Daily Telegraph.



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

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA. Tuesday Morning, March 4, 1862,

THE WAR AND ITS IMMEDIATE RE-SULTS.

That the war was organized and precipitated for the purpose of crushing the influence of free labor, is no longer a question for debate. The assumed object of the secession leaders was first to get rid of the thraldom imposed by an association in which the labor of one party was free and independent, with an equally free exercise of the functions of government, while that of the other was made completely subservient to capital, and totally decied all participation in the franchises of government, except as the numerical strength of such labor invested those who claimed its ownership, with a monopoly of all the powers of government In 1856 the crop amounted to \$,529,841 bales. Those thus invested with a r-presentation in government, that was not real, and that had no solid, intelligent and independent basis for its foundation, were in daily fear that the structure of their political and social organization would fall to pieces. Therefore it required a constant revision of the law to preserve the bal-ry up to the progress and growth of free labor. When new territories were formed, and by the energy of free labor new commonwealths were ushered into the Union, at once new guarantees were insisted on by those interested in slavery, so that what it lacked in energy and intelligence to achieve for itself a becoming position and some real progress, the law of the land must voucheafe, and the Constitution be amended to appease its insatiate appetite. and jealousy. The repetition of this demand and frequent satisfaction of these claims, at length wearied and disgusted the people of the free states. With the suspicion that the determination of progress so steadily manifested by the masses of the north, would at length culminate in a refusal to be harrassed and impoded by slavery, the upholders of that institution hoped, by the inauguration of rebellion, to crush at once all free government and all free labor. When the southern states banded pelly breadstuffs, during the last five years, together, they had no hope of improving their own condition. They did not strike at the Union desiring to achieve such an object .-The end which they simed at was the humilia tion of northern society as it was represented in free labor, and the destruction of every nolitical right which invested labor with privi-

leges beyond those to toil and live. After almost twelve months of open revolt and armed resistance to the federal law, it requires only a limited glance to perceive how far exactly our most abundant ones. Thus, an quires only a limited glance to perceive how far the rebells have succeeded in affecting either the rebells have succeeded in affecting either the progress or power of free labor. The first the mand for breadstuffs from this country sprang of the progress or power of free labor. The first the mand for breadstuffs from this country sprang a valuable auxiliary in re-organising the demy arrival, and supposing that the gunboats Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, result of the revolt, as stated by the traitors up just at the mom themselves, would be the refusal of the north. us in extraordinary expenses, and when we ern, masses to respond to the summons of the had overflowing granaries to meet the timely President torassist in putting down rebellion, demand. History has proved how fallacious such a faith IV. In consequence of this happy concurwas in reality; and history farther proves that rence of events, several millions of gold came the volunteer force has always exceeded the back from Europe in exchange for our breaddemand of the government, and that it could stuffs and provisions in a single week, at the also at any given time, be increased to double very commencement of our struggle; and this its numbers. The next result, in case the ne- process went on for several months or nearly a cessary force should offer to sustain the government, would be the multiplication of burdens, which the records would never support, but which would be resisted by other rebellions tors were correspondingly depressed and disthan that at the south. History has proven that with the overplus of numbers needed to appear from the following tables, showing the organize the armies of the Republic, the tender of voluntary loans has been more than abun- and foreign countries during the last five dant to supply the wants of the government. Added to this fact, the purpose of taxation is made a demand on the government by the people, instead of a demand on the people by the government, The loyal men of the nation are clamoring to be taxed! No other people since men were organized into communities, and no other government since communities were organised into nations, presented such a spectacle as that which the people and government of the United States now present! With a small faction of arrogant and besotted slave-holders. animated by a still smaller band of corrupt politicians, and leading on by intimidation and 1861,, and the supply was thus suddenly and brute-force, the white men of the south to destroy a government founded exclusively for the benefit of the white man, we discover the governmentable to maintain its authority in a majority of the states of the Union, and at the same time support an armed force to enforce its laws in the states that are in revolt. Rebellion has succeeded in nothing more than arming itself. It has achieved no success beyond that of arousing the great free states, and now beholds in its own mad folly, that the war, which was inaugurated and pre- of such measures. The tinkering of Kentucky cipitated for the promulgation and power of slayery, has become the most popular movement in the north, and that while the government is arming the energy and resources. of the free states to put down this reballion, the advance of their troops into the southern territory will lead to its permanent occupation

GOD'S PROVIDENCES IN THE GREAT

Up to 1861 the New York Evening Post says that the south had furnished seven out of the rebel Senate, a resolution was offered abolishing thirteen Presidents, and had twelve out of the eighteen terms, or forty-eight years out of the seventy-two since the adoption of the constitution, thus leaving the Presidential office to be other, "encouraging" planters and owners of occupied by northern men only twenty-four years, or just one third of the time. Five of the southern Presidents each served two terms, while no northern man has ever been allowed a re-election. Besides - three Presidents were 'northern men with southern principles," and this, in effect, gives twelve years more to the south, making sixty years in which they have had almost supreme control, and leaving but twelve years during which the government has been administered, even nominally, by northern Presidents. But during these twelve years it could be shown that 268,000 slave-owners had a preponderating influence in public affairs and in shaping the policy of the government.

So long as the country was satisfied with this state of things the slaveholders, of course, did not complain; but the moment the people ventured, by perfectly legal and constitutional means, to elect to the executive office a man who represented the clearly revealed sentiments of the majority, those slaveholders revolted.

In reviewing the events of the last year, to gether with the circumstances which preceded and prepared the way for them, we cannot but recognize the guiding hand of an All-wise and All-controlling Providence. How wonderfully has He arranged all the conditions of this great

I. Notice, first, the abundant cotton crop of 1859-60, by which the wants of Europe and the world were more fully supplied than ever before.

l In 1857			2,909,01	, -
In 1857 In 1858	64	46	8,118,96	2 "
In 1859	64	44	8,851,481	. 41
In 1860	46	***	4,600,000) "
Of this				,
In 1866.		1.0	088,886,804 p 996,818,896	ounds
In 1857 : .			996,818,896	44
In 1858.		1.0	084,842,176	44
1 == =====			107 000 070	

These tables show the enormous yield in the ast year named, and also to what extent Great Britain, by far the largest consumer in the world, was supplied. There was, in addition to this immense amount of raw material, an unprecedented stock of manufactured goods seeking a market or stored up in all the marts of the

II. Next we notice the extraordinary crops of grain in this country in 1859, 1860 and 1861, which afforded not only abundance at a cheap rate for our own people during the war, but a largely augmented amount for European consumption, and this amount all the while steadily increasing, thus turning the current of exchanges in our favor-a financial phenomenon not before witnessed in this country for many years. The following table, showing the exportations of domestic produce, princi-

.	will clearly demonstrate this your -						
•	Tn 1957	the exports	WATER	61.808.285			
8	T- 1050	one expers	were	58 949 708			
_	T- 1000	- 14		50 090 581			
	TU 190A	ia i lee	1 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	05,440,000			
٠.	In 1860	. 41		95,468,296			
i	In 1860 In 1861	44		181,285,905			
- 1				أأتناك فأحظما بشريب بالاب			

III. Another most important circumstant in the work of preparing the nation was the short crop in Great Britain, France, and generally throughout Europe, during the years 1869, 1860 and 1861—their lean years being

year, by which our financial means were greatly increased and our government and people encouraged and sustained, while the conspiraheartened. The truth of this will more readily movement of specie and bullion between this

YUMED	gergal and the con-	1.	$\operatorname{tid} \operatorname{dist} (h) \circ p$.
In 1857 w	e exported		844 ,860,174
Tp 1858	<i>(γ</i>)		26,001,481
Tn 1859			69 715.886
In 1860			42,191,171
In 1861.	a officer.	waa aa aa aa a	4.286.250
In 1857 w	imported		\$12,461,799
To 1959			19:274:49f
T- 1050	***		7 ARA 780
TH 1009	46		0.550.10
			44 400 950
In 1861	"		44,489,859

The cotton exported to Great Britain in 1860 amounted to the enormous sum of 400 ndred and eventy millions of dollars; and yet, notwithstanding no cotton went forward in unexpectedly cut off, a kind Providence had so ordered events that our breadstoffs and provisions came in at that particular juncture to serve as a medium of exchange, and to prevent any sudden and overwhelming revulsion in trade.

SCARCELY have the Rebels been driven from the soil of Kentucky, before the Legislature begins to enact schemes of compromise. We should think that that State has had enough politicians did much toward putting the rebellion on its feet, and similar tinkering at this time can only serve to aid the traitors. We have had enough of political literature. Steel and muscle must be the argument now.

BY AN ORDER of the governor and executive by thousands of men who would otherwise have council of South Carolina, the owners of alayes lived and died to the north. The south, by its removed from the sentioned to the interior of such soldiers to immedate their lives on the folly, attracted men of industry and intelligence to its midst. Thus by their treasure of the State are required to place them under the outrol of some white person residing in the of the southern states have created new compensation of the southern states have created new compensations of the southern states have created new compensation of the southern states have created new compensations of the states and southern states have created new compensations of the part compensations of the southern states have created new compensations of the southern states have created new compensations of the part compensations of the part compensations of the part compensations of the southern states have created new compensations of the part folly, attracted men of industry and intelligence the State are required to place them under the been expended on the rebellion was one without proper control, toward and relich and a control

DESTROYING THE BASIS.

The Confederate Congress is evidently in a state of alarm. On Wednesday last, in the all ports of entry, repealing all duties upon imports and forbidding all exports, except by the special permission of the government; and ancotton and tobacco to destroy their crops, to prevent them from falling into our possession; the encouragement proposed consisting in a promise of indemnification by the government. The rebels have never been noted as political

economists; but there is a delicious, and peculiar simplicity about the last proposition, which is seriously urged by a convention of the planters, as well as soberly considered in their Con gress. It will be remembered that the Confederate loan was thought particularly secure, because it was founded upon cotton and tobacco two great staples always in demand. So many million dollars, so many hundred thousand bales of cotton, said Mr. Memminger, and asked: "What better security can you get?" Very well; and now it is recommended to the planters to destroy the cotton-which is the security—and not only this, but, with a fatuity which is almost incredible, the planters propose that the Confederate government shall pay to them the money it has raised on the security of this cotton, for destroying that which alone gives value to the notes they will receive.

THE correspondent of a Virginia paper writing from Nashville just previous to the fall of Donelson, said:

Large and enthusiastic public meetings are being held every night, the militia is drilled every day, and if the city, shall be doomed to fall into the hazards of war, it will only be abandoned after a heroic defense by its people

worthy of an ancestry whose laurels in the field and cabinet are imperishable.

That's the way the chivalry talk when out of danger. The "heroic defense" of Nashville the expected prisoners it, is not known when consisted of a stampede forty-eight hours before the Union forces arrived.

SOME OF OUR CAPTAINS AND SAILORS in the Davy have been doing very well of late. The sailors of the war vessel which captured the British vessel the Supply, which had ten thousand Minnie rifles aboard, will each receive five hundred dollars prize money. One captain in the navy has already received in prize money between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars. The effect of this good luck must be to increase enlistments in the navy. The capture of foreign vessels trying to run the blockade has become a common thing of late.

Sketch of General Lander.

Brigadier General Evancis W. Lander, whose sudden death will take the country by surprise, and evoke a universal feeling of regret, was a native of Massachusetts, and in his thirty eighth year. His earliest years were marked with a love of sedventure, and a taste for the profession of arms. Although not a graduate of West Point, he was undoubted one of the ablest military leaders of the present protrimate struggia, and was a wery four de Lion on the battle field, inflaments frances. have been related of his personal desing, amounting almost at times to recklessness, and there are few special correspondents who have not chronicled instances of his manly course.

itself, in the valuable, sesistance which he rally the citizens and others, left on Sunday rendered to General M Ciellan.

Upon his return from his foreign mission he was placed in command of a brigade in Gen. Bank's division, and at the battle of Edward's Ferry, on the 21st of October, he was for the first time wounded, being shot in the leg while gallantly cheering forward his men. The wound was of such a serious character that he was compelled, although rejuctantly, to relinquish his command for several weeks.

commander of our forces at Romney, Virginia.
On the approach of the rebel General Jackson be was forced to evacuate that position, to pre-vent himself from being outflanked—a movement extremely distasteful to himself, and only nade at the instance of his commander in chief It was but a few days since that we chronicled his dashing exploit at Bloomery Gap. Having heard that a rebel camp was at that place, he marched a distance of thirty-two miles with his four thousand men, and succeeded in surprising it completely. By this comp he succeeded in capturing no less than seventeen commissioned officers and forty five privates, losing but two men. The affair elicited the following complimentary notice from the Secretary of War

WAR DEFARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 17, 1861.
The President directs me to say that he has
observed with pleasure the scripity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and the soldiers of your command. You have weather and worst roads, by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of brave men unwil-ling to waste life in camp when the enemies of ling to waste life in camp their country are within reach.

Tour brilliant success 18 w happy presses of what may be expected when the army of the Potomer shall be led to the field by their gallant general:

To Brigadier General F. W. LANDER.

However the wound received at Edwards Ferry was still painful, and excited the alarm of his friends and medical advisors. The and telegraphic despatch, which we publish in or column, shows that this alarm was only too well founded. o well founded.

General Lander was a finished scholar, and a

gentleman of fine literary testes. 19, 11, 200 His was the true type of the American soldier. Fear was an emotion of which his nature

was incapable, and coursige the strongest im-pulse of his breast. His sphere was the battle-field, and his pride the besde of the bolumn. No other man so: justly deserved the compil-ment of General Scott, "that he was America's natural born soldiers". The matter has few alter of its nationality si stated to arebied said

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

From Fortress Monroe.

NO ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS. EXPROTED ARRIVAL OF COLONEL CORCORAN

Reported Arrival of the Pirate Steamer Nashville, at Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2. The steamer Express, Capt. Colmary, left Old Point yesterday lorencon at terr o'clock for James river, to receive the Union prisoners who were expected on Friday. They were not met, however, according to appointment, and having remained at the usual meeting place until noon to-day, the George Washington was sent up with an order for the Express to return mless something had been heard from them. She accordingly came back, arriving at 2 P. M. At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Confederate steamer Jamestown, which, with the Yorktown, is stationed off Hog Island, steamed down to the Express with a flag of truce to ascertain the cause of her appearance in the riveron two successive days. She stopped abreast of the Express at a lew rods distance, and lowered a boat with a lieutenant on board to ommunicate. He was informed of the errand of the Express, and she was acting upon information furnished by General Huger, when he explained that his commander had no knowledge of any expected prisoners, and from seeing the Express on two days in succession, came down to learn the occasion. He expressed himself satisfied, and returning to the Jamestown, she went back to her station. She has been armed with a gun at her bows and another at her stern, and has a sharp iron cut water projecting some three feet

It is uncertain whether Col. Corcoran will be among the number, although it is quite probable. Another interview took place yesterday off Craney Island between Gen. Wool and Gen. Cobb, in reference to a general exchange of

prisoners. We hear via Norfolk that the steamer Nash ville arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday having run the blockade at that place. A large quantity of telegraphic cable has a rived here for the completion of the line across the bay. As soon as soundings can be com-pleted, the cable will be extended to Cape

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs at Nashville and Vicinity OFFICIAL DISPATCHES

STRONG UNION FEBLING AMONG THE PROPLE The Union Gunboats the Terror of

I have the honor to forward communication from Lieut. Commanding Bryant, the substance remainded in the practice some few years since.

At the breaking out of the present rebellion he was appointed by General M'Clellan, then in Western Virginia, to be a member of his mainly due to himself and Brigadiar-General Member of the river before the Cairo arrived. By F. Kelly.

By F. Kelly.

At Rich Mountain his worth again displayed that if in the valuable, again displayed that in the valuable, assistance was a battery on a high bluff which had mainly due to himself and Brigadiar-General Member of the river before the Cairo arrived. He also reports that a strong Union feeling was manifested in and pear Nashville, and that Governor Harris, after valuable, and that the process of the standard of the process of the standard of the process of the standard of the standard of the standard of the present rather dull. Mess pork is held at \$14.00, and lard at \$2c in barrels. Coffee is firm—small issues of Rio at b8 2 21c. Whisky is unsettled—sales at 27c.

New York, March 8.

Flour dull—sales 7,000 blus Wheat has a declining tendency—sales unimportant. Corn dull—21,000 bushels sold at 60 3 20c.

morning for Memphis. The following is the inclosure in Commodo Foote's letter:

GUNBOAT CAIRO, February 25th, 1862 To Flag Officer A. A. Foote, commanding the flotille in the western waters:

Sin: Uncertain that my letter of the 23d reached you, I repeat that I departed from Clarksville for this point by the request of Brig. Gen. Smith commanding at Clarksville, and arrived here this morning preceding seven steamboate conveying an army commanded by Brigadica General Nelson. The troops landed without opposition. The banks of the river are free from hostile forces. The railroad and suspension bridges here are destroyed.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant A. O. BRYANT.
Lieut. Commandin (Signed)

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. MARTINSBURG OCCUPIED.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 2. The main body of Gen. Banks' division rests in the vicinity of Charlestown. No disaster or accident has occurred since its concentration at and departure from Sandy Hook, to cause any antitety to friends at home.

Three inches of snow fell to-day. The hitherto rancorous secessionists now pay marked respect to the United States uniform.

The citizens who have been compelled to sucsumb to rebel force, are clated with the pros-pects of the future. It is gratifying to perceive that the country throughout which the army passed bears marks of the usual agricultural industry. It is apparent that the future cereal crops of this profile region have not been abglected. As might be supposed, the town and country are destitute of imported articles of onsumption. There is no lack of bread, meat and coarse clothes. Hundreds of contrabands are hourly seeking refuge within our lines, but they are allowed to roam at large without espoinage or care, In fact, but little notice i taken of them, except to prevent their return beyond our posts.

The general reports from Winchester are conflicting, and but little reliance is placed upon them, comings as they do from refugees and

Contrabands, which was a second to the military commanders undoubtedly are better informed than the public, and are conse quently prepared for any emergency which may arise. Considerable flour, accredited to the rebel army, has been seized, but private property has

been strictly respected.

Martinsburg has been occupied by the United
States troops.

Sailed; ship Westwind from Hong Kong, and swelve thousand for Ringland.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

A Military Provisional Government to be Established.

Andrew Johnson to be a Brigadier

General.

The Rebel forces under Albert S. Johnson, are being steadily pressed backwards by Gen.

The President has designated the Hon. Andrew Johnson to be a Brigadier-General, and he proceeds to Tennessee to-morrow to open a Military Provisional Government, until the civil Government shall be re-constructed. General Buell will be nominated to-morrow as a Major-General of Volunteers.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE EVAC UATION OF COLUMBUS.

THE REBEL QUARTERS AND ARMY STORES DESTROYED. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following des-

Patch was received to-day from Commodore Foote, dated Cairo, March 1st:—
'Lieutenant-Commanding Phelps, sent with a flag of truce to-day to Columbus, has this moment returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the Bebels burn-ing their winter quarters and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs, but the guns on the water batteries remain intact.

"He also saw a large force of cavalry drawn up ostentationaly on the bluffs, but no infantry was to be seen as heretofore. The encampment seen in our symed reconnoissances a few days since, has been removed. Large fires were visible in the town of Columbus and upon the river bank below, indicating the destruction of

the town, the military stores and equipments.
(Signed) A. H. Foorn, Flag-Officer.''
It is believed here that our army has by this

time occupied Columbus. TOWN OF COLUMBUS IN FLAMES. CHICAGO, March 2 .- A special despatch to

the Times, dated Cairo, March 1st, reports that the unanimous disloyalty of the citizens in and around Nashville is confirmed by every arrival from the Cumberland. The difference in sentiment between the people along the Tennesse and Cumberland rivers is very marked. On the former there were many Unionists, but on the latter none have yet made their appearance Reports are current and credited here that Columbus has been evacuated and destroyed .-

The town was in flames last night. Great quietness and inaction reign at Cairo

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8. Flour is dull, and prices drooping; smal The Union Gunboats the Terror of the People.

The People.

WARRIGATOS, ELECT OF THE BOOK IS ARRIVED OF THE BOOK IS

Whisky firm at 29c.

my arrival, and supposing that the gundoats Stocks are better, Chicsgo and Rock Island, moralised and dispirited forces. So highly was would proceed immediately, to Nashville, the better that the Government shortly after dispatched that the Government shortly after dispatched that the Government shortly after dispatched him upon scoretiservice; which he performed with oredit to his own sagasity, and better of the river enabling the souri 6s 53§; Tenuessee 6s 62; gold 2½; per performed with oredit to his own sagasity, and supposing that the gundoats Stocks are better, Chicsgo and Rock Island, 54½, Illinois Central Radiroad 64; Illinois Central Radiroad 64; Illinois Central Radiroad 64; Illinois Central Ronds 94; Michigan Southern 37 §; Miss ouri 6s 53§; Tenuessee 6s 62; gold 2½; per cent premium, United States 6a, 1861, registered 981; ditto coupons, 92§; Treasury 7 8-80, souri 6s 58\(\frac{2}{3}\); Tennessee 6s 62; gold 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); per cent premium, United States 6s, 1861, registered 98\(\frac{1}{3}\); ditto coupons, 92\(\frac{1}{3}\); Treasury 7 8-80,

> ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BORUSSIA. NEW YORK, March 8. The steamer Bornssia arrived at this port this

morning. Her advices have been anticipated. XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, March 8.

Mr. DAWES, (Mass.) from the committee on elections made a report on the petition of S. Ferguson Beach asking to be admitted as a repntative from the Seventh congressional dis-

resentative from the Secret of Virginia. The committee append a resolution declaring that Mr. Beach is not entitled to a seat. The subject was laid over for future consideration.

How Gunboats Can be Taken.

From the N. O. Delta.

The experience we have already had has demonstrated the impracticabilith of destroying the iron-cased and strongly built gunboats of the enemy by the cannon of the forts. While large ships of war may be easily repelled an i destroyed by the fire of forts, these small boats, with a few guns, and secured by iron casemates, can approach near to the object of assault, defy the heaviest artillery, and throw shells into an open fort, which will render it untenable. The only efficient mode of resisting and defeating such craft, in the absence of like vessels on our part, is to board and capture them. They usually carry small crews, are not fast, and when once reached and boarded, can be easily taken. Such services as this will call into exercise

the very qualities which our Southern soldiers and sailors possess, whilst, in the encounters at long distances and with heavy guns, the enemy have immense advantages over us. In the late war, the British employed this system successfully against our gunboats. There is one remarkable example of this which, which it may be instructive now to recall. When the Britis fleet came into Lake Borgne, in the invasion of this State, in 1814, they were closely watched by a fleet of gunboats, under Captain T. Ap.

Catesby Jones, six in number, carrying six guns each. The British ships were not able to follow presence rendered a landing of their army on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1862, the coast very degree and of their army on the coast very degree and of their army on the coast very degree and of their army on the coast very degree and of their army on the coast very degree and of their army on the coast very degree and of their army on the coast very degree and of their army on the coast very degree and the

Medical Barbarities at Fort Don-

From the Cincinnati Times.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

The gentlemen of the Sanitary Commission, and other citizens, who have just returned from a trip of humanity to Fort Donelson, on the "Allen Collier," bring distressing accounts from that point. They state, in substance, that, although full warning had been given of the battle, little or no preparation had been made by the medical staff for the treatment or care of the wounded. There were no hospital arrangements of moment, slim surgical attendance, and a scant supply of medicines, lint. WASHINGTON, March 2.

Official information to the War Department, from Nashville, represents that the military work in that State is about completed, and that it only remains to effect a civil re-organization of the State Government. It is believed that the United States forces will occupy Columbus to-day.

The Rebel forces under Albert S. Johnson,

But that is not all. When the delegation of our Sanitary Commission arrived there, they

Buell.

Cotton to the value of \$100,000 has fallen into our hands at Nashville, and the Treasury Department has taken measures to have it brought to New York.

Of our bantary commission arrived there, they at once proffered their services. They had a steamboat which had been fitted up as a hospital, and were fully supplied with beds, me in the care and comfort of nearly one hundred

wounded.

They had, besides, a staff of experienced surgeons, who had left home and practice to render aid to such wounded as should be placed. in the hands of the Commission; and, also, a corps of nurses, ready and anxious to alleviate the pains of the fallen soldiers. When these the pains of the fatten soldiers. When these facts were reported to the surgeon in charge who is of the regular army, the Commiss in was not only soubbed, but its representational insulted! They were compelled to remain allowed fort, with neglected wounded soldiers by my out when In reply to their expressions of impactance they were informed that they continue tience, they were informed that they could wall the pleasure of the surgeon-in-chief, or the surgeon-in-chief, or the surgeon-in-chief.

their medicine into the river! Some of our most influential citizens some of our most innuential chizens, who accompanied the boat as nurses, and served the wounded faithfully and well, are highly had nant over this outrage. The inhumanity the medical department, as witnessed at if Donelson, they can never forget

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE of the House . report against all enactments of emanage laws for the disloyal states, taking the grant that the power to interfere with slavery r with the President as Commander in the

ALL THE EXTRA ten millions of demond to have been issued from the Treasury legament. Secretary Chase now a waits the pletion of the newly-engraved sheets united law just passed by Congress.

Married

Feb. 26th, 1862, at the residence of Dr. 3 Coalmont, Huntingdon county, by the Rev. A X .. maker, Hon. Jessee Kinnedt, now sit by new the Legislature from Perry county, and Miss Heer Moore, daughter of Dr. Moore, Sr., of Fulton courters

Died.

On the 2d inst., MARY E KOLLSR, in the 5th year

[Her funeral will take place on to morre $v_{\rm c}$ [less $v_{\rm c}$ from the residence of her pare in South street between Second and Front streets . *

Mem Advertisentenis. FREE LECTURE

A FREE LECTURE ON THE

PRESENT REBELLION. Will be delivered in

BRANT'S HALL

On Wednesday Evening, March 5th, 1802 BY THE Rev. Charles G. Ames,

of Springfield, Illinois. Citizens and strategy of specifully invited to attend. Doors open with mars-date NOTICE! NOTICE:

ERY best qualities and styles of this at 12% cents per yard. Very heavy name will be the per yard wide at 12% cents it is mare-did not style to the mare-did not style to the per yard. mar8-dlt

CARDEN SEEDS.—Just received large invoice of choles Garden Seets—Ling invoice of choles Garden Seets—Ling agreeter variety of imported and home choles the been offered in this city. There was decire to purchase, can depend up us getter her the world, at the wholesate and relationship to will. DOCK as a

NOTHER lot of fine choice At Sweet Oranges, Lemons, New Figs. 1748 85 to 1848 4 to 1858 4 to 185

WANTED.—A white woman as Inquire at the WILLIAM TELL HOU-et, next to the Dauphin Deposit Back. Building Stone, Building Stole. FIRST CLASS Lime Stone for beiling

purposes. For sale at the first quarry active, and will deliver them immediate 7 active them. IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTAY

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISED BY THE PROPERTY OF THE

ANTED, by a young man, a cloud is a groce y store; has some extended business and would wish to learn it thorogonous not so much an object as employment. App. THOM. feb25d6t* Walnut street between Fourt an (Coverley's Hotel)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

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THE undersigned Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauchin county in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauchin county in the Court of Common Pleas of John Ward of the Brun in the Court of the Court of the Brun in the Court of the

flatw-dopw2w HARRISSURG, Feb. 12, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE. TN PURSUANCE of an order of the Orphans Court of Dauphin county, will be expected to
sale, on

presence rendered a landing of their army on the coast very dangerous and difficult. It was, therefore, determined to destroy or capture them.

The Kittaneiro Free Press came to us last week in mourning for the death of its editor, John P. Oswald. The Free Press, when in the hands of the deceased, was an able and patriotic defender of Republican principles, so that while those who mourn his loss to whom he was destricted and will be seen and the principles of which he was so brave a defender will usedly miss his argument and his advocacy.

SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1862, the public House of Benjumin Gesier in Linglestown, at the Public House of Benjumin Gesier in Linglestown, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following real extent to the public county, at 12 o'clock w., the following re