

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.

Thursday Afternoon, April 3, 1862. PENNSYLVANIA AND HER MILITAR ORGANIZATION. From the beginning of the present national military preparation to suppress rebellion, the authorities of Pennsylvania have shown a wonderful efficiency in the recruiting and organization of troops. Pennsylvania was the first state to contribute military aid to the govern- aiming at a re-organization of the old party, ment, during its emergencies last spring. From that time her energies were awakened. Gov. Curtin, with the most comprehensive appreciaation of the difficulties in which the whole country was about to be involved, at once went to work to contribute such means in money and organization. The Democracy have no other men as would be necessary to facilitate opera- end in view for the re-organization of their beltions and carry forward to success all the future ligerent cliques, than the possession of power. plans of the government. He did not depend | The Union can be saved without such an organiupon any mete proclamation of what it was zation; a fact which no reasonable man will disnecessary to do, but he took the lead in doing necessary to do, but he took the lead in doing pute, simply because that, if the Democracy duty in the hospitals with Pennsylvania troops, what the pressure of the times imperatively had had the power when the slavery oligarchists their services being commended by the Medical demanded should be promptly accomplished. The recruiting of the three month men was an experiment made in the face of domestic ca-And yet no army ever was raised in the same space of time, that exhibited so much efficacy, energy and discipline. The secret of this part | maintain it with its policy of undying opposiof the success of the military operations of this tion to rebellion and all rebellious elements. state, may be traced to the political interposition | We must maintain it with its antagonism as at the time of its recruiting. Governor Curtin | well to the facts as to the objects of treason, eschewed all political distinctions in that organization. His requirements for a soldier were

villing and political interposition of all kinds not measured by his political services. They were based on a military reputation and char- the only recognized system for the government acter, and an ability that had proved its worth in either a direct or an indirect connection into the Union. We must maintain the organiwith the past military operations of the government. Here was the secret of the wonderful success with which the Pennsylvania re- of the Union. Let every honest Republican cruit entered the field of service. When Gov. Curtin could not procure an officer of the him remember that the same foe which assails best ability in the volunteer force. There may crush the Republican party. The leading have been instances in which these efforts of traitors affected to despise our party, and disthe Executive failed, but such failures grew tinctly avowed that their revolt was to destroy more out of the misrepresentation of interested a Union in which labor was invested with too parties, then a lack of earnestness on the part of many rights and thrust itself forward with too Gov. Curtin to secure the services of men of many pretensions to equality with the landed unquestioned military ability. In proof of lords and barterers in human flesh of the south. this fact, it is now almost a matter of com- Such a Union was obnoxious to the Democracy plaint in the army, that Pennsylvania has had of the south, and therefore they conspired for detailed for her service so many regular army its overthrow. They not only conspired, but officers, a fact which is not due to any particu arranged with their northern allies for the aclar desire on the part of the War Department complishment of this work, but their plans have

It is now declared that the War Department cess of the rebellion. Let there be a majority has adopted the rule of refusing to detail any of Democrats of the Vallandigham and Biddle other officers from the regular for service in the school in the next Congressional House of Repvolunteer army. This rule will be strictly ad- resentatives, and appropriations to support the hered to except in cases where the public service imparatively demands such a detailment. drawn from the south, and the war ended by But under ordinary circumstances, the volunteer must depend on volunteer officers for command. While we are forced to regret this, we re-organization in the free states. And against still can rejoice that there is abundant ability these, then, it becomes the patriotic duty of in the volunteer force for such commands; and every honest Republican to maintain the or that under these officers, the men of Pennsylvania will fight as bravely and as devotedly as down, our flag is disgraced. If it is allowed to those who may be led by officers of the regular become demoralized, God help the American

A SOLDIER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We print the following communication from one of the surgeons who were in the bloody encounter at Winchester, as an acknowledgment of the success of the humane policy inaugurated by Governor Curtin, with which Pennsylvania is now caring for those who were wounded in any of the battles for the Union. The less we more we preserve its eloquence and dignity, because words of such simple truthfulness, the gratitude which they so forcibly express: WINCHESTER, VA., March 28, 1862.

Sin-Permit me through your columns to return on behalf of the 84th and 110th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a tribute of thanks to His Excellency, Governor Curtin and to H. H. Smith, Surgeon General of Pennsyl vania, for their kindly offices in sending special medical aid and many comforts to the sick and wounded of those two regiments who so nobly sustained the honor of the State in the recent hard fought battle near Winchester .regard from the Commanderin-Chief of the State forces, shall ever be rem mbered with sentiments of profound gratito further deeds of dauntless daring and matchless military achievements in delence of the Constitution and the laws.

back upon the heads of the piratical destroyers of public peace and prosperity.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, G. F. Hoop, Surgeon, 84th Reg't., Penn's Vol. GEO. BERGNER, Editor of the Telegraph.

OUR PARTY. Upon the stability of the Republican organi-

zation as a political element, rests the present safety and future peace and prosperity of the tion, the fact that the Republican party is committed to the solution of our present difficulties, is all that it is necessary to offer to those who question the power and the purity of that rebellion is abandoned, and a system of compromises adopted, there will be no security derived from any settlement thus made, simply because the law that has been violated cannot be vindicated by a compromise; nor will loyalty be esteemed a freeman's virtue while traitors go unpunished of their crimes. This policy of thus crushing treason, is opposed by the leading men who oppose the Republican party. It is opposed by the Democratic leaders, because the overthrow and humiliation of the rebellion, with a prompt visitation of capital punishorganization of the Democratic party. Let, for instance, Davis, Stephens, Breckinridge, Floyd, Wise, Wigfall, and their compeers in treason, be brought to justice, the simple justice of the halter which their crimes deserve, and where would be the organization of the Democratic party south. Without the preservation of the lives and prestige of these men, there can be no future success for the Democracy in the rebel states, and, therefore, acting on this secret. which the Democracy insanely believe is unknown to the free masses of the north, they are with its platform of slavery and its principles of opposition to free labor, as a bait to the neutral men of the border states, and its lying assaults on the Republican party, as an inducement to conservatives of the loyal states to aid in that pute, simply because that, if the Democracy demanded to be recognized as an independent power, such a recognition would have been extended to Jeff. Davis and his assassin traitors. Our party, then, the glorious Republican or-

ganization, must be maintained, if the country is to be rescued from rebellion. We must and we must maintain it with the purpose which made it so powerful in political contests, namely, the purpose of making free institutions zation of the Republican party because it is identical with the preservation and prosperity favor Pennsylvania at the cost of other been thus far frustrated by the Republican orstates, but is owing to the indefatigable en- ganization, and therefore the policy of reergy and unceasing demands of Gov. Curtin organizing the Democratic party in the north that those officers were detailed for such com- is now made the means of overthrowing the Republican party, and thus insuring the sucwar will be refused; our armies will be withthe complete recognition of the southern confed eracy. There are now the objects of Democratic ganization of the Republican party. If it goes Union, for there is no help for that Union in

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN TENNESSEE. The North American announces that there is evidently a rapid and great movement of rebel forces from all available points toward the fighting line, reaching from Decatur, Alabama, through Corinth, Mississippi, to Memphis and Island No. 10. It is reported that Price and comment upon such honorable testimony, the Van Dorn are recalled from Arkansas, while Van Dorn are recalled from Arkansas, while company C; C. D. Bowers, company D; J. L. Bragg is brought up from Pensacola, and every Wheeler, company D; Franklin Housener, available element of the force once at Manassas, flowing from the pen of one who has seen or supposed to be there, is moving westward the good results of the humane care with to the point of approaching conflict. They which Pennsylvania succors her wounded and believe we will fight promptly and desperately, Jno. Lusier. dying soldiers, need no other definition than both on the Tennessee and on the Mississippi, LIST OF 110TH REGIMENT SENT TO PHILADELPHIA and that if their line is again broken the and that if their line is again broken the whole western centre is lost to them. A junction with the forces at the mouth of the Mississippi would be made within a week after the fall of Memphis, and the power of the rebellion would be effectually crippled. For these stand they have made at Island No. 10.

It is impossible to watch the course of events It is impossible to watch the course of events jutant; John Border, company C; John R, there without anxiety, though at present the Carr, company K; Jacob K. Hooper, company tude and regard by both officers and privates, and relative strength of forces is probably safely in K; Timothy Sloan, company E; Charles Ev will prompt their hearts and nerve their hands our favor. If the rebels concentrate all they have at command, abandoning the coast below as well as all their posts in Arkansas, and in onstitution and the laws.

The battle was terrible, but the victory, to addition draw largely from the forces mysteri Archbishop Hugh s to the effect that his health barges, which were used as store-houses, broke several States unimpaired, and that the United our arms, complete. A few more such scourgours fitting about Virginia, they will give us
ings and the demon rebellion will be crushed
the most desperate battle of the war, and possiriod appointed by the Pope for the cappaign. bly some partial disasters may be the result. Thou appointed by the lope in tion of the Japanese martyrs. they regard themselves as having been dis-

the circumstance of their position. Our hope is that they have so little time to prepare them selves, and have so many regiments whose expe rience has taught them a salutary dread of our American Union. In support of this declara- arms, that their weakness will be disclosed on the part of the rank and file to an extent that will seriously affect them. It has been several times intimated that the Tennessee regiments would take occasion to disply Union feeling in any organization. If the policy of fighting down general battle that would give them the oppor-

The public interest in events near Memphis will be very great until the question of supremacy there is settled. An immense army is being gathered by each party, and the gunboat armament is very heavy, probably, on both sides. Peculiar difficulties are unexpect delphia plank road company, was passed. edly disclosed in course of operations against Island Mo. 10, and it is not now certain whether an attack on that point from the rear, or rather a movement on its supporting force on the the Senate Kentucky and Tennessee shore, will not be nement on the heads of the leaders, would of cessary. The eastern shore, is difficult to reach, course destroy all future hope of success for any however, by any column we now have in Ten-

An advance is in progress in central Tennes see, which promises to give the rebel forces occupation, our column having gone due south from Nashville to Columbia, and another to and beyond Murfreesboro, southeastward. From this last point the distance is but fifty or sixty miles by railroad to Chattanooga, and from Columbia it is but about the same distance, also by railroad, to Decatur, Alabama

#### THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER

Surgeon General's Report on the Condition of the Pennsylvania Troops.

Surgeon General's Office, State of Pennsylvania, April 2, 1862, 1,112 Walnut st., Phila'da.

GOVERNOR :- I have the honor to report that Assistant Surgeons Crawford and Warbourg, with a hospital steward, reached Winchester March 27th after leaving Harrisburg at three a. M of the 25th, and were at once assigned to Director. Leaving Philadelphia March 27th, after placing the sick from Camp Curtin in the Inited States general hospital at Philadelphia, reached Winchester March 30th, travel being much interrupted by the war. I found over 300 badly wounded men, about 80 of whom were Pennsylvaniaus, with but very few surgeons. As the battle was unexpected, prope provisions had not been made for the wounder and their sufferings were great, it being impos sible to obtain food, beds, &c. All Sunday I assisted in operations for their relief, and with consent of United States, and their manifest re lief, prepared to bring all Pennsylvanians, wounded and able to bear transportation unto their own soil. Enclosed I forward a list of the wounded of the 84th and 110th, to day brought to Philadelphia. They are all seriously injured, of states hereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union. We must maintain the organithe officers of the ---- regiment Indiana, whose thighs are broken by shot. They are fine officers, very grateful for the services rendered and will pay their own board. The Governor of calmly and seriously reflect on these facts. Let Indiana will recognize the attention to brave men who supported our troops in the hour of danger. I bope you will be able to visit the regular army to lead a brigade or a regiment, the Union, also strikes at the Republican organi- hospital and cheer those who have honored the his next effort was and is, to secure the very zition. The rebellion was not organized to State. I visited the battle field, and am satisfied that the bayonet charge of the 84th regi ment was a brilliant one for any troops. All laud them. Many of the men want clothing. &c., having torn and lost on the field that which they had. I also brought home the following

corpses:
Colledge, of Hopewell; Croft and Fergusson, Hopewell; Homersbouch, Phillipsburg; Kimberlin, Cambria; Everly, Tyrone; Leibrick, Jersey Shore, to be buried at Harrisburg; John Prosser, Bloomsburg; Heilerman, Hollidaysburg; Jas. Koon, Hughesville, Lycoming, near

Muncy
These bodies will be embalmed in twenty. four hours, and in coffins ready for their friends.
The cost of coffins and embalming will be about \$5 each. They will keep for weeks. Many of the dead of the 84th could not be obtained, owing to difficulty in obtaining a fatigue party to dig them up in the disturbed state of an advancing army. At Baltimore the Union men gave much relief to our wounded at midnight.

I forward official lists of the casualities in the 84th and 110th, to relieve the anxiety of friends applying to you for information. Acting under extreme difficulties, the result of my efforts to comply with your orders, will, I trust, be satisfactory to you and the Legislature, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant HENRY H. SMITH, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

To His Excellency,
A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. The following are lists of the sick and

wounded of the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania regiments, now in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia. That building had been rented by Gov. Curtin in view of the necessities anticipated in the event of a battle, and where now the men referred to are comfortably quartered: list of the 84th regiment sent to philadelphia, WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER.

Wm. A. Davis, company A; Thos. Ravenhill, Brooks, company A; Peter Soans, company B; Michael Turney, company A; Robert Taylor,

company C; Abram Hurtzler, company C Jacob Spidle, company C; Martin Carrigan company G; Wm. Lusier, company K; Penrose Chadwick, company G; Henry Strickland, company G; DeWhite Roberts, company G; Wm. Cassiday, company G; Isaac Holley

John Nipple, company A; Ira C. Horn, com-Albert, company K; David Gardner, company reasons a desperate effort will be made to retrieve their position, to resist our advance on the Tennessee river, as well as to support the stand they have made at Island No. 19.

R; D. S. Baker, company D; Sergeant William Roberts, company C; William H. Sott, company K; Richard Catchall, company B; Wm. Ramsey, company B; John Marlin, company B; Sergeant Saryel M'Cyme company A; and B; Sergeant Saryel M'Cyme company B; Wm. 3; Sergeant Samuel M'Cune, company A: Daniel Browne, company E; Lieutant Holland, Aderly; James Lee.

Arches Hughes.—The Metropolitan Record the upper cabin torn away and in the falling of spirit of conquest to subjugation, but to defend riod appointed by the Pope for the canoniza-

in a future conflict. Everything that can in- blade is of the finest Damascus manufacture,

# Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE THURSDAY, April 3, 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. M'CLURE the further

reading of the same was dispensed with.

Petitions, &c., were presented—none of gen eral importance, except several favoring the military education of youth. Mr. IRISH read in place joint resolutions to

extend the day of final adjournment.
Referred to the Committee on Finance. The supplement to the Frankford and Phila-An act relating to foreign insurance compan

ies was taken up, discussed, and Passed finally. A number of private bille were passed and a Senate

Adjourned.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, April 3, 1862.

The Speaker called the House to order at ten o'clock this morning; when, under a suspension of the orders, reports from committees were received. The special private calendar for to-day was then taken up, and numerous bills were read

and laid aside for second reading. Adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon



## FROM WASHINGTON

The Rebel Troops in Loudon County, Va SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY THE FIRST

Desertions from the North Carolina and Virginia Troops.

TO RETREAT AT BULL RUN.

Rebels Impressing Boys and Men into their Ranks.

#### THE RULING PRICES IN REBELDOM.

### CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, April 3. The following are the rebel troops that occupied Loudon county, Va., during the summer. fall and winter, and until the time of the evac

uation: The 4th South Carolina regiment, Col. Blanding; 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi Cols. Barksdale, Featherstine, Burk, Kelly and Humphreys: and the 8th Virginia, commanded by Col. E. Hunter, of Prince William, Lieut. Col. C. B. Sebbs, of Loudon, and Major Norman, of Berkley. The latter regiment was moved some days after the Balls Buff fight to Centreville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to Loudon, but remained only a

few days. It is now conceded among the rebels that the Virginia troops are equal if not superior to any in the sebel army. Notwithstanding the bragging of the chivalry of South Carolina it is charged upon them that they were the first to break racks and run at the battle of Boll Run.

A large number of desertions from the North Carolina and Virginia regiments were reported to have taken place lately. The time of the Loudon troops expires on the 22d of April.

The steamer King Phillip arrived from the lower Potomac last night, bringing up four ref-ugees from Richmond and Westmoreland coun-Va., who came from Kinsale on Saturday
They state that the analysis ev state that the re every male between the ages of 18 and 45 into the service, and that they had been closely hunted by the press gangs for a week or two.— The rebels have mostly left the neighbood, but a few squads of cavalry roam through the coun-try impressing into the service all able to bear

These refugees are natives of that section, one being an old farmer named Gurdy, and the others young men engaged in business near

One of the young men has been acting as the rebel postmaster at Kinsale. The refugees give the following as the ruling prices lately in that vicinity: Coffee, \$1 25 per pound; sugar, 40c.; salt, fine, \$60 per sack, and table salt, put up in half gallon sacks, \$1 25; boots to be had only in Fredericks. burg, \$13 50 per pair. They say that the late rebel papers state that the loss of the United States troops, in the second conflict with the Merrimac, was 1,500 men; also, that the Monitor's shot had no more effect on the sides of

the Merrimac than hail stones. The Government having returned to their respective owners all the boats in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, trade has already began to revive. Eight or ten barrels of flour are among the first receipts.

The steamer Union ran into the Wiconis creek a few days since and brought out a rebel ompany A; David M. Lane, company A; Juo. schooner called the Isabel. She is in good or der and can be very usefully employed by our own government

### TERRIBLE TORNADO AT CAIRO. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

### Several Lives Lost and Many Wounded.

CHICAGO, April 2.

A special despatch to the Journal from Cairo states that the most terrific tornado that has visited this locality for several years, passed over Cairo from the south-west at three o'clock this morning. The tornado was accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain. A large number of transports and steam tugs were torn from their moorings on the Ohio levee, and blown across the river.

The slate roof of the Stebharles Hotel was torn off and completely demolished. Several rows of unoccupied barracks were leveled with the ground.

The Cairo and Columbus wharf-boat was blown across the river and now lies high and dry on the Kentucky shore.

The steamer Illinois had both chimneys and

loose and floated down the river.

Large piles of government lumber on the Ohio levee were blown into the river. The wooden barracks at Bird's Point and Fort Holt were demolished, but there was no loss of life. graced at Fort Donelson, and it is said they are determined to retrieve their honor at any cost in a future conflict. Everything that can in a future conflict. Everything that can in a future conflict. Everything that can in the same in a future conflict. Everything that can in the same is a future conflict. Everythi fleet at Island No. 10. Steamers were sent pair the same; and re-employ the workmen,—down this morning to ascertain what damage Laid over.

and sunk a mile below Bird's Point. Three to American citizens in foreign countries, was men were drowned. Capt. Carroll, of the taken up and passed. steamer Sallie Wood, had his leg broken.

So far as ascertained, five men were blown

from the transports at the levee and drowned, and several had their legs and arms broken. The boat John Jones, used as a hospital boat at Mound City, was severely injured.

The prisoners captured at Union City by Col. Buford numbered only seven.

About forty horses and mules were taken. General John A. Logan left to-day to join his brigade up the Tennessee river. His wound is not entirely healed.

# FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Rebels at Sewell's Point Shelling the Federal Gunboats.

RECONNIOSSANCE TO WATT'S CREEK.

Another Fight With the Rebels.

THEY RETREAT IN GREAT CONFUSION OF THE MERRIMAC. NO SIGNS

Run the Risk. THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE A DEFEAT AI PEA RIDGE.

Arrival of the English Steamer Bacer. SECOND RECONNOISSANCE TO GREAT BETHEL,

The Fortifications Re-occupied by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant, and everything is progressing in the most satisfac-

tory manner The rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point last night on the transports in the barbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses

A reconnoissance was made from Newport News, yesterday, to Watts' creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our forces, but the balls passed entirely over them. Our batteries were immediately got in position, and opened on them, when the entire rebel force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion, and keeping out of range.

The object of the reconnoisance being accomplished, the troops returned. The whole country through which they

passed, formerly the garden spot of Virginia, Receipts of flour, 7.389 barrels; wheat, 1,218 bas been devastated, and but one house left bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels. standing. The houses, fences and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels. There are no signs of the approach of the Merrimac yet, and from the long delay the opinion is gaining ground that she will not come

again. She has a fine field to operate in if she should triumph over the Monitor, and if she waits to come now it is thought she is afraid to run the risks. An officer of the Seminole says that he read

a Savannah paper of the 23d ult., which acknowledged a terrible rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact. The English steamer Racer arrived here this

morning and saluted the flag, which was responded to by the fort, and the same compliment passed between the French vessel and the Racer, occasioning quite a cannonade. A second reconnoisance was also made yesterday to Big Bethel, when the enemy was found to have re-turned and occupied the earthworks in force.

On seeing our scouts the rebels threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the previous advance, but as they were unoccupied no damage was done. It not being the purpose of the advance te engage the enemy, no response

was made to the guns.

A flag of truce to-day brought down the officer of the French steamer from Norfolk. The steamboats conveying troops to Newport News are repeatedly fired into from Sewell's Point and a rebel gunboat this afterternoon. No damage was done as far as we

### FROM CINCINNATI.

COURTESIES TO PARSON BROWNLOW

CINCINNATI, April 3. On Tuesday the Mayors and committees from Chicago, Springfield, Chillicothe and three other cities, called upon Parson Brownlow and tendered him the freedom of their respective cities, and begged him to visit them.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

Washington, April 3. SENATE.

Mr. WILMOT (Pa.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the defences of the Delaware river and Bay recommending the construction of gunboats, and tendering the credit of the State to the amount of a million of dollars for that purpose.

Mr. Hale, (N. H.,) from the Naval Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary the Navy to test the plans and materials to render floating batteries invulnerable, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$25,000.

The bill, as amended, was passed. Mr. Hale, also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the ships Cumberland and Congress.

The bill gives twelve months' extra pay to the widow, child or nearest relative. Passed. Mr. Doolittle, (Wis.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, against imposing a stamp tax on newspapers, or any interdiction on their free exchange with each other. Referred.

Mr. Kennedy presented a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco. Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) offered a resolution

that the military can be instructed to re-port whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons employed in the mili-tary of the United States from aiding in the return or control over persons claimed to be fugitive s aves, and to punish thrrefore. Laid

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill for the supply of the clothing bureau of the army. Mr. Davis (Ky.) offered a resolution declar-

States will prosecute the war till this is secured.

Mr. Willey, (Va.,) off red a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition of the armory at Harper's Ferry, what damage has been done thereto

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On moting of Mr. Spaulding, the President was requested, if in his opinion, it was not in incompatible with the public interests to communicate any information which may be re-

ceived at the Department of State, showing the system of revenue or finance now existing in any foreign country.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up

the tax bill. The following amendment was adopted in elation to marine and inland and fire insurance Where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, a duty of 25c.; more than \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5.000, 50c.; exceeding \$5,000, \$1; also, as to mortgages, where the amount does not exceed \$5,000, a duty of 50c.; exceed

ing \$5,000, \$1.
In regard to both of the above it was agreed that where the value or consideration insured does not exceed \$100, or the morigage does not exceed the same amount, there shall be no

tamp duty imposed.

The following proviso was rejected: That any such mortgage given to secure the payment of purchase money for real estate, shall be exempted from any such charge.

An amendment was adopted placing a stamp duty of 25 per cent. on any note, check ma-rine and other specified pro ests An amendment was offered, debated and re-The Rebels Supposed to be Afraid to lected, imposing a tax of one dollar on each passenger traveling on a railroad within the

limits of the United States.

A proviso was adopted that the stamp duties

on manifests, bills of lading, and pass uger tickets, provided in schedule "B," shall not apply to steamboats plying between ports in the United States, and between these and ports of British North America.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Breadstuffs steady; but in floor not much doing; small sales superfine at \$5 00, extra at \$5 37½, and extra family at \$5 62½. Rve flour steady at \$3 25, and corn meal at \$2 75; not much wheat coming forward, and it is steady; sales 5,000 bus. red at \$1 30, and 800 bus. white at \$1 45. Rye sells freely at 70c. Corn is active; 15,000 bus. yellow sold at 54½c. afloat. Oats dull at 34c. Provisions firmer; sales mess pork at \$13 00@13 50; 250 casks hams in salt and pickle sold at 51@6c.; sides at 5@51c., and shoulders at 4@41c. Land firmer, and 500 tes. and bbls. sold at 84@ 8gc., now held higher. Coffee is drooping.— Sugar and molasses are firm. Whisky unsettled; sales bbls. at 231@241c., and drudge

NEW YORK, April 3. Flour firm—sales 9,500 barrels at \$5 20@ 5 25 for State, \$5 75@5 80 for Onio, and \$5 45@5 60 for Southern. Wheat quiet. Corn unchanged — sales of 20,000 bushels. Beef steady; pork buoyant; lard steady. Whisky held at 23c.—buyers offer 22@22½c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS.

New York, April 3. Stocks dull and lower—Chicago and Rock Island at 55\(\frac{1}{4}\); Illinois Central, 61\(\frac{1}{3}\); New York Central, 82; Milwaukie and Mis-issippi, 36\(\frac{1}{4}\). Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 501; Tennessee 6s,

# 531. Treasury 7-30 notes, $99(@99\frac{1}{8})$ . U. S. 6s, 1881, $92\frac{1}{8}$ . Gold, 102. Died.

On the 2d inst., at 10 ½ o'clock, P. M., ELLEN VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Danhi and Elizabeth hooser, aged 2 years, 1 mouth and 29 days

[ the funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, in Paxton street near Second, at 11/2 o'clock P. M., Seturday the 5th of April. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

### New Advertisments.

WANTED.

A GIRL for house work. Apply at

Second street, opposite Gov. Curtin's residence.

apr3-d1:\*

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE. A VING removed my tobacco and SeNo. 59, (Helman's old stand.) I not reminded for pict
patronage, and hope by strict attention to business to recove a continuance of the same. I will stil continue to
keep a good supply of chewing and smoking tobacco,
segars, pipes, &c. [apr3-d3t\*] WM. WY-OFF.

TAKE NOTICE. A LL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Harrist Bird, late of the city of Harrisburg, will please present the same at the law oilles of John W. Brown, Fsq., in order that they may be paid. And those knewing themselves indebted to the same will please pay up without delay.

E. JORIEN, apr3-3id

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John R. B yd, late on the city of Harrisburg, Fauphin county, have been granted to the subscriber who lives in sail diff. All periods having claims or deminds against the estate of said decedent, are bereby requested to make known the same to the subscriber without delay.

P. B. EOYD, Admin stratur.

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