MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1862. PRICE ONE CENT.

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BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the city at cents per week Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00, in advance

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

THE TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates, viz:

Single subscribers per year	Semi-Weekly	$1 50
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Square, one day	$0 25
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" six months	5 00
" one year	8 00
Square, one day	50
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" one month	3 50
" three months	5 00
" six months	10 00
" one year	15 00

Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, at Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

Marriages and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of on order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, Will be exposed to sale, on

SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1862,

at the Court House in the city of Harrisburg at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, viz: A certain two-story frame house and piece of ground situate in said city and county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on South street, the corner of the piece of ground and house formerly owned by James Williams, twelve feet and six inches from West alley, thence along said South street towards High street twelve feet six inches, thence on a line parallel with west alley towards State street forty-six feet six inches, thence on a line parallel with State street twelve feet six inches towards West alley, thence on a line parallel with West alley forty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, together with the piece of ground adjoining the aforesaid house and ground on the west side thereof, one foot wide on South street extending in depth the same width parallel with west alley thirty-two feet ten inches, being now used as an alley belonging to the aforesaid house and ground, whereon is erected a two story frame house, late the estate of ELIZABETH THOMPSON, deceased.

Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by DAVID M. ROBINSON, Executor of said deceased. JNO. RINGLAND, Clerk, O. C.

feb8-dts

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1862.

The House re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

The House proceeded to the consideration of bill No. 233, entitled a supplement to the mechanics' lien law.

The bill passed finally.

RESTORATION OF THE TONNAGE TAX.

The House proceeded to the consideration of House bill No. 201, entitled an act to repeal an act for the commutation of the tonnage duties.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

WHEREAS, An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature purporting to be an act for the commutation of tonnage duties, by means whereof the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eight dollars and forty-one cents or thereabouts, besides interest, then owing to the State by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and in contemplation of law in the treasury of the State, together with a large annual revenue stipulated to be paid by the said company as the price of its charter, and by way of compensation for the deterioration in value of the main line of the public works apprehended and actually inflicted by the construction and operation of the said road, which revenue had already reached the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and upwards, and would have amounted at this time to a greatly larger sum, with the prospect of indefinite increase—were wrongfully, unjustly and unconstitutionally withdrawn from the sinking fund provided by the constitution and laws of this State for the payment of the public debt thereof, and made sacred and inviolable for that purpose, upon suggestions which were false, and on pretended considerations which were either in conflict with the constitution or utterly illusory and worthless in themselves, amounting in effect, under color of a pretended contract or commutation, to a gratuitous donation of all the said moneys and revenue to a private corporation, without any substantive equivalent whatever, thereby violating the plighted faith of the State, and increasing the burthens of the people at a time when the necessities of the country pre-eminently required the most rigid economy and the strictest husbandry of their resources;

And whereas, the said act was approved by the Governor, as shown by his message to the House of Representatives of the 5th day of February last, past, under a stipulation in writing, for the benefit of the people, which was not made known to them, and has since been surrendered without their knowledge or consent on the demand of the said company without any previous registry in the proper office, and without even the preservation of a copy thereof;

And whereas, It is affirmed and believed that the terms of the said act of Assembly, were dictated by the said company; and that the passage thereof was procured by improper and unlawful means other than those which have been already recited on the part of the said company and its agents.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the said recited act of Assembly of the 7th day of March, A. D. 1861, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said tonnage tax, or duties imposed by the act incorporating the said Pennsylvania railroad company is hereby restored, re-imposed, and made payable to the Commonwealth in the same manner, and upon the same terms and conditions as though the said repealing act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed forthwith to sue for, recover and collect by distress, irrepleviable or otherwise, the arrears of the said tonnage tax, which were due and owing at the time of the passage of the said recited act which is hereby repealed, together with such additional tax or duties as would have accrued upon the tonnage of the said company, until the date of the present act; and for the proper ascertainment of the amount of the said additional tax, it shall be the duty of the said company to file forthwith, in the office of the Auditor General, a statement duly authenticated by the oaths of the President and Treasurer of said company, of the amount of their business so made taxable, for the intervening period, and also to furnish the Auditor General, from time to time, such other and additional statements and such access to their books as he may judge necessary for the purpose of the said suit or other proceedings, hereby authorized; *Provided, however*, that the moneys paid by the said company on account of the said pretended commutation over and beyond the annual instalment or instalments, payable by them on their bonds for the purchase money of the public works, shall be credited upon the arrears of the said tax, which were due and owing at the passage of the said repealed act, and allowed in the collection of the said arrears.

Mr. CESSNA moved to amend the amendment by striking therefrom the words "unjustly and unconstitutionally," and the words "which were false and pretended," and insert the word "and," so as to make it read "upon suggestions and considerations which were either in conflict with the constitution," etc.; also, to strike out the second paragraph of the preamble; also, to strike out the whole of the third paragraph of the preamble; also, to strike out, in the second line of the second section, the word "irrepleviable."

The amendments were discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

Adjourned.

FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Departure of Com. Dupont's Expedition.

NEW YORK, March 5

Port Royal advices state that Commodore Dupont's fleet had sailed from thence. The destination of the expedition is unknown

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

BOSTON, March 5.

The steamship Niagara sailed at noon to-day with twenty passengers and fifty thousand dollars in specie.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Appointment of Generals Confirmed.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT RAISING COTTON

French Minister's Residence Destroyed by Fire.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Jas. G. Spears, of Tennessee, and Maj. Saml. D. Sturgis, to be brigadier generals of volunteers.

Official information was received that the Portuguese government is devoting its attention to the cultivation of cotton in its African possessions.

The residence of the French minister, in Georgetown, was this morning accidentally destroyed by fire, together with much of the elegant furniture,

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

HALIFAX, March 5.

The steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 22d, via Queenstown.

The steamers Bavaria and Africa had arrived out.

Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that the negotiations relative to the San Juan affair had been suspended in consequence of the civil war, but a joint provisional occupation of the Island had been arranged.

The British Government has refused to produce any information relative to British vessels running the American blockade.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was duly and patriotically celebrated in Free Mason's Tavern, London. The Bishop of Ohio presiding. Minister Adams responded to the toast, to the memory of Washington.

It is reported that the traitor Slidell has had several interviews with all the French ministers, but they were of course of an unofficial nature.

The Grecian insurrection continues, but it is confined to Nauplia.

The cotton market was firm on the 22d.—Provisions have a downward tendency, and breadstuffs were dull.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Consols for money 93@93½.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The exact language of the French Senate's Address to the Emperor, on the American troubles, is as follows:

"The civil war which divides America has resulted upon our [illegible] and a portion of the working class is afflicted by sufferings the end of which is not yet.—Your government, sire, has shown anxiety about this state of things, and the Senate cannot be indifferent on the subject. The Senate agrees with your Majesty that the friendly relations of France with the United States dictated to the French cabinet a policy of neutrality in regard to the subject matter of this lamentable difference; and it also thinks that the struggle is likely to be of shorter duration if it shall not be complicated by foreign interference."

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1862.

The President presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin, in favor of Bankrupt laws.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.) presented a petition from the merchants of Baltimore, asking for the adoption of measures to facilitate the transmission of mails to the Potomac.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill regulating the pay of the Navy Department. He said the bill was not to be called up till after Congress had acted on the bills regulating the pay of members of Congress, though the bill should be passed, he thought Congress ought first to show some willingness to alter their own. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, (Ky.,) introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mails of the United States to foreign ports.

Mr. LATHAM, (Cal.,) said for the last few months the communication had been almost entirely interrupted, to the Pacific coast, in consequence of the unprecedented floods which have prevented the progress of the overland mails. Commerce had been much injured in consequence. The lines of ships plying from N. York to Panama decided they would not carry mails nor Government dispatches; this was an outrage on the Government and the commercial community. These very companies had received ten millions of dollars from the Government, but now they take the opportunity to force the mail contract from the Government. Such vessels ought not to be allowed to clear from the ports, or have the protection of the flag, if they refused to afford any accommodations to the Government or the country. The bill was referred.

On motion of Mr. FOOTE, (Vt.,) the joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension, &c., from the department of War to the department of the Interior, was taken up.

The Senate then took up the confiscation bill.

Mr. MORRILL, (Maine,) made a speech in its favor.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DIXON, (Conn.) offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make an equitable settlement with those who are under penalty for failing to construct machinery by the day fixed in the contract. Referred to the naval committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) the bill to provide for a codification and revision of the laws of Columbia was taken up and passed. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was taken up and several unimportant amendments were adopted. On the amendment relative to chaplains for the hospitals, a discussion ensued.

Mr. NESMITH, (Mass.) said there were but few hospital chaplains, and the army chaplains were limited to one to each regiment. He did not believe we had over 500,000 men in the field; though the paymaster reports 740 regiments, many which were authorized in a very loose manner. Even a clerk in the War Department now occupies a foreign position, having been authorized to raise regiments.

Mr. NESMITH (Oregon,) thought it better to reduce the number of chaplains, as a financial measure. We were paying for chaplains $1,054,800 per annum. After further discussion, the pay of all chaplains was fixed at $1,200 per year, and the bill postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the committee of conference on the resolution for the payment of the awards of the commission of claims in the western military department, which was agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DUELL (N. Y.) introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets in the military academy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of 60,353 thalers, the proportion of the United States, as damages and compensation to the King of Hanover, for the sacrifices incurred in his abolition of the stadt dues, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. Passed.

The House then took up the Senate joint resolution appropriating eighty thousand dollars for removing the army bakeries from the Capitol building.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, said the capitol of a great republic should not be used for this purpose. The gas and smoke from the bakeries was not only annoying to the members, but very injurious to the library of Congress.

Mr. LOVEJOY, (Ills.,) inquired whether this appropriation was not to give somebody a good job.

Mr. TRAIN replied that he knew nothing about that, but had merely stated the facts in the case.

On the motion of Mr. BLAKE, (Ohio.) the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 76, nays 42.

Mr. DUELL, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the discontinuence of the payment of pensions to the children and officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, in which he says that such claims are not justified by the merits of the applicants, and were not presented by those whose services warranted an appeal to the government; and further, that those claims are generally urged through speculating claim agents.

The bill was passed. It provides that no claim for pensions, or increase of pensions to the widow or children of the Revolutionary soldiers, shall be allowed where there is a failure to establish such a claim.

Mr. EDWARDS, (N. H.,) from the committee on Public Expenditures, reported the joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause all goods, furnished as army supplies, now on hand and unsuitable for use, to be sold for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, (Mo..) from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, and a bill to provide for compensation to loyal citizens, for property destroyed to prevent the same from being used by the enemy. The consideration of the bills was postponed.

Mr. DUNN, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill which passed, providing for the appointment of hospital chaplains.

The House then acted on Senate amendments to legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. Among those concurred in was one that the compensation law shall not be construed to include more than two mileages for the present Congress, and another appropriating the unexpended balance for constructing the Philadelphia post office building. Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Flour dull, prices unchanged, sales of 1000 bbls. at $5 25@5 37½ for superfine; $5 50@5 75 for extra. Rye flour sells slowly at $3 25. Corn meal declined to $2 75. Good demand for wheat, and 10,000 bush. prime Pennsylvania and western red sold at $1 34. Rye is in good request, and 3,000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 74c. Corn dull and declined, sales of 8,000 bush. new yellow at 53½@55c. Oats steady at 35@39c. Coffee firm, but demand limited—small sales of Rio at 18½@20c. and Laguira at 21½@22. Sugar firm, a cargo of Trinidad and one of Laguira molasses sold at 25½@26c. Provisions quiet and without change in prices. Whisky unsettled, sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at 28@30c.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Cotton is firm; sales 900 bales at 24½@25c.; sales 200 bales Sea Island cotton at 18@23c.—Flour is heavy; State declined 5c.; sales 11,000 bbls. at $5 35@5 45 for State, $5 90@5 95 for Ohio, and $5 95@6 25 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales 23,000 bush. at $1 41@1 42½ for red Ohio. Corn firm; sales 38,000 bush. at 61@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $13 75@14 37½ for prime. Lard firm at 7½@8¼c. Whisky dull at 26@28c.

INFLUENCE OF YOUNG WOMEN.—Next to mothers, young women have the greatest agency in forming the characters of the other sex. Their influence commences at a period when it is most needed. Young men, although their characters are in a great measure formed, require some powerful restraints, just at the time when they are becoming acquainted with the world, and beginning to move beyond the inspection of a mother's eye. Young women with whom they associate are the guardians of their virtues, and accountable for the most of the evil practices into which they fall.

It requires but little observation to see that multitudes of young men, who are destitute of religious principle, pursue that line of conduct which is most likely to meet the views of the women with whom they associate, and whose approbation they desire. There is not a prevalent vice among them that would not be given up, were it reprobated, and the perpetrators avoided by the young, the fashionable, and the intelligent of the other sex.

None but the most hardened blasphemer will utter an oath in the presence of a respectable woman. If the omission to do good or to prevent evil, when in one's power, be a crime, what a tremendous account we have to render on the score of profaneness, gambling, smoking and chewing tobacco. These practices, which disturb the peace of society, mar the happiness of families, hurry multitudes to death and perdition, and must ultimately call down the indignation of heaven on our guilty race, might be greatly, if not entirely exterminated, by a vigorous and judicious effort on the part of woman.

Let such practices be uniformly mentioned in terms of reprobation, and let us avoid those who pursue them as we would the midnight assassin, or the great adversary of God and man.