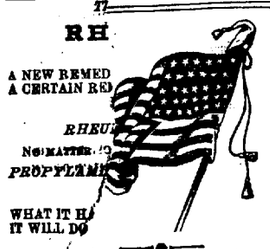
Telegraph.



THE BAN
That that standard sheet!
breathes the foe but falls before us,
Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, April 7, 1862.

STAND BY THE OLD REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We made an allusion on Thursday to *our party*. Since then, we perceive that other Republican journals in different states are directing attention to the same subject. Thus, the *Springfield* (Ill.) *Journal* declares that at the late Presidential election Republican principles carried the Republican party into power. We agree entirely with the *Journal*, because the good, and true and pure men of the country rallied beneath the Republican banner, and planted it triumphantly over the capitol of the Union. Democracy, all covered with pro-slavery filth, black with treason and rotten with corruption, was hurled from power just in time to save the government from overthrow, the country from ruin, and republican liberty from extinction.—The soul of Republicanism is, FREEDOM. Its mission is to save free government from overthrow, preserve our broad domain from division, give larger liberty to mankind, and by crushing ERROR and supporting RIGHT, to show the world how sublime a thing a free nation can become. The Republican party is young, pure, and faithful to the Constitution, the government and all the great interests of the country and humanity. The salvation of America depends upon Republican success. If God, in His providence, ever traced one line more clearly than another, it is that which declares that America shall become a land of freedom. God has written this, and he who looks into the hearts of the people and gives attention to passing events can read it plainly. The Democratic party is not to be trusted. A party based upon slavery, and that bows at every shrine of wrong and evil that votts may follow fawning, should be shunned by every man who values human liberty. The Democratic party of to-day is without one honorable principle or ennobling idea. Its loyalty to the government is a question in which doubt largely overbalances hope, while of its devotion to slavery and other evils, and of its opposition to reforms calculated to advance, elevate and ennoble mankind, there is no doubt at all. It was a grand old party once, when, with Jefferson at its head, it stood up for freedom and for right. But it has fallen. It symbolizes a Christian, whose soul was once illuminated by the smile of God, but who now, fallen, rejoices in the approving grin of the Devil. No good can come out of it. The hope of the nation is in Republican success. When civil war burst upon our land Democracy made office a basis for loyalty, and Republicanism, with its great heart glowing with the fires of patriotism, abandoned its organization and voted for any Democrat who could plainly pronounce the word "UNION." This was a patriotic, but an unwise move on our part. Now we call upon the Republican party to retrieve the error. Organize anew. In every county, town and neighborhood, organize and unloose to the breeze that symbol of loyalty, freedom and progress, the Republican banner. Rally beneath it, and battle as of old for everything dear to freemen. Republicans be up and doing. Despotism is ever watchful for advantage. Democracy, so recently defeated, stained with treason and rotten with corruption, is not yet dead. It betrays its existence in Washington, where the Democratic members of Congress, under the lead of that semi-traitor Vallandigham, unite in a call for a National Convention of the party that betrayed our country into the hands of the traitors of the south. Republicans, loyal men, lovers of your country and freedom, awake! organize, go to work and ensure success. We call upon the Republican press and advocates of the whole country to unfurl the old Republican banner and to stir up our friends to organization and action. We must strengthen the hands of our noble, wise, patriotic, liberty-loving President, and give him the power to carry out his plans for the rescue of our country from the dangers that environ it. Rally, rally, friends of freedom and progress! organize, organize, and see to it that in the election of October the Republican banner waves over the prostrate foe of freedom, progress, humanity and our country.

REBEL PROGRESS—NO MORE USE FOR TYPE.

The progress of the rebels toward barbarism is evinced in more ways than one. Not satisfied with enlisting savages in their ranks, and scalping their fallen enemies, they are determined to drive every vestige of civilization from their presence. The *Marshall* (Texan) *Republican* of a late date, has the following:

How would type metal answer, mixed with an equal quantity of lead? Our opinion is that it would answer every purpose. If so, there is any quantity of old type in New Orleans and elsewhere, and when that is exhausted, let us take the new. It could not be devoted to a better purpose than shooting at the Yankees.

Education and a spread of general intelligence are inimical to the designs of the Confederate leaders. The intellectual advancement of the north is what first led them to read in the progress of events the certain downfall of the hateful tyranny which they established during the two last administrations, and they wish to eradicate every vestige of northern institutions. Just at present, too, the south has no need of newspapers. There is no cheering news to communicate, and that which is calculated to depress had better not be circulated. The conversion of types into bullets, would be an act in perfect consonance with rebel civilization.

ONE YEAR AGO.

One year ago we were tremblingly hanging on the verge of rebellion, yet still in doubt that there were any parties so desperate as to seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the American Union. The secession of South Carolina and her sister rebel states had in a manner demonstrated the determined purpose of the traitors, and yet the loyal free states were filled by men who persisted in urging that such acts of secession were not the result of any sincere deliberation on the part of the rebels, and that if the government would act discretly and wisely, the states thus in revolt would be brought back to their allegiance, and the authority they had forcibly renounced, would be once more peaceably recognized. And in this spirit the government treated the rebels so far as any demonstation was concerned. Its authority was asserted, but not enforced, because the enforcement might aggravate instead of allay rebellion, and thereby a band of brave men were exposed to the fire of a gang of rebels, and the national honor so long pent up in Forts Moultrie and Sumter, was at last violated by the most dastardly attack that ever was made on any military force in the history of the world.

In one year this nation has accomplished the most stupendous work of the age. Our resources were unknown, and in many instances, where developed, they were depreciated, and the superiority of the south extolled by the very men from whom the government and the loyal states had a right to expect other conduct and speeches. One year ago, the then Secretary of War, Gen. Simon Cameron, was left in a dilemma such as would have appalled an ordinary man. The other Departments of the government, as it were, stood idle and demanded of the Department over which he presided, the means and the material with which to restore the nation to peace. The eyes of the nation were directed to the War Department while the head of that Department could scarcely trust a single officer of the regular army then in Washington, from the simple fact that treason first showed itself with more effrontery in the army and navy than in any other branch of the government. Officers were resigning who had passed their lives in idleness, drawing the money of the government for their support, while the proud capital of the nation was left defenceless, beseeching succor and protection from the liberality and promptness of the War Department.

The experience of another year, if it maintain a like character of the year that is past, will place this government in a very strong position before the nations of the world. In one year we recruited, armed and disciplined an army of *six hundred thousand men*. In one year we counteracted the labors of the ablest and shrewdest villains in the world, as they contemplated the destruction of this government. There never has been anything to equal it in the past, and there never will be anything to compare to it in the future, unless we excel the past in the coming year, by an achievement of immortal magnitude. One condition of affairs is certain. After we have conquered the rebellion, put an end to its mischievous jealouses, and re-established the federal authority in all the states and territories of the Union, we will either have the world at our throats or our feet. Our war with traitors is as likely to end in a war with foreign nations as it is certain that foreign nations hope for our destruction, and are ready at any time to strike a blow to hurry on such a conclusion. Let us then look forward to another year with hope and noble resolution to met every other emergency that may arise as we met rebellion. With more than a half a million of well-trained, hardy and intelligent fighting men in the field; with a navy that is daily growing in force and effectiveness, the worst thing that can possibly happen for our jealous neighbors over the waters, will be the termination of this rebellion. Let those who doubt this, wait a year, and then expose our sophistries if the assertion proves false.

A DECIDED MISTAKE.—The fire-eating seceders believed, without doubt, that the general government was powerless to put down the rebellion. Through Floyd, Cobb, Thompson and Toucey, they had done all they could to make it impotent, and they fancied they had succeeded. It was under this mistake that the confederates undertook more than they had power to achieve—the federal government was powerless.

Had Mr. Lincoln been less resolute than he was, their chances would have been better. Had their revolutionary plot succeeded in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln on his way to the capital, and the seizure of the treasury and archives of the government, their cherished enterprise would have been half achieved on the 4th of March, 1861. If those in the North who had pledged their aid, had been as *able* as they were *willing* to redeem those pledges, the rebellion might have attained at least a temporary triumph.

How they regarded the ability of the federal government, may be seen in the following passage from the *Charleston Mercury*, a little more than a year ago:

"The coercive power of the federal government, so long vaunted as adequate to suppress the secession of a State, is rapidly proving itself to be—what it has long been supposed and said to be—*a wretched humbug—a scarecrow—a dirty bundle of red rags and old clothes!*"

THE DELAWARE COUNTY ADVERTISER, in referring to the late rejection of Capt. H. Jones Brooke, the indefatigable and incorruptible United States Commissary at this point, uses the following language:

We are acquainted with some of the "peculiar circumstances" of the case which we withhold for the present in deference to the wishes of those interested, and in conclusion have but to say, that a state of corruption unparalleled must exist, when such a man is liable to prosecution for firmly standing between the government and the vile robbers and scoundrels who would plunder it.

We trust that the *Advertiser* will not withhold those "peculiar circumstances" entirely rom the public. Captain Brooke has been confirmed, and therefore the country has a right to know by what system of lying he was at first assailed and rejected. "Let justice be done, though the Heaven's do fall."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 4, 1862.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the apportionment bill was made the special order for next Wednesday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

An act to extend the charter of the Columbia Bank, was

Passed finally.

A further supplement to an act concerning the New York and Middle Clearfied railroad and coal company, was

Agreed to on second reading.

The House refused to go to third reading.

Other bills of less importance were acted upon. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 5, 1862.

MORNING SESSION.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Clerk proceeded to read the journal of yesterday, when, on motion of Mr. COWAN, the further reading of the same was dispensed with.

Several private bills were taken up and passed, when the House resumed the consideration of the bills remaining on the public calendar.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the North Pennsylvania railroad company was agreed to, on second reading, but left over for third reading.

Mr. HOPKINS, (Washington,) (on leave given,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to inform the House what amount of taxes were paid by the Pennsylvania railroad company the fiscal year preceding the 1st of January, 1861, on its capital stock, bonds, dividends or property.

The resolution was read a second time, and agreed to. Adjourned.

BANK BILL.—After a lengthy and tedious discussion yesterday in the House of Representatives, that body produced the following bill. We presume however that it will hardly pass the Senate in its present shape. From a careful examination it will be observed that the banks are compelled to redeem their currency in United States Treasury notes when demanded. This will be a virtual resumption of specie payments, as those notes are now rating at par and we expect to see them shortly above par. The banks having aided the government during the present crisis to their utmost they certainy expected a more liberal bill from their Representatives:

AN ACT requiring the Resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That so much of any act of Assembly as declares or authorizes the forfeiture of the charter of any bank of incorporation having banking privileges, or inflicts any penalties or restrictions, or authorizes any compulsory assignment for, or by reason of the failure or refusal of any such bank or incorporation to redeem its notes, and pay its liabilities in gold and silver coin, since the seventh day of October, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first Tuesday in February, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and all forfeitures, penalties, or liabilities arising therefrom, or incurred, by reason of any failure to comply with the provisions of any or all laws regulating the same, or hereafter incurred, before the said first Tuesday in February, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same are hereby remitted, and the notes of the solvent banks of this State, which were paying specie on the nineteenth day of November, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the notes issued by any bank incorporated under the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and a supplement thereto, approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the demand or other notes that have been, or may be issued, and made a legal tender by the government of the United States, shall be deemed, taken and computed for all purposes as the notes of and balances due from specie paying banks, from the said seventh day of October, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, until the first Tuesday in February, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and all forfeitures or penalties incurred by any bank or corporation for, or by reason of their having used, treated or computed the notes of such suspended banks of this State as were paying specie on the nineteenth day of November, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the notes issued under the provisions of the said act of March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the supplement thereto, as the notes of specie paying banks are hereby remitted, and so much thereof as prohibits any bank from making loans and discounts, issuing its own notes or the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying, or declaring dividends during the suspension of specie payments, or from loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds as aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the day and year aforesaid; *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the said banks to pay out the demand or other notes that have been or may be issued and made a legal tender by the government of the United States; *And provided*, That the banks of this Commonwealth, now or hereafter incorporated in pursuance of any law or laws thereof, may issue notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, to the amount of forty per cent. of their capital stock now or hereafter paid in; said notes to be signed by or on behalf of the president or cashier of the bank so issuing the same; *And provided further*, That so much of the act of April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, section ten, article thirteen, or any other act or part thereof as provides that such corporations shall not be at liberty to purchase any stock whatever to a greater amount than one-third of the capital stock actually paid in, shall not apply to the loan, or stock, or treasury, or other notes or bonds of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania, and in case the banking companies incorporated under the act of twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the supplement thereto to be supplied, countersigned and stamped by the Auditor General as in case of notes of a larger denomination and the provisions of said act and supplement. *And provided also*, That so much of the first section of the act entitled, "A supplement to an act to re-charter certain banks" approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, as forbids the purchase of the loans or stock of this Commonwealth by the banks from any individuals or coporations, be and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for any bank to declare a dividend of more than six per centum per annum, during the resumption of specie payments.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent all interest which shall hereafter become due and payable by this Commonwealth, as required by the act of June twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty, the several banks who shall avail themselves of the provisions of this bill and who shall refuse to redeem their notes in specie, or demand, at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest shall become due and payable, shall hereafter when required by the State Treasurer by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasury in proportion to the capital stock paid in of such banks within thirty days after the State shall have paid such interest, their rateable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent as shall have been actually paid by the State, and in default of such payment the State may sue for and recover the same by due process of law.

SEC. 3. That in all cases when a bank that has been chartered by the laws of this Commonwealth has failed and made an assignment, or may hereafter fail and make an assignment, it shall be lawful for the holder or owner of any note or notes, certificate or certificates of deposits, or any other evidence of indebtedness of such bank to commence suit for the amount so held against any person or persons who has acted or may hereafter aid in the capacity of President or Vice President or Cashier of such bank; and if upon the trial of such cause, it shall be proven that there had been any illegality or fraud or false swearing knowingly practiced or perpetrated by any such person so sued in their management of such bank, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall have the right to recover the amount so sued for from such person as in any other civil action against individuals.

SEC. 4. That after the termination of the suspension of specie payments authorized by this act, the act of April, sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled an act regulating banks, be and the same is hereby so altered and amended that the failing or refusal of any bank to redeem its notes in gold and silver coin, when properly demanded, at the banking house of said bank, during business hours, shall be a sufficient cause for a court having jurisdiction to order a general assignment as provided in the twenty second section of said act, notwithstanding said notes may have been endorsed under the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of said act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

SEC. 5. That so much of any laws or parts of laws as are inconsistent with the foregoing section of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC 6. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall not extend to any bank that shall refuse to redeem its notes in United States Treasury notes when the same are demanded at the counter of the bank during regular banking hours. *Provided*, that this section shall not be enforced until the expiration of sixty days from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. That in addition to all statements and returns now required by law, the cashier of each, and every bank in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny, shall, on the first Monday in April next, and monthly thereafter, and the cashiers of every other bank in this Commonwealth, on the same day, and on every first Monday of July, October, and January thereafter, make up a statement, and verify the same by his oath, or affirmation, showing first the amount of its loans and discounts; second, the amount of specie, and the demand, treasury, or other notes or bonds of the United States, and of the loan of the State of Pennsylvania respectively, in the possession of, and owned by said bank, and the amount due from other banks in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth the amount of its deposits, including individual deposits, and fifth, the balances due to other banks, which statement, it shall be the duty of said cashier to have published in the next succeeding issue of a newspaper of the said city or county, in which the bank is located, or if there be no newspaper in such county, then in a newspaper of some neighboring county, and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any cashier of any bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, such cashier shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court—one-half thereof to be given to the prosecutor, and one-half to the county in which the bank is located; *Provided*, That in case of any bank in this Commonwealth, not having a cashier, it shall be the duty of the president of such bank to perform the duties aforesaid, subject to all the penalties aforesaid.

SEC. 8. That the second section, of the act of Assembly, of thirteenth October, anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, entitled "An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for the relief of debtors," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

TELEGRAPHIC

From our Evening Edition of Saturday.

From Fortress Monroe.

THE REBEL LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN.

Arrival of Ex-Senator Gwinn at Richmond.

LIEUT. WORDEN TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE MONITOR.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4.

A flag of truce was sent out by the flag ship to-day, and brought back two ladies, the first passengers who have been allowed to leave Norfolk for the north for some weeks. One was a French lady returning to France, and the other was proceeding to join her husband in Baltimore.

Copies of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch* of this morning have been received. The former is printed on a half sheet, and they are entirely barren of news.

An official report from Gov. Clark, of North Carolina, states the rebel loss as follows: Killed 64, wounded 101, and missing and prisoners 413—total, 578.

Wm. M. Gwin arrived at Richmond yesterday from Washington. He is a native of Virginia.

Capt. John H. Morgan, who is styled the Marion of the war, has also arrived at Richmond. On board the Monitor to-day the vote of thanks passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to Lieut. Worden and the officers and men of that vessel, was read to all hands. Great enthusiasm was exhibited.

Lieut. Worden will resume the command of the Monitor as soon as he recovers from his injuries, which according to the latest accounts he is expected to do very shortly.

The weather continues pleasant and favorable for military operations.

AN ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, April 5.

The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived about nine o'clock this morning. Her mails have been sent south and will be due in New York at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH NOBLEMEN.

Resumption of Postal Arrangements with Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

Employment of Contrabands.

ARRESTS FOR DEFRAUDING SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The arrival here of Lord Edward Cavendish, son of the Duke of Devonsire, and Lord Cecil, of the rifle brigade stationed in Canada, and Col. Percy, of the Northumberland Percys now stationed in Canada, is regarded in official circles as an event which claims for them a cordial reception, they being considered as types of a more friendly and generous class in England than the members of Parliament, Correspondents of the press and others who after visiting the South returned to Great Britain sympathizing with the rebellion. The Secretary of War directs that hereafter no person not belonging to the United States service shall be permitted to take passage in any transport without the special permission of the War Department.

Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburg, Va., and the office at Harper's Ferry will be opened next week under the direction of the Post-Office department.

Many of the contrabands, who have been temporarily subsisted by the Government until employment could be provided, are now usefully occupied at the several hospitals. A considerable number have been engaged as servants in private families.

The Provost Marshal, Mayor Doster, has arrested sundry persons were prosecuting a flourishing business by defrauding soldiers, under the pretence of obtaining discharges for them. Several of the parties are Englishmen. They are in confinement at the Central guard house.

Since the reception of the intelligence of the recent victories, many of the convalescent soldiers in the hospital seem suddenly restored to health. Judging from the crowds who daily resort to the Provost Marshall's office asking to be returned to their respective companies, and expressing an anxious desire to participate.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

AFFAIRS AT ISLAND NO. 10.

The Rebel Floating Battery in Action.

THE MACHINE GETS SADLY SHATTERED AND RETIRES.

THE REBEL STEAMER WINCHESTER BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

New Batteries Erected by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from the flag ship Benton on the evening of the 3d, says: "Early this morning an attempt was made to tow the rebel floating battery to a point where it could command our mortar boats.

A brisk fire was opened by our mortars, and in the course of half an hour the battery was struck several times, the splinters being thrown in all directions and several beams displaced.—One shell exploded directly inside the battery, when it was immediately submerged to the water's edge and towed out of our range.

The rebel steamer Winchester which was sunk some time since to obstruct the channel north of the Island, used as a point from which to watch our movements was shelled today and burned to the waters edge.

The skilful firing to-day made the enemy very cautious, and all of their tents have been moved far out of range.

Advices from New Bedford confirm the previous reports of the erection of rebel batteries opposite that point. All is quiet here. The river is falling rapidly, and our troops can soon be landed at any point along the banks here.

FROM CINCINNATI.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

HIS SPEECH ON THE OCCASION.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

CINCINNATI, April 5.

The public reception of Parson Brownlow at Pike's opera house last night was an immense affair. Every available spot in the house was occupied. Mr. Brownlow was introduced to the audience by Mr. Joseph C. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Brownlow's speech, relating to his experience of the operations of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and the sufferings of himself and other Union men, while imprisoned at Knoxville, was listened to with profound attention.

Speeches were made by Gen. S. T. Cairy and Lieut. Gov. Fiske, of Kentucky. Resolutions were adopted demanding a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war, and the punishment of the leading traitors; resolving that the flag of the Union shall again float triumphantly over the the walls of Fort Sumter, and from every other fort belonging to the Union, extending the warmest sympathies of the citizens of Cincinnati to the distinguished guest, and calling upon the Federal Government to afford a speedy relief to the loyal Union men of the south, especially those of East Tennessee. The exercises closed by the singing of "Hail Columbia" by a large number of children from the public schools of the city, who were seated on the stage.

EX-SURGEON GENERAL FINLEY SENT TO FORT WARREN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

The *Bulletin* of this afternoon says: We learn from a gentleman just from Washington that Surgeon General Clement A. Finley, who has been removed from the head of medical department of the army, has been sent to Fort Warren. He passed through this city last night.

No information has been given as to the causes of this arrest, but there must be something more than mere inefficiency to induce the government to resort to such a stringent measure.

Surgeon General Finley was born in Ohio and appointed from that State; he has been a residen, however, of the twenth fourth ward in Philadelphia and is well known to many of our citizens.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 5.

The steamer Edinburg has 218 passengers and $863,000 in specie, and the steamer Saxonia 102 passengers and $160,000 in specie.—Both will sail soon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Flour firmer—but not much doing; sales 500 bbls. super. at $5@5 25 and low grad extra family $5 50. Rye flour steady at $3 2 and corn meal at $2 75. Wheat is firmer—sales of red at $1 27@1 30, and white at $1 40@1 45. 2 000 bus. rye sold at 70c. Corn active—53½@54½ for yellow, and 60@61c. for white. Oats better request with sales at 34@36c. Cloverseed is in good demand at $5 12½@5 25; small sales of timothy at $2 00 and $2 10@2 15. Coffee dull—small sales of Rio at 18@19c., and Laguaira at 21c. Provisions held firmly—sales of mess pork at $13@13 50, and 200 casks hams in pickle at 6c. Lard firm, at 8¼@8⅝. Sales of 500 bbls. Ohio Whisky at 24c.

NEW YORK, April 5.

Flour heavy—sales of 7,000 barrels. Wheat dull, but nominally unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged—sales of 10,000 bushels. Beef firm; lard firm. Whiskey dull—holders ask 23c., while buyers offer only 22c.

Died.

On the 5th inst., MARGARET E only daughter of JOSEPH and MARY BERSHER aged 6 years and 3 months.

[The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents in West Harrisburg, near Hammond's Tavern. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.]

On Friday evening April 4th, BERTHA, infant daughter of W. E. and M. E. SEES.

New Advertisments.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MARY E. JACKSON, deceased, late of Cresson, Cambria county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate of said deceased will make the same known without delay to JAMES S. FRANCIS, Executor of the will of Mrs. Mary E. Jackson.
a7-dox6w* 232 Union Street Philadelphia

BOARDING.

FOR married or single gentlemen in a pleasant part of Broad street, near the Found House. Enquire at the next door to Mr. Baird's store, east of Third street. apr5-d1t*

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL the Stone Masons in Harrisburg are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Reel, Blackberry alley, on this Saturday evening at eight o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. apr5-d1t

FOR RENT.—A frame building situated on the corner of Second and Front streets. For further particulars apply to. M. ALLEN,
apr5-d1t* On the Premises.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT forty acres of prime land, situated four miles above Harrisburg, [illegible] fence, and has timothy and clover on it, [illegible] timothy and five acres of wood land. [illegible] The land is well calculated for TRUCKING, being a sandy nature, running to the canal and the river. Fine springs of water are also on the place. Terms to suit purchasers. For further particulars [illegible]
apr5 d1t-wlm HILS & BRO.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

THE delays in the payment of School Tax on property in the Fifth and Sixth wards induced by persons not occupying the same within the siding without the limits of the wards, requires a recess, to give the public notice that the same may be paid before the 15th day of May next, to saving to the tax payers an extra expense, when the book be returned into the office of the undersigned.

The undersigned can be found at his place of business, residence, Second street, one door south of Market, second door above Wm. Buttorff. M. B. M. NORRIS,
Collector of School Tax for the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards. ap5-3t*

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, 4th April, 1862.

500 Team Horses Wanted Immediately.

THEY must be sound, free from blemish, well trained to work not less than 15½ hands high, and from six to eight years of age. Apply at the William Penn Hotel, West Philadelphia, Pa.

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER—No. 20.

The Governor congratulates the members of the 84th and 110th Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, upon their gallantry in the recent severe and brilliant action at Winchester.—Their bearing on that occasion, under the formidable attack of a bold and desperate foe, was worthy of the high reputation already won by the soldiers of Pennsylvania on the memorable fields of Drainesville, Roanoke Island, and Newbern.

The Governor is proud to recognize the honorable distinction thus gained by the troops of the Commonwealth, and trusts that, to the end of the present wicked rebellion, they may be distinguished for similar deeds of valor and endurance, and that wherever called to meet the enemies of their country, they may prove their fitness to sustain its flag.

The example of the gallant Col. Murphy, of the 84th, who fell at the head of his regiment in the conflict at Winchester, with that of noble men of his command, who there gave their lives a willing sacrifice to their country, must stimulate all who are enlisted in the service to increased devotion, while their deeds will be cherished by every patriot, as an honor to the arms of Pennsylvania and the Union.

The Governor directs that "Winchester, *March*, 1862," be inscribed on the banners of the 84th and 110th regiments, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen. P. M.

TO PARENTS AND NURSES

INFANTILE PLEASURE AND HEALTH.

PARENTS, if you desire your children to enjoy health and pleasure, you will procure for them the means for them to exercise and enjoy themselves, and for this there is nothing so good as one of the

LITTLE LANCASTERIAN CARRIAGES

It not only pleases the little ones and gives them exercise in the open air, but it saves much care, and answers the place of a crab—the children take care of the younger. The little children, to be healthy, must have exercise in the open air, and our venerable grandmas seldom think of taking a little carriage to prevent the children from "overgrown" or getting the crooked disease right. There is no two ways about it—all that are in two kinds of these carriages—one all that are in another sister, and nobody kind but a [illegible].

The Lancasterian Carriages are the best—the strongest and cheapest. [illegible]
They are made by PHILIP EBERLY, JR.,
S. Queen St. opposite Conestoga House,
Lancaster, Pa.

N. B. These carriages will be offered for sale in Harrisburg in a few days. apr5-d1t

U. S. TRIPOLI,

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING

METALIC ARTICLES, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Warranted Free from Acid or Poison.

For sale by W. L. FOX, JR. & CO.

J. S. DELLETT,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Cor. Main and Frederick streets,

MECHANICSBURG, PA.

COUNTRY STORES and Physicians supplied at city prices. a34w