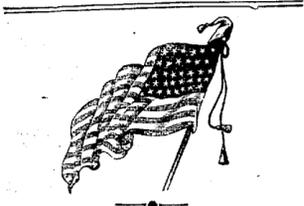


Daily Telegraph



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

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

HARRISBURG, PA. Friday Afternoon, November 15, 1861.

SECRETARY CAMERON AND THE WAR POLICY.

In a recent speech in response to a call made after one of the many military reviews at Washington, Secretary Cameron is reported to have declared that it was the policy of this government to use all the means within its possession for its preservation. These means are of course variously distributed, and peculiar to the localities, in the course of this struggle, into which we must expect to march. If it becomes necessary for our armies proceeding southward to seize a thousand bales of cotton in order to protect their lines in battle, no sane man or soldier would condemn the act. It would be justifiable by the articles of war, and only those who failed to make such seizure and use would be liable to court martial and cashiering. On the same necessity and for a like purpose of aiding in the defence of our lines and assisting the progress of our armies, the seizure of a thousand slaves would be equally justifiable as well as strictly in accordance with the usages of war. The slave of the south is property in common with the cotton. He is made a chattel of the same barter and sale—is estimated in his master's effects at pro rata value, and therefore, in the possession of a rebel and a traitor, becomes contraband of war, subject to the seizure and use of the federal troops wherever such a slave is found, and to whatever purpose he can be applied. This is a broad and glorious doctrine to come from one of the ministers of state. It will elicit a response from the popular heart, simply because it inaugurates a new policy and initiates a system which will soon put an end to the efforts to destroy the government.

Suppose it were necessary to emancipate every slave in the south to accomplish the suppression of rebellion, who would object to it? It would say that it was impracticable or wrong? The desperation which makes it practical to rebel, might denounce such a policy, but the patriotism which is called on to risk life and limb and property in such a struggle as this, could offer no objection to the adoption of such a plan. If it failed in its object, liberty would only suffer by the failure as it has suffered when slavery was in the preponderance, and in the general wreck of the Union, it would be a cheering hope amid the gloom to believe that slavery too had lost its power in uplifting the few at the expense of the degradation of the many. Leaving such a disaster out of the question, the claim that we have a right to use all the means within our power to crush this rebellion is among the most righteous of all that the loyal people possess. We must make use of these means in all their shapes. We must grasp them wherever they are presented and hurl them at our enemy whenever he shows his horrid front. There is nothing too dear for us to sacrifice in this contest, and therefore our enemies possess nothing too valuable or sacred to be exempted from our seizure or destruction, that they may be brought to their senses and their loyalty, and that this glorious Union may be restored to its former peace and prosperity.

The country will thank Secretary Cameron for inaugurating this bold and determined policy, and as one of the measures in harmony with his energy and decision of character, it will make him still more popular with the masses of the people as well as more successful as the Secretary of War during this tremendous struggle.

THE LATE COL. BAKER—ALMOST A PROPHET.

When the lamented Col. E. D. Baker was in Congress, in a debate in Committee of the Whole, he was assailed as a foreigner by Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, a Democratic partisan. Below is the reply which he made at the time, in which he seems to have foreshadowed the present unhappy conflict in which the country is engaged, as well as his own brave defence of his country and her Constitution and flag. The extract will be read with interest by many of his friends and admirers:

I have bared my bosom to the battle on the Northwestern frontier in my youth and on the Southwestern frontier in my manhood. I have earned somewhat of the good will of my country. In the councils of my State for a period of ten consecutive years, and in her service here, my constituents have confided in my devotion to their interests and my attachment to the Union. I have only to say, that if the time should come when disunion should rule the hour, and discord is to reign supreme, I shall again be ready to give the best blood in my veins to my country's cause. I shall be prepared to meet all antagonists with lance in rest, to do battle in every land in defence of the Constitution of my country, which I have sworn to support, to the last extremity, against disunionists and all its enemies, whether of the South or the North—to meet them everywhere, at all times, with speech or hand, with word or blow, until thought or being shall be mine no longer.

The Ship Conway, from London, arrived at Quebec, on Monday, with fifteen thousand five hundred barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores. The bark Baling Grove arrived at the same port the previous day with military stores. The steamer Jura also landed at Quebec a quantity of stores for the garrison.

NAVAL GREATNESS.

While the world has been astonished by our immense armies, and the rapidity with which they have been assembled, equipped, armed and trained, the North American says that it has been supposed that the navy was neglected, and that in that arm of the national service we should achieve nothing memorable. Latterly events have tended to open the eyes of the world a little on this point. The rebel spies were the first to discover the secret which has been so carefully hidden, and these announced in the southern papers what was true enough, that our northern navy-yards were overwhelmed with work; that preparations were making on the most unheard of scale, and that we were building, buying, and arming all the vessels possible for naval purposes.

But the sailing of the great expedition was a fact which, as it became public, was proof positive of what we were doing, and the Toronto Globe, in speaking of it, says that "the assembling within a few weeks of the immense fleet, and stores necessary for so large a force, is creditable to the resources of the American people. It has been done with very little publicity, and an absence of bragging truly wonderful under the circumstances." This is the second naval expedition fitted out in this campaign. The first captured the forts at Hatteras inlet, with all their garrison, arms, etc. The second, notwithstanding the severe losses sustained in a terrific storm at sea, has reached its destination and taken Beaufort and its three forts. This expedition lost eleven vessels at sea, and yet had no less than seventy-three left to attack Beaufort with. These are facts which illustrate the greatness of the enterprise. During the months ended October 31, thirty-six thousand men were shipped for the navy at the various recruiting stations. According to the New York Post a third expedition is prepared, if not already sailed, the object of which is to aid the second in effectually sealing up both Charleston and Savannah; and also a flotilla of thirty vessels is now in port at New York, armed, manned, equipped and ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico, with vessels of light draught of water adapted to harassing the whole gulf coast.

It is by means of the navy that this war will be brought home to the doors of those who contrived it, and the shrewd trick of making the border states the scene of conflict be rendered useless. If the south wants to be a "great military nation," as some of its newspapers said so readily nine months ago, there will be abundance of chance for it, since to defend a northern frontier stretching from the Atlantic to the Great Plains, a sea coast of immense extent, and a western frontier of indefinite extent, will task its powers to the utmost. Having been so anxious to fight the north, it is but right that they should feel to the utmost its power, and learn what numbers and money and toll can do in a great war.

We people of the free states are a commercial race. The sea is peculiarly our element, and it is for this reason that the proudest empires of the world have been built on the sea. It is for this reason that in naval contests the victory is generally with those most expert as seamen. If this war was merely to exalt the military power of the republic and leave its navy where it found it, the result would be a grievous disappointment to the people, who view it as a mighty ordeal, in which every department of the national service is destined to attain an unprecedented development. It is our especial business to achieve things deemed impossible, and as England has so eagerly pronounced the blockade impracticable, we must do what even her vast naval power never could succeed in, lock up the whole of the enemy's coast, and send forth such swarms of cruisers and expeditions as shall demonstrate to whom the dominion of the sea belongs in this hemisphere.

Every naval vessel now in our service should be iron plated as fast as possible. We have inexhaustible supplies of iron, hundreds of iron works and thousands of skillful workmen ready to do this, and as each vessel returns for repairs the plates should be ready for use. This impenetrable armor is needed to protect our vessels from assaults by iron batteries like that at New Orleans and the one building at Norfolk, and also from the ponderous rifled artillery stolen from the national stores by Floyd, and plentifully scattered all over the south. We are well aware that the nucleus of an armor plated navy is now preparing, but it will be months before it is ready, as the ships have to be built out and out. It is much easier to take some of the vessels already afloat and plate them. All our navy-yards should be stored full of these iron plates, and gangs of workmen employed to plate every vessel raised on the dry dock. Nations which are at peace may proceed slowly and deliberately to introduce this innovation, but necessity demands that whatever we do should be done immediately with all the energy we can muster. There can be no doubt of our ability to make this great change, for we have all that is requisite for the purpose, and let us astonish the world by being the first to take to the waves with a whole navy of iron plated vessels. All the recent purchases, light and flimsy as many of them seem, would answer just as well as any other vessels for iron plating, and when once clad in armor would be as durable as the strongest ship afloat. They would, too, go up any river, past any fort, with impunity, which at present it is fool-hardy for them to attempt. We say, therefore, by all means, let all our ships be iron clad at once. It will double their value, and save a large expenditure of money for more vessels, and for the continual repairing now required by the frail craft recently bought.

Among the important results of the victory at Beaufort is the capture of a large amount of cotton. From the repeated orders of Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, that no cotton should be taken into the seaboard cities, and that it should all be removed into the interior of the different states, where it would be safe from capture by the federal troops, many supposed that the rebels had obeyed his mandates, and that, instead of placing it where our soldiers could obtain it, they would keep it hid in remote localities, until some of the European Powers broke the blockade, or their independence was acknowledged. But this opinion was evidently erroneous, for the Charleston Mercury states that upwards of two million dollars worth of cotton had fallen into the hands of the federal troops.

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The Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment in the Late Gale.

The accounts of the naval expedition, report the almost miraculous escape of the steamer Winfield Scott, having on board about 500 men of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment. The storm on Friday night was very severe, and the Scott was exposed to the full force of the storm; she had her masts all carried away, and her bows stove in, and suffered in other ways. She is an iron steamer, new, this being her first trip. During the gale her iron and wood separated, about the starboard paddle-box, opening a huge seam, which let the water enter in torrents. All the soldiers (500 of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment) were set to work at the pumps. They behaved admirably, both officers and men, and are highly commended by the captain and officers of the ship for their efficient service.

Some of her own officers, however, did not behave so well, but disgraced themselves and their ship, as will appear in the sequel. The Scott ran up the signal of distress, which brought to her assistance the Bienville. The officers of the Scott manned their boat, placed in it three wounded men and a woman, who, with the boat's crew, got safely on board the Bienville, but the boat swamped alongside. The Bienville then sent her own boat, which no sooner came near the Scott, than the engineer, his assistant, the carpenter, and a number of the crew, basely deserted their post, leaped into the boats, and went on board the Bienville when the boat also swamped. The Bienville then resolved to lie by the Scott, to render her all assistance in case of further and more urgent need.

The Scott, however, by dint of throwing overboard all her superstructure stores, and by the vigorous help of the soldiers, succeeded in weathering the storm. In the hurry of the moment, owing to some misunderstanding of orders, about three hundred of the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, threw overboard their guns, knapsacks and overcoats. With regard to the desertion of the ship by the engineer and others, it may be stated that the engines at no time ceased working, or were in any way out of order. The ship is built in three compartments, and water entered but one, and came into that one through the rudder hole. The desertion of their posts by these men at such a time was as unnecessary as it was cowardly. They are now, however, in irons, on their own ship, and will suffer the just penalty of their conduct.

ENORMOUS TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.—Curious Calculation.—The trade in breadstuffs at the west this season, remarks a cotemporary, has been enormous, and how the amount yet remaining is to come forward in a brief month of navigation, is a subject of lively interest. Of what the trade in breadstuffs has been thus far, some idea may be formed from the fact that at Buffalo the local receipts of grain, and of flour reduced to wheat, foot up the enormous aggregate of fifty-two millions of bushels. We read the figures without being able to comprehend their immensity. To do so we must resort to illustrative statements. Supposing this vast amount to be afloat again upon the canal, it would fill 8,936 grain boats, holding 5,000 bushels each; and these boats, each 100 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, would form a line of 164 miles in length. Or supposing all this grain to be thrown into one pile or stored in a single bin. The dimensions of such a receptacle would make a column 261 feet square and 1,000 feet high. Or, to put it more practically—suppose it all to be stored in one warehouse, of the ordinary depth and height of street stores, say sixty-five feet from front to rear, and sixty-five feet high, and that warehouse would be four fifths of a mile long, allowing nothing for partitions, and its contents would supply ten millions of people with breadstuffs for a year.

Business in Chili was improving. Peru was excited about the elections. Coahuila and Vera Cruz have quarrelled, but the former still carried everything his own way to the total disregard of the constitution. SECOND DISPATCH. New York, November 15.—The Champion brought \$875,000 in gold. Among her passengers are Senator Nesmith, General Sumner, Lieutenant Colonel Merriam, Captains Judd, Wood, and Robinson, J. Stewart and Winder. Lieutenant Gilbert, Dundy, Harden and Sinclair, and seven hundred men of the third Infantry. Ex-Senator Gwin is also a passenger under arrest on the charge of treason.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—Messrs. C. Kirchoff and William Dick, live respectively at Nos. 183 and 185 Washington street. Mr. Kirchoff, coming home late one dark evening, mistook Mr. Dick's house for his own, and while trying to make his way in, he struck the door, which was greatly astonished and considerably frightened at two successive shots from a revolver, and the crashing of the leaden missiles through the panels of the door, passing in close proximity to his person. He hastily retreated from the immediate vicinity of this inexplicable proceeding, but had not got far away when his nervous excitement was heightened by the cry of "stop thief," followed by two more whistling bullets. At this juncture of the proceedings Policeman Dooley approached the scene and seized the adroitly Kirchoff who could only tell him incoherently, that he had been fired upon from his own house. The officer led him back to where Mr. Dick and two or three females were standing on the sidewalk, all in full night robes, when the two gentlemen recognized each other as neighbors and the affair was explained. Mr. Dick had heard the effort of Kirchoff with his night-key, and thinking it was the work of a burglar sprang to the head of the stairs and fired at the door. Hearing the supposed burglar retreat, he rushed to the door and discharged two more leaden messengers.—Hoboken Standard.

A LAWYER'S TRICK.—A shrewd trick to identify the handwriting of a party in a suit was resorted to in a case tried in the Supreme Court to-day. A man, his wife and son, made a joint note, all three signing their names. When the note came due it was repudiated, and the holder commenced suit. No difficulty was found in regard to the identity of the signature of husband and son, but no one could be obtained to identify the handwriting of the wife. In this dilemma the counsel for the holder of the note got an Express man to copy the note, in which he put a subpoena. A boy was sent with the envelope and a receipt book to the house of the lady. The lady fell into the trap, received the envelope and signed the receipt in the boy's book. When the trial came on the lady did not appear; the boy, however, produced the book, and the signature being compared they were found the same, and a verdict rendered against all three.—N. Y. Express.

A BRIDAL PARTY.—A wedding party passed through Elmira a few days since, which never had its prototype in the whole train of Hymen's devotees. The following items in regard to this peculiar couple will satisfy every one that "matrimonial sweets," were never measured out on so small a scale before. Their respective ages are 21 and 20 years. Their respective weights are about 65 and 33 pounds. Their respective heights, three feet five inches, and two feet eleven inches. The gentleman is a brother of the celebrated Gen. Nutt, Tom Thumb's great rival. The lady is known as the Fairy Queen, formerly Miss Sarah Belton. The happy pair were on their way to the little lady's home from their bride-trip to Niagara Falls.

SUIDER OF A BAPTIST ELDER.—Elder Stephens, a Baptist preacher, of the close communion or, who whose home was in Chester, Georgia county, Ohio, committed suicide on Monday afternoon last, by cutting his throat with a razor. He has had spells of derangement for a year or two past, but continued to preach. He preached on the Sunday preceding his death and gave out his text for the next Sabbath—"Behold how great a fire a little matter kindleth."

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—In connection with the burial of the killed in Fremont's Body Guard, a very interesting incident is related.—Some soldiers went out to recruit, discovered three dead and wounded men of the body guard in the woods and sitting beside one of them a little dog of the terrier species. It had staid for hours beside the wounded soldier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS AT PANAMA.

Collision Between Foreigners and Natives at Guaymas, Mexico.

The American Consul Imprisoned and Three Americans Shot.

THIRTY-FIVE AMERICANS PUT FIVE HUNDRED MEXICANS TO FLIGHT.

Senator Gwin, Calhoun Benham and J. Brent Arrested at Panama.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The steamer Champion has arrived with Panama dates to the 6th inst. The Pacific mail steamer Uncle Sam brought down to Panama five hundred troops with a large amount of rifles, &c. Bogota was quiet under the Mosqueta government.

General Herron was on his way to Washington as Minister. It had been resolved at a convention of the Confederate States to change the name of New Granada to the United States of Columbia.

A fight has occurred at Guaymas, Mexico, between the foreigners and natives. The American consul was imprisoned and three Americans shot.

It is the intention of the Government, if Beaufort is successfully retained in our control, to offer every facility for the shipment of cotton to New York and other ports from South Carolina. A vessel is now receiving a freight of goods in Rhode Island suitable for the southern market, for which cotton will be received. It will no doubt be the work of the confederacy to prevent the export of cotton from the southern ports; but where the buyers, there is a some will be found to sell. Every facility will be offered by the Government for the revival of the cotton trade.

FROM MISSOURI. MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

THE REBELS STILL RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 15.

Since the departure of Gen. Hunter's, Pope's and Sturgis' divisions of the army on Saturday last for St. Louis via Warsaw, nothing of interest has transpired here.

Gen. Sigill's and Asboth's divisions have returned from their position south of here, which was merely a feint to protect our withdrawal, and will march for St. Louis via Rolla in a day or two.

Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and large numbers of the Union men of the city and surrounding country have left and will continue to leave with the army, not being willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Sterling Price began to move with his army, twenty-seven thousand men and twenty-five pieces of artillery, on Saturday morning toward Pineville, McDonald county, in the extreme south western corner of the State.

Ben. McCulloch broke up his camp on Friday night, and the next day was marching toward Berryville, Carroll county, Arkansas.

A man recently a prisoner in the rebel camp says, Price designs to go into winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas—that all his rebels who wish to go home have already returned and that those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.

FAILURE TO GET THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY ON BOARD.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 15.

The steamship Arago from New York for Liverpool passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. She came close in, but it was impossible for the press yacht to board her. A frightful gale prevailed, and no small boat could have lived in the sea. The spray flew completely over the Arago. It was impossible therefore to put aboard the news of the victory at Beaufort as was intended, particularly as Lieutenant General Scott was a passenger on the steamer.

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THE undersigned have just opened a new and large assortment of the latest styles of clothing. We are also prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of Gent's Wear, out to the latest styles and fashions. We have always on hand a large stock of Ready-made clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. n09-452a

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THE NATIONAL LOAN IN BALTIMORE, Nov. 15. The amount of the federal loan taken by the citizens of Baltimore, thus far amounts to one million dollars.

From Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL PICKETS.

All Quiet in Gen. Stone's Command.

The Cotton Trade to be Opened up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

A letter dated to-day at camp at Muddy Branch, says that the rebel pickets have been visible for several nights past opposite the tracking lying between the Seneca and Muddy Branch, but the rebels are not to be seen during the day. It is believed that there are no strong bodies nearer than Leesburg. Everything was quiet along Gen. Stone's command yesterday and last night. The river pickets of the two contending armies have apparently abated the bitter feeling aroused by the Ball's Bluff affair, and hold agreeable conversation with one another across the river. No leaden compliments have been exchanged for some time past.

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GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. A large assortment of Under Shirts and Drawers, Gentlemen's Traveling Shawls and Blankets, Every Kind of Gents Ho lery, Cloths, Casimers, and Vestings, (All sizes.) Silk & Cashmere Neck Ties & Cravats, Large Stock of Gloves & Gaiters, Every kind of Suspenders, HANOVER STREET GUYTON. A Large Stock of these Goods, to select from, found at n013 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

VERBEKE RIFLES. THIS Company are now at Darstonsville, Maryland in Gen. Bank's Division, and number nearly all of whom are residents of Campbell county. 10 more men are wanted to complete the maximum standard of 101 men. Persons intending to enter the military service, will up an application to the undersigned, to be found in suitable board and quarters, until the full number is obtained. All necessary equipments will be procured for them and transportation furnished to enable them to join the Company. W. K. VERBEKE, n016-2wd Walnut street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR! 4,500 LBS. FAMILY BUCKWHEAT FLOUR (Extra) in 122 and 500' bags. The quality is very superior, having been selected expressly for our retail trade. For sale low by WM. DUCK, Jr. & Co. n011

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