

Daily Telegraph

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 MILITARY 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 government, during its emergencies last spring. From that time her energies were awakened. Gov. Curtin, with the most comprehensive appreciation 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 men as would be necessary to facilitate operations and carry forward to success all the future plans of the government. He did not depend upon any mere proclamation of what it was necessary to do, but he took the lead in doing what the pressure of the times imperatively demanded should be promptly accomplished.

It is now declared that the War Department has adopted the rule of refusing to detail any other officers from the regular for service in the volunteer army. This rule will be strictly adhered to except in cases where the public service imperatively demands such a detailment.

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.

Sir—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 Pennsylvania, 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.

Very respectfully, G. F. Hoop, Surgeon, 84th Reg't., Penn'a. Vol. G. B. BROWN, Editor of the Telegraph.

OUR PARTY.

Upon the stability of the Republican organization as a political element, rests the present safety and future peace and prosperity of the American Union. In support of this declaration, 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 organization. If the policy of fighting down 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 for their crimes.

Our party, then, the glorious Republican organization, must be maintained, if the country is to be rescued from rebellion. We must maintain it with its policy of undying opposition to rebellion and all rebellious elements. We must maintain it with its antagonism as well to the facts as to the objects of treason, and we must maintain it with the purpose which made it so powerful in political contests, namely, the purpose of making free institutions the only recognized system for the government of states hereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union.

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 Van Dorn are recalled from Arkansas, while Bragg is brought up from Pensacola, and every available element of the force once at Manassas, or supposed to be there, is moving westward to the point of approaching conflict.

It is impossible to watch the course of events there without anxiety, though at present the relative strength of forces is probably safely in 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 addition draw largely from the forces mysteriously flitting about Virginia, they will give us the most desperate battle of the war, and possibly some partial disasters may be the result; they regard themselves as having been disgraced at Fort Donelson, and it is said they are determined to retrieve their honor at any cost in a future conflict.

the circumstances of their position. Our hope is that they have so little time to prepare themselves, and have so many regiments whose experience has taught them a salutary dread of our arms, that their weakness will be disclosed on the part of the rank and file to an extent that will seriously affect them.

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 unexpectedly disclosed in course of operations against Island No. 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 Kentucky and Tennessee shore, will not be necessary.

An advance is in progress in central Tennessee, 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 Warburg, with a hospital steward, reached Winchester March 27th after leaving Harrisburg at three A. M. of the 25th, and were at once assigned to duty in the hospitals with Pennsylvania troops, their services being commended by the Medical Director. Leaving Philadelphia March 27th, for placing the sick from Camp Curtin in the United States general hospital at Philadelphia, I reached Winchester March 30th, travel being much interrupted by the war. I found over 300 badly wounded men, about 80 of whom were Pennsylvanians, with but very few surgeons.

The following are the rebel troops that occupied the London county, Va., during the summer, fall and winter, and until the time of the evacuation: The 4th South Carolina Regiment, Col. Blending 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi, Cols. Barksdale, Featherstone, Burk, Kelly and Humphreys; and the 8th Virginia, commanded by Col. E. Hunter, of Prince William, Lieut. Col. C. B. Sebes, of London, and Major Norman, of Berkeley. The latter regiment was moved some days after the Balls Bluff fight to Centerville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to London, but remained only a few days.

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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 be kept 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 casualties 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, H. H. SMITH, Surgeon General 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.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The Metropolitan Record states that letters have been received from Archbishop Hughes to the effect that his health has been much improved, and that he will remain in Rome till after the Easter day, the period appointed by the Pope for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs.

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. McCLURE the further reading of the same was dispensed with. Petitions, &c., were presented—none of general importance, except several favoring the military education of youth.

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 TO RETREAT AT BULL RUN. Desertions from the North Carolina and Virginia Troops. 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 the London county, Va., during the summer, fall and winter, and until the time of the evacuation: The 4th South Carolina Regiment, Col. Blending 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi, Cols. Barksdale, Featherstone, Burk, Kelly and Humphreys; and the 8th Virginia, commanded by Col. E. Hunter, of Prince William, Lieut. Col. C. B. Sebes, of London, and Major Norman, of Berkeley. The latter regiment was moved some days after the Balls Bluff fight to Centerville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to London, but remained only a few days.

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 defenses 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. WILSON (Mass.) offered a resolution that the military can be instructed to report whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons employed in the military of the United States from aiding in the return or control over persons claimed to be fugitive slaves, and to punish therefor. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill for the supply of the clothing bureau of the army. Referred.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a resolution declaring that this war was not prosecuted in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to defend the Constitution and preserve the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that the United States will prosecute the war till this is secured. Mr. WILLEY (Va.) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition of the army at Harper's Ferry, what damage has been done thereto, and whether it is expedient to restore and repair the same, and re-employ the workmen. Laid over.

and sunk a mile below Bird's Point. Three men were drowned. Capt. Carroll, of the 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.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The Rebels at Sewell's Point Shelling the Federal Gunboats. RECONNOISSANCE TO WATT'S CREEK. Another Fight With the Rebels. THEY RETREAT IN GREAT CONFUSION. NO SIGNS OF THE MERRIMAC. The Rebels Supposed to be Afraid to Run the Risk.

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE A DEFEAT AT PEA RIDGE. Arrival of the English Steamer Racer. 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 satisfactory manner.

The rebels fired several shots from Sewell's Point last night on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses. A reconnaissance 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 rebel force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion, and keeping out of range.

NEW YORK, April 3. Flour firm—sales 9,500 barrels at \$5 20@ 5 25 for State, \$5 75@5 80 for Ohio, and \$5 45@5 50 for Southern. Wheat quiet. Corn unchanged—sales of 20,000 bushels. Beef buoyant; pork buoyant; lard steady. Whisky held at 22c—buyers for 22@22 1/2c. Receipts of flour, 7,389 barrels; wheat, 1,218 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS. NEW YORK, April 3. Stocks dull and lower—Chicago and Rock Island at 55 1/2; Illinois Central, 61 1/2; New York Central, 62 1/2; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 36 1/2; Virginia, 55, 57; Missouri, 65, 50; Tennessee, 63, 63 1/2; Treasury 7-30 notes, 99@99 1/2; U. S. 6s, 188 1/2, 92 1/2. Gold, 102.

DEAD. On the 24 inst., at 10 1/2 o'clock, P. M., EILEEN YAGINA, infant daughter of DANIEL and ELIZABETH HOEKES, aged 2 years, 1 month and 29 days. (The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, in Paxton street near Second, at 1 1/2 o'clock P. M., Saturday the 6th of April. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.)

WANTED. A GIRL for house work. Apply at Second street, opposite Gov. Curtin's residence, apr3-d1*

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE. HAVING removed my tobacco and cigar store from Market Square to Market street, No. 59, (between 5th and 6th streets), I return thanks for patronage, and hope by strict attention to my business to receive a continuance of the same. I will still continue to keep a good supply of chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars, pipes, &c. [aprs-2dt*] WM. WYOFF.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the President was requested, if in his opinion, it was not incompatible with the public interests to communicate any information which may be received at the Department of State, showing the system of revenue or finance now existing in any foreign country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, April 3. Breadstuffs steady; but in flour not much doing; small sales superfine at \$5 00, extra at \$5 37 1/2, and extra family at \$5 62 1/2. Rye flour steady at \$3 25, and corn meal at \$2 75; not much wheat coming forward, and it is steady; sales 5,000 bushels red at \$1 30, and 800 bushels white at \$1 45. Rye sells freely at 70c. Corn is active; 15,000 bushels yellow sold at 54c. Oats dull at 34c. Provisions firm; sales mess pork at \$13 00@13 50; 250 casks hams in salt and pickle sold at 54@56c; sides at 56@58c, and 500 lbs. and blbs. sold at 8 1/2@8 3/4c, now held higher. Coffee drooping. Sugar and molasses are firm. Whisky quiet; sales blbs. at 23 1/2@24c, and drudge at 22c.

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