negotiations which preceded the attack of the Confederate batteries upon Fort Sumpter, is still involved in doubt and uncertainty. All we know is that several vessels crossed the bar and entered the harbor of Charleston, while the battle was progressing, without striking a blow or attempting to afford assistance to the beleaguered garrison. Their instructions may have prevented them from taking any part in the conflict. The following narrative, published in the Baltimore American before the assault upon Sumpter, gives the most straightforward and plausible account of the events preceding that transaction:

Nearly four weeks since the President and Cabinet, on the representation of General Scott, decided to evacuate Fort Sumpter as a military necessity—that is to say, the reinforcing and previsioning of it was not deemed essential, in view of the cost of blood and treasure it would require to accomplish the purpose. This decision of the President was communicated to Major Anderson by a special messenger, with instructions to open negotiations with the military authorities at Charleston to carry the project into execution.

These negotiations have been progressing ever since, and the numerous messengers that have been passing between Charleston and Washington have communicated to Major Anderson the instructions of the Government and to the President the demands of the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. It is understood that Major Anderson refused, under instructions, an unconditional surrender of the fortress to the Confederacy, but proposed to abandon it with his garrison, leaving the fort in possession of a corporal and two privates, to protect the property of the Government, and leave it thus to await future events. He is also understood to have demanded of General Beauregard that a pledge should be given him that no attempt should be made to take possession of it after the evacuation of the garrison, and that the officer left in charge should not be molested, or his possession as the nominal rep resentative of the Government interfered with

This proposition did not meet the views of General Beauregard, who demanded that the flag of the United States should be saluted and lowered, as was done at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and that a formal surrender of the fort should be made by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Southern Confederacy, and the Confederacy flag of seven stars raised on the flag staff and saluted.

This demand, which would be a virtual re-cognition by the President and Major Anderson of the existence of the Southern Confederacy, was firmly refused, and the decision of Major Anderson was subsequently sustained and approved by the President and his Cabinet. Thus matters stood up to the commencement of last week, when General Beauregard intimated to Major Anderson that, if the demand of the Confederacy was not complied with, an order would be immediately issued to cut off all further communication between the fort and Charleston, and that his regular supplies of marketing would be stopped. This fact was brought to Washington by Colonel Lamon, as the ultimatum of the Confederacy. A Cabinet meeting was then called, and it is said that the refusal to make a formal surrender of the fort and the lowering of the flag was unanimously re-affirmed.

Immediately after this decision orders were given for the military and naval preparations that have since occasioned much excitement, the object being to use them if necessary in relieving the garrison of Major Anderson from threatened starvation, and maintaining the dignity of the Government and the honor of the flag in Charleston harbor; or, if not required there, to dispatch the expedition to Texas to maintain the treaty stipulations of the Government on the frontier, and drive back the Indians and Mexicans who are threatening to invade the State.

In the meantime Lieutenant Talbot was dispatched by Major Anderson to Washington with further information as to the condition of affairs, in which rumor says that Major Anderson urged the Government not to allow the flag which he had so long maintained in the face of his besiegers to be humbled as they required -and to compel the gallant men who had stood so nobly by him, including the mechanics who could have left him if they had desired, to witness the humiliating sight of any flag but that of their country floating from its battlements. This account further states that as soon as

information was received at Washington that General Beauregard had cut off the supplies from Fort Sumpter, the President dispatched a messenger to Charleston, with instructions to Major Anderson to notify the Confederate authorities that the Government proposed immediately to dispatch an unarmed vessel with food upon, to return the fire from the fort. The messengerarrived at Charleston, but was denied the opportunity of communicating with Fort and existing laws to a military despotism sus-Sumpter. We know what followed. The ex- tained and upheld by a standing army. Since nothing but our country .- Lancaster Intelligencer. phia.

nedition started from New York, and immedi- the opening of the present session no attempt ately the secession batteries opened upon Fort Sumpter, which, in its almost defenceless condition, was compelled to surrender.

This account, which is certainly plausible and consistent, will, if it turns out to be correct, serve to explain the apparent change of policy on the part of the Administration with reference to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and at the same time remove all doubts as to the responsibility of the Confederate Government in commencing the war. It appears that the Administration was willing to withdraw the garrison from the fort, but not to surrender it unconditionally--in other words, to abandon it as a menacing fortification, but to hold it under guard as property. This proposition was refosed; the fort was carried by assault, and the war commenced by the Confederate authorities.

A False Issue.

We are aware that a time like this, when the people of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, are rushing to arms in obedience to the call of their country to vindicate its assailed authority, is not the time to discuss party politics or to weigh the causes which have led to this fearful struggle; but we cannot permit the Telegraph to misrepresent us without a word of reply. That paper has used its utmost endeavers to excite against us the same violence which has disgraced other places, and to glut private vengeance under the shield of public patriotism. Clamoring loudly for free speech and a free press, it is among the foremost to counsel an abridgment of the inalienable rights of every freeman-and when the people with one accord are rising to establih law and order, it furnishes encouragement to the spirit of lawessness and anarchy.

While we unite cordially and earnestly in support of the Government against those who have defied its authority and disgraced its flag, we know of no rule that compels us to reverse our settled convictions, that this conflict might have been avoided. We believe that sectional animosity, North as well as South, has been the cause of this war-and situated, as we have been, where one peculiar form of this animosity has prevailed, we have deemed it our duty to combat it to the utmost of our ability, and, if possible, to induce a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. With this end in view, it would have been criminal on our part had we labored to intensify the already too intense feeling against the South, and defeated the very purpose we had in view-peaceable adjustment. But the moment the seceded States showed by their conduct, in commencing war, that they did not desire peace, and that further exertions in this behalf would be unavailing, if not treasonable, we never for a moment hesitated as to our duty, and the duty of those who hold political opinions similar to our own, to sustain and assist the Government by every means in our power.

The Telegraph shows more of sectional animosity than of patriotism in its course. It requires Democrats not only to support the Government, but to renounce their political convictions. This they cannot do as long as the right of private judgment is permitted .-We are willing to forget the past in the pressing exigencies of the present, and to know no other cause than that of our country, until its power nd honor are vindicated; but we are not willing to join in a crusade against the Democratic party or to deny its faith.

The Telegraph advises us "to join in this Christian, and patriotic, and Republican undertaking of crushing slavery forever on the ramparts itself has erected for the destruction of liberty." We can never subscribe to such an atrocious sentiment as this. Does the Telegraph mean to invite the country to such an issue? Does it mean to affirm that the people are now rushing to arms-not to defend the honor of a flag which still waves over slave as well as free States-not to protect a Constitution which guarantees to each State the right of determining its own domestic institutions; but to engage in the "Republican undertaking of crushing slavery forever?" Are we going to war for the purpose of maintaining the Government, and, if possible, restoring the Union, or is it merely an undertaking to crush slavery forever? The Telegraph is entirely misled by partizan animosity when it attempts to plant the Government upon such narrow and destructive ground as this-and we are satisfied that nine-tenths of the Republican party will repudiate any such intention. War is now necessary for the preservation of the Government, and its object is not to carry out the extreme doctrines of a fraction of the Republican party. The Telegraph has committed as great a blunder as when it pronounced John Brown a hero, and a "glorious exemplar."

REASONS.

Entered upon the Journal of the Senate of Fennsylvania, of the Democratic Members of that Body, for voting against the act passed on Friday, April 12, 1861, entitled "An Act for the Better Organization of the Militia of the Commonuealth."

The undersigned, members of the Senate, desire to place upon the Journal their reasons for voting against the bill passed in this body on Friday, April 12th, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth."

The act provides for the appointment, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, of a military commission, clothed with full and extraordinary powers to re-organize the militia of the Commonwealth. The nature and character of the organization proposed is not set forth in the act, and is, therefore, entirely unknown to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Constitution expressly declares, that "the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defence, when, and in such manner as may be directed by law;" and, further, that "the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power." Under the provisions of the act aforesaid, unlimited authority is vested in a military commission, whose members are to act independently of the Legislature; and thus the law-making power, which alone should control and direct the organization desired in the present and in all emergencies, is deprived of the privilege of acting upon the details of a system for the garrison at Fort Sumpter; and that he | which is of the most vital importance to the was instructed, if the vessel should be fired citizens of Pennsylvania. If the "civil power" must blindly yield to a military supremacy, it will be an easy transition to pass from known

has been made by the majority in this body to re-organize the militia in a proper and constitutional manner, and the representatives of the people have not been permitted to deliberate military system which this act now proposes to cure. Before the undersigned could give their sanction to any system of re-organization they must know its details—this is clearly their constitutional right—and they should not be called upon to place this important subject entirely and unreservedly in the hands of an unknown military commission.

The heavy burthens resting upon the people demand that all expenditures from the public treasury should be made with caution, and, when made, should be guarded with proper and necessary restrictions. While the peculiar system of re-organization is closely veiled from the public eye, the manner of disposing of the enormous sum appropriated in the act aforesaid is equally vague and undefined. This act, in effect, makes the Governor of the Commonwealth the disburser of half a million of dollars, if so much may be needed, and contains no provisions for a proper discretionary nower on the part of the accounting officers of the Government in the allowance and settlement of the accounts. The sum appropriated may be used well-it may just as readily be expended improperly—this will depend in a great measure upon the character of the military commission appointed by the Governor, the names of which have not yet been presented to the Senate for its approval and confirmation.

It is our unquestioned duty as Legislators to put this State in a condition to repel invasion, o suppress insurrection, and to defend our borders in time of war. For these purposes, by the second section of the eleventh article of the Constitution, we are authorized to contract debts. Had the evidence been furnished to us that either of these causes existed, we would most cheerfully have joined in supporting any proper and constitutional measure demanded by the exigencies of the times. Again, it is our manifest duty as a State, willingly to respond to any requisition made upon us by the President of the United States to support the General Government, to protect the public property and to enforce the laws. At the time the bill was under consideration no such requisition had been made, either directly or indirectly, to the knowledge of the undersigned. But in order clearly to evince our desire and intention to respond to any such requisition, we asked the privilege of voting for the last clause of the third section of the act aforesaid. This privilege vas not granted, and we were, therefore, compelled, by a strict sense of duty, and for the reasons hereinbefore stated, to cast our votes against the entire bill.

That the citizens of this State will never fail to respond to such a requisition, is attested by the eagerness with which Ler patriotic sons rushed to the support of our National flag in the war with Mexico. That they will do so again in obedience to a call of the Chief Executive of the Nation, no one will doubt; and in all his constitutional efforts to uphold the Government, to protect its property, to maintain its laws, and to guard the National flag from insult and dishonor, he will receive the cordial, enthusiastic and determined support of the united people of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, E. D. CRAWFORD, HIESTER CLYMER, JER. SCHINDEL, KENNEDY L. BLOOD, HENRY S. MOTT.

APRIL 16th, 1861.

Cynthia Ann Parker was about two months ago recovered from the Comanches by Captain Ross, after having been a captive in their hands for twenty-five years. She was captured on the 19th day of May, 1836, at Parker's Fort, at the head of the Navasoto. Her father, Silas Parker, John Parker, her grand-father, and Benjamin Parker, were all killed; also, Samuel Frost and his son, Robert Frost, then a young man, making five persons killed. Her grandmother was wounded, and left as dead, but afterwards recovered. There were four other prisoners taken by the Indians at the same time-Elizabeth Kellogg, Rachel Plummer, her son James Platt Plummer, about 18 months old, and John Parker, a brother of Cynthia, and about seven years old, Cynthia being nine years old. Elizabeth Kellogg was bought by he Kickapoos some six months after, and, from them soon after purchased by her friende.— She has since dead. Rachel Plummer was with the Indians two years, and was brought by some Santa Fe traders and restored. Cynthia Ann states, through an interpreter, that her brother John died with the small pox eight or ten years after his captivity. The youngest captive, James Pratt Plummer, was recovered when about seven years old, and is now living near Springfild, Mass. Cynthia Ann is now entirely unable to speak our language, and can converse only through an interpreter. She is 34 or 35 years old, appears in good health, and has a very sprightly child about two years old. At first, after her recovery, she was afraid of being killed by her countrymen, for the Comanches had taught her to think so. She believed the Comanches were the most numerous and powerful people in the world, and only now begins to learn that she had been deceived. She was aware that she was an American.-Her complexion is quite fair still, but her body and arms bear the marks of having been cruelly treated.

A Long-lost Son Discovered .- An infant boy was stolen from his father and mother at St. Louis, nearly 24 years ago, by a hunter who had lost his wife and child, and "wanted something that would love him." He hurried the child into the wilderness, employed a halfbreed woman to nurse it, and not until recently was its long bereaved mother able to obtain any definite information of her missing son.-She had become a widow, and had lived in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, and other places-"seeking rest and finding none." By means of a young sporting friend, who frequently met the old hunter and his ward in the far west, and adroitly cross questioned him. the truth was ascertained, and the mother and son were last week re-united at Detroit, after a separation of almost a quarter of a century .-The poor woman's hair had grown white with age and anxiety, and her son will now gladly adopt civilized habits.

STAND BY THE OLD FLAG. - Now that war has ommenced-no matter who is at fault-it is the duty of all our citizens, irrespective of party, to stand by the old flag, with its glorious stars and stripes, and support the Government in all proper and legitimate efforts to bring the contest to a successful issue. The first blow was struck by the Secessionists, and now it becomes the duty of every parriot to lend his aid in sustaining the honor of our common country. If we have a Government that is capable of protecting and perpetuating itself, this is the time to exert its strength, and the people must stand by it no matter who is at the helm. We go for our country, our whole country, and

SHARP PRACTICE AMONG GAMBLERS .- Recently there was some heavy play at Albany, between some gamblers of that city and others of New York. The New Yorkers were taken for seven thousand dollars, but only about two thousand in cash passed hands. The balance upon any measure to remedy the evils in our was given in a check upon the New York bank. The winners took the earliest train, next morning, for the big city, and on arrival hastened to the bank designated in the check; here they found that payment of the same had been stopped, a telegram, so directing it to be, having been sent on by the losers. There was plenty of money there to the credit of the makers of the check, but not a cent for the holders thereof. This was a serious disappointment to the parties who had expected to be made round shouldered in lugging the money home. They made the best of it, however, and on next meeting the losers, the matter was compromised, by the payment, in all, of twentyfive hundred dollars. This may place the losers on probation for a while, if it does not place them in entire disrepute with the fraternity.

ALONE IN LIFE. - What can be more discouraging than the feeling that in our struggle through life, in our trials and disappointments, there are none to sympathize and care for us No man can go far with strength, courage and cheer, if he goes alone. We are made to be happier and better by each other's notice, appreciation, help and praise; and the hearts that are debarred from these influences invariably wither, harden and break. Here and there are found persons who from pride, perverseness, or often their sensitiveness, (which they seek to hide) affect to be altogether independent of the notice or regard of their fellow beings; but it was a very safe assertion to make, that never yet was there one human heart that did not, at some time, long for the sympathy of other hearts. And there is a nobility in this

TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 16. There is no truth in the report of the coun termanding of orders for troops to come here from New England.

A prominent gentleman high in the confidence of the Administration, was to-day appointed a Commissioner to visit Canada and explain to the Government there the true state f affairs in this country.
It is generally believed that the ports in the

seceded States will be blockaded, and the mouth of the Mississippi also.

The War Department is to-day very busy issuing oeders to various branches of the ser-

The mail facilities of the seceded States will be cut off this week. The Administration is taking active measures

to defend the public property in Virgina, hy garrisoning the forts and defending the arse-Threats have been made here against the

States newspaper, on account of its secession proclivities. Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, refuses to furnish his quota of volunteers, and has telegraphed to the War Department to that effect.

A Regiment of New York Zouaves. WASHINGTON, April 16.

Col. Ellsworth, of Chicago, has had strong inducements offered him to proceed to New York city and organize a regiment of Zouaves. He probably left this morning, and will be joined at New York by a number of his old corps, who will take an active part in the organization and instruction of the regiment. If he does not go there, he will repair to Illinois, for a similar purpose. He last night declined the commission in the army, which has been at his disposal for some weeks.

> Bordentown Loyal. BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 16.

Yesterday the streets of Bordentown were full of enthusiastic crowds, cheering loudly for he Union, the flag and leading patriots. A large meeting was called at night for the offering of resolutions, and for the general consideration of the peril and duty of the hour.

Army Movements. DETROIT, Mich., April I5.

A detachment of 160 men, under the command of Major Pemberton, left St. Paul, this morning, on their way to Washington. Major Mor-ris, with 200 men and Sherman's Battery, will follow as soon as they arrive from Fort Ridgely.

Fancuil Hall a Recruiting Station. Boston, April 15.

The city authorities have appropriated Faneuil Hall for the use of the troops, and the Stars and Stripes are now flying over the Cradle of Liberty.

Massachusetts LAWRENCE, April 16.

The City Government this morning appro risted \$5,000, for the benefit of the families of those volunteering for the country's de-

New York. ALBANY, April 15.

The War Bill appropriating three millions for the defence of the Government, passed the Assembly this morning, with only one negative vote. The Governor will sign it to-day. The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.
Flour dull; \$5 31 ½ a5.50 for mixed and superfine; \$5 31 ½ a6 25 for extra family; \$6 37 ½ a7.50 for fancy.—Wheat—\$1.32 for red, and \$1.38 a1 50 for white. Rye 68 cts. Corn 62 cts for new. Whisky 17 ½ c. in bbls.; 17 ½ cts. in hhds., and Drudge 16 ½ c.

Flour dull and heavy; Howard Street, Ohio and City Flour dui and neavy; Howard Street, Onto and City Mills, \$5.37%. Wheat dull at \$1.30a1.35 for Red and \$1.40a1.65 for White. Corn steady; Mixed 57a58c.; Yellow 60a61c.; White 63a65c. Pork buoyant, and advanced %c.; sales at 18c. Coffee firm at 13a14c.—Whisky dull at 17%c.

BALTIMORE, April 16.

Whisky duff at 1736 c.

State flour has declined 5 cents; 6 600 barrels sold at \$5.1085 25; Ohio \$5.5085 60; Southern \$5.2585 60—Wheat has advanced 1c.; 18,000 bushels sold; Milwaukie Club \$1.29a1.30. Corn heavy.

DIED

Monday, April 15, Dr. E. L. ORTH, in the 48th year of his age. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, April 18th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Dr. ORTH has been called away from his family when he husband and father makes his necessity most felt.-The stroke came like a bolt from the bright sky, and smote the prop upon which all the rest leaned. After twenty-six years of extensive practice, he has been torn from the confidence of many a family. But whatever consolations the memory of a generous spirit can leave whatever the cherished recollections of a devoted husband—what the endearing relations of a tender and sacrificing father-these remain to brighten the record of friendship-to soften the pangs of bitter bereavement. and to alleviate the distress of the fatherless. But above the tears of sympathizing relatives and the pure offerings of dear friends, there remain for the stricken house hold the abounding comforts of the Holy Ghost_the sufficient grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the friendly compassion of him who is a "father to the fatherless and a judge of the widows."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. HARVEY'S
CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS
For the prevention and Cure of all those difficulties to which
the female system is peculiarly liable arising from
STOPPAGE OF NATURE OR OBSTRUCTION.
These Pills have never been known to fail when the
directions have been strictly followed, and they are
perfectly saf to take by the most delicate.
TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly recommended, as they prevent difficulties and restore nature,
no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. A
few days in most cases will produce the desired effect; and
although so powerful, yet no injury will ever result from
their use. But those who are pregnant should not use
them, as they have an effect contray to gaver, Pamphlets
detailing their virtues, with numerous certificates from well
known physicians and apothecaries, can be had on application to the agent, who will send the Pills, if desired, by
mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the money.
Solu in boxes cont-ining sixty pills.—price One Dollar,—
by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT
& OO., wholesale agents, North Second sir. et, Philadelphiz.

Cristadoro's Hair Dve

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THE ONLY I	DYE	Ever analyze
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MITTER ONLY	DYE	That define detection
THEUNDE	DYE	Whatia instantant
THE FINAL P.	DY 15	There is instantaneou

only DyE

For all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with safety, certainty and ravidity, to any shade they may desire. Manufactured by J CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. mar19-dawlm

THE GREAT ENGLISH LEMEDY.—Sir ames Clarke's Celebrated Female Pill., prepared from a rescrip'ion of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordi-

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cute of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

This reculiarly saided. It will in a short time bring on

TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on
the monthly pended with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government
Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
THESE PILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING
THE FIRST THESE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, AS THEY ARE
CORDED BRING ON MISCORPILOR BUT A BY OTHER TIME SURE TO BRING ON MISCARRIAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER TIME THEY ARE SAPE.

in all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Reart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a pow-erful remedy, do not contain 'ron, calomel, antimony, or anything 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 any au-horized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 dils, by return mail. For sale by C. A. BANNVART, Harrisburg. jy7-dawly

A NEW REMEDY.

Superseding Cubers, Copaira, Capsulars, or any compound that has ever been before the people. It has been used by ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS.

In their private practice, with entire success, in all cases. BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

For diseases of a private nature; a cure is frequently performed in a week, and entire confidence may be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more active and speedy in its effects than Cubebs or Copaibalone. The pills are half the size of Capsules, and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath. Six dozen pills in a box—price one dollar, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. A NEW REMEDY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

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THE GREAT DIURETIC,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And a Positive and Spec'fic Remedy for Diseases of the
Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy,
Organic Weskness,
And all Diseases of the Urinsty Organs.
See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and
send for the Medic ne.

BEWARE OF COLUMN

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MANHOOD.

HOWLOST, HOWRESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, MENT AND KADICAL CURE OF SPERMATOKKHAA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse. &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to sny address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHARLES J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box. No. 4,586.

New Advertisements.

ISS S. A. BRYAN SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 18, N THURSDAI, A. T. AT NO. 6 MARKET SQUARE, dlt* HARRISBURG.

200 CARRIAGES AT AUCTION. SECOND SPRING SALE FOR 1861

In consequence of the extraordinary money pres of the times, and the accumulation of his stock of NEW CARRIAGES, The subscriber will hold a Second Sale for this Spring, 1861, which will take place

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1861. AT TEN O'CLOCK AT THE PHILADELPHIA BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS, PHILADA.

ap17.d2t .

OST-A small sized ENGLISH TER-RIER DOG; answers to the name of "Tip;" black with yellow paws. The finder is requested to return him to the store of M. G. EINSTRIN, Market Square.

OR RENT.—A COTTAGE on Pine street. Also, a HOUSE next to the Steam Flour I. Inquire of MRS. MURRAY, pl6-dtf Corner of Second and Pine Sts. Mill. Inquire of ap16-dtf

CCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHAN NA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting and Election of the Stockholders of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, as required by their charter, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Monday, May 6th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of choosing a Pres dent and six Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the consideration of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

April 13, 1861.—ap16-dtd

April 13. 1861 -- ap16-dtd NOTICE TO SPECULATORS!

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE! A number of large size BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Round House and Work Shops of the Penn-ylvania Railroad Company, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to au29-dly JOHN W. HALL.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber would generally that she has removed her MILLINERY STORE from Market street to No. 6½ Market Square, two doors from Henry Felix's Confectionery Store, where she is prepared to furnish BONNETS, HATS, &c., of all the latest styles and natterns. the latest styles and patterns. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicied.

Appla-dtf M. CAROLAN.

THE Partnership of S. L. M'CULLOCH & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the lat day of July, 1860, and I am now closing up the books of the Company, and all persons indebted to the firm must settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst., or they will be left for collection; and those having claims against the same will please present them to the under-signed, at his office, No. 126 Market street. M'CULLOCH.

S. L. M'CULLOCH.
I have a TWO-HORSE LUMBER WAGON and a good
TOP BUGGY WAGON, which I will sell at a bargain.
ap1341w*

COAL! COAL!! The undersigned having entered into the COAL TRADE in this City, would respectfully solicit your patronage. 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 TON. Persons purchasing by the Boat or Car Load will re-

De Office No. 74 Market Street, second door from Dewberry Alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North St. Orders left at either place will receive prompt JOHN W. HALL, Agent.

ceive Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Pounds

Harrisburg, April 12, 1861 .- ap13-dtf INGLISH AND CLASSICAL

BOAR DING SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
MOUNT JOY, LANGASTER COUNTY, PENNA.
Students prepared for College or business. Location
pleasant, healthy and easy of access by Pennsylvania
Central Railroad For Circulars containing terms, tes

timonials. &c., address the Principal.
ap4-10tda4tw E. L. MOORE THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not man

put asunder."
""Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal.—
"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

PMPTY BOTTLES!!!-Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

DROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable John J. Pearson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. Hirster and Hon. Felix Nissley, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, Bearing date the 16th day of February, 1861, to me directed. for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 4th Monray of April next, being the 22d day of April, 1861, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bauphin county by the or

office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the cightythird year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sherig J. D. BOAS, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, March 15, 1861. CCOTCH WHISKY .-- One Puncheon

of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, ian2 73 Market street.

LTEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!!

At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUM. PHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, and prevent PHREY'S HOMEOPATHAD
disease in its beginning.
A fresh sapply always on hand at
SCHEFFER'S BOOK-STORE,
Harrisburg.

L'MPTY BARRELS! of every descripaplo WILLIAM DOCK, JR.. & Co.

HAMS!—3,000 lbs. EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS in store and for sale low for cash. WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. NEW SHOE STORE!

NEW SHOE STORE!!

THE PHILADELPHIA HOE STORE NO. 384 MARKET STREET.

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

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Shoe buving public of Harrisburg that he has opened a Shoe Store at the above named place, where will be found a large as-

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. 381 MARKET STREET.

J. C. KIMBALL. R EMOVAL.

JOHN W. GLOVER MERCHANT TAILOR.

60 MARKET STREET.

Where he will be pleased to see all his friends, A UCTION! AUCTION!!

I will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1861, and to be continued from day to day until all is disposed of, at the Store Room, No. 12. Nerth-western side of Market Square, next to Felix's Confectionery, the entire s'ock of goods embracing China and Glass Ware, Tea and Toilet Sets, Molasses of different grades, Black and Green Teas, White and Brown Sugars, Coal Oil and Fluid Lamps and Lanterns, Oil Stands and Oil, Tea Caddys. Pl-tform and Counter Scales, Sugar Mill, &c. Also, Liquors, such as Brandy. Wine, &c.; some old in bottles. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, when terms will be made known by [ap9-dtf] W. L. TREWICK.

RBOR VITÆS FOR SALE.—The A subscriber has a lot of these beautiful evergreens, just received from Pittsburg, for sale at his Green-house, above town, or at his stall in the lower Market House, on Market mornings. They are in excellent condition, and are probably the finest specimens ever brought to this place.

ALSO, a lot of Locust Posts, from 6 to 22 feet in length, which he will sell low for cash. JOHN M. SHECK.

BANK LETTER AND BUSINESS We would call attention to a new article of paper, called BUSINESS LETTER, which has been gotten up to meet the wants of business men and others who object to Commercial Note as being to narrow, and do not wish to use part of usual letter sheet.

This overcomes toth the above objections; is a perfect sheet; pure wove; plate finish; ruled on one side; made from best material, free from adulteration, and put up in near hores convenient for use

up in neat boxes convenient for use.

We also have a paper called BANK LETTER, similar to the above, except it has but half the number of lin on, so as to allow a printed blank or heading above. For sale by THEO. F. SCHEFFER, mar 19 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg.

TUST OPENED—A FLOUR and FEED STORE, two doors from the Seven Stars Hotel in the snut street, by H. M'GOWAN.
Harrisburg, April 11.—ap13-6td*

F. MUENCH,

OLD WALLOWER LINE This old Transportation Line is still in successful operation, and prepared to carry freight as LOW as any other individual between Philadelphia, Hurrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, and all points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Raliroads. 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.

C. F. MUENCH, and Advantage of the control of

ext morning, ap4-dtf Traveling Agent. LURST CLASS GROCERIES!!!

LARGE ARRIVAL!! HAVING JUST RETURNED from the Eastern cities, where we have selected with the greatest care a large and complete assortment of superior GOODS, which embrace everything kept in the best City Groceries, we respectfully and cordially invite the public to examine our stock and hear our prices.

MM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINESI

DUC DE MONTEBELLO, HEIDSIECK & CO., CHARLES HEIDSIECK, GIESLER & CO., ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,

SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET. In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

MADERIA WINE! WELSH BRO THERS'OLD RESERVE WINE—full bodied an fruity. In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
feb18
73 Market street.

WARNE'S RIFLE AND PISTOL VV GALLERY.—Now open for a short time, in the rear of Brant's Hall, Harrisburg. ap3-d2w* WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN.—
good COOK can find constant employment and
good wages. Aprly to DANIEL WAGNER, at the Seven
Stars Hotel, corner of Second and Chesnut streets.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines

WALL PAPER,

CEILING PAPER. TRANSOM PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE-PRINTS, WINDOW

CURTAINS, TASSELS, AND FIXTURES, AT LOW PRICES, at SCHEFFER'S Book-store.

Near the Harrisburg Bridge. mar25 EMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his PLUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Bethel Church Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it.

mar27 dtf