

# Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where, beneath the foe but falls before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, February 26, 1862.

**THE DEMOCRATIC (?) PRESS OF PENNSYLVANIA** are engaged in a most delectable work. They seem to act in concert, and are undoubtedly controlled by a full understanding of the objects they have in view. For instance, the old Breckinridge organ in this locality, prints some stale slander on Republicanism, or concocts a wholesale falsehood in regard to the results of the present struggle, and immediately the cry is reiterated at Erie, taken up at Pittsburg, echoed along the shores of the Allegheny, until it is borne over the hills and mountains to the waters of the Susquehanna, and thence it is circulated through all the country around. It is sent flying through York, Lancaster, Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh, Cumberland, Bradford, Susquehanna, the north and the south, the east and the west, until the people are unconsciously deluded by such bold fabrications. They exchange these falsehoods to influence localities. As prophets are not respected in their own countries, so are liars despised at home. Knowing this, these Democratic organs copy each other's fabrications, in order to give them force and effect. Thus, for instance, the *Patriot* copies the concoctions of the *Journal of Commerce*, while some lesser light in lococoism borrows the scintillations of our neighbor, in the vain hope that they will assist in misleading the people, and thus promote the aim of the Democratic party of the north to get possession of the power of the government. If this scheme succeeds, the escape of those who are now engaged as the leaders of rebellion will be ensured. This is the main object of the Democratic leaders of the north. *Save the organization of the Democratic party first, after which, save the Union.* When this is accomplished, a re-organization of the influences which are now at work to destroy the government, will be effected, so that in ten or twenty years hence rebellion can be precipitated again, with more prospect of success.

Our Republican contemporaries throughout Pennsylvania, should narrowly watch and promptly expose all these plans of the Democracy to procure power. They should warn the people to be on their guard in the future as to any support they may contemplate bestowing on those who were the first to encourage the spirit of rebellion in the south, and the last to render any aid for its suppression. While we are engaged in fighting the rebels of the south, there must be no hesitation in accepting the issues which these sympathizers in the north desire to create; because there is no difference in crushing out those who are armed for the overthrow of the government, and those who desire to aid that armed rebellion through the force and influence of the ballot box. Let the Republican press warn the people in time; and let there be no hesitation in denouncing and exposing these plans, as we have described them, through the medium of independent Republican journals of the country.

**THERE ARE NO TROPHIES** to be won or to be preserved in this contest. When we have conquered rebellion and forced the traitors of the south to submission, they will not dare to preserve any of the emblems or the representations of the rebellion. All that they can perpetuate is the infamy of the race of men in their own midst who sought diabolically to destroy the principle of self-government. In a contest with a people who possess a distinctive government and a position among nations as a nation, there are noble and honorable trophies to be won in victory. The banner for instance, that can be wrested from the hands of such foes is worth preservation, because the same emblem even to defeat and when peace is declared, between the belligerents, remains the representative of the party won in fight. But not so with the rebels. When they are crushed, not only the emblem of the counterfeit government will perish, but their own names and deeds must go down to the latest posterity with disgrace. The flag under which they fight, cannot occupy a place among the trophies of an honorable contest. It is sufficient that it exists to disgrace the present. In the future it must only be remembered in history, as the emblem of a cause the most dishonorable and outrageous that ever animated men to deeds of blood and acts of treason.

Occasionally we find a lococofo journal boasting that, while the Republicans originated this war, the Democrats are fighting its battles. As a boast, we are willing that lococofoism should have this falsehood to swell its stock of this description of egotism. But how will they relish the estimation of Governor Letcher, the rebel Democratic governor of Virginia, who classifies the loyal army as "the reckless and abandoned, the dissolute and degraded." If the boast is true, the assertion of the rebel governor must sound harshly in the ears of his old allies.

All accounts agree that the captured rebels freely admit two things: First, they are disappointed as to the valor of northern troops. Second, they doubt the ability of their political leaders to establish and conduct a government. They might add, that their leaders are unable to break down so good a government as that of the United States.

## BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

We have always been among those who have regarded the British nation and government as the representative of a falsehood and the embodiment of cowardice. We never had any faith either in the professions of the one or the representatives of the other, simply because the false at heart are false in speech, as the coward is even prone to show his bullying propensity when he believes his victim to be powerless for resentment. In this manner the British government has been acting towards the government of the United States. From the war of 1812, England has been watching the progress of this government with a jealous eye. Our territorial development in the north-west was made the subject of a diplomatic correspondence, the moment the government of Great Britain imagined we had our hands full in a war with Mexico, but when that war was gloriously ended, England ingloriously receded from her original claim, and was willing to accept any compromise which then could be proposed, as the basis of a settlement of the territorial dispute between the two governments. From our conquests in Mexico, adding to our domain new states and territories, and to our wealth inexhaustible mineral and agricultural elements, the disposition of the British government was to pay the most profound respect to the people and the interests of the United States, claiming the former as their common kinsmen, and the latter as the ancient influences and incentives of good to both nations. But while thus professing a profound regard for the American people, the jealousy of the British government showed itself in more phases than we could then discover, but which have since become distinguishable as part of the characteristics of a people who are themselves the dupes and the subjects of fraud in government and corruption in business. For a long time while the British government was professing a holy horror for slavery, and shaking the world with its protests against the slave trade, that same government was doing all in its power to build up and strengthen slavery in the southern American states, by using the Democracy in the north as the advocates and upholders of free trade. It was the agents of the British government, through the influence of a hired press in this country, that broke down the old whig policy of protection, while the favorite cry with which this same influence stimulated the opposition to Henry Clay, was in hollow charges to prove that the whig leaders, in advocating protection, were only initiating the manufacturers of England, who had made themselves millionaires by means of the protection afforded by the British government. In this manner England has been interfering with the people and progress of this government, while professing to be our friends while we were at peace with the world, or assuming a false neutrality when we became embarrassed by foreign difficulty or domestic broils.

As Great Britain has been fulsome in her praise of, and fawning in her position towards this government, in times past, when we were in a condition to require neither aid or sympathy from any Nation, so have the people of that government become audaciously overbearing in every respect in their attitude towards the American people, we are supposed to be in a state of dissolution as a free people. That supposition gladdens the heart of Christian England! We are presumed to be incapable of self-government. That presumption realizes the anticipations of Constitutional England, while her aristocracy toss up their jeweled caps, and clap their rubbed hands with delight at this supposed discovery of Democratic weakness. We are in trouble, and England believes that the traitors who have raised their hands to destroy this government are equal to the task, and therefore she asserts her neutrality. She maintains that neutrality as long as she believes that the national authority is the weaker party in the contest, but as soon as the ministry of England become impressed with the great fact that the power of this government is equal not only to its own preservation but sufficient to crush out its domestic enemies, that moment England forgets her neutrality in her hilly concealed haste to aid the rebels, by every act and accommodation within her power. She protects traitors who go abroad for recognition. (She furnishes ships to run the blockade of rebel ports. She connects libels and falsehood in regard to the true condition of affairs, and the true issues of the rebellion. She gives circulation to these falsehoods and slanders through her local press and government organs. And to crown all these acts of neutrality, which in the eyes of honest men assume the appearance of barbarity, the *English government is now actually engaged in protecting piracy on the high seas, by affording harbors and signals to the frigate-stealers!* This is neutrality! This is the neutrality which the free masses of the United States, now struggling in bloody contests with traitors, are forced to admit, simply because they have not the power promptly to resist the presumption of those who insist upon its recognition.

The detention of an American man of war in a British harbor, while a rebel private steamer was permitted to escape and put itself entirely out of reach, is the last act of neutrality on the part of the British government. It did not need this additional evidence to prove that the government of Great Britain was in sympathy with the rebel slave-drivers of the south; but since that government has been so anxiously desirous of exhibiting its neutrality in this particular, we are bound to accept the act as another of those gross outrages which now swell the English calendar of crime against this government. It must be impressed on the hearts of the American people, and preserved for that future resentment which we will sooner or later be able to visit on the British government and people. And then, with fire and sword, Great Britain may learn that the unsullied people of the United States have the courage to resent as they once had the caution to overlook an insult.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The late rains that have so seriously disturbed the equanimity of our army, have given elbow room to our gunboats on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Speaker HALL. Prayer by Rev. J. Gregg, pastor of the Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisburg.

The Journal of yesterday (Monday) was partly read, when

On motion of Mr. NICHOLS, the further reading of the same was dispensed with.

### SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the Northtown insurance company.

Laid upon the table.

### PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. HESTAND moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House amendment to Senate bill No. 100, entitled, "An Act in relation to public printing, approved April 9th, 1858."

Agreed to.

And the amendment of the House was read as follows:

"In section fourth, first line, strike out the words 'twenty-fifth day of February' and insert in lieu thereof 'eighteenth of March.'"

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a remonstrance of citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of the supplement to an act to incorporate the North Pennsylvania plank road company.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia), presented a remonstrance of similar import.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. SMITH, (Montgomery), presented a remonstrance of citizens of Montgomery county against the repeal of an act abolishing the office of sealer of weights and measures in said county.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STEIN presented a petition of the school directors of the borough of Milersburg, Lehigh county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing them to build or purchase a school house, either within said borough or not further than three-fourths of a mile therefrom.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. OLYMER presented a petition of John Banks, Jeremiah Hageman, Matthias Mengel, John Messersmith, Charles Brown and others, residents and property owners on Penn. street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the city of Reading, praying for the passage of an act prohibiting the erection of frame or wooden buildings on said part of Penn. street, in said city of Reading, Berks county.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KETCHAM presented seven remonstrances of citizens of Luzerne county against the repeal of the act relating to pedlars in said county.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of citizens of Luzerne county, praying for the passage of an act to change the place of holding elections in said county.

Referred to the Committee on Election Districts.

Mr. HAMILTON presented a petition of citizens of Berks county, praying for the passage of an act, asking for the abolition of the present school law, and the re-enactment of the law of 1842.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

## THE PUBLIC PRINTING—JOINT CONVENTION.

This being the day fixed for the re-assembly of the two houses in joint convention to allot the public printing, at twelve o'clock the members of the two houses introduced into the hall of the House, and Mr. HALL, Speaker of the Senate, took his seat as President of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. HESTAND, of the Senate, the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock M. on the 18th of March.

**SECOND READING AND CONSIDERATION OF BILLS.**

After the adjournment of the convention, the House resumed the consideration of bills on the private calendar, on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

House bill No. 228. An act supplementary to an act to change the mode of criminal proceedings in Erie and Union counties.

Passed with amendments including Crawford and Wyoming counties.

Senate bill No. 158. An act relating to the courts of Sullivan county.

Passed finally.

Senate bill No. 92. An act relative to the distribution of the proceeds of sheriff's sales on real estate in the county of Allegheny.

Amended by making the act a general law, and laid aside.

Senate bill No. 68. An act for the relief of Charles Johnson, late Treasurer of Delaware county.

Passed finally.

House bill No. 238. A further supplement to an act relating to the lien of Mechanics and others upon buildings, approved the 15th day of June, A. D. 1858, so far as relates to certain counties.

Amended by making the act a general law, and laid aside.

Senate bill No. 98. An act to provide for the more correct and faithful assessment of real estate in the city of Philadelphia.

Postponed.

House bill No. 243. An act to change the place of holding the general, special and borough elections in the borough of Millersburg, Dauphin county.

Passed finally.

House bill No. 241. Supplement to an act, entitled "An Act authorizing an independent school district out of parts of Union and Snyder counties," passed the first day of May, 1861.

Passed finally.

House bill No. 245. An act to repeal the act of May 1, 1861, entitled "An Act repealing the act of 18th of April, 1858, repealing an act appointing commissioners to review and lay out a State road from Waynesburg, Greene county, to Benjamin Covert's, in Fayette county, and revising the act of 12th April, 1855."

Passed finally.

House bill No. 256, a supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Bethlehem railroad company," approved May 1st, 1861.

Passed finally.

Senate bill No. 71, an act to enable Edwin W. Lehman, executor and trustee named in the last will and testament of James A. Lehman, deceased, to sell real estate.

Passed finally.

House bill No. 256, an act to authorize the arrest of professional thieves, burglars, &c., in the city of Philadelphia.

Passed finally.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

**Important from Nashville.**

**The Capital of Tennessee Evacuated by the Rebels.**

**The City Occupied by Gen. Buell's Forces.**

**All the Rebel Tennessee Troops Called in by Governor Harris.**

**St. Louis, Feb. 24.**

A special despatch from Cairo to the *Democrat* says, the latest intelligence from the Cumberland furnishes glorious news to the effect that General Buell's forces occupy Nashville; that Governor Harris has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction in favor of the Union has occurred among the people.

**ANOTHER CONFIRMATION.**

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Reliable private information received here to-night, assures us that Nashville is virtually in the possession of the United States forces.

**STILL LATER.**

**FROM TENNESSEE.**

**Position of the Rebels Near Nashville.**

**The Reported Occupation of Nashville by Gen. Buell Untrue.**

**No Change in the Position of our Troops.**

**CAIRO, Feb. 24.**

An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and was concentrating a large force there and would make a desperate stand.

The report that Gen. Buell occupied Nashville, on Saturday night, was untrue, as he could not have reached that city by forced marches before to-day.

There is no change in the position of our troops on the Cumberland river.

**From Fortress Monroe.**

**Later from the Burnside Expedition.**

**THE BURNING OF WINTON CONFIRMED.**

**The North Carolina Provisional Election.**

**Re-Election of Mr. Foster to Congress.**

**Fortress Monroe, Feb. 24.**

The steamer Baltimore which left here several days since with ammunition for the Burnside expedition, returned from Hatteras about noon to-day having left yesterday noon. The news is not of special interest.

The burning of Winton is confirmed.

The 9th New York regiment had made an expedition up the Chowan river with three gunboats, but having found the enemy in full force returned without making an attack.

Among the passengers by the Baltimore is Charles Henry Foster, who was yesterday reported killed by the rebel papers at Winton.

as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, were among the property destroyed.

The buildings on the wharf and avenue were occupied by the Boston Line & Mills, D. P. or's Rice Mills and sugar mill. A portion of one of the buildings was occupied for the storage of flour, grain and pork. Eight hundred bales of cotton were stored in Matthews' Block, and destroyed.

Five vessels, which were lying at the wharf, were towed out and saved.

Among the occupants burnt out are the following:

John Gore & Co. Bryan Rigger, John Bowen, Shipping office; G. F. Bice, Clothing; Marsh & Co's Liquor store; the office of Nathan Matthews, the owner of two of the buildings, was destroyed. Mr. Matthews estimates his loss at 175,000 dollars, which is fully insured.

The loss probably amounted to 500,000 dollars, although some estimate it a higher figure.

During the night the tower of a catholic church in East Boston was blown down.

**DISCOVERIES AT FORT HENRY.**—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from Fort Henry, says:

Each day new objects of interest are discovered, and every soldier is specially supplied with some relic, though it be nothing more than an oyster can. Where the big rifle gun burst, the noise as of a dozen rifles being smitten is constantly heard. Looking for the straggling army, with crowbars or axes, at the fragments of the huge place, scattered around, to obtain a relic. Although this scene has been repeated now for three days, not a particle of the coveted article has been obtained. Other objects, of more significant interest, begin now to claim attention. They are the daily discovery of pits and graves. Where the man bodies, during the battle, were hastily thrown. This concealment of dead, by sinking them in ponds, and then throwing on logs of dirt, or scooping out shallow graves, is a barbarous practice, and a noticeable evidence of the deceit a sinking case needs to practice. One pond has been already made to give up its dead, and twenty mangled bodies drawn forth. Just outside the walls of the fort was another large number of bags of dirt cast into a slough, and spades thrown down where workmen had been hastily employed. On removing these hidden bodies were found. Thirty barrels of whiskey were found this morning, in a chest distance in the woods, and when the earth around here conceals may yet be untroubled so. Several of the cannon in Fort Henry were stamped 1861, and others bear the mark of the makers in Memphis. In the middle of the fort are several graves, with a fence around, made by weaving poles together.

**Married.**

On the 21st of January, 1862, by Rev. Charles A. Hay, Mr. EDWARD N. JONES, of Beaver, Pa., and Miss ANN M. STURGE, of Harrisburg.

Also, on the 23rd of February, by the same, Mr. HENRY ROAT and Miss MARGIE ANN ALBRIGHT, both of Lancaster city.

(Lancaster papers please copy.)

**New Advertisements.**

**LET.**—The commodious Store Room on Market Square, adjacent to the "Jones House" (Harrisburg), Feb. 24, 1862. CHAS. C. KAY, Proprietor.

**WANTED,** by a young man, a clerkship in a grocery store; has some experience of the business and would like to learn thoroughly. Wages not so much as object as employment. Apply at Feb 25th 62 Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

**WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale on**

**SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1862,**

at Hoffman's Hotel, opposite the Court House, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that Lot of Ground situate on Grand street, in the city of Harrisburg, it being twelve feet wide on Grand street, and extending back to the alley, fifty feet in depth, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME BUILDING, containing four rooms and basement, and extending back to the door there is a first rate well of water with a pump in good repair.

Any person desiring to purchase, can do so at Private Sale, by calling on the sub-tenant who resides on the property. Terms and conditions will be made known by W. BARR, Auctioneer. Feb 24-62

**FOR SALE.**

**A FRAME HOUSE** and lot of ground situate on North street near second, in the city of Harrisburg. Possession given at any time. Enquire of J. H. MUMFORD, Attorney at Law. Feb 24-daw 5

**FOR SALE.**

**MACHINERY** for making doors, sash and blinds. Apply to J. CUNNIE, Feb 24-62 Third street above State, Harrisburg.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

**A SECOND LOT** of Comic and Sentimental Valerians, at "Hire" price. Enquire of S. B. SCHIFFER'S Bookstore. Feb 25-62

**JUST RECEIVED.**

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT** of Family Bibles of different styles of binding, at \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, &c. Also, a large supply of the above, embracing every variety, just received and for sale by WM. DODD, Jr. & Co. Feb 25-62

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER** in Confectionery, Foreign and Domestic Fruit-Pies, Cakes, Fruits, Kalamas and State of all kinds. Fresh and salt fish, Soap, Candles, Spices, Tobacco, Segars and Country Produce in general, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets. JOHN WIFE, Feb 25-62

**FAMILY WASHING BLUE**, an excellent substitute for Indigo, for sale at the wholesale and retail grocery store of NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets. Feb 25-62

**FRESH Choice Teas, Black and Green**, in 1/2, 3/4 and 1 pound packages, for sale at NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S, corner Front and Market streets. Feb 25-62

**COAL OIL**, warranted non-explosive, several brands for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner Front and Market streets. Feb 25-62

**NEW Fruits, Currants, Raisins, Citron** and Lemons, at the new Wholesale and Retail Store, and Provision Store, corner Front and Market streets, Harrisburg, Pa. NICHOLS & BOWMAN Feb 25-62

**OLDER!!! VINEGAR!!!**

**MADE** from choice and selected Apples, and guaranteed by us to be strictly pure. Enquire of W. M. DODD, Jr. & Co. Feb 25-62

**NOTIONS.**—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at SHERIFF'S BOOKSTORE. Feb 25-62