Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1864.

EXPANATION.—During my absence a certain article appeared in the local columns of the TELEGRAPH reflecting somewhat severely on certain witnesses in the trial of the Com. vs. Hill. The article in question was inserted without the knowledge of the proprietor, and does not reflect his views. Whatever opinion the public may entertain as regards the verdict rendered, the proprietor has seen sufficient recommendations to convince him that Mr. Pinkerton is a man of character and truth. The robberies in this city were committed three days before he or the witnesses in the trial of Hill arrived in Harrisburg; and the proprietor disapproves of the whole article.

The Quota of the City of Harrisburg.

The action of Council has fixed the matter of the bounty to volunteers for the city of Harrisburg. That bounty may now be stated thus:

TO VETERANS.

Government bounty	$400
City bounty	200
Total to veterans	$600

TO NEW RECRUITS.

Government bounty	$300
City bounty	200
Total to new recruits	$500

In addition to these bounties, the family, or the aged parents of the volunteer credited to this county, will receive a monthly relief fund, which will go to the support of such families and parents. *But it must be distinctly borne in mind that all who enlist, having families or infirm parents in this city, and whose enlistments are credited on the draft quotas of other localities,* SUCH FAMILIES AND INFIRM PARENTS WILL NOT BE ENTITLED, NOR WILL THEY RECEIVE, ANY SHARE OF THE RELIEF PROVIDED BY DAUPHIN COUNTY. The Secretary of War has left it with the recruit to decide to what locality his enlistment shall be credited. Hence, the necessity of all recruits who have families residing in this city, exercising care in regard to being correctly credited to Harrisburg. If they are not, they subject their families, while they are absent in the army, to the danger of suffering or the disgrace of pauperage. But by exercising ordinary care in being properly credited, the recruit creates a title for his family or parents to the honorable relief which his gallantry earns at the hands of his fellow-citizens.

—We are reminded thus to caution our friends at home, by the temptation which is offered them from other localities, the agents of which are now in this city, seeking to seduce recruits, for a few dollars more bounty, to have themselves credited elsewhere than to Harrisburg. But when it is properly understood that such a credit will forfeit all claim to the relief of their parents or families, of course all recruits belonging to this city will have themselves credited accordingly. In the meantime, it behooves the influential and liberal men of the different wards to interest themselves in the business of saving the city from the humiliation of a draft. All that is now required to fill our quota, is a combined movement of all our people, and the work will be accomplished.

A Delegation of Veterans.

The article in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, in reference to the reception and treatment of the soldiers arriving in this city, produced a regular flutter among the officials in authority at this post. As we disclaimed then, we now repeat, that we have nothing to do with individuals in this business. We are after those who are commissioned and remunerated to perform a certain duty, for having neglected that duty, to the great injury of the veterans and the foul disgrace of the Government which those veterans so gallantly and so nobly defended during years of danger and death. This morning a squad of these gallant fellows crowded into our sanctum, to inform us that they were compelled to encamp last night, on the granite steps of the Capitol, the Treasury Department and the Land Office; while some of their comrades bivouacked beneath the leafless branches of the trees in the Capitol grounds, on the damp hard ground, hungry and weary and almost dispirited with their brutal treatment. They referred to the fact that their reception in some of the towns in the South had been far more kindly than that which was tendered them at this post. And yet these men had no complaints to prefer against the Government—no reproaches for the service, but bitter and terrible anathamas for those who represent the Government at this post.—*Nothing that has happened during the war has so dampened the ardor of our fighting men as the reception and treatment of the returning veterans at this post.* It calls to the authorities at Washington in thunder tones for redress. It points to the fact that thousands of dollars are annually disbursed at this post to Major Generals, Staff officers, Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants and others, in order that the comfort and the care of the soldiers may be secured; and yet at the very moment when the most worthy of our fighting men march into the post, there is not an officer on hand to give them a soldier's welcome or a man's accommodations. This is shameful, disgraceful and humiliating. The brave fellows who called upon us this morning feel it deeply and terribly. And if the Government does not immediately make an example of some of those who are guilty of these neglects of duty, the time must come when it will be held responsible for the entire business.

After the most careful inquiry on this subject, we have traced the neglect which has so foully disgraced the service to its proper source. It appears that the returning volunteer veterans were ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Bomford, in charge of the recruiting service at this post. Of course, this order thus to report was not issued without first apprising Lieut. Col. B. of the duty thus devolved upon him to secure quarters and subsistence for these troops. The failure to secure these accommodations is one which is deserving of the severest censure, and in view of the enormity of the neglect, we call upon the War Department at once to order a change in the recruiting service at this post. This change was long since demanded by every consideration of success to the service, and now it is necessary for the purpose of saving the volunteer army from actual mutiny, suffering as it is in the troops now in this city, from the most contemptible wrong that was ever offered by a superior in command to an inferior in service.

The Regeneration and Redemption of the South.

There has been no measure of legislation proposed during the whole course of the struggle to crush the slave holders' rebellion, combining more good sense with a practical influence which will strike home at treason, than that lately introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. It proposes to set aside the conquered and confiscated lands of the revolted States, for the uses of the soldiers whose valor redeemed them from rebellion. The object is to erect these lands into farms such as are held in the North, averaging from one to three hundred acres, and then accord them as homesteads to such of the soldiers as have made a title to the soil by valor, and who will at once settle on the same with their families. Such an organization of Southern society would indeed be the opening of a path of glory and renown to the Southern States, such as the chivalry never dreamed of heretofore. It would create interests in the South which the slave-holding aristocracy could never withstand, and give to that portion of the Union a population of vigorous, intelligent laborers who would make its already abundant and rich harvests increase ten-fold. Then only would we know how rich the Southern States really are, and then, too, only would we have that security from that section which alone can conduce to a perfect Union.

—In this connection, we are impressed with the fact, as we approach the end of the armed struggle for the safety of the National Government, that rebellion is only truly becoming terrible to rebels. As long as the slaveholders could delude "the poor white trash" of the South to arm and battle for the furtherance of treason, and the perpetuation of slavery, the combat had something exciting, and, to the depraved and sanguinary instincts of the masses of the South, something even glorious. But as the armies of the traitors are beaten—as their resources fail and defeat becomes more and more apparent, the real penalties of treason present themselves to the traitors. Those who fell in battle are to-day more fortunate than those who will survive their efforts to destroy the Union. However terrible has been the suffering of war, the penalties which are to come to the traitors after the war is over, will be ten-fold more terrible. Then only will they taste the bitter fruits of treason. Then will they behold their lands in the possession of freemen, willing to till them with their own hands—their homes occupied by heroes whose valor won them from the destruction of rebellion. And who will dare to say that such a result of treason is not logical and just?

Educational Land Scrip.

Some of our cotemporaries have stated that this land scrip issued by the order of Congress is now offered for sale by the *Surgeon* General of the State of Pennsylvania. Of course the error is a clerical one, and the intelligent reader will understand that the scrip is for sale by the *Surveyor General of the Commonwealth.* The inducement to invest in these lands is two fold. First, those purchasing this scrip, can locate their acres upon any land offered for sale. Second, the object being to promote the cause of education, the investment will have the character of a donation when it really does not ask the donor to disburse a copper without a return of land. Seven hundred and eighty thousand acres of land are thus to be disposed of, every acre of which can be located in the most fertile parts of the great territories of the West.

—It would be well for those desirous of investment in these lands, to make their purchases of scrip as early as possible. Already a great demand has been made, so that it is anticipated that the amount allotted to Pennsylvania will soon be exhausted.

A TRAITOR'S DEBTS TO BE REPUDIATED.—A bill has been introduced into the Missouri House of Representatives, to repudiate all debts or liabilities contracted under the administration of C. F. Jackson, since the first day of April, 1861, unless the holder of the claim can prove clearly, to a committee of the General Assembly, that the debt was created for loyal and necessary purposes. The bill will probably pass, and will be a prompt and just settlement of the claims of those who were such idiots and traitors as to assist Jackson with their money and means in his traitorous attempt to take Missouri out of the Union.

A NEW RAILROAD ROUTE TO THE COAL FIELDS.—Petitions are in circulation in Lancaster county, praying the Legislature to pass an act, authorizing the construction of a railroad, to start at some point on the Susquehanna river, between the mouths of the Conestoga and Conewago creeks, and thence to run westwardly by the most practicable route to the Broad Top and Allegheny Coal Fields, to be called the Susquehanna and Allegheny railroad.

PRESIDENTIAL AUTOGRAPHS.—The statement is made, by request, that it is utterly impossible for the President to answer the numerous applications made for his autograph, for sale at sanitary and other fairs, his time being wholly engrossed with public business.

The Extinction of Slavery Necessary.

Postmaster General Blair, a few days since, addressed the Maryland Legislature on the issues now before the country, and in the course of his remarks spoke strongly in favor of the extinction of the institution of slavery. The position Mr. Blair has assumed in this address is another gratifying evidence of the progress of opinion on this question. Less than a year ago he was a determined opponent of the President's policy in this respect. But like a true man he has discovered his error, and now comes boldly to the rescue, as have all the leading minds of the country. Mr. Blair spoke as follows:

I have not made this recapitulation of the causes originating and the consequences flowing from the bloody rebellion that shakes our country, to embitter animosities on either side. My effort is to expose to view that rooted evil *which must be extracted if we would relieve the nation from its convulsions.* Slavery, as a great element of society, makes slaves of all associated with it by the passions it inflames; the masters by the ambition it inspires, the masses with which it mingles by the deadly contagion it spreads in a thousand forms. It is marked in the Declaration of Independence as the most virulent poison instilled by the King to enfeeble for subjugation the people on whom he made war, and it has proved the most potent ingredient that could be employed for the dissolution of the fabric of free government which withstood the King's attempt. If the *virus* he infused, which was strong enough amid the enthusiasm for new-born freedom to stifle the voice of the Declaration of Independence denouncing slavery, and has kept the free government—the hard earned prize of the revolutionary war—in tremor ever since, as it is now, when it has been poured out with the nation's blood in the fratricidal war it forced on the country, again to be admitted into the system?

What patriotic party will sanction such a suggestion? The people of the slave States will repudiate slavery when the duress of the rebellion is removed. Missouri and Western Virginia have already formally renounced it, and the recent vote of Delaware and our own dear Maryland manifest their purpose to renounce it at once. In Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the indications are also favorable. The proclamation of the President to deprive the enemy of this great element of power, this sinew of war, exerted at all points, has announced the extinction of slavery as essential to the success of the measures he has been compelled to adopt to conquer a peace for the Union. The armies of the Republic are on the march to accomplish the aims which have been submitted, without reserve, to the decision of public opinion, and they have the support of the people's suffrage. What, then, is the duty of all who are sensible that the war is an inevitable evil, from which there is no safe or honorable deliverance but by supporting with united strength and counsels the Chief Magistrate, to whose conduct the issue is committed, and in whose avowed designs the nation has voted its confidence? Are there any who would rescind the votes of the Border States, and re-establish slavery therein? Are there any who would annul the proclamation, to re-invigorate the institution so skilfully plied to instigate the war, and so essential to provide the means for its prosecution?

The Democratic party of the North was seduced to countenance the measures of the Southern oligarchs preparatory to the war against the Union, under the idea that they were designed as mere menace, and were really conservative. The event has shown that the whole policy of the dominant class in the South has been war for absolute dominion in the slave States—war to extend the despotic system on which it built at home and abroad. Is this the conservatism to which Democracy anywhere should lend itself? Bulwer, though a Tory, has this aphorism in one of his late papers: "A true conservative policy for a nation is the policy of progress;" and he gives his conservative friends the admonition that "resistance to progress is destructive to conservatism." The Democracy was in its better days a progressive party. Would it not be an advance backward to restore the slave institution to the position it has lost, in being used during the greater part of a century, covertly at first, but now in open rebellion, to destroy the free Government by which it had been tolerated only in the hope it would have been gradually thrown off under the influence of public sentiment?

It is absurd to consider the war now raging as one meant to draw a line between conterminous nationalities. It is a war in the bosom of one nationality, of a people of the same race and language, on an arena bounded by the lakes, the ocean, the Gulf, and the great tributary streams that unite and insulate and mark it as the domain of one great Government. It is a war of principle and for dominion. If the dynasty founded on the slave system triumphs, it will give law to the continent. If it fails, as fail it must, unless the tendency of the age becomes inverted, there is an end of slavery among civilized nations. What a humiliating contrast is presented for the new world in the attempt of Jefferson Davis and his coadjutor rebels striving to fetter their poorer and more ignorant fellow-citizens in the chains of their four millions of negro slaves, while the Autocrat of Russia proclaims the freedom of forty millions of serfs, delivering them from the yoke of a haughty nobility and his own rights of seignlory, and establishing them as freeholders!

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 30, 1864.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. TURRELL, who caused the Clerk to read the following deputation:

SENATE CHAMBER, January 30, 1864.

I hereby depute the Senator from Susquehanna to act as Speaker during the sessions of this day.

JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker Senate.

To GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk Senate.

The Journal of yesterday was then read and approved.

PETITION PRESENTED.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of citizens of Fairfield township, Lycoming county, asking for the passage of an act changing the place of holding elections in said township.

Laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. REILLY moved that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. BUCHER moved to amend by substituting "four o'clock," instead of "three."

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Flour quiet; sales of 6,500 bbls. at $6 40@6 50 for State; $7 40@7 55 for Ohio; southern unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 48@1 59 for Chicago spring; and $1 55@1 61 for Milwaukie club; and $1 64@1 69 for red. Corn quiet; sales 4,000 bus. New Jersey yellow at $1 19 for mixed; western held at $1 22@1 23, with no buyers. Pork firm; new mess at $22@22 25. Lard quiet at 13@13¼c. Whisky heavy; sales of prime State at 80c.

By Telegraph.

LATER FROM KNOXVILLE.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Capture of Two Cannon and 100 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, TENN., January 29.

Major General J. G. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of January 28, 9 A. M., as follows: I have the honor to report that the cavalry under General Sturges gained a decided victory over the enemy's cavalry yesterday, near Fair Garden, about ten miles east of Sevierville. Gen. McCook's division drove the enemy back about two miles, after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight to four o'clock, P. M., at which time the division charged with the sabre, and with a yell routed the enemy from the field, capturing two steel rifled guns and over one hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss was considerable, sixty-five of them being killed or wounded in the charge.

Garrard's and Wolford's divisions came up after a forced march, in time to be pushed in pursuit. Although their horses were jaded, General Sturges hoped to make the rout complete.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

From Louisville.

The Scottsville Affairs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.

The *Journal* has further advices about the Scottsville affair. Capt. Gillum, of the 48th Ky., was commanding at Scottsville with 150 men. Hamilton, with 500 rebels, attacked him, and after a desperate fight Gillum surrendered Scottsville to Hamilton, on condition that private property be respected, and Gillum and men paroled. Hamilton assented, but afterwards fired the Court House, destroying all the public documents. Gillum then informed Hamilton that he no longer considered the paroles of his men legal. Some of our merchants just received further information that Hamilton's men robbed several stores.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The President has recognized Daniel Perez Barrede as consul of Nicaragua at New York.

Representative Elijah Ward, of New York, has been confined to his lodgings during the past week by illness.

The House Committee on Public Lands have now under consideration the subject of railroad grants to Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi and Wisconsin. The law of 1856 provides that in case the roads in the States enumerated shall not be completed within ten years, the lands granted shall revert to the United States. The committee have been instructed to inquire whether it would not be just and expedient to extend the time of the grants in several of these States now being in rebellion against the Government.

The Rebels Attack and are Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The following dispatch was received this morning at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Jan. 29.—On the morning of the 25th the enemy, six hundred strong, attacked our garrison of about one hundred, at Athens. After a two hours' fight, the enemy were repulsed and driven back.

Our loss is twenty, that of the enemy is greater.

On the 27th, Col. Miller had a severe fight on this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss in this affair was fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Important Reconnoissance.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated five miles north of Tunnel Hill, Georgia, on the 29th, says: General Palmer, with Davis' division, moved from here yesterday on a reconnoissance. The 28th Kentucky and 4th Michigan regiments drove in the rebels' advance pickets and captured a company of rebel cavalry. The rebels retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. They lost 32 killed and wounded. Our loss was only two wounded. The object of the reconnoissance was effected.

Clairborne's division is above Tunnel Hill on the Dalton road. The balance of the rebel army has disappeared. They have probably gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

IMPORTANT FROM KNOXVILLE.

Details of Longstreet's Formidable Advance.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish at Danbridge.

THE UNION FORCES RETIRE TO THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Rebels Hold a Strong Position at Bull's Gap.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.

The Knoxville correspondent of the *Gazette* under date of Jan. 22, says:

Our entire force crossed the Holstein at Strawberry Plains, and fell back to a new position.

Our loss of stores at Strawberry Plains was quite severe. Several caissons were blown up. About 200 stragglers were picked up by the rebels.

After crossing the Holstein, our troops burnt the bridge, and everything else likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, including a considerable amount of new clothing.

On the 22d the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, six miles above Knoxville.

The movements of the enemy are not clearly understood. It is supposed that Longstreet will besiege Knoxville. Men have been put to work on the fortifications, and new batteries put into position.

Longstreet has a strong and well fortified position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into the valley on either side with great facility.

Matters will not remain long in their present condition.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania 5's 95; Reading railroad, 57¾; Pennsylvania railroad, 74; Gold, 156¾; exchange on New York, par.

From Kentucky.

ELECTION OF MR. BRAMLETTE TO THE SENATE—FINAL CONTEST—RUMORS—REBEL OPERATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Journal* is advised that the Kentucky Legislature elected Gov. Bramlette, United States Senator to-day.

Major. Bradley was recently fatally shot by Col. Vimont in a personal altercation about a military return made by the latter. Both belonged to the Seventh Kentucky regiment.

There are rumors that a small party of rebels captured Scottsville, Ky. Other reports say they were repulsed.

Recent letters from Glasgow represent rebel pickets as being at that place.

Rumors still prevail of preparations by the rebels for an advance into the interior of Kentucky. Military men persistently deny that there is any foundation for such rumors. But the popular idea is that the rebels have no alternative, but must starve or make the attempt for self-preservation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 29.—The last ballot in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator was as follows: Bramlette, 53; Guthrie, 52; Bell, 26.

A letter from a prominent gentleman states that Governor Bramlette will be elected tomorrow.

DIED.

On the 29th inst., Rev. WM. M'FADDEN, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence in State street, to proceed to the Fourth Street Bethel, where the funeral discourse will be preached by Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Lancaster. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 29th instant, at his residence in Rockville, Susquehanna township, GEORGE KINTER, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M.