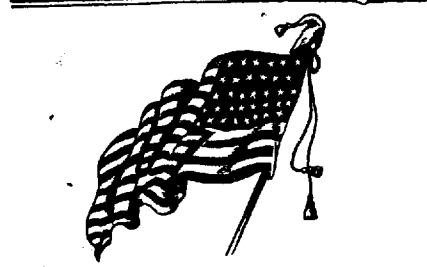


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breezes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, November 12, 1861.

THE NEWS.

OUR BANNER GLAMING WITH VICTORIES.

The news to-day, from the fleet and the army is of the most glorious and satisfactory character. The very citadel of rebellion, Charleston, has been besieged by the Federal troops, and as we write the flag of the Stars and Stripes is possibly flying where the folds of the ragged flag of treason displayed the forked tongue of the rattlesnake. The soil of South Carolina has been pressed by the heels of brave men and loyal citizens, a consummation ever to be remembered in the future annals of the country.

The news from Kentucky is also cheering. Rebellion in that commonwealth is being pursued and surrounded steadily and sternly to its bitter end. Our telegraphic summary contains the most important dispatches in reference to the movements of the Federal troops in that State. Altogether, we can rejoice over the results as they are being achieved in the land of rebellion by the Federal forces. The prowess of our arms and the authority of our government are both being gloriously vindicated and sustained.

HOW MCLELLAN BECAME SUCCESSOR OF GENERAL SCOTT.

We have heard many inquiries made how it was that General McClellan became the Commander-in-Chief upon the resignation of Gen. Scott from active service. It occurred in this wise: At the outset of the rebellion we had but two Major Generals, Winfield Scott and David Twiggs, the former of whom, by virtue of his seniority, was the Commander-in-Chief. The title of Lieutenant General, conferred upon Scott by Congress, gave him no additional command, but increased of dignity and higher pay and ratings were attached to it. He was the oldest Major General, and as such was the Commander-in-Chief of our forces. Twiggs, on account of his defection to the south, was dismissed from the army. A new batch of Major Generals were created shortly after the war broke out, consisting of McClellan, Fremont, Dix and Banks. Of these, McClellan's commission was first issued, which made him the oldest Major General, next to Scott, and Commander-in-Chief upon his resignation. Had McClellan never resigned, but continued in the regular service, he could hardly have been higher than Major, and probably not higher than Captain. His resignation was lucky for him, for it gave him a chance to come in ahead of Wool, Harney, Hunter and all the old Brigadier Generals who have been in the service for thirty or forty years.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is alleged by those who know, and who have every facility for acquiring information among the semi-rebels of Washington city, that a strong feeling is being developed in the south for a re-construction of the Union. The feeling is particularly evinced among the "first families" of Virginia, who begin to observe a dim prospect in the future for the sinecures into which they are accustomed to retire their sons, in the Army, Navy and Departments of the Federal Government. The rebel government does not promise any such snug places as were afforded by the now despised Federal powers, and therefore these gentry, despairing of success or reward in the rebel confederacy, are agitating a question of reconstruction with a view of making a proposition to the coming session of Congress, which will make reconstruction popular as well as profitable among themselves. Under these circumstances, it would be well for the loyal men of the land to watch these propositions for reconstruction. There cannot be such an object achieved and at the same time preserve the dignity and power of the Federal Government. Reconstruction is humiliation. The rebels must either yield or be beaten into submission. They must recognize the authority of the Federal Government, or that Government must be exhausted in its efforts to crush rebellion. To reconstruct is to re-assert the right of secession. Let this be the argument against the proposition in all its shapes.

While viewing a dress parade at Camp Curtin, last evening, we were pleased to notice the soldierly and officerlike deportment of Adjutant Daniel F. Bible, of Col. Hartman's 61st Regiment. The whole country knows of the gallant conduct of Col. Hartman at the battle of Bull Run, and therefore to be in any manner connected with him in the future battles for the country, is an honor which must arouse the valor of the humblest soldier and stimulate the bravest officer in his regiment. Adjutant Bible appreciates this honor by manifesting the possession of the highest qualities as a soldier, and while on parade last evening we noticed that he thoroughly understood the routine of his duty, and was fully impressed with the importance of his position. He is a thorough and enthusiastic soldier, who will shrink from no danger or neglect no duty that imposes a service for the defence of his country. It is to such men as Adjutant Bible, of strict and stern moral deportment, of cultivation and refinement, that the profession of arms is to be elevated and ennobled, and the ranks of the armies of the nation are to be maintained in their manhood and strength, their moral attributes as well as moral courage. We bespeak for Adjutant Bible a brilliant and a useful career while connected with the regiment under the command of the gallant Hartman.

DESOLATION COMING HOME TO TREASON.

The accounts which have been received for a day or two of the progress of the fleet southward, of their bombardment of certain towns, and of their landing and marching towards Charleston, cannot fail to impress the loyal reader with a sense of gratification and delight. Desolation and death are about to be visited where treason was conceived and envenomed. Such a turn in the affairs and the effects of rebellion was never anticipated, because the rebels calculated that the marine force of the Federal Government would be required in the blockade of southern ports, the protection of northern commerce from the pirates sailing under the rebel flag, and the preservation of the trade constantly going on between northern ports. The idea of an immense fleet leaving any of the loyal ports to visit the rebel coast for offensive operation, bombardment, landing and invasion, never entered the head of the most sagacious rebel, and therefore when the facts attending the success of the southern fleet begin to be learned and understood in the interior of the southern country, the knowledge will spread terror and dismay through their camps and scatter their armies to their immediate homes either to destroy hypocritical loyalty and neutrality, or desperately to oppose the progress of the Federal troops.

That South Carolina should have been the state first selected for the landing of the fleet was both demanded by justice and made appropriate as a lesson to commonwealths less imbued with treason. There is not in the whole state a roof which has not sheltered or a hearth which has not welcomed a traitor in some shape, and to these the terrible effects of treason must be made manifest. They must be visited with fire and sword, or our efforts to crush rebellion will become a mockery in the sight of the world. They must be bowed into the ashes of their own altars and homes, or there can be no security vouchsafed to the loyal homes of this nation, no peace for our altars, no recognition for governmental authority, no security for the Union, and only grim despair and uncertainty for the future.

Let us rejoice that the hand of justice is at length at the throat of treason, and that the cry of *On to Richmond* can now pass along the ramparts and lines of the Potomac, with the prospect of but a weak opposition to obstruct the march of our troops to the rebel capital. This suggests itself by the fact that the news of the progress of the fleet will dishearten and disband the rebel forces in Virginia. Every rebel home will now need defence. Every rebel plantation and its chattel will need watching, not to save them from the abolitionists, but from the aroused power of an outraged and indignant government. Let us then watch and pray and rely on the result of the conquests of this fleet as a complete overthrow and crushing out of rebellion. Let us be satisfied, too, that the hand of retribution is about to fall on those who have invoked, by their treason, its desolating blows.

THE UNION BORDER STATES.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in commenting on the condition of the Union border states says that the states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are permanently secured in the Union. Western Virginia, whose people have voted to establish a new state, called Kanawha, may be regarded as a fifth Border Slave State that still clings to the old flag. The people in each of the states named have resolved that they will have nothing to do with the rebellious Government that was created by the cotton states for their special advantage. Nothing can be clearer than the decision thus rendered. It has been given notwithstanding appeals, bribes and menaces from the South, and it may now be considered as the final resolve of the citizens in favor of the Union.

The case of Maryland, whose people voted last week, is the most significant of the wishes of the people of the Border Slave States, because it is the most recent. It is based on the longest experience of the rebel confederacy. Grant that a majority of the people of Maryland sympathize with the more southern states, still they have been able to discover that their interests direct them towards rebellion and severance of the ties that unite them to the great majority of the states. By remaining loyal, Maryland has been saved from the devastation of war. The armies of the Union have protected her people from the marauders that have laid waste Virginia, destroying farms, consuming produce, and driving out all healthy and honest industry. It was wise in the people of Maryland to vote once more in favor of the Union that has protected them always, and has, this year, secured their soil from the ravages of war.

Concerning Kentucky and Missouri, whose people have also refused to let their States join the rebel confederacy, and whose soil has been ravaged by war, we believe there need be henceforth no great uneasiness. The rebel armies appear to be retreating from both states. They may make a stand on the borders, and a few more skirmishes may be the result. But in a little time, we hesitate not to declare, Kentucky and Missouri will be as free from fighting as Maryland is. The war will be driven southward, and Tennessee and Arkansas must be upon its proper ground, and it must and will be carried on energetically. This is due as much to the loyal people of the South as to those of the North; for we must hasten to give protection and security to our suffering fellow-citizens in the slave states, who now dare not raise their voices in behalf of the Union.

The preservation of Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri from secession, has given us a new and important base line of operations, from which we may advance still further southward. Advances made along that line, co-operating with movements upon the southern Atlantic and the Gulf coasts, and the advance of the army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, will make the rebellion shiver and shrink. The field of operations is an immense one, and any scheme that is to be successful will require an immense force of men and munitions, and a great directing genius.

We have the men and have, or soon shall have the munitions. We have also the directing genius—the young and able General McClellan who now has entire command of all the armies, and is at liberty to move them as he pleases. Who can doubt his complete success?

DEATH OF THE HON. WM. A. CRABB.

The Philadelphia papers inform us that Hon. Wm. A. Crabb, formerly of the State Senate, died in that city on Saturday the 9th inst., in the forty-ninth year of his age. Few who have visited Harrisburg during the sessions of the legislature within the last twenty-five years, but will remember this distinguished gentleman and faithful public servant. For more than a score of years Mr. Crabb represented the city of Philadelphia in the Senate, and for one or two sessions in the lower House serving as Speaker, we believe, for one of those sessions. No man in Pennsylvania has ever for so long a period represented the same constituency; for it is not the habit of the people of our state to continue their representatives in office beyond one or two terms, be their qualifications what they may. Mr. Crabb, however, filled his position while he retained his health so entirely to the satisfaction of those who sent him—that for that long period none other could have been elected. Thus the system of rotation in office was not permitted to operate in his case although so universally practiced in our own and most other of the northern states. Wm. Crabb was an indefatigable worker for his constituents—unremitting in his close attention to his duties. His correspondence was exceedingly voluminous, as his practice was never to leave a letter unanswered. His health at last broke down in 1857 under these severe tours of duty, and on this account alone he was not again called upon to perform them. His disappearance from his long accustomed seat seemed actually to have cast a gloom over the Senate chamber—for his bright eye and handsome form gracefully filled that part of the forum which he had appropriated to himself, and his clear ringing voice added an interest to the debates in which he frequently took part.

We republish from our own columns some playful lines written by a friend of his here, (a hand which will probably be recognized,) occasioned by his first absence.

It seems appropriate that they should be read again now that that absence is prolonged infinitely and irrevocably by the hand of death:—

"TALES OF THE HALL"—CRABB.

"Whippoorwill"—AUDUBON.

BY THE SPEAKER OF THE THIRD HOUSE.

I enter through the sinister door,
I see bright tapistry on the floor;
Now ornaments bedeck the wall;
Of the time-honored Senate Hall;
But what doth cause the rising tear?
Crabb is not here.

Though "highest wisdom in debates
For framing laws to govern States,"
Resound against the painted roof,
As in the battle—charger's hoof,
What care I how these newsmen pray?
Crabb is away.

Oh! city of fraternal love,
What caused this strange, untimely move?
How canst thou ever hope to be
Beloved by honest "back country,"
When Crabb, the ever welcome friend,
No more you send?

Who always calm, yet always bright
(What tho' he'd scribbled home all night?)
Showed himself ready—up to time
As soon as struck the morning chime;
Right to sustain—the wrong to stab?
Why, who but Crabb?

Now filled his place is by some new
Elected chag—I don't know who;
But when will the reporters tell
'Tis better filled—filled as well?
I'll wager Philadelphia rue
Her Crabb to lose.

The Senate Hall looks bright enough—
Painted in fresco, blue and buff;
The new "arrivals" fill their places
With many forms and comely faces;
But ne'ertheless the chamber's bare—
Crabb is not there.

I've heard him thrill the hall and galleries;
With diatribes against high salaries,
And often, too, conjoined with Darsie,
"Lam" the "State robbers" without mercy;
But what avails 't to serve the State,
If this Crabb's fate.

For one and twenty years his voice
Has always made an honest choice;
His "yes" and "nay" both spoke his sense,
And his was manly eloquence;
Trustworthy, though an age he spent,
Yet Crabb is absent.

And not because he'd grown too old—
For still he's young, and brave, and bold,
Some Gerrymander's change of "ward"
Has sent another way to guard
The post at which Crabb never slept,
But watchful kept.

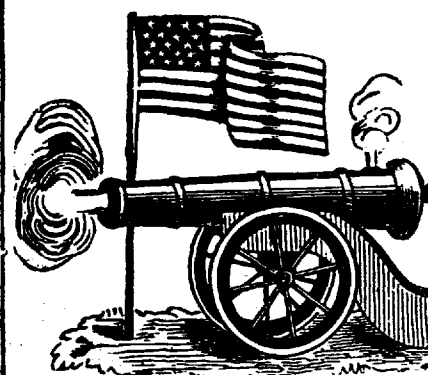
Now Philadelphia, let me say,
When next you send a "chiel" this way,
If you forget your faithful Will;
May you be humbugged to your fill
By some dishonest, graceless scab
Unlike our Crabb.

CAMP PHAROS.—An intelligent cotemporary says that an enterprising publisher might make money by getting up a camp dictionary for the benefit of those who visit the army, and are mystified by the extraordinary words and phrases used. The word "arms" has been distorted into "umrn" brought forcibly forth like the last groan of a dying cat; and in place of "march" we hear "titch." A sword is a "load-sticker," and any of the altered patterns of muskets are known as "howitzers." Mess beef is "salt horse" and butter "strong grease." "Bully" is the highest term of commendation, while dissent is expressed in the remark, "I don't see it." Almost every regiment has its nickname, and few officers or privates receive their legal appellations or titles when spoken of in their absence. The Massachusetts men have even rechristened their governor, nor have his "military family" escaped receiving their complimentary, though laugh-provoking.

SCARCITY OF ICE AND SMALL CHANGE.—They are bad off for ice and small change down in "Dixie." The New Orleans Picayune says:—These articles are about equally scarce in Richmond, we judge. A friend who has just returned from that city, says that, going into a fashionable saloon, with a friend, to take a drink, his attention was attracted by a placard posted over the door, to the effect that drinks were fifteen cents each; no change would be given for bills, except at heavy discount, and that gentlemen would please refrain from eating the ice in their glasses after drinking.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.



FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Confirmation of the Taking of the Forts at Port Royal.

RUMORED TAKING OF CHARLESTON.

RUNNING THE REBEL BLOCKADE.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Nov. 11.

No intelligence has been received direct from the fleet.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down the crew of the French corvette *Proney*, wrecked last Tuesday night near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.

She had no pilot and went ashore during heavy weather. The crew, 100 in number, number were all saved, and reached Norfolk by Charleston. They also bring the report that two rebel batteries at Port Royal having been taken by our troops, but nothing more.

Four fishermen, who came in from across James river last night, also give the same story as the five deserters yesterday from Yorktown, namely, that our troops had taken Charleston.

The steamer *Dawn* arrived to-day from Washington, having successfully run the rebel blockade of the Potomac. Thirty-two shots were fired at her.

STILL LATER.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE AT BEAUFORT.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT NORFOLK.

BURNING OF THE NORFOLK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Immense Amount of Stores Consumed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.

Passengers by the Old Point boat report that the flag of truce which arrived yesterday from Norfolk brought a number of reports, one was that after the capture of the batteries by the United States troops, the rebels fell back to Beaufort where a terrible struggle took place. They also represent that the people of Norfolk were in a terrible state of excitement.

A report has been received by the Old Point boat that the Custom House at Norfolk was burned on Sunday night with a large amount of stores. The bark *Seraphim*, of Baltimore, from Rio with a cargo of coffee is wrecked on Cape Henry.

All hands were saved. Her cargo fell into the hands of the rebels.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS.

THE FLEET OFF CHARLESTON.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.

The bark C. B. Hamilton reports that off Charleston she passed eight war and transport steamers and eight sailing vessels, including the *Great Republic*. The steamers were heading westward and the sailing vessels were lying to, heading southward.

The same day she passed a disabled steamer with a frigate lying by firing at her, it is supposed for the purpose of sinking the wreck, it being in the track of homeward bound vessels.

This wreck was probably the steamer *Gov. Clark* before reported disabled. The captain thinks that the fleet had fine weather for landing on Monday of last week.

The Naval Expedition.

Full Confirmation of its Success Through the Southern Press.

The Federal Forces in Possession of Beaufort.

A HEAVY REBEL LOSS.

NEW ORLEANS THREATENED.

AN IMMENSE FLEET OFF SHIP ISLAND.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 11.

The Memphis papers received here to-day contain a dispatch from Savannah, fully confirming the landing of the Naval Expedition at Beaufort, and the capture of the three Rebel forts at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point.

The Federal forces had possession of the town of Beaufort.

The rebels acknowledge their loss to have been very large.

The southern papers, also received to-day, speak of an immense fleet off Ship Island.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Rebels got the Benefit of their Own Plans.

400 REBELS KILLED AND 1000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

THE FEDERAL LOSS SMALL.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 12.

General Nelson met the rebels under General Williams, at Pikeville, Pike county, Kentucky, on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, Col. Harris, of the Ohio Second regiment, in front with 600 men. Col. Harris falling back and Col. Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's brigade when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners the balance scattered in all directions. Federal loss is small.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.—A courier from Gen'l Nelson's brigade with dispatches to Adjutant General Thomas, reports fighting at Pikeville for two days. The rebels lost four hundred killed and one thousand prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE SUMTER CONFIRMED.

SHE WAS CAUGHT IN HER OWN TRAP.

Her Crew Prisoners on Board the U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

A family letter received here, dated on the 25th of October on board the U. S. frigate *Santee*, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate *Sumter*.

The writer says she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the U. S. gun-boats for a merchant vessel and started in pursuit. When the gun-boat had drawn her out far enough she turned and chased her ashore.

Her officers and crew are prisoners on board the United States steamer *Niagara*.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Burning of Railroad Bridges by the Union Men.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF REBEL TROOPS RETARDED.

EAST TENNESSEE REDEEMING HERSELF.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

The Union men of East Tennessee have burned numbers of Railroad bridges and telegraph wires to prevent the transportation of troops. One bridge of two hundred feet spans was destroyed on Saturday morning last. It was on the East Tennessee Railroad.

Four structures on the line north of Knoxville were entirely destroyed. A very heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, Bradley county, Tennessee, was destroyed on the evening of Friday last. Charleston is seventy-five miles southwest of Knoxville and contains two hundred inhabitants. This action of the Union men will convince the government that East Tennessee will redeem herself if an opportunity offers.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Wreck of the French War Vessel.

THE CREW NOT ALLOWED TO HOLD COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBELS.

STILL LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.

It appears that the accounts of the wreck of the French vessel of war were not correctly stated yesterday.

Her name is now said to be the *Proney*. She was a steamer mounting six guns. Her crew about 100 in number were not permitted to hold any communication with the people whatever, but the officers were allowed to mingle with the residents to some extent.

Your correspondent at Fortress Monroe is of course mistaken in saying that they came via Charleston. The officers had heard of the taking of the forts at Port Royal, but appear to have very little other information.

All the crew came passengers by the boat from Old Point, and will go north this morning.

From Western Virginia.

ATTACK OF THE REBELS AT GUYANDOTTE.

One Hundred Federal Soldiers Killed or Taken Prisoners.

THE REBEL RESIDENTS FIRE FROM THEIR HOUSES.

GALLIEN, Ohio, Nov. 11.

The town of Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio River, thirty-six miles below here, was attacked last night by six hundred Rebels.

Out of the one hundred and fifty Federal troops stationed there, only about fifty escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebel residents of the town, both male and female, fired from their houses on our men.

Three steamers which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte at ten o'clock, this morning, with four hundred Federal troops from Point Pleasant, but nothing has been heard from them since.

Three steamers have passed up since the skirmish, and report that not a person could be seen in the town.

THE TOWN OF GUYANDOTTE IN ASHES.

GALLIEN, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Empire City* has just arrived from Guyandotte. The secession portion of the inhabitants it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were

headed by the notorious Jenkins, and numbered 800. Eight of our men were killed, and a considerable number taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. Ziegler's Fifth Virginia (federal) regiment, on its arrival at Guyandotte fired the town, and the principal part of it is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Ziegler.

HOW THE BERMUDA ESCAPED THE BLOCKADE.

Information has been received here of the manner in which the rebel ship *Bermuda* escaped the blockade off Savannah on the night of November 2. She was towed to sea by the Confederate steamer *Hunter*, and was loaded with two thousand bales of cotton.

Died.

November 12th, (Recent), daughter of John and a Mrs. the M'Williams, aged three months.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

TWO Machines, and Six Wagon Makers. Apply at the Harrisburg Car Works, no 12 dft.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Nov. 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock on Saturday, 16th of November, 1861, to furnish the following articles of supplies, in such quantities and at such places as may be directed by this office: 500 tons (2240 pounds each ton) of Lignite Valley Egg Coal, with the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantity 500 cords of Oak Wood, bids limited to 250 cords, but persons may bid for one or more lots.

The same to be inspected by proper persons selected as provided by the Act of Assembly, R. C. HALL, Quar. Master Gen.

nov12-3dft.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR!

4,500 LBS. FAMILY B. R. WHITE FLOUR (Extra) in 200 7/8 bags. The quality is very superior. For sale at 200 7/8 bags. For sale at 200 7/8 bags. For sale at 200 7/8 bags.

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

JONAS BROOK & BROS.

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON.

200 & 500 YDS. WHITE, BLACK & COLORED.

THIS thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is VERY STRONG, and ELASTIC. Its strength is not impaired by washing or friction of the needle. For Machines, see Patent Claws.

FOR UPPER THREAD, and Brooks Patent Six Cord, Red T. & Co.

FOR UNDER THREAD.

Sold by respectable dealers in this city. Also, in cases of 100 DOLLARS EACH, and 500 DOLLARS EACH. Wm. HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.

nov12-6m

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

SHELLENBERGER & BROTHER,

NO. 80 MARKET STREET.

(Room formerly occupied by the Post Office.)

THE undersigned have just opened a new and large assortment of the latest styles of clothing. We are also prepared to manufacture all kinds of Goods. Wear out to the latest styles and fashions. We have always on hand a large stock of made clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishings. nov12-6m H. SHELLENBERGER, Proprietor.

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