

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Pa.

Saturday Morning, March 8, 1862.

PRESIDENT.—His excellency Gov. will present one of the State flags to Thomas A. Seigle's regiment to-day at the clock. The regiment is filled to the brim standard, has received marching orders, and will leave day after to-morrow for the seat of war.

ACCIDENT.—A young man from Milford, known by the name of Samuel Fazio, was for a short time been brakeman on a train, was badly injured recently near York. We did not understand how the accident took place, but it is likely that the man will prove fatal. He was brought to the doctor house in this city, where he yet lies.

ABLE AND DESERVED COMPLIMENT has just been paid to one of our most worthy and gallant citizens by Governor Curtin, in command of Wm. E. Sims as Captain of Company D, Regiment, P. V., vice Knox, deceased. Sims is as good a soldier as ever drew a sword, and had a title to promotion in the service rendered during the three months' campaign. We congratulate him on his appointment.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.—Captain of the company of light artillery, noticed in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, as having received a commission in the order of the Secretary of War to be mustered in as infantry, having been marched to the recruiting office of Capt. Dodge, in Market Square, having been received from the War Department. The men composing the company return to their respective homes.

DYING.—The large frame building at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, occupied by Messrs. Eby & Kunkle, as wholesale and retail grocery store, is now being prepared to make room for a handsome new brick building. The property is owned by the above firm, who will use the part of the new building for the same purpose to which the old building was used. In the mean time the firm continue business in the new building in Market street, about four west of the old establishment.

U.S. INFANTRY.—Capt. J. H. Estill remains in our city recruiting for his regiment. A large number of recruits have already been received and sent forward, and others present themselves daily to be enlisted under the same colors. This preference is not only owing to the good renown of the regiment, but to the personal popularity of Captain Estill, who is known to possess all the qualifications that serve to make up an able and accomplished officer. The regiment hangs out its recruiting flag at the Exchange, Walnut street.

PRESIDENTIAL ADJOURNMENT.—The Senate, on Friday, had the resolution providing for an adjournment of the Legislature from the 21st instant to the 11th of June, under consideration, and finally committed it to the Joint Committee, with the understanding that the committee is opposed to the proposed adjournment of the subject for the present. Several Senators opposed an adjournment, while others are both prohibited in the Senate. This would involve an extra expense of \$20,000.

BUTTER PATRONS.—About fifty released prisoners from Richmond, Va., passed here on Wednesday last via the Central and Lebanon Valley railroad en route to their homes down east. They had had a pretty hard usage, but they had seen better days. This story agrees with what we have come from prisoners, and there is no doubt but that our soldiers were miserably treated by the rebel authorities at Hancock. The soldiers above mentioned, from their looks, have seen hard times in the best possible spirits.

LAURENCE IN CHURCH.—The Lewistown people say that something of a "sensation" occurred in the Lutheran church in that town, last night. A clergyman from Ohio, by name of the pastor, was in the pulpit, and said the services. The second hymn was sung, when lo, the choir sat silent! (I am positively refusing to play or sing.) The pastor of the church himself started singing, the congregation joined in, and the services proceeded without any material interruption. Of course after this it was "out," the snuff of the choir generally regarded as an indignity to the organist; rather than the gentleman at whom the snuff was the absorbing topic of discussion.

OUR RESPONSE.—Between twenty-five and thirty ladies, of the highest respectability, rendered their services to Mayor Sawyer, as, under the recent inquiry by Mr. Curtin, as to how many good surgeons could be obtained there, in case their services were required. Most of these ladies personally upon the Mayor, and many of them friends in the army of the Potowmackatives. A few residing outside the city were interested by letter, and among these was a very patriotic note to the Mayor, evincing a willingness to go to any moment, and to make the best efforts to relieve the wants of the suffering of our brave dead. These tenders are made at a time when there is comparatively no excitement, and the news of a bloody conflict started, and ladies who would volunteer to go to Washington, or even to the battle field.

BLISTERING MORN.—Blistering, blowing, equally cloudy, unpleasant March has made its debut, and if the household saying be true, that when this month "comes in like a lion, it will go out like a lamb," then we think we may expect some mild, genial weather about the time it makes its exit; for whether the weather thus far be lion like or no, there certainly has been a continual roaring. Now, though we would not wish to detract from the historic prominence which the old commandant has attained, who first made the trite observation in regard to "blistering" the month of March, yet we do think it is exasperating figurative, and by the manner in which it is quoted, repeated, cited and articulated by almost every tongue, we pose it must be true.

MARCH—There is so much said about marching now-a-days, and as March is one of the longest and most unpleasant parts of the year, we feel for the moment imagining ourselves a military "soifer," and with Falstaffian bravery crying out, "Forward March!" and give place to the genial suns of your successor—coy, modest, bashful April. But why is March thus slandered and foully misrepresented for being the longest and most unpleasant month? Simplicity because the roads are knee-deep with mud, the sky is overcast with clouds, and the atmosphere is damp and murky. Well as the advice which we can give to secure health against inclemencies of inclement weather, we hold, wear thick soled boots or shoes—keep the feet perfectly dry, and you will come through the safe—that is if you should keep your health. Two troo.

OUR PATRIOTIC LADIES.—Some of our ladies ladies are foremost in every good work—have been engaged in a most humane and noble work—that of raising funds to purchase the material for making bandages and lint for our soldiers on the Potowmack. It is expected on all sides, that the army of the Potowmack, among which are most of those who left this county, will have terrible battle one of these days, in which many of them will be wounded, and the bandages and lint are for the comfort of the wounded.

THOUGH IT IS often the case that the noble efforts of women, in a good cause, are overlooked, and allowed to pass unnoticed, the laudable efforts and patriotic labors, of our loyal women, in this war, for the suppression of rebellion, cannot be overlooked or forgotten; and while some have, Florence Nightingale-like, gone to labor as nurses in the soldiers' hospital, the great work accomplished by them has been by labors at home, knitting, making garments, and preparing delicacies for them, which, but, for the ladies philanthropic labors, would be unknown to them. We suppose there is scarcely a soldier in all our vast army, who has not been the recipient of some favor—the work of our women. Every town and village has witnessed their labors, and history, when it records the facts and features of this war, will be absolutely partial, should it fall to record the part which patriotic, union loving ladies have acted in the drama. Their acts are a practical demonstration of the saying, that our ladies are for union to a man, and we sincerely hope that they may soon realize the expectation of a speedy, a blissful and a happy union.

FROM THE FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Knipe, of this city, is now encamped about one mile from Hancock, and the other regiments comprising Gen. Williams' (Third) brigade in or near the town. The brigade has been under marching orders for the past four days. They were ordered, on the 24th, to cook three day's rations, to be carried in haversacks, and four more to be taken with them in wagons, to be ready to march next morning after daybreak—to leave all camp equipage behind—the baggage of the officers and camp materials to be taken, after they marched, to Hagerstown, and there to be stored.

SUNDAY MORNING LAST, near midnight, Companies A, B, C and D, (the Verbeke Rifles, Capt. Brooks, of this city,) of the Forty-sixth regiment, were ordered out and marched on short notice, with two days' cooked provisions in haversacks. The night was very dark, and rain began to fall before they left the camp. After marching through mud shoe-mouth deep, and in many places to their knees, they arrived, about an hour before daylight, on the Potowmack, at a point called "Sir John's Run," six miles from their present camp. The men, after they halted, suffered severely from the cold, as no fires were permitted to be made until the day had dawned. After several hours' rest, they crossed in a flat to the Virginia side. Here they found two companies of the Sixty-second Ohio regiment encamped, guarding a bridge, which had been lately erected in place of one burned by the rebels on the 3d of January last. Information had been received that several companies were on their march, via Bath, to destroy the present structure so lately built, and to prevent their approach the detachment was so suddenly called out. They arrived in Bath, about two and a half miles back of the river, and there learned that several companies, which had been encamped beyond there on the Winchester road, pulled up stakes and made a hasty retreat on their approach. They returned to camp that night, taking a different road home, and crossed the river opposite Hancock, seven or eight miles from Bath.

THE question being on the first section of the bill, Mr. SMITH (Philad.). This bill appears to be, and really is, what the Senator from Erie had in mind, an authority to pawnbrokers; but that fact does not, in my mind, weigh anything against the bill. We passed a bill last session, with great unanimity in both houses, establishing an institution of an important character in the city of Philadelphia. Upon an examination of this bill I find it very similar, if not altogether so, to the bill that we passed relative to the city of Philadelphia. I do not know why a corporation of respectable gentlemen, in a city like Harrisburg should be deprived of the privilege of loaning money at a fair percentage, to the poor, when that class of individuals known as Jews—the worst kind of slaves—are authorized to carry on that business. By the terms of the bill I find it very similar, if not altogether so, to the bill that we passed relative to the city of Philadelphia. 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