Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1862. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates, viz:

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Business Cards.

JONES HOUSE,

CORNER OF

MARKET ST AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.

(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and its patrons will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. se30-dtf

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEPPER.

WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will continue to give instructions on the PIANO FORTE, MELODEON, VIOLIN and also in the science of THOROUGH BASS. He will with pleasure wait upon pupils at their homes at any hour desired, or lessons will be given at his residence, in Boyd [illegible] below the German Reformed Church. dec18-dtf

B. J. HARRIS,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturer

NO. 112 *MARKET STREET,*

HARRISBURG.

HAS always on hand a full assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, Cooking and Parlor Stoves of the best manufacturers, Gutter Spouting, Roofing and Galvanized Iron Cornish, manufactured and put up at reasonable rates.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to. apr30-dly

REMOVED.

JOHN B. SMITH

HAS removed his Boot and Shoe Store from the corner of Second and Walnut streets to

NO. 108 *MARKET STREET,*

Next door to Hayne's Agriculture Store, where he intends to keep all kinds of Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., and a large stock of Trunks, and everything in his line of business; and will be thankful to receive the patronage of his old customers and the public in general at his new place of business. All kinds of work made to order in the best style and by superior workmen. Repairing done at short notice. [apr2dtf] JOHN B. SMITH.

LINDEN HALL,

MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

At Litiz, Lancaster Co., Pa.

FOUNDED 1794.

Affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished female education. For circulars and information, apply to

REV. WILLIAM C. REICHEL,
oct18-d3m Principal.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE!

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA,

Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Williamsport, Muncy, Uniontown, Watsontown, Milton, Lewisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury, Treverton, Georgetown, Lykenstown, Millersburg, Halifax, Dauphin

AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Depot is now centrally located, the Drayage will be at the Lowest Rates. The Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods intrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the Depot of

Freed, Ward & Freed, 311 Market street, Philadelphia, by 5 o'clock, P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight Always as Low as by Any Other Line.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,
Philadelphia and Reading Depot,
oct21-dtf Foo of Market Street, Harrisburg.

DAN'L. A. MUENCH, AGENT.

TO the Old Wallower Line respectfully informs the public that this Old Daily Transportation Line, (the only Wallower Line now in existence in this City,) is in successful operation, and prepared to carry freight as low as any other individual line between Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven and all other points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads.

DANL. A. MUENCH, Agent.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Goods sent to the Ware House of Messrs. Peacock, Zell & Buchman, Nos. 808 and 810 Market street above Eighth, Philadelphia, by 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery next morning.
apr30-rdmy1

The Telegraph.

THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BY

REV. CHARLES A. HAY, D. D.,

In the First English Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, Penna., November 27th, 1862.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

"AND NOW ALSO THE AXE IS LAID UNTO THE ROOT OF THE TREES; THEREFORE EVERY TREE THAT BRINGETH NOT FORTH GOOD FRUIT IS HEWN DOWN AND CAST INTO THE FIRE."—Matt. 3: 10.

There is a seeming incongruity in the summons to assemble for thanksgiving in the midst of civil war.

We lift up our eyes and look abroad in the land; alas! what scenes of sorrow and of ruin meet our view. These are unwonted scenes. Heretofore we have beheld only peace and prosperity. Smiling plenty everywhere greeted our gaze, and language failed us to describe the boundless beneficence of the Paternal Hand that was crowning our life with loving kindness and causing our cup to overflow with joy. We could not but exclaim; "*Behold the goodness of God!*"

Now, the first object that strikes our sight, is the silent sentry, pacing his weary round, and perpetually reminding us that there is war in the land. Hard by are the hospitals, crowded with sick and wounded sufferers, whose lingering diseases, shattered limbs and marred visages tell a sad tale of wearisome marches, dreary watchings, ruinous exposure and fearful scenes of carnage. Shocking to behold is the heartless indifference with which the sight is now witnessed by the busy throng, when corpse upon corpse, rudely boxed near some far off battle field, is piled up, like merchandise, right in the pathway of the traveler. A glance, perhaps, reveals to the passer by, the destination of the precious remains, and the sickening sight, grown so familiar, is at once forgotten! Around us, stretched out in long drawn lines, we behold the camps of those who have volunteered "for the war," and of those who have been hurried from home by the relentless draft. In the distance lie the devastated fields and forsaken firesides of the Old Dominion, once fair and fruitful and happy, now in ruins. And, O! how the heart sickens, as those fields of deadly strife rise up before us! Bull's Run, Ball's Bluff, Williamsburg, Guyandotte, Shiloh, Fair Oaks, Cedar Mountain, Perrysville, Antietam.

Is it not enough to make an angel weep? Those noble men, whose rude graves mark the theatre of their martyrdom in their beloved country's cause, were husbands, fathers, brothers, sons. For every one that has fallen the sable cloud has rested upon some distant home. The support of the aged, the protector of the young, the heart's treasure of the beloved, all, all, are smitten down together. And the fearful havoc still goes on! We involuntarily exclaim, "*Behold the severity of God!*" "*O, God, how long!*"

We need, my dear hearers, under circumstances like these, to be deeply imbued with the feeling of profound and reverent submission to our Heavenly Father's will, and can be truly comforted and sustained only when we heartily confide in Him as the supremely wise and benevolent Arbiter of the destiny of nations. Nay, when thus cordially resting in the conviction of the absolute excellence of his administration of the affairs of the whole world, we can even rejoice in the midst of suffering, and truthfully exclaim, with the Psalmist, "The Lord reigneth, *let the people rejoice*, and let the multitude of isles be glad thereof!"

Do you heartily believe in the sovereignty of God? Do you heartily believe that "he maketh the wrath of man to praise him and restraineth the remainder of wrath?" Are you prepared to say, with a patient sufferer of old, "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?"

Are we not still receiving good at the hands of the Lord? Has he forgotten to be bountiful? The ready reply is furnished to our hand in the proclamation of the Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth, in response to which we are now here assembled together. He exhorts us to give unto God "humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our Free Institutions and Government, and to keep us from Sickness and Pestilence, and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest, and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that Industry has thriven among us, and Labor had its reward, and also that He has delivered us from the hand of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory, and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings."

In view of these unmerited tokens of the Divine goodness, it becomes us to look up to our Heavenly Father with humble and thankful hearts, and cherish toward him, with unfeigned reverence, the most sincere and ardent gratitude.

And when, along with all the manifest and manifold blessings that are poured into our cup of rejoicing, there are mingled drops of bitterness, shall we at once cease our thanksgiving and take up the language of repining and complaint? "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" Job recognized the hand of God as well in the ruin brought upon him by the maurading bands and in the simoom of the desert, as in the success with which the previous labors of his life had been crowned. His faith in God sustained him in the hour of adversity. So let us also, my dear hearers, in further conformity to the exhortation of our worthy Governor, "beseech God to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by His continual help we may have a right judgment in all things—that, in these days of national distress and perplexity, we may not fail to recognize his hand in the progress of affairs, and to trust implicitly that His wisdom and love and power will overrule all our present troubles, both for our good as a people, and for the promotion of His own glory as the Supreme Ruler of the universe.

Nor was it without good reason that our Chief Magistrate felt himself constrained to add the exhortation, that we should "especially pray him to give to Christian churches grace to hate the thing that is evil, and to utter the teachings of Truth and Righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God." His meaning here cannot easily be mistaken.

Whilst in many instances, the churches of Christ in our land have delivered themselves nobly and truthfully and righteously upon the great principles that underlie all proper human intercourse, and regulate all worthy human conduct, and give vitality to all sound and wholesome government; showing forth the genius and power of that truth which God has given to man to be his guide in all the relations of life; it must be confessed that there has been a power in the land that has availed to seal many lips and make many who claimed to be the servants of God really the servants of men.

It is sad, indeed, that there should be occasion for such an appeal as this; that despite the solemn charge and fearful warning, given to faithful pastors in the divine word, there should have been found so many who, beholding the sword coming upon the land, blew not the trumpet nor warned the people. Had the pulpits of the land everywhere fearlessly uttered "the teaching of Truth and Righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God," there is good reason to believe that the great cause of our present troubles would long ere this have dwindled into impotency or been entirely taken out of the way.

For, can there be any difference of opinion among intelligent people as to the cause of this fratricidal war? There stands the deadly Upas tree, whose shade blights the soil, whose leaves are poison, and whose fruit is death. To spread that shade over all the land was the *manifest object* of those who have brought this war upon us. To resist this attempt, by the use of only proper means, was the determination of the people, as expressed in the choice of our present beloved President. Beholding, in this majestic utterance of the national will, which forever consigned the institution of slavery to its present bounds, that it was thereby doomed to extinction, those who had long been secretly plotting the dismemberment of our beloved country, at once threw off the mask, and attempted to plunge the traitorous dagger at the nation's heart.

Let us heartily thank God that thus far their efforts have been unsuccessful! The benignant Mother, slow to believe that any of her children could act with such base ingratitude, was utterly unprepared to defend herself against such an audacious and dastardly attack. She seemed, at one time, indeed, to be at their mercy. But God holds her life too precious to suffer such an attempt to succeed. She still lives, and shall live in peace and prosperity when these, her degenerate and ungrateful children, have mouldered in their dishonored graves.

And now, when it has become so perfectly patent to the observation of every intelligent beholder that there is but one great cause of all our national troubles, and that, *with this once removed, the way would be opened for peace, harmony and untold prosperity*, how can we fail to recognize, with devout gratitude to our Heavenly Father, the cheering fact, that "the axe is laid unto the root of the tree; and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire."

When these words were first uttered by John the Baptist, the Jewish people were passing through a great crisis in their history. The long predicted day had come; the messenger had now appeared who was to prepare the way of the Lord, and these were some of the trumpet tones wherewith the great forerunner heralded the approach of Him who was to come with the baptism of fire, who would "thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner, but burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." That was a test period and Christ himself, as the incarnation of the principle of holiness and truth, was to be the great touchstone. "Behold," said the aged Simeon, "this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be spoken against; (yea, a sword shall pierce through thine own soul also;) that *the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed.*" "And he took him up in his arms and blessed God, and said, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people, a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of the people of Israel."

Thus has it ever been considered a privilege, by those whose whose hearts were deeply interested in the welfare of our race, to live in the midst of the great epochs of history, when great principles were being tested and the stately steppings of the Diety were peculiarly manifest amid the movements of human affairs.

Our nation has already passed one great crisis, when the axe was laid at the root of the deadly Upas tree that then overshadowed this fair land, and embittered the life of its inhabitants. That national curse was a foreign despotism; "*taxation without representation.*" The blow was struck and the tree fell. But great evils die hard. Long was the struggle, and fearful; but the result was glorious; and we have ever been accustomed to regard the triumphant issue of the Revolution as none too dearly bought, though the precious blood of our fathers flowed like water.

And now we are in the midst of the second great crisis in our history. No foreign foe, indeed, has ventured to assail us. Other nations behold our unexampled progress in the career of national greatness and prosperity with mingled admiration and fear. More than a match for the most powerful in our infancy, and again in our youth, we have long ceased to dread an assault from that quarter. Alas, the blow has now come from within our own borders; "he that hath eaten of our bread hath lifted up the heel against us." The dreadful issue has been forced upon us; there is no evading it; the nation must put forth its hand in self defence. It is, for the nation, a question of life or death, and it must soon be decided. Shall this tree of SECESSION be cut down? Shall the axe be laid at its root, SLAVERY?

This, the great question of the age, is already partly answered. The axe *is already laid at the root of the tree*, and sturdy blows are already falling thick and fast upon it.

The first effective blow at the root of this great evil was *the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.* Too long, alas, were we disgraced before the civilized world by the toleration of the sale of human beings under the very shadow of the National Capitol. Constitutionally prohibited from interfering with the domestic institutions of the separate States, Congress was compelled to look on in silence when men, women and children were sold like cattle in Maryland or Virginia. But no such prohibition stood in the way of the removal of this moral stench from the precincts of the great temple of liberty. It was only the fear of those haughty lords of the lash, who for fifty years have been superciliously domineering in our national councils, that so long postponed this tardy justice. The reign of chivalrous ruffians is ended. The government will henceforth be administered after the manner of a higher civilization.

This is surely cause for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God. Let us then thank God this day and take courage!

Another effectual blow at the root of this deadly Upas tree was *the President's offer, sanctioned by Congress, to emancipate, at the national expense, all the slaves of States not in rebellion against the government.*

Allow me here to remind you with what profound and grateful joy this magnanimous offer on the part of a truly chivalrous people, through their beloved Chief Magistrate and their Representatives in Congress assembled, was viewed, was welcomed and endorsed by the General Synod of our Church, assembled in Lancaster in May last

Speaking of the rebellion, its causes, &c., they use the following language:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this Synod, that the rebellion against the Constitutional Government of this land is most wicked in its inception, unjustifiable in its cause, oppressive in its aims, and destructive in its results to the highest interests of morality and religion.

Resolved, That in the suppression of this rebellion and in the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union by the sword, we recognize an unavoidable necessity and a sacred duty, which the Government owes to the nation and to the world, and that therefore we call upon all our people to lift up holy hands in prayer to the God of battles, without personal wrath against the evil doers on the one hand, and without doubting the righteousness of our cause on the other, that He would give wisdom to the President and his counsellors, and success to the army and navy, that our beloved land may speedily be delivered from treason and anarchy.

Resolved, That while we recognize this unhappy war as a righteous judgment of God, visited upon us because of the individual and national sins of which we have been guilty, we nevertheless regard this rebellion as more immediately the natural result of the continuance and spread of domestic slavery in our land, and therefore hail with unmingled joy the proposition of our Chief Magistrate, which has received the sanction of Congress, to extend aid from the General Government to any State in which slavery exists, which shall deem fit to initiate a system of Constitutional emancipation."

How singular an answer to the fervent prayer of the wisest and best of our great statesmen in the heroic age of the Republic!

But by far the severest blow of all was *the President's proclamation, emancipating, as a military necessity, all the slaves of rebels on the first of January next.*

"On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be *then, thenceforward and forever* FREE!"

The grandest words uttered on this Continent since the Declaration of Independence.

To be sure, they were highly ridiculed by some as a mere paper threat, and of no practical effect whatever. It is somewhat strange, however, to find these same persons now, as the time of jubilee for the oppressed draws near, bitterly denouncing them and demanding their retraction. *Never!* By the grace of God, NEVER!! Abraham Lincoln would rather die than thus ruthlessly and cowardly turn back the index on the dial of human progress and national disenthralment!

Conscientiously convinced that the hand of God is in these grand developments, and that these blows at the cause of all our national troubles are rapidly preparing the way for the overthrow of the rebellion and the establishment of an honorable and permanent peace, I cannot refrain from enumerating them as among the chief causes for this our annual thanksgiving.

And why should we not rejoice that the axe is now laid at the root of the trees, and that this tree, which has never brought forth good fruit, is about to be hewn down and cast into the fire? Is there a single redeeming trait in the institution of slavery that can cause any true lover of his country to desire its preservation?

Did the great fathers of the republic admire it and desire its continuance? Hear the voice of Washington:

"I can only say, that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it." And again, "I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law." And again, in writing to Gen. Lafayette, he said:—"The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, is so conspicuous on all occasions, that I never wonder at fresh proofs of it; but your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with a view of emancipating the slaves, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God, a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country."

And I suppose we can all listen without prejudice, to the voice of Thomas Jefferson, upon this subject. He says, whilst referring to the struggle for American independence, and the palpable inconsistency of those who achieved it, and yet continued to hold their fellow-men in bondage:

"What an incomprehensible machine is man, who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow-men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose! Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference. The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

Hear a few words from Patrick Henry: "It is not a little surprising, that the professors of Christianity, whose chief excellence consists in softening the human heart, in cherishing and improving its finer feelings, should encourage a practice so totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong. * * * * I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Everything we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and an abhorrence for slavery. It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants slavery. * * * It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow beings was emancipated. We ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow men in bondage. Believe me, I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery."

From John Randolph, in Congress: "Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the north who rises here to defend slavery on principle."

From Henry Clay: "I am extremely sorry to hear the Senator from Mississippi say that he requires, first the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and also that he is not satisfied with that, but requires, if I understand him correctly, a positive provision for the admission of slavery south of that line. And now, sir, coming from a slave state, as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. * * * So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to *everlasting curse of human bondage!*"

Now whence this abhorrence of slavery, this spurning of the thought of perpetuating and propagating it, on the part of our early and truly great statesmen? They knew it well and therefore they despised it. To remove it, was in their heart but beyond their power. It has unfortunately outlived them; and, owing to causes unforseen at that day, has acquired a vitality then little suspected. It has since been wielded, for the basest purposes of demagoguism and political chicanery, (by men who have succeeded to their places, without inheriting either their talents, their learning, their patriotism or their integrity.)

In the words of a calm and philosophic observer, who has attentively and impartially scrutinized, from across the sea, the progress of events in our country, with special reference to the influence of slavery upon them:* "From the year 1819 down to the present time, the history of the United States has been one record of aggressions by the Slave Power, feebly, and almost always unsuccessfully, resisted by the Northern States, and culminating in the present war. At the time of the Revolution, as is well known, slavery was regarded by all the great founders of the Republic, whether northern or southern men, as essentially an immoral system; it was, indeed, recognized by the Constitution, but only as an exceptional practice, a local and temporary fact. In the unsettled territory then belonging to the Union it was by a special ordinance prohibited." Speaking of its career after the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, he further says: "It is to be traced through every questionable transaction in foreign and domestic politics in which the United States has since taken part—through the Seminole war—through the annexation of Texas—through the Mexican war—through filibustering expeditions under Walker—through attempts upon Cuba—through the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850—through Mr. Clay's Compromises—through the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise so soon as the full results of that bargain had been reaped—through the passing of the Nebraska bill and the legislative establishment of the principle of 'squatter sovereignty'—through the invasion of Kansas—through the repudiation of 'squattersovereignty' when that principle had been found unequal to its purposes; and lastly, through the Dred Scott decision and the demand for protection in the territories, pretentions which, if admitted, would have converted the whole Union, the Free States no less than the Territories, into one great domain for slavery."

Such is his estimate of the pernicious influence of slavery in poisoning the current of our political life; and the soundness of these views is becoming only the more apparent as the secret history of the last forty years is being more and more fully brought to light.

Meanwhile this root of bitterness has been steadily yielding its loathsome fruit. Good fruit it never has produced. The most that can be said in its behalf is that—at the cost of wasting the soil, corrupting the master, brutalizing the slave, degrading the poor white population, obstructing the progress of education, of mechanical industry, of arts and sciences, of religion, of everything, in short, that constitutes true national greatness—it may, for a limited period, upon the same territory, be made conducive to the *pecuniary* gain of the class who keep slaves. And for the sake of this shall everything else be sacrificed? For the poor privilege of being lorded over by this coterie of haughty nabobs, shall this nation suffer its soil to be wasted, its foreign policy to be shaped for the ends of injustice and oppression, the development of its vast resources to be hindered, a free press and the free school to be barred out from vast regions of country so long protected by its flag, and so large a part of its population denied the exercise of the inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" May God forbid it!

On this day of Thanksgiving, we do most devoutly bless his holy name for the prospect that, through the madness of those who, for selfish and sinister purposes, have sought to rend this nation into fragments, she has been driven to put forth such violent efforts to maintain her integrity as will in all probability result in ridding her forever from that which has ever been an approbrium upon her reputation among the nations of the earth, and an incubus upon her development and progress in the career of national greatness.

Let us suppose for a moment this war ended, and slavery, its great cause, taken out of the way. What then?

A prospect fairly bewildering in its brightness rises before us! We shall be ONE PEOPLE! And, when a few years shall have elapsed, and time has quieted the vehemence of the storm now raging, we shall be more truly one people than ever before. Then the Constitutional rights of every citizen will be everywhere respected, and it requires no prophetic eye to behold the era of bounding prosperity that will dawn upon us.

As Pennsylvanians, we can foresee the busy thousands delving into our mountain sides and swarming about our furnaces and forges, bringing forth our *iron* to construct new railroads over a vast territory now thrown open to northern enterprise and industry; to be manufactured into machinery for the thousands of factories that will spring up alongside of the cheerfully and thoroughly cultivated cotton and sugar plantations of the disenthralled south; and our *coal* to be transported thither as the great motive power to give life and activity to those hives of ingenious industry, and to propel, along a thousand streams, an internal commerce, the like of which the world has never witnessed; and our *petroleum*, that invaluable, ever gushing fountain of wealth for our glorious old Commonwealth, to *illuminate* the south and the rest of mankind!

But let us not feast our eyes, selfishly, upon our own exhilerating prospect, as Pennsylvanians. When this war shall have done its sad work and its salutary fruits begin to appear, the whole land will be rejuvenated, and most of all that very portion of it which heretofore, to its own hurt, cherished the blighting curse of slavery. The traveler, as he passes down the Ohio river, will no longer witness the strange contrast of thrift and plenty on his right hand, with negligence and dilapidation upon his left. The same prosperity will then smile upon Kentucky that has made such a garden of Ohio. Speech and the press will be as free in South Carolina as in Massachusetts. The colporteur as he seeks out the children of the Sandhillers and Corncrackers will be as free from molestation, though his speech do betray his northern nativity, as he is now among the Scandinavians of the great Northwest.

Full of hope that such will be the glorious issue of the present struggle, let us in compliance with the concluding appeal of the proclamation that has summoned us together, "most heartily entreat Him [our Heavenly Father] to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils—and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of mercy, and, with joy and thankfulness, praise and magnify his Holy name.—AMEN.

*The Slave Power, by J. E. Cairnes, p. 21.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.

On Saturday last an expedition left Yorktown consisting of three gunboats and a force of six hundred of the Eleventh Maine regiment.—They returned yesterday, after having scouted ten miles beyond Mobjack Bay, where they destroyed an extensive and valuable salt works. Last Tuesday our pickets near Williamsburg captured eight rebels, which were sent to Fortress Monroe.

A flag of truce leaves here early to-morrow morning for City Point to bring down Union prisoners, in charge of Capt. Jno. E. Mumford, of the Third New York.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Completion of the Acquia Creek Railroad.

THE ARMY STILL STRENGTHENING THEIR EARTHWORKS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 28.

The railroad from Aquia Creek was completed yesterday, and a locomotive came down this forenoon. Supplies will be received by rail henceforward.

The enemy are industriously engaged in extending and strengthening their earth works in the rear and to the right and left of Fredericksburg. Their operations are distinctly visible through glasses from our signal stations.

No movements of importance have taken place for several days, but a reconnoissance is said to be in progress, which promises important results.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

The Rebels Attempt to take the City.

THEY FAIL IN THE ATTEMPT.

NEWBERN, Nov. 21.

On Tuesday, some 4,000 rebels under command of Brig. Gen. Martin, attempted to drive in our pickets and take the city. They advanced on the Trent road from Pollocksville, and succeeded in driving, after a brisk skirmish, the pickets a short distance. Some 800 of them them marched through the wood seven miles to capture two companies of the 24th Massachusetts, stationed at Batcheldore's creek on the railroad.

The rebels met with a hot reception, and were defeated in their attempts, falling back in disorder, an retreating on double quick. The rebels thought to take us unawares, but Col. John Kurtz, our efficient Provost Marshal, then in command of the port, was prepared at all points. Desertions from the rebel army are quite frequent; fifteen came in on the 16th.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

Very little demand for flour, prices steady sales of 25,000 bushels at $6 12 for superfine; $6 50 for western extra, and $7 12@7 15 for extra family. Receipts and stocks light. No change for rye flour or corn meal. There is very little demand for wheat, and only 6,000 bushels at $1 41@1 43 for Pennsylvania red, and $1 47 for amber and southern. Small sales of rye at 96c. Corn active and 8,000 bushels of yellow sold at 73c. Oats steady at 40@43. Cotton dull at 47. Clover seed active and 1,000 bushels sold at $6 25@6 50. No change in timothy or flaxseed. Provisions inactive—sales of mess pork at 13c.; 500 bbls. whisky sold at 40c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Cotton steady at 65½@66cts. Flour dull; Sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat steady; 50,000 bushels sold at $1 15@1 23 for Chicago spring, $1 21@8 50 for Milwaukie Club, and $1 36@1 40 for red. Corn dull; sales 30,000 bushels at 69@78c. for western, 65@68 for eastern, and 59@60 for unsound. Pork quiet; Lard steady. Whisky dull at 30c. Receipts of flour 53,043 barrels. Wheat 23,349 bushels. Corn 82,143 bushels.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Sterling exchange dull. Stocks lower and dull. Illinois Central Railroad 78c.; Illinois Central bonds $1 07; Michigan Southern 82½c.; New York Central $1 01½; Pennsylvania coal $1 11½; Missouri 6d, 51½c.; American gold 29½c.; Tennessee 6s 54c.; Ohio's $1 05; Treasury 7 3-10s, $1 03½; demand notes 21½c.; United States Coupon 6s, 1881, $1 04½.