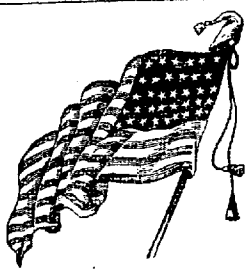


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet!

HARRISBURG, PA. Thursday Afternoon, April 24, 1862.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION, and one which will be the most disastrous to the slave states, is that which will operate on free labor. Heretofore, the position of a white laboring man in a slave state, was embarrassing and equivocal, and hereafter it will be increased by the stagnation and utter destruction of his means of support. The white laboring men of the south will be compelled to emigrate from these states to seek homes and employment where they can be more readily had and more securely retained. Many of the free states of the west are populated by emigrants from the slave states. In Indiana whole counties are composed of Kentuckians and their children, poor non-slaveholders, who fled from the stagnation imposed on free labor by the presence of slaves. Every eastern slave state has been drained by these filtrations of men and women wearied of the bitter struggle with poverty and ignorance, and anxious to secure for their children the benefits of the superior civilization of a free society. The departure of this labor will tend further to the embarrassment of slave labor and hurry on the frightful degeneration of the slave. However the white man was contaminated by a contact with the institution of slavery, however it brutalizes those who control slaves, and corrupts others who depend upon that labor for support, it is nevertheless a fact, that the presence of the white laboring man in the south, has had a tendency to strengthen slavery. It contributed by the strength of the institution by diligent example to the slave; and in other instances it acted as an influence of intimidation to any unruly spirit that dared to show itself in opposition to the will of the overseer. When all these are forced from the south by the emigration of the white laborer, capital in slavery will not be so valuable, neither will living in the south be so desirable. Instead of this emigration of white labor from the south, and instead of purchasing slave property, to cast it free on the cold sympathies and stern prejudices of the north, why should this government not offer to purchase the estates of these slaves, and induce them to leave the south, for such localities in which they could enjoy the patriarchal pleasures and personal pride derived from owning the bodies and labor of men and women. We shall not, like many of the despotic governments of Europe, interpose difficulties in the way. We shall not require passports or demand of the young man a term of military service before he leaves a government which no longer satisfies him. Go in peace; take your goods with you; seek more congenial climes—sail to Cuba, or Brazil, if you will, where you will find even slavery existing to please you; or, if you would revel in that species of barbarism, the whole continent of Africa is open to you, excepting only Sierra Leone and Liberia. Is it unreasonable counsel, this? Suppose the case reversed. Suppose that of our thirty millions twenty-eight were for Davis and slavery, and two millions for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, would not the same advice be offered to the minority—even though they were morally right? And justly, we think. It is necessarily to have a government under which the peace, law and order are supreme. Those who are strong must maintain these; those who are weak must succumb; must obey while they remain; must emigrate when they can or will no longer obey.

TREASURY NOTES are subject to a dangerous mutilation by a society of rogues whose plan is to tear off the corners and appropriate pieces from them for the purpose of defrauding the Treasury by making up an entire bill out of the detached pieces, has grown so common that the Treasury Department has resolved not to redeem any bill at par unless it is whole, and to deduct one dollar for every tenth part of a note torn off, and in that proportion for larger amounts removed. The best way to deal with these mutilated Treasury Notes is, for the public to refuse to take them; just as they refuse to take clipped and punched coin. By refusing to take them, the loss will fall upon the rogues who originated the practice. We find the following paragraph in the special Washington telegraphic dispatches to the Press of today: General Cameron and the Boker Contract.—It appears that the great order given to Boker & Co., of New York, for 100,000 muskets at \$18 each, and 18,000 sabres at \$7 50 each, for which Gen. Cameron has been censured in the report of Mr. Holt, of the Contract Commission, was given by President Lincoln himself. General Cameron is now in this city, and it is said that he intends to make a statement on the subject.

Now that the capital of the nation stands on free soil, men find themselves asking why the act of emancipation was not promulgated years ago—Philadelphia Press. History answers the question. Because the slave driving Democracy of the south, with their original dough-face allies of the north, during all those years, either ruled in the Presidency or tyrannized in Congress. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY used once to have a policy that pertained to the great interest of the country, relating to banks, currency, internal improvements, &c; but its sole stock in trade is now its hatred to the negro, and its attempt to make those who oppose them, politically odious by declaring such opponents to have inordinate love for the negro.

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SHALL THEY GO UNPUNISHED?

The following from the Louisville Democrat but echoes the feelings of the masses of this country. Shall the guilty leaders of this causeless and wicked rebellion go unpunished?—They, and they alone have brought upon us a war, the like of which has never before been known, desolating thousands of happy homes, and making almost every house in the land a house of mourning and despair. There must be some hanging done for this greatest of all crimes, and if the government does not intend to execute the leaders that may fall into their hands it had better at once have all the prisons of the country emptied of the smaller criminals.

There is a class at the North toward whom the authorities are, in the opinion of many, acting too mildly. While the list of killed and wounded is bringing tears of anguish to the eyes of mothers, fathers and wives of some of our truest soldiers, this class hangs upon the street corners and exult at the result. They belong to the class that has never heard of a victorious achievement of the Federal arms, and who now assert that the late glorious but dearly bought victory of Gen. Grant and Buell was a disastrous defeat. It is well for such men that there is no punishment in this country for opinion's sake.

The Democrat says: We cannot look over the list of killed and wounded without holding these leaders responsible. There is one fixed, resolute determination in the hearts of the people of this State that there must be some hanging done for this war. The men who have taken up arms may possibly be pardoned, but those who instigated them to it ought never to be forgiven. They should expiate their crimes by the utmost limit of the law. The blood of our citizens is crying aloud from the ground for vengeance; the lives of our citizens are appealing piteously to the government for protection. Mercy to such men is murder to the rest of mankind. A reckless, characterless, wicked war is brought on and carried on at the sacrifice of blood and treasure, and the leaders are to escape with impunity! It cannot be, and ought not to be. It is rebellion is right, these men are free of blame and deserve commendation. If it is wrong, they rightfully deserve to die and must die. They themselves took the responsibility, and must take the consequences.

There are too many homes desolate, too many mothers and sisters mourning for their murdered kindred, for this awful crime to be passed off in a polite palaver and chivalrous burning losses of the tiger among children. Jeff. Davis may transfer his property to Cuba, and himself also, to escape, but no matter where he goes, it is the duty of the government to follow him up with studied resolution over the whole world.

We repeat, the entire country, with the exception of the rebel sympathizers we have referred to, respond amen to this.

BEFORE YORKTOWN.

The people of Pennsylvania must not forget that we have fifty thousand soldiers before Yorktown. Fifty thousand men, and all from Pennsylvania, having their relations and their affections in every circle. Men who were not purchased or cajoled into the army—men who voluntarily left their homes, sacrificing business and pleasure, that they might contribute to the success of the general cause. Thus the father left the little ones to the charge and support of the mother—the elder brother turned from the furrow in the field, hastening to the fight, while one younger took up the labor at home, and went on with the work of production. Fifty Thousand Men! All from Pennsylvania. There is something grand and glorious in this fact, and something too that should awaken the energy of every man in the state, that we may be prepared for the issue of that fight. For every man that falls there is another ready to take his place. We must prepare our homes for the reception of the wounded—and we must prepare our devotion for any bereavement that is likely to follow the issue of the impending fight at Yorktown. Pennsylvania has more than a national existence and reputation at stake in this contest. She has immortality to achieve. That must be won at Yorktown.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES adopted a resolution yesterday to inquire into the truth of a statement with reference to the drunkenness of a certain military officer. The outside allegation on this subject is to the effect that Gen. W. F. Smith, in the army before Yorktown, exhibited himself drunk in the face of the enemy. The direct charge is certainly grave so far as the individual officer is concerned, and very humiliating so far as it concerns the dignity and the efficiency of the service. But it is strange that the discovery has just been made, that military officers of high and low rank are fearfully addicted to the use of liquor. It is strange that this discovery should just have been made in the social and official circles of Washington city, into the inner recesses of which men can only pass on their powers of libation. Men have been confirmed to commands in the army who were notorious drunkards—who were intoxicated when they were nominated—intoxicated when they were confirmed—and ever since, in the face of their own men as well as the face of the enemy, have continued their intoxication, a disgrace to the country and a danger to the service. We know that this is true. There is not a man who reads this paragraph, and who has passed the last year in this city, that will refuse to confirm the fact. Officers of the army, with those exceptions who alone maintain its dignity and discipline, claim the swilling of liquor as one of their peculiar privileges. Many of them would rather forgo promotion than surrender this privilege, at least, the freedom with which they indulge in this respect seems to warrant such a supposition.

We trust that the inquiry to be instituted by the resolution referred to, will result in the immediate dismissal of the officer charged with drunkenness, if he be proved guilty. It is time that an example was made, and it is better that humiliation commence in the highest grade, where self-respect should most prevail.

THE DEMOCRATIC leaders complain that they are charged with disloyalty. How could it be otherwise when these men affiliate with Vallandigham and accept his leadership? They cannot expect to sustain men who refuse to vote men and money for the war, and yet be considered loyal and patriotic.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Mail Letting of the Western Routes.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH MINISTER FROM RICHMOND.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

RETIREMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

At noon to-day was commenced the announcement of the decision on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the West and North-west, &c.

Large numbers of bidders are in attendance at the Postoffice Department.

The proposals for the Pacific are very much higher than formerly. Those for Kentucky and Missouri have considerably advanced, owing, doubtless to the military disturbances in those States, while in Illinois, Indiana and other States, the rates are lower.

In all, the number of routes is about twenty-five thousand, averaging ten bids for each. The sum total of the offers for the entire letting is about equal to that made years ago for the same service.

A French war steamer arrived off the Washington Navy yard this morning, having on board Mr. Merier, French Minister, who has returned from his visit to Richmond, &c.

A change in the Navy Department has been positively determined upon. The President is waiting only to fix upon the individual who is to fill the place of Secretary of the Navy. General Banks, Judge Davis, of Illinois, and Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, are each strongly urged for this distinction; but the selection has not yet been made.

From Fortress Monroe and Newbern.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Rebels Repulsed with Considerable Loss.

UNION LOSS FIFTY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, April 24. The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of importance from Fortress Monroe or Yorktown.

Col. Summers and Lieut. Carnes came up this morning in the Old Point boat, having arrived there about an hour before the boat left, in the steamer Coesack, from Newbern. They report that a fight occurred on Tuesday of last week, near the canal locks at Elizabeth City, between Col. Hawkins' Eighteenth and a force of rebels. The latter were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was estimated at 50 killed and wounded. Col. Hawkins was wounded in the right breast and his adjutant killed.

DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

Reported Abandonment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

The Havana Diario states that persons arrived there from New Orleans report that the rebel defences have been much exaggerated; that Forts Jackson and St. Philip have been abandoned and the cannon taken away, and that there is nothing to prevent the United States fleet from sailing directly to New Orleans. The Diario does not vouch for the truth of these reports.

From General Mitchell's Division.

TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA, OCCUPIED.

The "Star Gazer" in Possession of 200 Miles of Rebel Railroad.

CHICAGO, April 24. A special despatch to the Times from Pittsburg Landing, states that Gen. Mitchell's division has arrived at Tuscombua. He has now possession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 22d inst.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The Governor of North Carolina Offers to Surrender the State to Gen. Burnside.

BALTIMORE, April 24. It is reported by passengers by boat from Fortress Monroe that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina to surrender the State.

SERENADE TO MRS. COMMODORE FOOTE.

BALTIMORE, April 14. The band of the Third New York last night serenaded the lady of Commodore Foote, who is stopping in this city. The music was very fine, and attracted a large crowd of listeners.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24. Breadstuff market is firmer, but there is not much doing—10,000 barrels of flour sold at \$5 12 1/2. For superfine \$5 39 1/2 to \$5 50; for extra, the receipts are very dull. Rye flour selling at \$3 25 to \$3 37 1/2, and corn meal at \$2 70. Wheat has advanced two cents—5,000 bushels sold at \$1 25 for red, and 1 40 for white. Rye has advanced to 72 cts. Corn in good demand and 6,000 bushels yellow sold at 72 1/2 and 53 for unfair. Oats are active, and 50,000 bushels prime, sold at 36 1/2 to 35. No change in barley. Coffee is steady, with sales of Rio at 18 1/2 and 19 1/2 and Lagaira at 21 c. 1,700 bags of the latter in bond sold for export at 15. No change in groceries. Sales of Cuba sugar at 64 1/2 to 74. 200 barrels of whiskey sold at 1 3 1/2.

New York, April 24. Flour quiet, sales of 75,000 barrels at \$4 60 to \$4 85 for State; 630 to 640 for Ohio, and 4 95 to 5 00 for Southern. Wheat quiet, 10,000 bushels sold at 1 80 to 1 83 for red. Corn quiet 35,000 bushels sold at 58 1/2 to 57. Pork firm at 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 for mess. Prime pork unchanged. Lard buoyant at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Whiskey is dull at 22.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. NEW YORK, April 24. Money plenty. Sterling exchange is dull at \$1 1/2 to 1 1/2. Stocks lower, except Government securities. Chicago and Rock Island 54. Illinois Central at 68. Bonds 98 1/2. Michigan southern 44. New York Central 83 1/2. Reading 48 1/2. Milwaukee and Mississippi 85 1/2. Virginia 68. Missouri 49 1/2. Tennessee 85. Carolina 53 1/2. Ohio 99 1/2. United States treasury 78 1/2 to 79 1/2. United States Coupons 188 1/2 to 194 1/2. Registered 93 1/2. United States 5s 187 1/2 to 187 1/2. Gold 101 1/2.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH STEAM FRIGATE. NEW YORK, April 24. The Spanish steam frigate Isabel Caliza, from Havana, with dates to the 18th, has arrived. She brings the mails.

THE EMIGRANT SOCIETIES of Liverpool, Havre, Cork, and other cities of Europe, report to shippers that large numbers of persons will leave Europe for the United States. If the civil war, in which we are now involved, is soon ended, this emigration will exceed that of all other seasons.

FORTY PHYSICIANS, of Philadelphia, have volunteered their services to Secretary Stanton, to go to Yorktown, in the event of a battle in that vicinity.

XXXVIIIth Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 24. SENATE.

A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting copies of contracts made by that department for 1861.

Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) presented 420 petitions from beer and malt liquor manufacturers, asking a reduction in the proposed tax on beer and malt liquors.

Mr. POMEROY, (Kan.) presented similar petitions.

Mr. POWELL, (Ky.) moved to take up the resolution offered by him concerning the arrests of citizens of Kentucky, &c.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.) opposed taking up the resolution as inexpedient at this time.

Mr. POWELL did not see why the Senator should make any opposition. It was simply asking how many citizens of a free State had been dragged from their homes without law, and calling on the tyrants and usurpers, to know where they are and what are their names. These were free white men. If they had been negroes, the Senator from Massachusetts would have made no opposition, but he ever is eternally prating about the wrongs of the negro.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.) said the Senator from Kentucky had made an inflated speech, and called a high officer of the government a tyrant and usurper. It was evident that if the resolution was taken up the whole question must be gone into. If the Secretary of War was a tyrant and usurper, there were men arrested who were traitors.

Mr. POWELL, (in his seat.) "Who are they? Name them!"

Mr. SUMNER continued arguing that it was not expedient to take up an inquiry at present.

Mr. POWELL said that some of the men who were arrested were as loyal as the Senator from Massachusetts. He defied the Senator to point out any law by which the Secretary of State can carry off the citizens of Kentucky and imprison them in the forts of Massachusetts and New York.

The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia being the special order of the day was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, (Ky.) moved a substitute, authorizing the President to appoint a consul to Liberia and a consul general to Hayti, with power to negotiate treaties, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Owing to the protracted ill health of Mr. Bailey, (Mass.) he was excused from service on the Committee on Territories.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (Ohio,) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with public interests, copies of such correspondence between the French and U. S. Governments as may have been received within the last two months, relative to the present troubles in America.

Mr. ANDRICE, (Miss.) on the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing a treaty to be made with the Indians in Utah, with the view of purchasing their lands, and a bill authorizing the authorities with the Navajo and New Mexico, defining their limits and extinguishing their titles to lands outside of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. FAYSON, (N. Y.) introduced a bill to settle the accounts of New York for advances made by that State during the war with Great Britain and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The House resumed the consideration of the confiscation bill that yesterday.

Mr. LOVETT said that while the government is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion, it was seen that this unnatural and partial insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on this floor. Those who defend slavery are the defenders of the rebellion, for slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms. The arch-fiend sent forth with treason marked on his brow is represented by the great British poet as roaming over the world exclaiming, "Woe miserable, which way shall I fly? Where'er I fly is hell—myself and hell." It is precisely the same with his progeny and first-born, namely—the system of American slavery.

Wherever slavery is there is rebellion. It is itself rebellion, its cornerstone, pillars and support. If it were not for this unnatural and partial insurrection, the Republic would perish. He would tell the gentlemen from Kentucky, (Mr. CARTWRIGHT,) and all other advocates and defenders of the system, and those who cry themselves hoarse in attempting to throw the protection of the Constitution around this destroyer of the Republic that there is no city of refuge. Like an infernal assassin it has its knife drawn and is endeavoring to drive it to the heart of the Republic. We are bound to strike the monster, and gentlemen need not cry out the Constitution for its defence. It shall, he said, be slain in the name of my country and my God. He would take the position that either slavery or the Republic must perish. 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