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Medical. DR. JOHNSON'S BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. Has discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for DYSURIA OF IMPURENCE.

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Pennsylvania Telegraph

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE"

VOL XVII. HARRISBURG, PA. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, 1862. NO 84.

Lines of Travel & Transportation 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 8.30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.40 a. m.

WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.00 a. m.

Nashville Sketches. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has given us an amusing sketch of two from Nashville.

Northern Central Railway CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM BALTIMORE

Close Connection made at Harrisburg TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 24,

1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:—

GOING SOUTH. MAIL TRAIN arrives at Harrisburg at 8.05 P. M.

GOING NORTH. MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 8.25 A. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Baltimore at 8.45 A. M.

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:—

EASTWARD. EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 8.30 a. m., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the city at 11 a. m., and at Philadelphia at 9.00 a. m.

WESTWARD. FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 a. m., and Philadelphia at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

DAVID HAYNES, 101 MARKET, ST. HARRISBURG, Agents for LILLIE'S PATENT

SAFES. The only safe made, that is both fire and burglar proof.

WHOLESALE UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY. No. 69, Market Street, below Third, HARRISBURG, PA.



COL. WILLIAM GRAY MURRAY.

The above portrait of the gallant and lamented Col. William Gray Murray, was engraved from an ambrotype likeness, taken a year or two since, and pronounced at the time a most faithful and accurate picture.

The following touching and felicitous illustration of the power of ideas was given by Wendell Phillips in a public speech in New York.

CHANGING STEP.—What is more ludicrous than an awkward couple walking arm in arm and falling into one another's arms.

THE REBEL OUTRAGES ON OUR DEAD.—The committee on the conduct of the war have been taking testimony as to indignities and outrages perpetrated upon our wounded on the battle field at Bull Run.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

The London Times on our Proposed National Taxes.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

MARINE DISASTERS.

New York, April 11.

The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The London Times has a sarcastic article on the taxes to be imposed in America, saying that it would require the whole army to collect them.

A brilliant conversation was held at the residence of Mr. Gurney, M. P., in London, on the subject of the Atlantic cable.

The continental news is without interest.

FRANCE.—The Paris bourse was depressed and fluctuating but closed firm.

ITALY.—The amalgamation of the southern and regular armies of Italy has been officially decreed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—The rebel schooner C. S. Evans was passed on the 4th of March by the G. Fleming, from Bombay.

The ship C. W. Connor from Boston for Santiago was abandoned at sea.

The ship A. H. Stevens from Maulmain for Queenstown has been totally wrecked at Table Bay.

The ship San Francisco from the South Seas, was abandoned at sea on the first of March.

The steamship Norwegian, from Portland, has arrived at London.

QUAERENBORO, March 30th.—The ship Lizzie Rice, of Stockton, from Baltimore, for Bordeaux, has arrived here leaky and with the masts gone.

A PHILADELPHIAN TAKEN PRISONER AT THE BATTLE OF FITZBURGH LANDING.

Private despatches say that among the prisoners taken by the rebels during the recent battle at Fitzburgh Landing, was Captain William McMichael, a son of Morton McMichael, Esq., proprietor of the North American of this city.

At the breaking out of the rebellion Captain McMichael was a private in the Commonwealth Artillery, and served for some time at Fort Delaware.

He was subsequently attached to the staff of Gov. Curtin, and afterwards went as volunteer aide to Colonel Eiddle, when a portion of the Pennsylvania Reserves were despatched to the relief of Cumberland.

In August last he received the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, and proceeded at once to St. Louis.

He was stationed in that city until the starting of the expedition under Major General Charles F. Smith, when he was assigned to that command as Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

In that position he was serving at the time of his capture by the rebels.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Reports from the Rappahannock river, down to Wednesday morning, state that the Union forces occupy the north bank of the river, which is much swollen.

The railroad is repaired up to Warrenton Junction.

Numerous refugees and contrabands are coming in daily, who report that the main body of the rebel army have fallen back to Richmond, doubtless with the intention of strengthening Gen. Magruder.

The rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south bank of the Rappahannock, but they are believed to be merely watching our movements.

The health of our troops is generally good. A guerrilla warfare is being carried on by Brantley towards the Occoquan, and stray soldiers are picked off by these outlaws.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, April 11.

Cotton quiet—sales 1,200 bales at 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4.

Flour heavy—sales 1,800 bbls. sold at a decline of 5c; Ohio \$5.50.

Wheat, Milwaukee Club \$1.81; Red \$1.87. Corn—sales 42,000 bushels.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Description of printing services and corresponding rates.

Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 11. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to remove all disabilities of color in persons employed in carrying the mails passed—yeas 24. Nays, Messrs. Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane, (Indiana), Chatham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson, (Missouri), Wright—11.

A long debate ensued in the Senate on the confederation bill, but without result. The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

He reviewed the causes assigned for the rebellion, which were as careless and senseless as the rebellion was malignant and wicked.

The amendment of southern leaders and slaveholders was, at the origin, stimulated by the lust for power and arrogance.

Years ago they commenced the work upon national disintegration. Having ceased to control the government they sought to re-construct it with African slavery as the corner stone and over it exercise their former sway.

He would punish the authors of this war as far as the Constitution permits. The insurrection must be put down. It was time for the people of the South and the other States to understand that the people of the North are earnest in this matter, and before they will submit to the triumph of this rebellion they will, should the necessities of the war as a last resort require it, arm every slave of the rebel masters, drive the rebels beyond their borders, and hold the territory for the home of the liberated negroes.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.), said we are in no summer sea. We are in the midst of a storm of war. The country was convulsed from one end to the other. The States were divided into two camps, and he had felt it an oppressive degree.

This rebellion was without parallel in the history of the world. Where did rebellion ever assume such gigantic proportions as this? Where was there so much to be destroyed, whether we consider the national property of the beneficial institutions invalid; but the immediate question was the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

For the thirty or forty years of our existence perhaps the records of Congress bear no trace of a measure contemplating such a change of responsibility. The proposition had been rejected time and time again in the palmy days of the republic. It was judged impolitic by the predecessors of the gentlemen now here.

The Senate, however, had just passed the bill, which was now before the House for its action. What practical good or advantage would be derived from its becoming a law.

Apart from other considerations, this is a most inauspicious time for such action. Would not the passage of the bill strengthen them in the belief that such is the purpose of Congress? It would be considered by the rebels as the general purpose to interfere with slavery in the States. He repeated that this territory was ceded for a single purpose.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio), remarked that considering the time which had elapsed since this bill was introduced, an opportunity having been given to the country in the meantime to judge of the propriety of its provisions, he had hoped that the question would have been taken without further discussion.

Mr. WICKLIFF's substitute was rejected—35 against 84.

Mr. MENZIES offered a substitute, that children born of slaves on and after the first of May, be free, and at eighteen assert their freedom, etc. Disagreed to.

The committee rose and the bill was presented to the House precisely as it came from the Senate.

Mr. SEEVERS moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the bill was passed—yeas 93, nays 89. Adjourned till Monday.

Hiring Military Substitutes at Richmond.

A Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent says:

Our chief article of commerce now-a-days, is a commodity known in the market as "substitutes." The article has risen from \$100 to \$200, again to \$500, and from that to \$1,000 and \$1,500.

The cheapest kind now offering is \$500 annually. A woman, named Hill, has been making substitutes at the rate of \$1,000 to \$2,000 a day, by plundering substitutes, some of whom are the very scum of the earth, while others are perty-stricken Marylanders of high social position at home, and men of real moral worth.

A friend of mine bought a substitute from Hill for \$500. He saw Hill give the poor devil \$100 and put the remaining \$400 in his pocket. As my friend went out the door, he met a gentleman, who told him he had just paid \$1,500 for a substitute.

On this sum, it is possible the substitutes received \$200, and still the other \$1,300. To-day he went up Main street with a lot of fifty men at his heels. You may, therefore, infer that he coins money more rapidly than the Yankee distiller, Stearns, is now in jail with Rotta, who used to make four thousand dollars a day, by furnishing his vile stuff to Southern soldiers.

The fact is, this business of buying and selling substitutes is abominable all around. The men who come here from the country to buy them are run mad until they get them—they are absolutely crazy with fear lest they should fail to obtain them—and seem willing to spend their last dollar in the effort.

On the other hand, the exhibition of his person, to which the substitute is subjected, is ridiculous and disgusting. He is stripped to the skin, persecuted, assailed, examined from top to toe, like a horse showing of his paces. A lovely business truly.

ANOTHER MERRIMACK. The Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle of March 18th, just received here, has the following paragraph:

MERRIMACK No. 2.—There is now building and nearly ready one of our Gulf ports an iron ship, of about 250 feet in length and 50 feet beam, which will be supplied with a number of engines and boilers, and when she gets ready, it is supposed she will be quite equal to Merrimack No. 1.

The Chronicle says that a trial trip of the new gunboats Morgan and Gaines, built at Mobile, was made on March 8th.

It may be interesting to our pugilistic readers to know that the mother of the famous Yankee Sullivan is still in existence, and enjoying excellent health, though in her seventy-fifth year.

The old lady is in very needy circumstances, and so, to help her along, the leading brewers of New York city have just been giving her the proceeds of a sparring exhibition, in which John Morrissey, "Dublin Trick" and other heroes of the "F. B." took part.