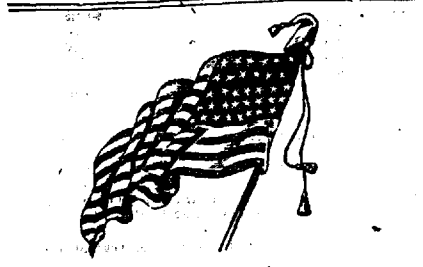


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where's the flag that falls before us? With its folds all beneath our feet...

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

HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Afternoon, November 23, 1861.

A CAUTION TO PRIVATEERS.

In the Liverpool Daily Post of October 31st is a paragraph, as follows, under the above head: "We have reason to believe that ships belonging to the United States, now leaving this port, are all being put in a condition to repel any attack that may be made upon them while on the voyage to New York or other Northern ports, by the southern privateers. The merchant vessels here are strengthened in the upper decks and bulwarks, and are pierced in order to carry guns, all of which are of the most improved construction. Experienced gunners have been engaged to work the cannon on board, and initiate the crew of each vessel into the art of gunnery, so that, should the vessels be attacked by privateers, they would not be surrendered without a struggle. The equipments of these vessels, many of which are now on their way across the Atlantic, while others are ready to sail, are such that privateers will catch tarters should they come near any of these quiet-looking merchantmen, the cargoes of which (so we are told) replenish many exhausted war depots. One ship now on her way is said to carry 13 82's, which, if well used, would settle the account of any southern privateer schooner." It was full time for English merchantmen to be put in proper trim for repelling the southern pirates.

A BLOODLESS WAR.

It was evidently the design of the administration that this should be a bloodless war, if it were possible. It was never the wish of the true friends of this Government to immerse their hands in their brother's blood, nor to run off their negroes! Causes arose beyond the control of the Commander-in-Chief, and lives have been taken. Look, for example, at Port Royal and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and this is evidently the course to be pursued. If the rebels will lay down their arms, they will be protected in their persons and property by the Government; but if not, they must take the consequences.

It is very apparent that they are not all traitors who are found in Secession—they are not all South who are of the South, and as one section after another shall receive the protection they long for, the Confederacy will find itself growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" so fast that soon none will be left to do them reverence.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE ARMY.—Among the members of the present Congress now in the active service of the United States against the rebels are: Hon. John H. McLean and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; Kellogg, of Michigan; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. John S. Phelps of Missouri; Hon. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky; Hon. McKee Dunn, of Indiana; Senator Lane, of Kansas, and Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania. Colonel Curtis, of Iowa, resigned his seat to accept the appointment of Brigadier-General.

We learn that the son of a distinguished citizen of Baltimore in the French army, writes to his father that the French Ministers at a recent meeting voted unanimously not to recognize the independence of the southern confederacy. He also stated that he knew of private individuals in France who would lend the United States government \$50,000,000 if it was needed. The feeling was general in favor of standing by the old Union and give her funds to its support. France was always true to the United States and always will be.

Gen Patterson, of Philadelphia, whose mismanagement at Harper's Ferry, and in the neighborhood of Winchester, it is generally supposed, lost us the battle of Bull Run, has made his defence, and throws the blame on Gen. Scott. As Gen. Patterson waited four months, until Gen. Scott left for Europe, before making this statement, we prefer waiting to hear Gen. Scott's reply before we accept an expensive defence so long delayed.

JESSE PITCOCK.—The State Gazette says that the New Jersey State Government does not contemplate raising a tenth regiment for some time to come. The State has expended in raising and equipping the men now in the field, about \$800,000, and is not in funds to raise more troops. As soon as the accounts are adjusted, and the money due from the Federal Government received, a tenth and perhaps an eleventh regiment, will be raised.

The editor of that sound Union paper the Owl Whig evidently feels good over the recent Union victory in Maryland, and indulges in a good bit occasionally like this:

"A lady" informs us that a great many of the Union men of this county are Unionists, because they want office. We will inform "a lady" that a great many of the secession women of the county are secessionists because they want brains.

YORK'S MAJORITY OVER SLEAKER FOR PRESIDENT Judge in the judicial District composed of Miffin Snyder, and Union counties, was 29.

THE ARMY TO BE ACTIVELY EMPLOYED.

We agree with the North American that the best among the gratifying assurances made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the associated banks at New York was that the Government had no intention of putting the vast army of the Potomac into winter quarters without undertaking any offensive movement. It was positively stated by Mr. Chase that a systematic plan of vigorous action was resolved on, which would produce results in many places equally brilliant and effective with the demonstration at Beaufort. There has been a general and deep feeling of regret that the events did not indicate this active policy spoken of by Mr. Chase; but we are very glad to accept the assurance he has given us through those who, in loaning the vast sums required by the government, had a right to know something of his policy under which it (the money) would be expended. It may not be proper that others than these should be informed as to the policy of the Executive, though many will yet cling to the idea that the public judgment is that which should be informed, and should be encouraged and made confident quite as soon as should the few capitalists to whom the application for money is made.

With this assurance that the policy of the Executive is to advance with activity and vigor everywhere, and especially on the Potomac, universal satisfaction will be felt. Troops are pouring steadily into Washington at the rate of not less than ten thousand weekly, and their condition and efficiency are at the very highest mark. The gain of war material was never so rapid on our side as now, and being assured that this vast aggregate of force is not to lie up in idleness for the winter, the highest hopes will be entertained. The whole line of the Potomac has become darkened with misfortune and unpleasant incidents from the hour the war opened until now. Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, and twenty other places which we have not the heart to mention, call aloud for vengeance. The whole of Eastern Virginia is getting an odor with us not unlike that hanging over Sumter and Charleston, and if it requires a million of men to take Richmond, the nation would gladly gather them if the government will say that they may go there when gathered. The mask battery business of the Potomac called loudly for vindictive justice. The rebels had a present of two thousand five hundred cannon made them at the outset, and our poor soldiers have done little along the Potomac for eight dreary months but to run foul of some of these guns, suffer losses, and retreat without taking them. They will be taken some day, however, and when they are captured let them all be sent again to Norfolk, to be melted in one vast heap where the navy-yard once was but where there shall be no more shipbuilding, and refuge for the smallest craft forever.

When Congress meets it will be found that the full complement of half a million of soldiers will be made up. This number is not enough. If by that time there has been no movement against the rebels in Virginia, let at least two hundred thousand more men be immediately authorized. Already there have been several instances of the rejection of new regiments, but let the first three days of the season see an act passed permitting the War Department, to accept every regiment which is offered until the Union army reaches Richmond. When that point is attained there will probably be no necessity for further increase of the army; but it is suicidal to stop the growth of the army while the secessionists lie defiantly at Manassas, and shoot our pickets after the same old fashion along a line of fifty miles in length in front of Washington.

To move effectively from Beaufort into South Carolina there must be an addition of twenty-five or thirty thousand men to the force of Gen. Sherman. The army intended to operate on the Mississippi from Cairo should be fifty thousand stronger, though it is not easy to say what the numbers will be under Gen. Halleck's disposition of that force. It may be necessary to return several thousand men to south-western Missouri for the protection of that district, and indeed, we are at a loss to explain the policy under which Gen. Hunter has just withdrawn nearly the whole of the army to St. Louis. The settlement of affairs is not yet complete in Missouri, whatever movement may take place on the Mississippi, since even if Price's army is prevented from returning to Memphis, an effort will be made to stand out in Arkansas, and to ravage Missouri as long as possible. Clearly there are more forces wanted at this critical point of the great campaign, if, as we are glad to be assured, the winter is to see the most active and vigorous movements yet made.

WHAT A delightful place to live in New Orleans must be! The levees deserted—ships rotting by the river side—storehouses abandoned to the rats—shops closed at noon-day on Canal and St. Charles streets—the grass growing from the chinks of the pavements. Nothing "doing"—no vessels coming in or going out—nobody having any money—nobody paying his debts. And then everything is so aristocratically dear! Pork \$40 per barrel; lard 45 cents per pound; bacon 35 and 40 cents per pound;—and no potatoes in the market. In addition to this, crime rampant—drunkenness and licentiousness putting public decency to the blush—a hostile fleet a few hours distant, threatening to destroy the city. So early and terribly have been the fruits of Treason ripened!

A PRESIDENT.—Should England protect against the overhauling of the steamer Trent, having on board the Rebel Plenipotentiaries, it may be pertinent to remind her of some quite recent precedents in her own history. Here is one: When Thomas Francis Meagher escaped from a British penal colony, he sought refuge, if our memory serves us, on board an American vessel. The vessel was boarded by English officers, and thoroughly searched, but fortunately the search was unsuccessful. Our Government did not consider its flag insulted, and demanded no redress for the "insult."

A LARGE CANNON.—One of the largest cannon ever made in the country, was cast at Algiers foundry, at South Boston, on Saturday afternoon, under the inspection of Capt. Taylor, of the United States Navy. It weighed 80,000 pounds.

When Byron crossed the sea he sang: "My native land! Good night! When Mason and Slidell attempted to cross they yoke up, one morning and made the salutation, "My native land, good morning!"—Lancette Journal.

An Early Movement of the Army.

It is stated that General Wool, on Tuesday, left for an application for furlough, that he would not give an order of private leave of absence for the next three weeks, as the campaign then would be over.

The Washington correspondent of the World also refers to this early movement of the troops in the following paragraphs of his letter, dated the 19th inst.: "Disclaiming at the outset any special knowledge of the matter, and revealing no facts obtained through special facilities, it may not be improper for me to state that there are many indications of an immediate march to Bull Run."

"It appears very certain that the rebels conclude to maintain their position of menace and defence within twenty-five miles of the Capital. The Richmond Examiner, posing to the effect, and delves into the matter to do otherwise. They are really settling down into winter quarters, opposing a crescent-shaped line of natural and artificial defences, and advancing an area of which the Potomac river forms the chord, and within whose area the federal army has long labored for education and enlightenment. For the better maintenance of the rebel position, it is rumored that Gen. Beauregard has returned from Charleston."

"Our Government is fully aware of the immense moral strength which the Rebels would gain at home and abroad if successful in holding their present line until another spring. It has decreed that they shall not hold it undisturbed. General McClellan appreciates the gravity of the job to be done; but he knows that it must be done, and that the patient North at length calls upon him to do it. He sees that the conquest of the enemy's fronting him must precede the fate of Secession. The conquest involves a brave, straightforward, old-fashioned attack, in which—whether it be crowded into one fearful day or prolonged through weeks of chivalrous adventures—whole battalions of patriot soldiers must pour out their life-blood for the victory."

The Peninsula and North Carolina.

From various sources we learn that the entire Peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, has submitted to the Union. It has always been overwhelmingly loyal. The rebels were given by Maryland, and amazed the rebels everywhere, and shown that all the noise made for secession there was raised by comparatively few persons. And it now appears clearly that in the eastern shore of Virginia the mass of the people are opposed to the mad schemes that have brought upon them nothing but trouble, interference with their business, interruption in their way to markets, with no intelligible cause for a conflict. They have consequently laid down their arms at the first approach of our troops.

We are not to suppose that these Virginians are destitute of courage. We have no doubt that in a good cause they would fight with the bravery characteristic of our countrymen everywhere. But why should they fight General Lockwood's troops? They have no grievance, no quarrel. There is no earthly reason why the old flag should not fly upon their court-houses, and so the people have willed it.

The news from North Carolina, if fully reliable, is very disappointing. We are told that at a Convention held at Hatteras, forty-five counties were represented by delegates, and that the Convention have chosen a provisional Governor, who is authorized to originate measures for electing or appointing members of Congress. The ordinance of Secession is declared null and void. The Governor has issued his proclamation ordering an election for the Second Congressional district.

We observe that Governor Peirpont, of Virginia, is in Washington. We earnestly hope that arrangements may be made to prevent the dismemberment of Virginia. The action of Accomack and Northampton counties, in an additional reason for preserving the old Union, and all Virginia be restored to the Union.

An Emphatic Clergyman.

On the 14th inst., Gen. Sherman sent out Lieut. Warner of his staff, with a small force, to make explorations in the neighborhood of Hilton Head, and to offer his proclamation, if they would accept it. They were met in a sort of lane, on a marsh, at the ferry, Seabrook landing, by Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Episcopalian order, who talked about peace and war and good will to men; ventured the remark that on sea we could fight well—that these pair of island wags of no account whatever; declined to accept of his offer, and were as ready to protect themselves; also that if they were engaged in a real engagement, he would be glad to link them on land—the land was theirs if they were Beauregard's affection—nothing but the fear of the Potomac prevents him now from destroying our whole army. They met Major Salm, Capt. Barwell, Lieut. McKee during the day, who were very polite and had the opinions of the Very Rev. Mr. Walker. The detail returned about midnight, having been guests of the steam-propeller, Seneca, and reported the substance of the above. Little mud forts, as the dirty little place we are now in, they call of no account.

They would not have the General's proclamation. They did not want his protection. They are all rebels of the first water. Courtesy is thrown away upon them. There is only one thing which can reach them, and that has not been used, but we hope it will be.

BY TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

Important Southern News.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE TO THE REBEL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 23.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday, received here, contain the message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress. After the usual congratulations to be partially interrupted by the approach of winter, he afforded a protection to the country and shed a lustre upon its arms through the trying vicissitudes of more than the arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude.

"Further," he says, "more than seven months of war the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and territories have been added to our confederacy, while instead of their threatening march of unchecked conquest they have been driven at more than one point, to assuming the defensive and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced."

FROM MISSOURI.

A PRISONER OF WAR ASSASSINATED.

Burning of Warsaw by the Rebels. St. Louis, Nov. 22. Judge Thomas L. Richards, who has been confined as a prisoner of war, in the hands of Col. Moore, of the Home Guards, was shot dead while standing at the window of the court-house, Memphis, Scotland county, on Monday last. Col. Moore has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehensions of the assassin.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—Passengers by the train from the west, report that the rebels burned the town of Warsaw in the hands of Col. Moore, of the Home Guards, was shot dead while standing at the window of the court-house, Memphis, Scotland county, on Monday last. Col. Moore has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehensions of the assassin.

A quantity of Government stores were destroyed. A train of 200 men left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger from the train reached Sedalia at 12 o'clock last night, announcing that they had been attacked near Knob Noster by a force of from 500 to 600 rebels, and the train captured.

Refugees continue to continue here in crowds—many being in a most destitute condition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, NOV. 22. Several regiments have arrived from Baltimore and Annapolis during the last twenty-four hours, and Old Point has assumed an unusually bustling appearance. Formidable preparations are being made for active operations, the theatre of which has not been disclosed. The ferry boats in the roads are being heavily armed.

Gen. Butler came on from Washington this morning and he spent the day at Old Point on the Rip Rap and Newport News. He will proceed to Baltimore to night.

DISASTER AT SEA.

New York, Nov. 23. The ship Wm. Chamberlain, from Havre, brings home the crew of the British bark Garland, spoken at sea in a sinking condition.

New Advertisements.

MISS JANE WAGNER would respectfully inform her customers, and all others, that she will open on Tuesday next, a large assortment of MILLINERY.

A YOUNG MAN who understands the Groceries business, with industrial and strictly moral habits, N. No. 200 other need apply. One from the country preferred. EBY & KUNSKAL. Harrisburg, Nov. 23.3*

FRESH BEEF AND PORK. PERSONS wishing to put up their winter supply of meat can be furnished at exceedingly low prices. Pork \$5.25 per 100 pounds, whole hog. Beef \$4.75 " " " " by side. Apply at once as prices may advance. J. WALLOWER, Jr. Agent. No. 22-1/2 W. (Miss Phil's and Reading R. R. Depot.

BOARDING. A PLEASANT SUIT of well furnished rooms, second floor, with use of gas, bath, wardrobe, bath-room, and all the modern conveniences, for rent. Apply to Gen. Miller, near the river. No. 20-01*

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Tortoise-shell, &c. SCHREFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

DIARIES FOR 1862.—A great variety of all kinds of diaries, at exceedingly low prices, at SCHREFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

jurisdiction over the high seas, and by entering a British ship sailing under its country's flag; violating the rights of embassy for most part held sacred even amongst barbarians by seizing our ministers whilst they were under the protection and within the dominion of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship and beneath its flag as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors or citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship or on British soil unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

Davis speaks of Faulkner as having been perditionally arrested, and says in conducting this war we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive or defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations, but in doing so we demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual, among nations and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place this intercourse under the regulation of law.—Perhaps we had the right if we had chosen to exercise it to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual so solemnly announced by the great powers of Europe at Paris is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties. Davis says he has caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of the Southern coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited, he continues, by the enforcement of the laws so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe. We are not dependent on that enforcement for a successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. They should be forced to forget the luxuries and some of the comforts of life they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. The message concludes as follows: "While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self government, can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world which may carry suffering to other lands as well as our own.—In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence from those searching scrutiny cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves.—Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense, not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause."

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New Advertisements. SANFORD'S Opera TROUPE

BRANT'S HALL, SATURDAY EVENG, NOV. 23. BENEFIT OF THE PAXTON HOSE CO. Doors open 7 to 7. Commence 7 to 8. ADMISSION 25 cts.

GOLD PRNS.—The Largest and Best stock, from \$1.00 to \$4.00—warranted by SCHREFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

NOTIONS.—Quite a Variety of useful and entertaining articles—Schreffers' Bookstore.

NOTICE.—Persons wanting a Notice will please call on Martha Rose, at No. 151 N. 2d St. from the Fifth & 6th St. to the 10th St. to the 11th St. to the 12th St. to the 13th St. to the 14th St. to the 15th St. to the 16th St. to the 17th St. to the 18th St. to the 19th St. to the 20th St. to the 21st St. to the 22nd St. to the 23rd St. to the 24th St. to the 25th St. to the 26th St. to the 27th St. to the 28th St. to the 29th St. to the 30th St. to the 31st St. to the 32nd St. to the 33rd St. to the 34th St. to the 35th St. to the 36th St. to the 37th St. to the 38th St. to the 39th St. to the 40th St. to the 41st St. to the 42nd St. to the 43rd St. to the 44th St. to the 45th St. to the 46th St. to the 47th St. to the 48th St. to the 49th St. to the 50th St. to the 51st St. to the 52nd St. to the 53rd St. to the 54th St. to the 55th St. to the 56th St. to the 57th St. to the 58th St. to the 59th St. to the 60th St. to the 61st St. to the 62nd St. to the 63rd St. to the 64th St. to the 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