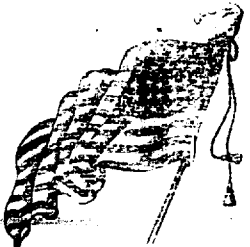


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

Republican County Committee.

The Dauphin County Republican Committee will convene at its office in Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 28th of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

I have made the following appointments to supply vacancies in the committee: W. W. Boyer, Second Ward, Harrisburg, in place of Jacob D. Hoffman removed; John W. Witzmoyer, Swatara township, in place of Capt. John P. Rutherford in the army.

H. C. ALLEMAN, Chairman Republican County Committee. Attest:—D. A. Boz, Secretary. Harrisburg, May 27, 1862.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- H. C. ALLEMAN, Chairman. Harrisburg 1st Ward, Alexander Koger. 2d " " W. W. Boyer. 3d " " J. K. Greenwalt. 4th " " A. Sientz. 5th " " D. A. Boz. 6th " " Josiah McFarland. Swatara township, John W. Witzmoyer. Lower Swatara, Martin Wetzel. Middletown, North Ward, J. H. Nissley. East Ward, Christian West. South Ward, Asa Johnston. East Londonderry township, John Keiper. West Londonderry township, J. E. Landis. Conewago township, John M. Shenk. Derry township, Dr. Jacob Shope. South Hanover township, George Mattis. East Hanover township, Dr. Seiler. West Hanover township, John Kramer. Lower Paxton, John Focht, Jr. Susquehanna township, Jacob Halbach. Dauphin borough, Isaac Nece. Middle Paxton township, Christian Sheesley. East township, Jacob Johnson. Halifax township, John Byrde. Jackson township, Solomon Buffington. Jackson township, Simon Daniel. Washington township, Josiah Buffington. Witico township, Daniel Kaiser. Rush township, John Mauss. Lykens township, Amos Hoffman. Gratz township, W. J. Yohe. Millin township, Aaron P. Lark. Upper Paxton, John S. Musser. Millsburg, Col. W. H. Moore.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, May 30, 1862.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

When the pressing necessities of defending the national capital, about a year ago, were so manifest to all residing in Washington, and when the country demanded that the capital should be preserved at all hazards, the first object to be achieved seemed to be the shortest route for the transportation of troops from the west and the east, direct to Washington. It was immediately discovered, on the breaking out of the rebellion, that the great majority of the employees on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were rank secessionists. It also transpired that great portions of this road were destroyed by the rebels, so that transportation by that route was out of the question. The Secretary of War, (Gen. Cameron,) then had no alternative but to use the Northern Central railroad. Troops from the east were transported over the Lebanon Valley railroad to Harrisburg, and hence to Baltimore, en route for Washington, over the Northern Central railroad. The friends and stockholders of the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad, with Representatives Daves at their head, raised a great outcry against Gen. Cameron for thus ordering the transportation of troops by these lines, alleging that the route from the east over the Camden and Amboy road to Philadelphia, thence over the Philadelphia and Wilmington road to Baltimore, was the shortest and most expeditious line from the east to the national capital. The persistent iteration of this charge almost led the people to believe that Daves was correct, and that his disinterested action in the matter was worthy not only attention but applause. But recent events have proven that Gen. Cameron was not only right, but that the route through the Lebanon Valley, hence over the Northern Central Road, is the most desirable and expeditious line of travel from the east to the federal metropolis. This route was preferred because of the fact that the line is shorter, the connection easier than that in Philadelphia, and the general safety of the same for fast travel.

We suppose that the public will now rest satisfied that the route over the Lebanon Valley, and hence over the Northern Central, is from New York to Washington, is the safest and most expeditious. The fact that it was adopted for the transportation of troops from the east to the federal capital, on two urgent occasions, should be ample proof of the claim, and these facts are confidently submitted to the public for that purpose.

THE REPORT of a duel between Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, and his blackguard assailant Voorhees, of Indiana, is without foundation in fact. We would be sorry to hear of or see such a man as William D. Kelley engaging in a duel with any man who defends slavery, as we regard William D. Kelley of more essential service to the country than all the men now living who defend slavery. He is an honest, God-fearing, liberty-loving man, too noble to die by the hand of a duelist, and too pure to be brought in contact with such drunken brawlers as Voorhees.

YOU CANNOT, IF YOU WOULD, BE BLIND TO THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Such was the language of Abraham Lincoln, used in an official form, while delivering his opinion on the subject of the ultimate overthrow of the institution of slavery. It is the first instance of an American President boldly opposing the great wrong of slavery, for the purpose of correcting its evils and abolishing its barbarities. Those who have heretofore wielded the Executive functions, were either directly interested in the financial profits of the business in human flesh, or they were controlled by the political influences growing out of the institution of slavery. In the government it has had no bold or fearless opponent since the formation of the Union. Even among the Presidents elected from the free states, the practice has been to concede to the millions of slavery all that they demanded, until in the prosecution of those demands they lost all regard for the law and were ever ready to resort to brute force to carry out their designs or enforce their claims. Every reading man knows that the prosecution of a claim based on slavery was an unusual thing in the courts in any locality south of Mason and Dixon's line. It was even uncommon in the free states until public opinion forced such claimants to the establishment of their claims before the courts of the country. Gradually this testing of slavery has been working throughout the free states; almost imperceptibly it has been spreading even in the slave states, until we now have the sublime spectacle of a free capital, with the opponents of slavery discussing its injustice where such discussion, heretofore, was antedictated on a penalty of death.

These are the signs of the times to which President Lincoln so eloquently refers. He has seen slavery gradually descend in the social scale, until the slave dealer, like the hangman, has become a sort of outcast among decent white men. He has seen slavery gradually forced from its political positions until it no longer has power to control any branch of the government. Thus from wielding an immense and almost irresistible civil influence, slavery has been forced, by its own resentments, into armed opposition to the government. The signs of the times proclaim the end of this opposition. It is without sufficient strength or skill to cope with the mighty power of the government. Its antagonism, though bitter and persistent, is wasting its own energies, without effecting any of the objects for which it was aroused. This is another sign of the times, that slavery is to end its own life. Shall we pause in our victorious path for that result? Shall we go out of the way of fixed policies and a just administration of the government, to give fresh pretexts on which to arouse new sympathy in its behalf? These seem to be the questions which President Lincoln's language suggest. He knows that the sentiment of the age is against this institution. He feels that the progress of civilization depends upon the correct treatment of these questions, and therefore solemnly warns those who have the exclusive dealing with the issues, not to mistake the signs of the times. The admonition is worth heeding.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A financial statement, understood to be semi-official, was recently presented during the course of a debate in the House of Congress, showing the expenditures of the government since Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency. It exhibited the fact that the entire national debt up to Friday last amounted to less than \$600,000,000, instead of nearly \$1,200,000,000, as stated by Mr. Voorhees. It also showed that a side from the War and Navy Departments, the expenses of the Government under Mr. Lincoln have been less by over \$8,000,000 than the average yearly expenditure of the same branches of the Government under Mr. Buchanan. It is fashionable for a class of politicians who profess to be loyal and who proclaim themselves as the Democracy, constantly of late to berate the government on the score of its expenditures, and thus of course seek the consternation of the people by asserting the enormity of the taxes which must follow to liquidate and sustain such great expenditures. The object of this outcry was to produce dissatisfaction. If the people could be induced to believe that the extravagances of the government were the cause of taxation, a similar rebellion might be possible in the north in resisting all efforts to gather these taxes, and in this manner the rebellion of the slaveholders would be hurried to success. It was a well laid scheme, worthy of the Democratic politicians who concocted its plans; and we may be indebted to its failure for the present success which is now crowning the southern progress of our flag.

Let it then be kept before the people, that the expenses of the first year of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, aside from those growing out of our military operations, were not as large by eight millions of dollars as those under the administration of James Buchanan for the same term.

Let it also be kept before the people, that the cause of the enormous expenses growing out of these military operations, can be directly traced to the Democratic party and the administration of James Buchanan.

—This is the best answer that can possibly be made to the abjects and misrepresentations of the Democratic organs and leaders on the subject of the expenses of the government. The Democratic party is responsible for all the burdens which may grow out of these expenses. Let the leaders of that party, then, pay their quota of these expenses in the shape of the taxation which is about to be levied, and forever hereafter hold their peace in regard to corruption and extravagance.

SEVERAL Talbot county, (Md.) officers were arrested for treason last Saturday, at Easton, by order of Gen. Dix, and taken to Fort M'Henry, near Baltimore.



FROM NORFOLK.

Another failure of the Rebels to exchange Colonel Coreoran.

Our Gunboat Fleet still below City Point.

RALEIGH NOT OCCUPIED BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS

Re-appearance of the Norfolk Day Book.

Order Respecting Trade with Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 28.

The steamer Massachusetts, which left on Sunday morning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned early this morning. The boat took up Col. Hanson of Kentucky, who was expected to be exchanged for Col. Coreoran, and also Capt. Robertson, of Virginia, Lieut. Whitaker, a private, a lady and Mr. Lowe, of Kentucky.

The boat arrived at City Point on Sunday evening. The next morning Gen. Wool's communications were delivered and on Tuesday an answer was received from Gen. Huger, Col. Coreoran and the other prisoners not having been delivered up. Col. Hanson and the other officers were brought down. Miss Wood, and three children, were also brought down. They came off from shore on a flag of truce on Monday and on Tuesday were taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hampton before the evacuation.

Col. Hanson is very severe on Gen. Huger for his failure to fulfil his promise. Our gunboat fleet still remain fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done beyond a reconnaissance, a short distance up the Appomattox.

A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank, but a few shots scattered them. No troops of citizens left at City Point.

The steamer John Farren arrived from Hatteras this morning, but brings no news of interest. There is no truth in the reported occupation of Raleigh by General Burnside. The Union prisoners, so long confined at Salisbury, N. C., are on their way to New York, having been released and delivered to General Burnside at Washington, N. C.

The Norfolk Day Book, which was suspended yesterday morning, re-appeared in the afternoon, the restriction having been removed. In consequence of frequent violations of the order prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, a new and more stringent order was to-day issued as follows: HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, May 28, 1862.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MATANZAS.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON

The Circulation of Confederate Notes Stopped.

Suppression of Rebel Newspapers.

New York, May 29.

The steamer Matanzas brings New Orleans mails and papers to the 18th inst. A confederate note, as a bill to cease after the 27th. All sales of property on and after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills will be void and the property confiscated to the United States, one fourth to go to the informer.

Another order suppresses the Bee for an article in favor of the cotton burning mob. The office of the Delta was taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question, in violation of General Butler's proclamation of the first inst. Its business will be conducted by the United States authorities.

Adams' Express office has been opened by Asa S. Blake, agent, and the first express has arrived by the Matanzas.

Thomas W. Sator is announced as the Union candidate for recorder in the Fourth district. Victor Wiltz is announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

Six persons have been sentenced to be shot for violation of the parole given at Fort Jackson in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army.

The prize steamer Fox had arrived from Havana; also, the prize steamer Governor Mowbray from the Sabine, formerly at Ship Island, is post master at New Orleans.

Davis' day of fasting and prayer. He had also issued the order about the women previously reported via Corinth.

Strict health regulations have been established at Quarantine. The transports Gen. Butler, James Hovey, City of New York and steamer Mississippi, from Ship Island, arrived on the 12th.

The municipal regulation in New Orleans punishes with imprisonment in the calabos after woman of the town found in the streets after nightfall, or conversing with the widows with persons outside. This is probably the punishment inflicted by Gen. Butler on the insulters of our troops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Recently John Dean, Esq., presented to the circuit court the petition of Daniel Breed for a writ of habeas corpus to Marshal Lamon for the discharge of a colored man claimed by a citizen of Maryland as his slave, on the ground that the alleged fugitive is illegally detained, and the restraint and imprisonment is not authorized by the fugitive slave law of 1850—in other words that the law does not apply to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dean to-day continued his argument to show that the writ could not be refused. The court had previously intimated that they would not grant the prayer, and to-day said that an appeal could not be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the refusal as well as upon the writ itself. Further argument will be heard to-morrow.

FROM GEN. MO'CLELLAN'S ARMY

THE BATTLE AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

LOSS OF THE ENEMY ONE THOUSAND.

WASHINGTON, May 28—Midnight.

Gen. M'Clellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the battle of yesterday, at Hanover Court House, resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have taken 500 prisoners, and more are coming in. The loss of the enemy is set down at 1000. Our men buried one hundred of their dead. Our loss is 879 in killed, wounded and missing, of which fifty-three were killed.

The forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. They also say that their defeat will have a demoralizing effect on the Rebel army.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE CORN EXCHANGE REQUIRED TO DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

General Dix has required the Corn Exchange to display the national flag from their building.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The steamer Kangaroo is below. Her advices have been anticipated. The French gunboat Milan has arrived.

XXXVITH Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. WILEY, (Va.) called up the memorial of the Legislature of Virginia with reference to a division of that State, and requesting the Senators and Representatives to use their influence to secure the admission of the new State of West Virginia. He referred to the manner to which the allegiance of the State was transferred to the rebellion by a secret convictee, and without consulting the people; and to the action of the people of northwestern Virginia, who remained loyal to the Union and had formed a separate State Government in order that they might be disconnected with the rebel.

Mr. WILEY claimed that this proposed division of the State was new thing, but had been frequently urged by the people of the State. Reason and justice were both in favor of the new State. There was a sufficient number of inhabitants there and western Virginia was completely divided from the eastern half by the Allegheny mountains. Nature seems to have divided the two. The commerce and industry both demand separation.

There has never been but little commercial intercourse between West and East Virginia. The difference of social institutions and habits both indicate separation. Slavery cannot exist in West Virginia, and why should the people of that section be subjected to a system of laws, calculated for the slavery which exists in East Virginia. Its geographical position, its climate, its natural productions and the moral and religious sentiments of its people absolutely forbid the existence of slavery in West Virginia.

He contended that the proposed State was rich in a mineral and other resources, and would make a wealthy and prosperous State.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Territories. The tax bill was then taken up. The question being on Mr. Henshaw's amendment, that the proposed tax on slaves shall not be levied in any State which has adopted a system of gradual emancipation. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (N. Y.) offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from five dollars to two dollars as being sufficiently high in the present condition of warfare.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from C. W. Walter, stating that he is about to accept an appointment as the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and resigning his seat as a member of the House.

Mr. POTTS, (Wis.) on the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill establishing a land office in Colorado Territory, and it was passed.

The House passed by a vote of 74 against 37 the bill declaring that a census of California had never been reliably taken till the year 1850, and as it appears that the said State had a sufficient population to entitle her to three Representatives, under the supposition that California was admitted to the Union, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to and paid by her under the census of 1850, therefore, that she is allowed three representatives, instead of two, until the beginning of the next Congress.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Sterling quiet and unchanged—stocks better but dull—Chicago and Rock Island 60; Illinois Central 60; Bonds 98; Michigan Southern 64; New York Central 82; Tennessee 57; Treasury 70, 1.04; Coupons 1891, 108; Gold 108.

From Philadelphia.

COL. MURPHY A PRISONER.

Capture of Mrs. Gen. Lee and her two Daughters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

The family of Col. Murphy have received a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that the Colonel is a prisoner at Winchester and not in the hands of an officer in Gen. McClellan's staff, dated at Head Quarters, on Monday last, says Col. Bush found Mrs. Gen. Lee and her two daughters near Old Church to-day. They were sent to White House under a guard. Mrs. Lee expressed great surprise that our army should get so far to the north of Richmond.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Flour firm; sales of 10 500 bbls. at \$4 25 and \$4 40 for State; \$5 05@5 15 for Ohio and \$5 95@5 60 for Southern. Wheat declined 1c.; sales of 115,000 bushels at 90¢@98c. for Chicago Spring; 95¢@1 02 for Milwaukee Club, and \$1 17 for Michigan. Corn is heavy; sales of 80,000 bushels at 47¢@46c. Mess Pork unchanged. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at 23¢@24c. Receipts of flour 16,966 bbls., 19,805 bushels, corn 87,042.

New Advertisements

A FINE SPECULATION OFFERED.

FOR SALE the Patent Right of one or more of the most flourishing concerns in this State. Address J. C. B. White, Harrisburg, Penn'a. my29 41.

FOR RENT—A large front room, suitable for a single gentleman or lady, for rent on the Ridge Road, at \$2 00 per month. Enquire at this office. my29 41.

WANTED.—A young man formerly in business in this city, who was well acquainted and a ready salesman. To one who can come recommended as such will find a good situation at W. LEH & CO'S, STORES, Market Square. my29 42

BOLOGNA.

A SMALL, but very superior lot of Bologna sausage just received, by WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co. my29

VANILLA BEANS.

We are offering for sale a splendid quality of Vanilla Beans at low prices, by the pound, ounce or singly. KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market Street. my29

FRESH BUTTER

MARKET PRICE. WE, HAVING fitted up a large Refrigerator, and having made contracts with some of our most reliable farmers to furnish us with fresh and sweet butter regular, will be enabled to supply our customers with sweet fresh ice cold butter at all times. my29

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

AND Great Moral Exhibition.

HYATT FROST, Manager.

COLOSSAL GOLDEN CHARIOT.

Van Amburg & Co., take both pride and pleasure in calling the attention of a discriminating public to the fact that they (with a determination to cast aside every opposition of whatever kind or nature,) have expended on this establishment the enormous sum of

\$105,000.

to make it surpass anything the world ever before have seen. It now presents an ever growing and ever improving competitor. All the advantages that wealth, talent and experience could command, have been brought into requisition in starting this magnificent enterprise. Recently while Mr. Van Amburg was in foreign countries, collecting animals for this Menagerie, reports of the death were circulated, but

will accompany the Menagerie, and bear living testimony that he is not dead. This

Complete Menagerie.

The only one in America, in an entire new outfit, with new Horses, New Silver-mounted Harness, New Colossal Golden Chariot, New Gorgeously Painted Cages, New Spring Wagons and New Six centre-pole CANNAS.

SIX Times as Large as any ordinary Circus.

The unparalleled and most triumphant plant success which has attended the time honored institution, is without precedent. The Menagerie in the streets, about 10 A. M., will form

A MOVING PANORAMA!

in Oriental Splendor, nearly one mile in length, FREE TO ALL.

The immense Pavilion will accommodate many thousands; so all who may desire can see

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

from every clime; also, THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH

AT HARRISBURG.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, June 9th and 10th. CARLISLE, Wednesday, June 11th.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock.

ADMISSION 25 cents. CHILDREN under nine years 16 cents.

New Advertisements.

SILAS WARD.

AGENT FOR STEINWAY & SONS.

UNRIVALED PIANO FORTE.

Also GROVESTEN & HALE'S. (See their advertisement in Patriot and Courier.)

ALL Instruments Warranted in all respects, and at maker's prices. N. B.—An assortment of Piano of the above make will be on hand in a few days. Also Grovesten's SHIRT and BOOK MUSIC and Musical Notation. DISE. Particulars hereafter. Reside—153 North Second Street, Harrisburg, May 28, 1862.—my28 41.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given

that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Miller, late of Dauphin county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, who resides at Harrisburg, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to make known the same to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the same, to pay their debts without delay. Harrisburg, May 28, 1862.—my28 41.

5,000

CAVALRY HORSES

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received

HARRISBURG,

CHICAGO, AND

INDIANAPOLIS

by the officers of the

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

stationed at these places respectively,

5th day of June next,

for the delivery on or before the

THIRTIETH OF THAT MONTH,

Two thousand Five Hundred

CAVALRY HORSES

AT PERRYVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA,

One Thousand Five Hundred

CAVALRY HORSES,

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

And One Thousand

CAVALRY HORSES,

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The horses to be supplied for the

nor more than eight years, and to be

fifteen hands high at least, and adapted

to Cavalry Service.

None will be received which are appro-

ved by an authorized agent of the government.

The ability of the bids must be guaran-

teed by two responsible persons, who will

sign the bids as guarantors in that behalf

—and bidders must state their names,

and post office address, and refer to a party

immediately to their bid.

By order of the Department,

E. C. WILSON,

my28 41.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

8 cents per dozen; 25 cents per bushel.

\$2 50 per thousand

TOMATO PLANTS,

10 cents per dozen, 75 cents per bushel; \$1 50

per thousand

Also All kinds of