

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION. The Daily Telegraph is sent to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged \$4 00, in advance.

ADVERTISING. Four lines of text constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitute a square.

Pennsylvania Telegraph

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE. VOL. XVII. HARRISBURG, PA. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25, 1862. NO. 68

Steam Printing Office.

Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are prepared to execute JOB AND BOOK PRINTING of every description, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the country.

DR. JOHNSON BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. HAS discovered the most certain, speed, and effectual remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPURITUDE.

Medical. Weakness of the Back or limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Powers, Impotence, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of the Head, Trembling, Headaches, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Bladder, Affection of the Testes, etc.

DR. JOHNSON. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., is religiously considered his best friend, and can confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., is religiously considered his best friend, and can confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., is religiously considered his best friend, and can confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., is religiously considered his best friend, and can confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., is religiously considered his best friend, and can confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., is religiously considered his best friend, and can confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., is religiously considered his best friend, and can confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY JANUARY 27th, 1862. The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:—

EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3:30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7:40 a. m.

WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10:30 p. m., Harrisburg at 3:05 a. m., Altoona 5:40 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1:25 p. m.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. THREE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM BALTIMORE.

WINTER TIME ARRANGEMENT. NEW AIR LINE ROUTE. THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows:—

ANOTHER NEW STOCK! Portable Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Travelling Bags, Purses, Wallets, Toilet Bottles,

and a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES. Call at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

D. W. GROSS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, NO. 19 MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE-KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS. We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your attention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS, Oils, varnishes and Glues, Dye-Staffs, Glass and Putty, Artist Colors and Tools, Pure Ground Spices, Sarsaparilla and Alcohol, Lard, Sperma and Fine Oils, Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes, Castile Soap, Sponges and Corks, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES, selected from the best manufacturers and Perfumers of Europe and this country. Being very large dealers in

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S COLORS, PAINT AND ARTIST'S BRUSHES IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, COLORS AND BRONZES OF ALL KINDS.

TEETH! TEETH!! JONES' AND WHITES' PORCELAIN TEETH, PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR RESTORATIVES. Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye! Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities.

THAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS. COAL OIL! CARBON OIL! Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS, Those of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know so their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in good condition.

New Advertisements. WM. KNOCHE, 93 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., DEALER IN PIANOS.

NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, from the best makers, from \$200 upwards. THE BEST MANUFACTURED INSTRUMENTS, FROM \$45 to \$100.

MELODEONS. SHEET MUSIC. THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS always on hand. Music sent by mail to any part of the country.

UNION RESTAURANT, BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOON, NO. 119 MARKET STREET, NEAR FIFTH.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES! WE have received a fresh stock of these valuable remedies—suitable for all manner of disease.

JOHN B. SMITH'S BOOT & SHOE STORE, CORNER SECOND AND WALNUT STS., Harrisburg, Pa.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 18, MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

NEW DRESS GOODS. EMBROIDERED REPS. Plain and Figured Repp, Rich Figured all Wool Delaines, Plain Merinos and Cashmeres, Fancy Paris Dress Silks, Superior Plain Colored Dress Silks, Warranted makers of plain black silks, New Styles Low Priced Delaines AT CAHOERT & BROTHERS.

DAVID HAYNES, 110 MARKET ST. HARRISBURG, Agent for LILLIE'S PATENT Ligh and Chilled Iron Saw and Burglar Proof SAFES.

Pennsylvania Legislature. REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE.

MONDAY, March 24, 1862. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Mr. Speaker HALL. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Martz, of Harrisburg.

On motion of Mr. BENSON, the further reading of the same was dispensed with. Mr. BENSON, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, House bill No. 497, an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government and other general and specific appropriations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, March 24, 1862. The House was called to order at three o'clock, P. M.

DEFENCE OF THE DELAWARE. The resolutions passed by the New Jersey Legislature, in regard to the defences of Delaware river and bay, were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

RESTORATION OF THE TONNAGE TAX. Resolutions from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, protesting against the passage of the act for the restoration of the tonnage tax, were presented and laid on the table.

DEATH OF COL. MURRAY, OF THE 84th PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. Mr. BANKS received the following; which was unanimously agreed to.

TO GRAIN CONTRACTORS. THE BALTIMORE BAG FACTORY, No. 77 South Street, Baltimore, Md. IS PREPARED to furnish Government Contractors and others with Line or Cotton Bags of all sizes, promptly for cash at low prices.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT. New York, March 24. Cotton firm—1,200 bales sold at 28c. Flour quiet, sales 11,000 bushels at \$3.25@5.50 for state.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session. WASHINGTON, March 24. SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) offered an amendment, as a substitute, to read as follows: "That, although the subject of slavery in the States is exclusively within the jurisdiction and cognizance of the Government and the people of the States, and cannot be interfered with, directly or indirectly, by the Government of the United States; yet, when any of those States, or the people thereof, may determine to emancipate their slaves, the United States shall pay a reasonable price for the slaves so emancipated, and the cost of colonization to some other country."

Mr. MORRILL (Conn.) offered an amendment to the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was taken up. The question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Doolittle to the amendment of Mr. Davis for the colonization of the emancipated slaves, providing that the money appropriated shall only be used to colonize such persons as desire to go to some other country, and the case shall not exceed one hundred dollars per head.

Mr. MORRILL and Mr. KING explained that they should vote against the substitute, because they preferred the bill as it was. The amendment was adopted—yeas 23, nays 16.

Mr. DAVIS then took up Mr. Davis' amendment to colonize, and it was disagreed to. Mr. DAVIS proceeded to speak against the bill. He contended that slaves were property, and recognized as such by the Supreme Court. He quoted from the decision of that Court. He said that Congress had no right to emancipate the slave anywhere, either in a State or the District of Columbia. He referred to the early history of the country when slavery existed nearly all over the country. He said slavery was clearly and certainly recognized in the Constitution, though in a mild phrase, slavery was at one time recognized by the whole civilized world, and hence it was not true that slavery was local and freedom universal, but the opposite was the fact.

Mr. MORRILL asked whether the Senator contended that the existence of slavery or its legality was recognized in the Constitution. Mr. DAVIS said the terms were anonymous. If it recognized its existence it recognized its legality. After further discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio), from the committee on territories, reported a bill to provide a temporary government for Arizona. One of the sections of the bill prohibits slavery therein, as well as in all the territories now organized.

Mr. ASHLEY said that if any gentlemen desired to discuss the measure he would be satisfied with its postponement to a certain day. If it was not agreed to, he desired to put the bill on its passage now.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Ky.) remarked that if he understood the facts, the Texan rebels under Sibley were forcing the people there to flee elsewhere for safety. How could the Government, under these circumstances, be organized? Why attempt it when the civil officers could not proceed thither?