

MORNING TELEGRAPH.



BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

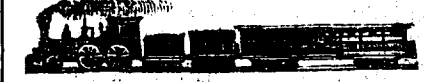
PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH

Published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays.
By George Bergner.
Terms of Subscription: Yearly \$1.00, Six Months \$0.60, Three Months \$0.30, Single Copies 1 Cent.
Advertisements: One square, one week, \$1.00; one square, one month, \$3.00; one square, three months, \$8.00; one square, six months, \$15.00; one square, one year, \$25.00.

Lines of Travel & Transportation

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD



WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY JANUARY 27th, 1862.

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 daily at 8:20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 11:40 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily, (except Sunday,) at 1:00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 4:10 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5:55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 11:00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7:30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12:35 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 2:00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7:20 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10:30 p. m., Harrisburg at 3:00 a. m., Altoona 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 12:30 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8:00 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1:20 p. m.; leaves Harrisburg at 9:00 a. m., Altoona 8:30 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9:30 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11:25 a. m., Harrisburg at 4:00 p. m., Altoona at 8:10 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1:40 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8:00 p. m.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, leaves Lancaster at 11:35 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1:30 p. m.

THE NEWS EXPRESS and PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Harrisburg at 7:00 a. m.; Lancaster 7:07 a. m.; Mount Joy at 7:43 a. m., Middletown at 8:25 a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8:55 a. m., connecting with Mail Train west, from Harrisburg, at 9:00 a. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Supl. East, W. Penna. Railroad, Harrisburg, January 24, 1862—dit

D. W. GROSS & Co.

D. W. GROSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 19

MARKET STREET

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE-

KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS,

We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your attention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS,

Oils, varnishes and Glaces,

Dye-Staffs, Glass and Putty,

Artist Colors and Tools,

Pure Ground Spices

Burning Fluid and Alcohol,

Lard, Sperm and Pine Oils,

Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes,

Cattle Soap, Sponges and Corks,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

With a general variety of

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,

selected from the best manufacturers and Perfumers of Europe and this country.

Being very large dealers in

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S

COLORS, PAINT AND

ARTIST'S BRUSHES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

COLORS AND BRONZES

OF ALL KINDS.

TEETH! TEETH!!

JON'S AND WHITE'S PORCELAIN TEETH,

PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR

RESTORATIVES

Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye!

Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities.

HAYES'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZERS,

Those of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know our superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in good condition.

Thousands can testify to the profit they have derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle.

Our long experience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish anything pertaining to our business, on the best of terms.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house, we hope by strict attention to business, a careful selection of

PURE DRUGS

at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to merit a continuance of the favor of a discriminating public.

CHEAP SUGARS!!

Call at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner Front and Market streets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Port Royal, S. C.

Arrival of Cotton at New York.

PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

"CONTRABANDS" STILL AT WORK.

Newspaper Reporters banished from the Camp.

EXPEDITION TOWARDS FORT PULASKI.

THE SITUATION OF THE FORT.

Arrangements made for its Capture.

A MOVEMENT UPON SAVANNAH.

Rebel Troops withdrawn from Charleston to Protect the City.

Simultaneous Expedition to Charleston.

New York, Feb. 13.

The Steamer Baltic, which arrived to-day from Hilton Head, brings seven hundred bales of cotton, and the crews of the stone fleet, and a number of officers sent home on recruiting service. Eight prisoners were also brought on for Fort Lafayette. They were taken in skirmish. The weather at Port Royal was becoming disagreeably warm and heavy rains were falling.

The contrabands are still engaged in picking cotton, and their numbers are fast increasing. Gen. Sherman has succeeded in excluding all newspaper correspondents from his line.

The Forty-eighth regiment and portions of the Rhode Island and Virginia regiments have been moved from Hilton Head to the foot of Dawfish's Island, which is the nearest point to Fort Pulaski Island that can be occupied except Tybee Island.

Several gunboats, a schooner and a number of flats with Parrot guns, howitzers and mortars accompanied the expedition. Old Tannal's gunboats soon after made their appearance and three of them succeeded in running the gauntlet of our vessels to Fort Pulaski.

General Stevens' brigade was prevented from forming a junction with these forces on account of the obstructions in the river.

Fort Pulaski is said to be in a bad situation as was Fort Sumter, before its bombardment. Our engineers are driving piles in a marshy lot for the purpose of forming a road, and as a foundation for the erection of batteries.

This island lies between the Union forces and Fort Jackson. Our forces make advances upon the enemy every day and our gun boats have shelled out a post which the rebels had taken on Pile Island and made an advance toward Bluffton where there is a large force of rebels.

Fort Jackson is to be taken and Savannah will soon be captured.

Another account says an expedition including all the gunboats and transports sufficient for the shipment of 12,000 troops started on Monday, which will go through Callacoos sound into Savannah river without coming into range of Fort Pulaski's guns.

The rebels have withdrawn a large amount of troops from Charleston and Port Royal to Savannah.

Another account says that twelve regiments were to leave on Monday morning to take the railroad, and thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry were to join them, and also several artillery regiments.

The weather was beautiful, and oranges, bananas and other tropical fruit abundant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF CHIVILIER WYCKOFF.

General McClellan, the President and Secretary of War.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

THE REMAINS OF DOCTOR BELL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

It is anticipated that Wyckoff will be released from prison to-morrow, he having appeared before the Judiciary Committee this afternoon, when it is presumed he purged himself of the alleged contempt of declining to answer certain questions propounded to him by that committee.

Whatever speculations may be indulged concerning the sphere of the duties of the General in Chief, it is certain that the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and Secretary of War.

The House committee on military affairs have matured a bill providing for a national cemetery for soldiers in the District of Columbia.

The remains of Dr. Bell, of Somerville, surgeon of Gen. Hooker's brigade, who died at Budd's Ferry, several days ago, were sent north to-day, by railroad.

FROM KANSAS.

General Hunter and Senator Lane.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 11.

Major General Hunter made a formal call on Senator Lane yesterday.

Matters in regard to the Southern expedition remain in statu quo. Lane has not yet resigned his Senatorship. No movement of troops of particular moment has taken place within the last two weeks.

The Thirteenth Wisconsin has gone to Fort Scott. The First Kansas is on furlough for ten days.

XXXVIIth—Congress First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

After further discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The treasury note bill was then taken up, the question being on Fessenden's amendment, to make the bonds redeemable after five years, and payable after twenty years, at the pleasure of the United States, which was withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) moved to strike out that portion of the bill, which makes the notes a legal tender for private debts.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment. He said if it was adopted he should vote against the bill as he considered it would be unjust, unwieldy, unjust to place all this money in the hands of the soldiers and employees of the Government, and force them to take it and then not protect it after wards in their hands.

He said the people of Massachusetts were in favor of the bill as it stood with great unanimity, and he believed that no bill except the bill for taxation was received with so much joy as this bill, with the legal tender clause. He thought the arguments of the Senators from Maine and Vermont rather against the issuing of the notes at all, rather than against the legal tender clause. If we do not make the notes a legal tender, we will depreciate the notes of the soldiers and sailors, who will be compelled to submit to a shave by the brokers. He read a letter from nine merchants of Boston, representing \$40,000,000 of capital, who favor making it a legal tender, and they say they do not know a merchant in Boston who is not in favor of it.

Mr. COLLAMER modified the amendment so as to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the bill a legal tender for debts of the United States on any kind of debts, including the amendment of the committee, providing that the interest be paid in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) believed there was a necessity for making these notes a legal tender—organs of financial opinion in the country agree that this is indispensable—everybody, from the Secretary of the Treasury, through all the bankers and most of the merchants of the country agree to that necessity. The Chamber of Commerce of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, agree on this point. We have to pay before the first day of July \$343,235,000, and of this \$100,000,000 is now due this day. How are we going to get this amount—that is a question hardly necessary to be made. We cannot pay it in coin, for we have not enough in circulation since the banks have suspended. The banks cannot let us have any more money, for we have already taken more than their capital in bonds. Capitalists cannot buy the bonds of the government for they cannot get coin enough, which is the only thing that can be now received. If the bonds are now thrown on the market they would depreciate to 60 cents on the dollar, according to the opinion of all financiers, because there was no money to pay the bonds. Then how are we going to pay the soldiers and contractors? There is no other way than to give them notes which are as near money as possible. He concluded that it was perfectly constitutional to issue these notes. The history of the Government settled this question. We had issued bills of credit during the war with Mexico and in 1812. We are bound if we pass these notes to the soldiers to make them as secure and negotiable as we can. We must either use sound and safe Government paper currency or use the paper money of all banks which may spring up in the country. By issuing the amount provided for in this bill we cannot inflate the currency. It will be under the control of the Government, and not one-tenth of the amount of the annual production of the country, which is 1,900,000,000 dollars. He should vote for this measure as a temporary necessity to carry on the war.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.) referred to the constitution to show that certain powers were delegated to the Government, while others are reserved to the States, one of these propositions were that the States shall not emit bills of credit, coin money or pass laws impairing the obligations of contracts. He thought these principles were well settled. He contended that the government had no right to make a law in any way to impair the obligation of contracts, and also said that this measure, instead of preserving the Government, tended to overthrow it. He opposed this measure because it impaired all the contracts, was unconstitutional and was abhorrent to all his ideas of justice. The measure would disturb all the relations of debtor and creditor, destroy all the credit in the country. He was not a judge in the land, but he would declare that this measure was not constitutional. He would take the credit of the government and go into the market and if it was not worth more than sixty cents on the dollar sell it for that and as an honest man should. He declared that this was a Charleston scheme and an abandonment of the great charter of the Government and liberties of the people. There was tyranny in compelling a man to take five hundred dollars from his neighbor when he ought to have one thousand dollars. He hoped the clause would be stricken out.

The discussion was continued as some length by Messrs. Howard, Wiley, McDougal, Doolittle, Simons, Bayard and Sumner. The question was then taken on Mr. Collamer's amendment to strike out the legal tender clause, &c., and it was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Kennedy, King, Latham, Smith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Simmons, Thompson and Wiley—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, McDougal, Morrill, Fomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass.) and Wilson, (Mo.),—22.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to allow the notes to be funded in two year bonds bearing eight per cent interest. Adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis) moved to amend so as to limit the operation of the legal tender clause to private debts hereafter contracted.

Mr. KING (N. Y.) offered a substitute which was rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendment made in committee to the first section was agreed to, except the proposition of Mr. Simmons, to allow the notes to be funded in eight per cent bonds, which was amended to 7-3/100ths and adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to insert an amendment providing for the deposit of the notes at 5 per cent, which was stricken out of the bill yesterday.

MESSRS. PEARCE, SAULSBURY and POWELL spoke against the bill as unconstitutional and for this reason they would not vote for it.

The bill as amended was then passed, by a vote of 30 yeas to 7 nays. The negative vote was as follows:

Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Kennedy, King, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.

At 7 o'clock P. M., the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After three hours debate, the resolution was passed in its amended form. The companies to be compensated according to the schedule of the Secretary of War issued in July last.

On motion of Mr. BOSCH COSTELLO (N. Y.) five thousand copies of the bankrupt bill were ordered to be printed.

The House in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. The clause appropriating \$4,800,000 for the charter of vessels, stores, laborers and additional steam vessels, having been read,

Mr. HOLMAN moved an amendment requiring that proper officers may be employed in making and purchasing these vessels.

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment was rejected.

The original proviso as agreed to is as follows:

That hereafter in all cases where officers of the navy can be made available consistently with the public service in making contracts for the charter of vessels and the purchase of additional steam vessels, no other person or persons shall be employed, and when any other person or persons than an officer of the navy shall be employed, the compensation shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars for all contracts for purchase or charter in any one year made under the provisions of this act at the same rate for any other shorter term of service.

Without concluding the consideration of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Destructive Fire in New York—A Fireman Killed.

New York, Feb. 13.

A fire, this P. M., destroyed the five story building of E. J. Morris and Co., 11th and Market streets at the corner of Platt and Read streets. The loss amounted to \$5,000. A fireman was run over and killed.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.

Cotton has a declining tendency; sales at 28@29. Flour firm; sales of 170,000 bbls. at \$5 90@5 65 for State, \$6@6 10 for Ohio and \$6@25 for southern. Wheat dull, 22,000 bus. at \$1 85 for Milwaukee club, \$1 41 for red western. Corn dull. Sales 29,000 bus. at 65@66. Best firm, port firm. Lard firm at 7 1/2@8. Whisky firm at 24c.

Dr. Jones, of New York, who is practicing at Herr's Hotel, in this city, (room No. 41) has had the benefit of the Eye and Ear institutions of America and Europe. Dr. Jones is also a graduate of the Homeopathic and the Allopathic Medical Colleges. His diplomas, proving the same, are suspended in his office for the benefit of the interested.

My eye was injured and run out when a youth, (20 years ago.) Dr. Jones inserted an eye in two minutes without pain, which moves and appears natural.

F. STRADMAN, Harrisburg.

One of my eyes has been turned and disfigured eighteen years. My family doctor advised me to let it be, and said nothing could be done for it. Dr. Jones straightened it in a half minute, and made the sight perfect. I consider the operation worth five thousand dollars to me, and the doctor charged me but twenty-five dollars.

CATHERINE EARLY, West Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa.

I was afflicted with catarrh and shortness of breath. Dr. Jones has cured me—yet many other physicians told me I could not be cured.

MARY ALBAIN, Harrisburg.

There are 25,000,000 of people in the loyal States. Reckoning five persons to a family, and there are 5,000,000 of families.

Now supposing each family should economize, and save all the times that could be saved, without diminishing their comforts of life, how many millions would it amount to?

Supposing, on an average, all persons, by wearing their dresses a little longer, should save in clothes \$5 a year each—by abandoning tobacco, should save in cigars, in chewing and snuffing, twice as much more; \$10 each in gewgaws, bonnets, crinolines, by substituting 20 cent calico for \$1 and \$2 silks, should average \$20 each, the aggregate saving would be \$35 cash; and the whole reach the enormous sum of \$875,000,000.

REMARKABLE TENACITY OF LIFE.—A Columbus, (Ohio), correspondent of the Journal and Messenger writes that there is now in the State Lunatic Asylum, in Columbus, a man who has been there seven years, and imagines himself to be the Son of God. He has lately fasted for twenty-one days, and at the end seemed not the worse for it, only a little more excited. This statement is confirmed by nurses and doctors. He resisted any temptation presented to him to eat and drink till the expiration of the twenty-one days.

The question of the credibility of M. Du Chailu is not yet settled. Capt. Yates, of the Ocean Eagle, and Rev. William Walker, an American missionary, have published certificates showing that M. Du Chailu was living at the Gaboon at the time his "Exploitations" represented him as making his great discoveries in Equatorial Africa. The Athlonum says that "all the published testimony from the Gaboon goes to prove that a main part of M. Du Chailu's narrative cannot possibly be true."

The Empress Eugenie is, according to late gossip, becoming quite a politician; but her policy is directly opposed to that of the Emperor. She corresponds with many men of the clerical party, and defends warmly the temporal power of the Pope and the cause of the ex-King of Naples.

Extraordinary preparations are making everywhere for the manufacture of maple sugar. The crop promises to be very large.

Major SUMNER, the hero of Fort Pickens, is now on a visit to his father, residing in Norris-town.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON

BALTIMORE

LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy for all the

DISEASES OF IMPURITUDE.

Remedy in six to twelve hours.

No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

Two Days' Cure.

Weakness of the Back or ribs, Stricture, Pain in the Urine, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the System, Gonorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Stricture, Discharge of Pus, Inflammation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or blindness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat or Face, those terrible disorders arising from the infection or Solitary Habits of Youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men especially who have become the victims of solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave the lives of thousands of the most exalted talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have contrived ingenious Remedies with the human race, and who are now to be seen the living prey, may all with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, beware of a cure of physical weakness, which is not only a permanent cure, but is restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Immediately cured and Full vigor restored.

Who who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

Office No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md., on the left hand side corner of Baltimore and Second streets from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for Ignorance, Trifling Quacks, with false names, or False Advertising, which are attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnson, turn away.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the highest part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most remarkable cures that ever were known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, tremulousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.