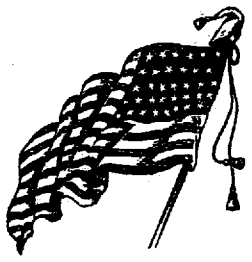


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet / Where Freedom's banner 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. Friday Morning, March 21, 1862.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The approaching city election has thus far created no other feeling than that of a general desire to elect the very best men in all the wards, and so far secure for the city government in all its departments, the most efficient service and largest economy. We are pleased to notice this fact, more particularly at this time, when in local elections such as the one approaching, there should be none of those divisions of parties which seem essential in other elections involving the issue of principles which neither party are willing to trust to the legislation or executive enforcement of the other. One of the most important officers to be elected to-morrow, is that of City Treasurer. It is therefore necessary that none but the most reliable and deserving should be allowed to assume its responsibilities and take charge of its trusts. The Republican and Union conferees have nominated GEORGE TROLLINGER, from the First Ward, for this position, and in presenting him to the support of the people, we have the advantage of being able to urge in his behalf the essential qualifications of competency and honesty. Added to these, Mr. Trollinger is known to nine-tenths of the tax-payers of the city as a sober and industrious working man; as one who has contributed largely to the success of every mechanical enterprise, and as one who, at this time, is peculiarly deserving of the support of the people at large. While Mr. T. himself does not make any particular claim on this account, and while he feels equal to the task of combating with the overwhelming misfortune of fire which so lately prostrated and destroyed his investments and business prospects, we frankly confess our gratification that the people of Harrisburg have resolved to show their sympathy for a worthy man, by aiding him in every honorable manner to retrieve his fortunes while he is serving the public. We trust that this purpose may be successful. We trust that every liberal and enterprising man will sustain Mr. Trollinger, and we are certain that no confidence reposed in him will ever be abused, or no trust confided to his care, ever suffer by his election as City Treasurer.

THE COUNTY SUIT.

The appeal of the County Commissioners from the report of the County Auditors, which was to have been tried this morning before His Honor Judge Pearson, was postponed for another term on the application of the County Auditors, who declared their inability to try the cause in the absence of John P. Rutherford, who left yesterday afternoon for Washington. The Commissioners, through their counsel, John Adam Fisher, opposed the postponement strenuously, but after legal grounds had been given for that purpose, the court could do nothing less than grant the application of the Auditors. We have heretofore refrained from taking part in the disputes between the parties litigant, and now, after a careful examination of all the facts, we candidly believe that the county can gain nothing by having these contentions in the courts. The court-house was erected and completed for a less sum and in a more substantial manner than any similar building in the state, and if the Commissioners have expended a few thousand dollars more than was at first appropriated for this purpose, the tax-payers will not ask them for a shilling to pay that sum out of their own pockets. We feel inclined to believe that the cost already incurred by the Auditors, together with the lawyers' fees and other expenses already paid, will far exceed the amounts expended to be saved by the county. All of the expenses incurred will eventually come from the tax-payers, and the sooner, therefore, the matters in controversy are amicably settled, the better it will be for the tax-payers. We shall refer to this subject again.

W. W. H. DAVIS, the proprietor of the Doylestown Democrat, is in the volunteer service at the head of a gallant regiment, while "Shyster Somebody-else" is at home in Doylestown, using the columns of the Democrat to slander every man as an abolitionist and a coward, who evinces a devotion to freedom by regarding slavery as a hell-born and earth curving principle. We do not deny to Col. Davis the qualities of courage and energy, but he must not deem it strange if the people regard his course as inconsistent and his devotion as questionable, if while he is jeopardizing his life and pouring out his blood in the field, he allows others to use his property with which to assail the true principle of loyalty, and behind his name, screen themselves from the retribution of the law and the indignation of the people. The Democrat fumes like a chronic splinter whenever it attempts to reply to an argument on the cause of the rebellion, and is more prolific of epithets for those who deem the disfranchisement of slavery as the destruction of rebellion, than the most venom and vituperative sheet in the south can possibly be of those who are advancing the eagles and establishing the authority of the federal government among the states in rebellion.

PARTIES IN THE REBELLION.

When the conspiracy of the slave holders showed its venom, and when the supposed superiority of the southern rebels was a theme for the discussion and ventilation of the dough faces of the north, the front men of the Republican party were tauntingly told that they must fight down the rebellion on their own responsibility, as the Democracy had no connection either in creating, or no inclination in crushing, the raid. This is a historical fact.

When the country discovered the appalling extent of the treason, and when for a time the people almost shrank from the contest which by vilifying Democratic tongues, they had been taught would be unequal and disastrous, the energy of the nation was aroused by the boldness of a Republican administration, and at once a force was brought into the field to cope with traitors. When this force was being disciplined—when the raw recruit was asked to yield to the rigor of the camp, and when, during the first enrollment, it was thought that the war would be finished in a few months, the Democratic party, through its leaders, struggled in every manner to embarrass the operations of the army by prejudicing the business and financial classes against extending all aid to the government, until their acts became so audacious as to arouse the indignation of the people, and attract to these same leaders the odium of sympathizers with traitors, while the fiery threats of the mob in more than one instance intimidated those who could not be convinced, and forced others, who avowed their sympathy for the rebels, into at least a tacit support of the government.

These historical facts prove, that the burden and the support of the war mainly rest on the policy adopted by the Republican party, and had that policy been permitted freely to demonstrate itself in results, the end of the rebellion would have been arrived at four months ago, and the peace of the country been established now as fairly as ever. If the policy of the Republican party, first enunciated in Congress, on the subject of armed resistance to the rebellion had been adopted by that body—if James Buchanan, understanding as he did, the extent of the rebellion, and knowing as he did, the interest of the leaders, had used the power conferred on him by his prerogatives of office, the rebellion would have been crushed out before he left the Presidential mansion one year ago.

But in all these instances, the object of the Democratic party has been to break down the Republican organization of the country. When South Carolina raised the banner of revolt, and the other states now in rebellion, sternly followed her example, the leaders of the Republican party saw in the movement, and announced the fact, that the object was not only the disruption of the American Union, but that it contemplated the annihilation of civil and religious liberty on this hemisphere. On these two points the Republican party based its opposition to the rebellion. They opposed the establishment of a Confederacy with slavery for its basis, because such an organization was calculated to affect every principle or development for social and political prosperity. On the other hand, the Democratic party maintained that the rebels had not only the right of secession, but that they had the cause for revolt, and that whatever position the traitors might assume, the right of revolution was sacredly theirs, to be exercised whenever they deemed it essential for their good, and that in maintaining such a right, they were worthy the applause of all who valued the inalienable right of self-government.

At the organization of rebellion, such were the positions of the Republican and Democratic parties. When the war had been waged for six months, those positions were unchanged, and whenever disaster overtook our armies, and the sympathy of dough face Democrats showed itself in open applause of treason, while these same Democratic leaders rejoiced in the hour of our dismay, and exultingly pointed to disaster as the corroboration of their own prediction.

Through all the opposition in the free states—with the clamors of the secret traitors in Congress—with a press blindly attached to the principle that the enslavement of one race was the highest end which another could accomplish through the influence of Democracy—with the prejudices which such assumptions would create in the public mind, it became the duty of the Republican masses alone to combat. And they did combat with it, until revolution achieved its end in the free states, and rebellion in the slave states was so far crushed as to place it beyond the power of mischief. Every act of the Republican party has been an effort to maintain the authority of the federal power. Every principle avowed by the Republican leaders, has for its object the preservation of the peace and the insuring of the prosperity of the Union. In this war, we repeat, the Republican masses have been compelled to revolutionize in the free while they were battling against rebellion in the slave states, and whatever evil the Democratic party has heretofore worked, that which will be fastened on Democratic leaders by the confession of traitors, will far exceed it in enormity and extent. History will prove that the conspiracy of the slave holder was seconded by the sympathy of Democratic leaders; and while the first struggled for dominion over soil and souls, the others expected only the reward of office and their leaves and fishes.

Such has been and such is the position of parties in this contest.

THE VICTORY which saves life by the strategem of the leader of an army, is a sublime tribute to the humanity of the age. On this account we most sincerely desire that there will be no great encounter such as will send a thrill of horror through the homes of the North, and when the bloody details reach their hearts and their altars. If we can win the fight by strategem, the more credit to our skill and perseverance. If we can save the effusion of great quantities of blood, the sooner will the acrimony of the contest be absorbed in future generous business and political competitions, and the sooner will the memory of the antagonism of the hour die out in the friendships and confidences that will thereafter dawn in glory on the land. But while such a policy can be commanded, and while we can gener-

ously applaud the strategem which seeks to avoid the butchery of whole armies of rebels, we must not relent in any rigor calculated to bring the leading traitors and instigators of rebellion to the death penalty. The leaders of this rebellion must not be suffered to survive its suppression. To arrest its fury, means to hang every leader, from the liar, Jeff Davis, to the thief, John B. Floyd. If these wretches are allowed to escape—if justice in some shape, whether it is a bullet or a halter, fails to overtake these fiends, and they are allowed to go before the people of other climes, with their falsehoods, in their audacity and their recklessness, this government will be guilty of a dereliction in its duty to other governments, which the severest reprehension would fall to punish. We owe it to the peace of the world—we owe it to the purity of government and the dignity of mankind, each involving a principle which no nation can disregard with impunity, to bring those who concocted and those who led, the rebellion, to a death penalty such as will vindicate the law, preserve the peace of the country, and forever ensure the power of the national authority. When strategy can be made productive of such results, humanity and policy will both applaud its adoption.

THE WILD WAGONER OF THE ALLEGHANIES. A patriotic poetical production from the prolific pen of T. Buchanan Reed, was read in the House of Representatives last evening, by the eminent American tragedian and elocutionist, James E. Murdoch. The House was filled with a brilliant, critical and fashionable audience whose presence we regarded as at once a tribute to the author and the reader of the Wild Wagoner of the Alleghenies. The poem is founded on the incidents and facts which abound in our Revolutionary history, while the scenes selected by the writer in which to lay his plot and bring out his characters, are those which have been made immortal by the struggles and victories of Washington, Wayne, Lafayette and their competers. They embrace the torture, suffering and wild suspense of Valley Forge with the battle, slaughter and defeat of Brandywine. Among and out of these, with the aid of a most prolific and brilliant poetical fancy, Mr. Reed has woven a poem of the highest order, on which he can well rest his fame, already so extensive and so enviable, but we doubt if the Wild Wagoner of the Alleghenies ever would have been as successful as it is, had it failed to receive the eloquent touches of the tongue of Mr. Murdoch. It is his enunciation which develops its real beauty. It is his rich and mellifluous voice which brings out the real cadence of its numbers; while his bright and vivid conception, gives us a real idea of its characters, from the rough and ready Wagoner himself, to the gentle boy and maid whose destinies are so tenderly and closely woven into one fate by the imagination of the poet. In the reading of this poem, Mr. Murdoch has been deservedly successful. On the stage he has no superior, either as an actor, scholar and gentleman, and we congratulate him on the new line he has adopted of appearing before the public, as one in which the characteristics of the man and the actor can be better exhibited than on the boards of a theatre.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE. Thursday, March 20, 1862. The Senate met at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker. The Journal of yesterday (Wednesday) was partly read, when on motion of Mr. CONNELL, the further reading of the same was dispensed with. Several petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. BOUGHTER presented a remonstrance of citizens of Dauphin county, against the passage of House bill No. 143, an act to prevent the fraudulent use of castings. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Several reports on private bills were made. Mr. IRISH read in place, an act for the suppression of lawdy houses. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. CLYMER, an act to authorize assignees to release the lien of a mortgage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. M'CLURE offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn, this afternoon, it be till Monday next, at three P. M. Agreed to. House bill No. 95, an act relative to landlords and tenants, came up in order on third reading, and Passed finally. The bill to change the place of holding the Supreme Court, from Sunbury to Williamsport, was taken up and defeated by indefinite postponement. Mr. CLYMER recorded his vote on the resolution passed yesterday, to grant the Senate Chamber to Wendell Phillips. He voted "no." The Senate then Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 20, 1862. The SPEAKER called the House to order at ten o'clock, A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gans. The CLERK read the Journal of yesterday, which was approved. GIBARD BANK. Agreeably to order. The House resumed the consideration of House bill No. 90, entitled "An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank of the city of Philadelphia." On the final passage, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. REX and Mr. COWAN and were as follow, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Abbot, Armstrong, Banks, Barton, Beaver, Boebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Bushey, Chatham, Cochran, Dennis, Dougherty, Ellis, Gambel, Gross, Hill, Hays, Hays, Hutchman, Kenner, Lehman, Mc Coy, Myers, Penning, Peters, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne,) Shrock, Scott, Shannon, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Tracy, Twitchell, Vincent, Warner, Wilder, Williams—Windle, Worley and Rowe, Speaker—42. NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland,) Caldwell, Cessna, Cowan, Craig, Delone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Dufiled, Earley, Fox, Freeland, Gaskill, Graham, Grant, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Joseph, Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, Mc Colloch, M'Kain, Newman, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Boss, (Mifflin,) Rowland, Russell, Sellers, Thompson, Weidner, Wimley, Wolf, and Zeigler—40. So the bill passed finally. PETITIONS, &c. A large number of petitions were presented; a number of private bills were called up by members and voted upon; when, at three o'clock, the House adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Capture of Fort Marion, St. Augustine and Jacksonville. The Official Report of Flag Officer Dupont.

FLAG SHIP WARABE, Off St. Augustine, Fla., March 18, 1862. Six—Having on the 4th despatched a division of my force to hold Brunswick, consisting of the Mohican, Pocahontas and Potomack, under Commander Gordon, I shifted my flag from the first named vessel to the Warabe, and organized another squadron of light vessels, embracing the four regular gunboats—the Ottawa, Henrea, Pembina and Huron, with the Isaac Smith and Ellen, under Lieutenant-Commanding Stevens, to proceed without delay to the mouth of the St. Johns river, and cross, if possible, its difficult and shallow bar, shell the forts, if still held, and push on to Jacksonville—indeed, to go as far as Plattska, eighty miles beyond, to reconnoitre and capture the Florida steamers. This expedition was to be accompanied by the armed launches and cutters of the New Hampshire regiment.

After arranging with Brigadier General Wright our joint occupation of the Florida and Georgia coasts, including the mansion and grounds of Dungeness, on the Cumberland Island—originally the property of the revolutionary hero and patriot, General Greene, and still owned by his descendants—and leaving Commander Fretwell in charge of the naval force, I rejoined this ship, waiting for me off Fernandina, and proceeded with her to St. Johns, arriving there on the 9th.

The gun boats had not been able to cross the bar, but expected to do so the next day—the Ellen only getting in that evening. As at Nassau, which was visited by Lieutenant-Commanding Stevens, on his way down, the forts seemed abandoned. There being no probability that the Huron could enter, I despatched her, arriving on the 11th. I immediately sent on shore Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, with a flag of truce, having reason to believe that if there were any people on this coast likely to remain in their houses it would be at St. Augustine. I enclose Commander Rodgers' most interesting report, which, I am sure, the department will read with satisfaction.

The American flag is flying once more over that old city, raised by the hands of its own people, who resisted the appeals, threats and falsehoods of their leaders, though compelled to witness the carrying off of their sons in the ranks of the firing enemy. This gives us possession of a second national fort of strength and importance.

Since writing the above, I have received by the Isaac Smith, a report from Lieutenant-Commanding Stevens, of his operations in the St. Johns river, giving details of great interest. I learn with regret of acts of vandalism on the part of the rebel commanders, if not the people, in setting fire to vast quantities of lumber, and the saw-mills in that region, owned by Northern men, supposed to have Union sympathies. In all this varied and arduous, dangerous and hazardous navigation, in an enemy's country—I think it due to the officers and men under my command to say that they have on all occasions displayed great spirit and ability, fully coming up to my requirements and expectations. Very respectfully, &c. (Signed) S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer. To Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Citizens of Gallatin, Tenn., Petition for a Post-Office. THE PETITION GRANTED. APPOINTMENT OF A POSTMASTER AT NASHVILLE, TENN. Flattering Report from a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department.

THE EVACUATION OF ACQUIA CREEK Confirmed. WASHINGTON, March 20. The citizens of Gallatin, Tennessee, a town which had been decidedly disloyal, met in town meeting recently, and were addressed by Bailie Peyton, Esq., a loyal man and voted to petition for a post office there, expressing a willingness to bear the expense. A post office will be established there in a few days according to their petition.

John Lelley has been appointed postmaster at Nashville. He wrote some of the best articles against secession during the agitation of that subject in Tennessee. He was one of the refugees from that State, but now returns in that official capacity.

A special agent of the Post-Office Department, acting on the Tennessee and Kentucky borders, reports as follows: "It is gratifying that wherever I have been, to find there is a strong desire for the re-establishment of the mails, and a willingness among the people to return to their allegiance."

Three deserters, brought up by the steamer Leslie this morning, confirm the report of the evacuation of Acquia creek. They say the rebel forces there were 2,000. Before they left they tore up a large part of the railroad, set fire to the station, wharves, &c., and burnt a large schooner.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE REBELS AT ISLAND NO. 10. DISPATCHES FROM COM. FOOTE. THE BATTLE STILL PROGRESSING. The Union Forces Gradually Gaining on the Enemy. FINE RIFLE PRACTICE. WASHINGTON, March 20. An official dispatch from Commodore Foote, received at 12 o'clock, midnight, yesterday, at Cairo, and telegraphed hither to-day, says: Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus, and the inland shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it. He was gradually approaching it, but still did not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events which promise success. We are firing day and night on the rebels, and we gain on them. We are having some of the most beautiful rifle practice ever witnessed. The mortar shells have done fine execution. One shell was fairly landed on their floating battery and cleared the concern in short metre.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20. Flour market dull—sales 2000 barrels extra family sold at \$5 35@5 75, and some super-family at \$5 12. Very little demand for shipments. Small sales of rye flour \$3 25, and corn meal at \$2 75. Wheat in demand and has advanced 2cts. 8000 bushels red sold at \$1 38@1 35, and white at \$1 40@1 50. Rye sells on arrival at 70¢. Corn in good demand, and 50,000 bushels, yellow sold at 54c. Oats dull at 33¢. Coffee very firm, but there is very little doing. Sales 500 bushels of clover seed at \$5 00. Provisions quiet. Small sales of mackerel at \$18@15, and beef at 18¢. Lard steady at 84¢. 2000 barrels of Ohio whiskey sold at 26.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Flour firm—sales 75,000 barrels at an advance of 6c. for State, which is quoted at \$5 20@5 30. Ohio at \$5 70@5 80, and for Southern \$6 00@5 85. Wheat dull—5000 bushels, sold at \$1 28. Corn at \$1 28@1 30. Corn meal at \$1 28@1 30. Lard dull at 84¢. 2000 barrels of Ohio whiskey sold at 26.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 20. IN SENATE. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the resolution, asking why the naval academy had been removed from Annapolis.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.) presented a petition from citizens of New York, asking the passage of a law for the protection and improvement of the claim of Marshal O. Roberts for the loss of the steamer Star of the West was passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (Ill.) the bill for the relief of District Attorney's was taken up. The bill authorizes the Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior to fix the salaries of District Attorney's, which, in no case, shall exceed \$6,000. After some discussion, the bill was laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the joint resolution for co-operation with the States for emancipation in accordance with the President's message with the recommendation that it do pass.

On motion of Mr. GAMMAS, (Iowa,) the bill for the re-organization of the Navy department was taken up.

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Mr. HICKMAN, (Pa.) from the Committee on the Judiciary; reported back the several bills and resolutions referred to them on the subject of the confiscation of rebel property with a recommendation adverse to their passage or adoption.

Mr. HICKMAN desired also to submit a minority report on the same subject. Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) wished to submit a substitute for one of the bills against which an adverse report had been made.

Mr. FENDLER (Ohio) wished to have the bills and resolutions laid on the table. Mr. HITCHCOCK (Ohio) desired a vote on this resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM said he was disposed to demand the previous question on the immediate acceptance of his proposed substitute. He had also a substitute for another of the bills reported against.

Mr. WYLLIAMS, (Ky.) denied that Mr. Bingham had a right at this time to offer a substitute, inasmuch as the bill has not been taken up for consideration.

The reports made by Mr. HICKMAN were received, but not acted upon. The consideration of the subject was postponed. The House then took up the tax bill.

During a debate on the section regarding distiller's licenses, Mr. HICKMAN said that the noise was so great that it appeared that the contents of the distilleries were let out upon the House.

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FROM SHIP ISLAND. Arrival of General Butler, Staff and Troop. New York, March 20. The steamship Fulton has arrived with Ship Island dates to the 18th inst.

The health of the troops was excellent. The steamship Constitution, with General Butler and staff and troops, arrived at Ship Island on the 12th inst.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS. New York, March 20. Stocks dull and easier—Chicago and Rock Island 58; Cumberland 84; Illinois Central Railroad 65; Illinois Central bonds 94; Michigan Southern 47; Missouri sixes 95 25; Tennessee sixes 94; Treasury seven's \$1 00; Gold 1 1/2 per cent. premium.

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Died.

March 19th, 1862, J. WALLACE KEEN, aged forty years. (The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs. Orth, on Front street, on Friday at two o'clock P. M.)

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1862, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M. The following real estate, viz: All that certain right, title or equitable interest in a certain tract of land situate in Jackson township, Dauphin county, adjoining lands of Adam Zimmerman, Jacob Zimmerman, Christian Worfel and others, &c., containing about eighty acres more or less of improved lands, whereon is erected a log house, log barn and other buildings. There is a never failing spring of water on the premises, and the fields are all convenient, with a stream of water running through each. There is also an excellent orchard adjoining lands of Adam Zimmerman. Late the estate of John Zimmerman, deceased. Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by Valentine Steiner, administrator of said deceased. HARRISBURG, March 19, 1862—dtw 17.

FISH—Mackerel Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in whole or half barrels. Fresh trout for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

COAL OIL, Lamps, Shades, Chimneys, &c. With all everything connected with the oil business. For sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

ROOMS, Beds, Baskets, Churns, &c. For sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

FRESH lot of choice Garden Seeds just received, and for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

FOR RENT. THREE story brick house, containing several rooms, situated in Mulberry street, near the door for further particulars enquire of SAMUEL LEUNG, mar 19-d 17 Next door to Koller's Hardware Store.

WILLIAM TELL HOTEL. This old established house having been thoroughly renovated and refitted, and is now open for visitors. The terms for casual or transient guests will be as satisfactory as at any public house in the city. mar 19-d 17 THOMAS N. HOUSTON.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE. New frame house now being built on State street above Second, will be finished by the 1st of April, including painting, gas, and water pipes. Apply to GEORGE C. NICKLE, No. 95 Market street.

NEW GOODS.—We invite attention to our new stock of goods just received, and for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

CHEAP SUGARS.—Choice Syrup, Teas, &c., &c. For sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

FRESH Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Cucumbers. For sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

EXTRA Family Flour, Superior Corn Meal, Buckwheat meal. For sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. BALTIMORE, March 11, 1862. BIDS will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, March 22, 1862, for

TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-FIVE HORSES, suitable for Cavalry.

And for FIVE HUNDRED HORSES, suitable for ARTILLERY, from 15 to 16 hands high, between 6 and 8 years of age, of dark colors, well broken to the saddle, compactly built and free from all defects.

Every horse offered that does not conform to the specifications above, will be rejected. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable. JAS. BELGER, Maj. Quartermaster.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!! JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Store, 110 Market street, the LARGEST STOCK of fresh and genuine Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in the State out side of Philadelphia. Garden seeds at THREE CENTS PER PAPER, WARRANTED to contain as much seed as any other seed of the same name and quality. All orders cannot be tendered. Also Agents for the sale of Rural Implements for the season. 110 Market street. Small wh-d 17

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES. We have received a fresh stock of these valuable remedies—suitable for all manner of diseases—for list of Specific Remedies see circular of 1862. In single boxes, with directions, 10c. In case of six boxes with book of directions, \$1.00. In case of fifteen boxes with book of directions, \$2.50. In case of twenty large vials with book of directions, \$4.00. We are now prepared to fill vials of any size of Remedies from No. 1 to 20, and to furnish any quantity of Remedies as customers may desire. The only genuine FORD'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMULI, or Vegetable Pain Destroyer, prepared by Dr. Humphreys, of N. York, and purchased by wholesale at 91 East Second street, BELLEVILLE'S Drug and Fancy Store.

NEW DRESS GOODS. EMBROIDERED REPS, Plain and Figured Repts, Rich Figured All Wool Delaines, Fine Merinoes and Cashmeres, Fancy Paris Dress Silks, Superior Plain Colored Dress Silks, Warranted makers of plain black silks, New Style Low Priced Delaines. At GARDNER & BROTHER'S, Next door to the Harrisburg Bank Market Square.

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