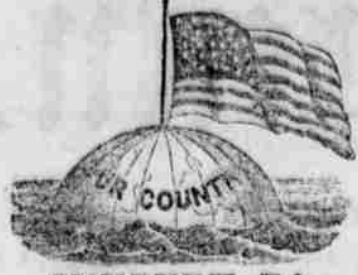


THE LATE BATTLE AT PENSA-COLA.

Contradictory Rebel Reports—Honored Death of General Bragg—Rebel Reports of the First Three Days Fighting.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

The Old Point has arrived, and the passengers furnish a variety of rumors of the most contradictory character, in relation to the fight at Pensacola. One reports that Fort Pickens had been taken, another that the Federal forces had been victorious, and that General Bragg was killed, while a third report is, that after two days fighting, a great retreat came on, which rendered a cessation of hostilities necessary.



SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Some of the Volunteers from this place sent home to their families, sums of money amounting to \$40 and \$45. It is all in the handsome U. S. Treasury demand notes, in \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills.

SECOND CRUSA.—Dr. Thomas Lyon, of Williamsport, has a second crop apple of good size, taken from a tree in his garden.

ACCIDENT.—Henry Reader, of McEwansville, while out in the mountains hunting, met with an accident by the discharge of his gun, the contents passing through his right hand, taking off one of his fingers.

FERNANDO WOOD.—The Breckinridge candidate for Mayor of New York, is defeated. The vote stands:—For Oplky, Rep., 25,585; Gantner, Douglas Democrat, 24,639; Wood, 24,081.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The 4 o'clock passenger train from Baltimore, did not arrive here until nearly 9 o'clock on Monday night. Below Bridgeport (opposite Harrisburg), the engine ran over a cow which threw the train off the track, the engine, Express and baggage car. The engine is lying bottom up, wards a perfect wreck, and our informant adds, that Mr. Garwick, the engineer, is severely injured by falling, as is also the fireman. Fortunately the passenger cars remained on the track without injury to the cars or passengers.

PROMISE.—We are pleased to learn that our friend Isaac R. Dunkelberger, Esq., late of this place, has been promoted to First Lieutenant, in the First Regiment of Cavalry U. S. A. Mr. Dunkelberger is now at Cavalry Barracks, but will soon be in active service. That he will make an excellent officer his friends have not the least doubt. The Mahanogs have turned out some good soldiers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GEORGETOWN.—Early on Friday morning about 4 o'clock, Mr. John Schaffer, Engineer on the way train down from this place, discovered a fire at Georgetown, when hearing that place. The building on fire were the barn and outbuildings belonging to Mrs. George Brodson, and were occupied by herself and Dr. Chas. S. Weiser. The hands on the engine, forced open the door and crossed the inmates of the dwelling house, which had also caught fire, but which with their aid were fortunately extinguished. But for the timely discovery of Mr. Schaffer, the whole family might have perished in the flames. About 500 bushels of corn and other grain was burnt in the barn. Dr. Weiser lost his buggy, hay, hogs and other property, worth about \$500. Mrs. Brodson's loss is over \$2,000, only about \$500 of which is covered by insurance.

FROM PORT ROYAL.—New York, Nov. 30.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Port Royal, on the 27th, has arrived at this port. She brings only a small mail.

The steamer Bienville, hence, was going in at Port Royal as the Ocean Queen came out.

Commodore Dupont has transferred his flag from the Wash to the Susquehanna. He and Gen. Sherman had just returned in the steamer McClellan to Hilton Head, having landed a force of marines on Tybee Island. The marines had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones.

Eight gunboats were at anchor off Tybee Island, to cover our troops in case of necessity.

The rebels had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Port Palaski in the narrow part of the Savannah river channel, to prevent the fleet from going up to that city.

A small schooner was sent up to one of the islands near Hilton Head to trade with cotton, and would sail in a few days, by order of the naval authorities.

The fleet that was fitting out for another expedition was already awaiting the orders that were expected to arrive by the steamer Bienville.

The town of Beaufort was still unoccupied, but two gunboats were anchored off the place and the town was daily visited by officers of the army and navy.

No engagement had taken place with the rebels, nor had any of the latter been seen either at Hilton Head or Beaufort.

The health of the troops was good.

The steamer Vanderbilt was to sail for New York in about two days.

MARINE DISASTER.—BENICSA, C. W., Dec. 2.—The Government schooner Laccandiana was wrecked near Caribbean Island in a snow storm. All on board, thirty-seven persons, were saved in small boats.

THE WEATHER.—MONTREAL, C. W., Dec. 2.—A heavy snow fell last night, and there is good skating in the city and surrounding country to day.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has issued a perpetual injunction against Faton and Jenkins for continuing Ayer's Catarrhic Pills holding them responsible for the great position in which they have done and retaining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the medicinal benefits to which their pills are adapted, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills for all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—(Cabinet Secretary, N. Y.)

THE following letter from a rebel lady to her relative, a General in the rebel army, was found at Port Royal among the effects left by the rebels in their hasty flight after the bombardment. It was forwarded by Rev. Mr. Rizer, Chaplain of the N. Y. 79th Regiment, to his family in this place, as a relic of that important and brilliant achievement which he witnessed from the deck of the Vanderbilt. A most singular coincidence is the fact that the rebel lady quotes some extracts from a tender epistle written by Ellen, a Yankee girl, to her "own dear John," which he, in his hasty retreat from Manassas, left behind, and which a rebel Captain forwarded to his wife, as a souvenir of that unfortunate battle. "Poor Emeline's" epistle seems to have afforded the rebel lady considerable amusement, especially her innocent simplicity in regard to John's morals, a squeamishness which southern belles have learned to overlook. John, no doubt, was a genuine yankee and his "composition" was, perhaps, some of his own patent medicine. But after all, we do not think "Ellen" has made much of it. "Emilie," thanks to our gallant Navy; and when she finds that the Yankees have possession of her letter, she will be apt to laugh out of the wrong side of her mouth.

The writer, who is evidently an intelligent lady, of position in rebellion, with considerable Yankee shrewdness, endeavors to obtain a position for a young doctor, who has a tender regard for a friend of hers. We shall have to ask the Doctor's pardon, who appears to be an innocent party to this transaction, and also the lady's, who we trust will prosper for their country's deliverance from present perils, but who, by thus obtruding his private affairs upon the public notice. But he must blame the ladies, whose proclivities for gossip are the same the world over, north or south, east or west.

"COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Aug. 31, '61."

My dear Genl. DECATUR: Oar requested me to bespeak your favorable consideration for Dr. H. Turpin, of this Dist. who seeks the appointment of Surgeon in your Regiment. He has good recommendations of his worth and capabilities. He was one, you may recollect, of the young Americans who went from Paris to the Crimea—be there distinguished himself and received numerous medals, &c. for the skill and ability there exhibited. For some time after his return from Europe, he practiced with success in the city of N. York.

For further information of the said Dr. Turpin, address him at Columbia, South Carolina. I am told that Dr. T. is exceedingly modest and retiring in his disposition, so pray, cousin Gil, don't be cross to him.

Your affectionate friend, ELLEN C. LA BORDE.

AN EXPLANATION.—In the telegraphic summary of news from Washington city published by the Press of Monday, we find the following reference to a matter of general importance to the loyal States. It is in the following language:

A LETTER FROM GENERAL PRENTISS.—A letter has been received here from Gen. D. Prentiss, Esq., dated New York, Nov. 26th, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louisville Journal concerning the speech of Secretary Cameron at the dinner party lately given by Col. Forney in honor of Mr. Prentiss. The entire article in the Journal is a misrepresentation of the speech, sent by some person without the knowledge of Mr. Prentiss. Secretary Cameron's opinions upon the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Generals Butler and Sherman, and in his annual report to the President.

It is due to both Mr. Prentiss and Secretary Cameron that the author of the letter in question should be unveiled, that he may receive the merited scorn and contempt of the independent men of the country.

DISASTROUS LEXINGTON BASK.—Wm. Cameron, (Fremont), Johnston, Wells, Joseph, Meigs, John B. Linn, James Crosswell, H. G. Wolfe, G. W. Chambers, Charles Goddard, George Gross, F. J. Schoch, Samuel Strohnacker, Shem Spiggeloyer.—(David Heber Cashier.)

REBELLION OF PORT PALASKI.—The Savannah Republicans, of that city, say that the commanding from the fleet upon Port Palaski could be distinctly heard the day previous.—Com. Tatnall, with his little fleet of six gunboats, had arrived off Savannah utterly disabled. There was but one regiment at Port Palaski, and no provision was made for its sustenance, and the whole garrison would be either slain or forced to surrender. These rumors and reports had created the greatest excitement, and Governor Brown is greatly disturbed in consequence of the unfinished state of the defenses on the Savannah River.

Nassau, on the Georgia coast, had been taken possession of by the Federals, and a large amount of abandoned rice and unripened cotton had fallen a prey to them. The planters are destroying their cotton as fast as possible, were not able to carry it into the interior.

Bands of Union men were forming in the mountains, and a large insurrection was deemed probable and imminent.

The wealthy families of Savannah were flying to Macon and Atlanta, as they have been led to believe that disaster, if not death, awaits every female that may remain, should the city be captured.

The Georgia troops at Richmond and Petersburg had formally demanded to be sent home by the Government. They had entered requests to this effect through their Colonels. It is said their call will now be heeded.

The people in the Cotton States are greatly in fear of being overrun by the Northern "Goths and Vandals" this winter.

Tax expedition of General Boreade, which is now fitting out for an attack upon the southern coast, has already assumed formidable proportions, though some say but a very short time. Ten regiments have so far been assigned to the expedition, eight of which are now at Annapolis.

HOOVER'S TRANSIT.—HOOVER'S TRANSIT.—Read the advertisement in another column.

The following abstracts contain the leading and most important parts of the Message: Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles we have reason of great gratitude to God, for unusual good health and most abundant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended upon our domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union.

A nation which endures factions domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if it be not the majority, is liable to violent overthrow. Nations thus tempted to interior, are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unprofitable and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expect. It is not to be supposed, as the arguments have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, degrading all moral and treaty obligations, would aid secretly and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report, upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal citizens of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad.

Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for the cause, have been ever in the front, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact impresses peculiar obligations upon the country in disbursements and every action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$26,835,990 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$24,578,834 47; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, of \$2,257,155 80.

For the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of the 1st of July, were \$102,532,367 27, and the expenses \$78,239,733 19; leaving on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$24,292,634 08.

It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again be restored.

The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis, is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

The large addition to the regular army in consequence of the transfer of troops to the South, considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation, for increasing the corps of Cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

I would invite special attention to the recommendations of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and anomalous, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, procure harmony and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

Two of the outgoing Judges residing within the States now overrun by revolt, so that their successors were appointed in the same locality, they could not now serve upon their circuit, and many of the circuit courts were probably would not take the potential hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the Supreme Bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace, although I may perhaps be transferred to the South, which has heretofore been in the South, and which, with reference to territory and population, be just.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection, is the entire suppression in many places of all the ordinary means of administering civil justice by the Juries, in the whole or in part, in all the insurgent States, and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes more apparent.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department, from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 1st of July, ending June 30th, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of \$700,000 for the transportation of free mail matter, was \$9,047,296 40, being almost two per cent. less than the revenue for 1860. The expenditures were \$13,606,733 11; showing a deficit of \$4,559,436 71, which, compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of \$4,557,562 79. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1861, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making \$85,000,000, to which should be added the receipts of the Department in carrying free mail matter, viz: \$700,000, making \$85,700,000.

The total expenditures for 1861 are estimated at \$12,528,000, leaving an estimated deficit of \$1,450,000, to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think that the extension of this district across the Potomac at the time of establishing the Capitol here, was eminently wise and consequently which the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia, was a mistake as dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of retaining the whole of the district, and restoring the original boundary thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The cash receipts from the sale of public lands, during the past year, have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about \$200,000. The same has been entirely expended in the Southern States, and has caused interruptions to the business of the country and the diversion of large numbers of men to military service, have restricted settlements in the new States and Territories of the North-west.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about \$100,000, rendering a large deduction of the force employed necessary, to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection.

Numerous applications, for pensions, based upon the disability of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed the

suspension of payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I have directed the Congress and the Post Office to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern Superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas.

The agents of the United States Government appointed since the 4th of March for the superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in the office before that time, have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the power of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurgents.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada, created by last Congress, have not been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaves of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers first took possession thereof.

So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled An Act to Conduct Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes, approved August 8th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons in the labor and service of certain other persons have been forfeited, and the property of such persons liberated and not to be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon their own resources.

In such cases I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in proportion to direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon by the States respectively, that such persons on such acceptance by the Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes for the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places, in a civilized region of the world.

Nothing more occurs to add or subtract to the plan already proposed, whether the people of the people already in the United States, could not so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the expenditure of money, and it is to be expected in the territorial acquisition. Having planned the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of the Constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned first by Mr. Jefferson, who, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of expediency.

It is said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, the measure effects that object, for immigration is not to be had in any other way, for white men remaining or coming here, have, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds, than on providing room for population.

On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money, the acquisition of territory does not seem the expedient course to adopt, unless necessary without which the Government itself cannot be perpetuated if the war continues.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and anxious to see that the measures proposed shall not generate a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle, have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not connected with the Union to the more deliberate action of the Legislature.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all insubordinate means must be employed. We shall not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach beyond the limits of the loyal, are not expedient, and that they will be employed.

The unusual address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic concerns very out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung.

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movement in the course of all political life. Merely to be mentioned in the course of a political campaign is to be mentioned in the course of a political campaign is to be mentioned in the course of a political campaign.

It is the effort to place upon an equal footing with the Government, the interests of the laborer, and to subordinate most others, to which I take a brief attention.

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There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will not be content to remain subjects of the United States, but will strive to be subjects of some other power, and it is for a vast future age. With its reliance on the past, and its dependence on the future, it is for the great work which heaven has developed upon it.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

On comparing the accounts of the United States and the different States, we find that the authority has been given to raise over 700,000 men for the different branches of the service. This includes the volunteers called for by the President, and the regular army, and the militia units authorized by the War Department.

Notwithstanding this immense number of men now organizing and in the field, applications continue to pour in for authority to enlist more men. None will be granted at present, nor at any time, unless Congress should increase the limit, and call for more.

The officers having commissions to recruit will fill up their regiments at once, and those willing to go should lose no time to enrolling themselves while there is an opportunity.

LATE FROM RICHMOND—ALARM IN THE SOUTH.—Tonight a gentleman, who left Richmond on Wednesday last, arrived in this city. He brings important intelligence relative to the military situation in the South, and as his opportunities of observation have been excellent, his information is regarded as trustworthy. So well was he confided in by the people of Richmond, that over one hundred and fifty letters for persons in the North were given him to deliver, and these he very promptly returned over his return.

He states the most intense excitement prevails in Richmond and throughout the South, owing to our naval expeditions. Our success at Hilton Head and Bay Point, the defenses of which were regarded the most important, has been complete. In the North, on the coast, the Cotton States with dismay, and they had abandoned their coast defenses and the people were calling upon the Governors of the States to withdraw their troops from Virginia, that they might return North and prevent the Yankees from entering the North.

The result of the State of public feeling, which had become known to the troops in Virginia, had been to cause insubordination and meetings wherever the Southern troops were; and to such an extreme had the matter proceeded about Richmond, Yorktown and Norfolk, that the military authorities had been compelled to give the most positive assurance to the soldiers that if they would cease their rebellion a sufficient number should be sent south to drive the Yankees from their soil.

With this assurance they, the men, had returned to their duty, and the people of Richmond and the Rebel Executive and Congress the most bitter feeling had been engendered when the Congress decided to remove the Capital to Nashville. The troops and politicians from the Cotton States, were held in their denunciations of Virginia, and were not expected to return to their homes, until the Yankees had taken the State; that it was barren and cold, without transportation, and that to remain during the winter was utter ruin to them.

The people and troops were in constant apprehension of an attack upon their whole State, and it is feared that they will be obliged to leave their homes for the Cotton States. They were especially apprehensive of a movement against them below Occoquan. The news from Savannah and Pensacola had increased the panic, and expressed the opinion that already Virginia is half conquered without the firing of a gun.

THE STONE FLEET.—The operation of the "stone fleet" although not so serious or glaring as regular naval engagements, will probably prove more injurious to the enemy. Now since Port Royal has fallen into our possession, by effecting blockading up the waters of Charleston and Savannah, and the other ports of the South, we are enabled to give the most positive assurance to the soldiers that if they would cease their rebellion a sufficient number should be sent south to drive the Yankees from their soil.

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The people and troops were in constant apprehension of an attack upon their whole State, and it is feared that they will be obliged to leave their homes for the Cotton States. They were especially apprehensive of a movement against them below Occoquan. The news from Savannah and Pensacola had increased the panic, and expressed the opinion that already Virginia is half conquered without the firing of a gun.

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