

MORNING TELEGRAPH.

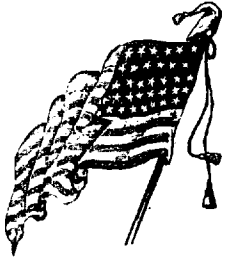


BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Daily Telegraph.



Never read that standard sheet!
Who breathes the foe but falls before us!
While Freedom's banner streams o'er us!
OUR PLATFORM
THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.
THE UNITED STATES LAWS
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN
THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.
HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, December 4, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, it is well known, has taken positive grounds in regard to the employment of slaves by our armies as they advance, under a system of wages, and their subsequent release at the end of the war. In his report, as it has been prepared thus far, we understand from a correspondent at Washington, who has conversed familiarly with the author, he discusses the whole question with the utmost freedom, clearness and decision. He says that the matter is forced upon the attention of the government by the inevitable progress of events, and a policy is absolutely requisite. Take the case of our occupation of Beaufort for an example. The white population of that district is but six thousand, while the slave population exceeds thirty-two thousand. Their masters have all run away. The negroes are left alone to commit depredations, to perish in illness or starvation, or to be protected and employed by the federal agents. Which shall it be? If they are sent into the interior, they will be used by their masters to throw up entrenchments, or to carry arms, or to stop our march to the main land, or else in producing the means of subsistence for the armies of the insurgents. In either case they will become the most active agents against us, and it would be just as wise to send munitions to the enemy as to send these formidable and efficient bodies of laborers, who may be made soldiers.

Now, the one duty of the government, according to Mr. Cameron, is to subvert the rebellion, to deprive it of whatever resources it possesses, and to cripple it in every way consistent with the laws of civilized warfare. Those who are using all their energies to overthrow that government are entitled to little forbearance, and must take the legitimate consequences of their own acts. Their slaves are their principal property, and, as it is perfectly right to confiscate other property, so the main source of rebellious wealth should be confiscated. Seven thousand millions of dollars, or the greater part of it, are employed by the rebels in spreading desolation, slaughter and strife through the bosom of a once happy community, and if it can be made to pay, in some sense, for the calamities it has been instrumental in producing, the retribution would be both just and wise. Why should the friends of peace, good, honest, faithful citizens, be made to suffer the enormous cost of this war? Why should their money be spent, their property arrested, their lives sacrificed, in defence of the constitution, while the property of those who provoked the war is left intact? As a military necessity, moreover, no less than as an act of retributive justice, to say nothing of moral and social motives, we are called upon to deal with slavery without fear or affection.

These are not the words of Secretary Cameron, but they are the arguments he is accustomed to use, even if he shall not incorporate them in his report.

LATE ADVICES FROM UTAH state that Brigham Young, who at first hesitated as to his future position, and was inclined to neutrality, has concluded to side with the legitimate government, and the delegate of Utah will take his seat in Congress. Brigham is long-headed, and the Pacific telegraph reminds him that if Utah ever is to experience the benefits of a Pacific railroad, it will come from the North and not from the South, even if such a thing as separation were possible.

VARIOUS OPINIONS are held respecting the length of the present session of Congress. Judge Colburn, of Vermont, who is one of the newest men in Congress, advises an early adjournment. He says: "War is not a business, and the moment Congress passes beyond the line of providing for the wants of the government, and deciding the purposes of war, to say how it shall be conducted, the whole thing will prove a failure."

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

By the indications of the first two day's proceedings of Congress, we are induced to anticipate fair, decided and prompt legislative action on the subject of the rebellion. The business of both the Senate and House took this direction at once, in the former body by the notice of Senator Trumbull to introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels engaged in war against the federal government, and to give freedom to all slaves held to labor in the slave states, whose masters are identified with treason. This notice will have a salutary effect on the progress of the rebellion. The bill, when passed, as we believe it will be, will also place the rebel slave holder in a position where his property in human flesh will assume a strange importance in his eyes, and the slaves which he has so long held beneath his heel, become the instrument of saving the Union from total destruction. In the House the same spirit animates the representatives. It begins to manifest itself in resolutions setting forth the true issue of the rebellion, and holding slavery alone responsible for its origin, its development and its progress. The purpose, therefore, is to strike a blow at the heart of treason by protesting and destroying the slave interests of traitors. When this is accomplished, traitors will have nothing more to contend for, while judicious legislation on the subject through acts of prompt confiscation and offers of freedom to those who join the Union standard, will accomplish the conquest of rebellion by the very means with which it sought the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of free institutions. Another feature is the proposition to abolish certain ports of entry along the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coast. By such legislation we do away with much of the necessity of blockade, and enforce our code on the subject of smuggling, which very few of even the boldest privateers will dare to violate. Altogether, then, the initial movements in the proceedings of Congress are highly indicative of a determination to deal vigorously with treason. We trust that there will be no abatement in this resolution, and as the proceedings progress, that both branches of Congress will harmoniously co-operate in extending all proper aid to those who are now in the field armed for the suppression of rebellion.

THE HANDLING OF TROOPS.

The National Intelligencer refers to a recent French writer on military science, who has ventured the remark that the art of handling troops in the conduct of offensive operations seems to have been lost by modern commanders, who pay no attention to the production of military effects rather than to the momentary display of their own force. The conduct of the war now waging on our soil would not perhaps be deemed by the French critic to present any exception to the rule which he professes to derive from the latest experience in the art of war; for whatever may be said of the momentum that shall give weight to the "blows" supposed to be impending, the popular impatience generally, if ignorantly confessed, would not seem to indicate that there has been any remarkable celerity of movement in the handling of the vast number of troops believed to be at the command of our generals in their several departments. There were some circumstances attendant on the recent great review of the army on the Potomac which may perhaps deserve a special mention, as serving to show at least the capacity that exists for the speedy massing of troops in that quarter. We understand that the seventy-seven regiments of infantry, the eight regiments of cavalry, and the seventeen batteries of field artillery which participated in that pageant were summoned and gathered for that purpose from their widely separated stations on a notice of only twenty-four hours. The task of accomplishing this result in the time specified, was committed by Gen. McClellan to Gen. McDowell, and the efficiency with which that accomplished officer discharged the duty assigned him was sufficiently attested by the success of the review, which, besides presenting a brilliant military display, afforded to the young General-in-Chief a presage of the reliance he can place on the expedition that will be brought to the fulfillment of his orders whenever it shall be necessary to combine the forces now in the field for any operations of an active character.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

This splendid body of men, under General McCall, has perhaps attracted more attention and consideration from the press than any other division in the army. It is made up, as we all know, of the very best material in the state of Pennsylvania, recruited at a time when the enthusiasm of our people was at its highest pitch, and when enlistment in the ranks of the reserve was made a matter of gallant rivalry among all classes. General McCall devoted his personal attention and all his military skill and experience to the organization and discipline of the regiments of the reserve, and did not leave the state until his division was in a condition at once to enter the field for active duty. The result is now seen in the manner in which this division is recognized and complimented by the Commander-in-Chief of the army, a fact which is not the less gratifying when we remember that the conception of the reserve was the result of a patriotism as wise as it was high and liberal in the extreme. The reserve is composed of fifteen regiments, with its headquarters at Langley, Virginia. The accounts we have of the condition of the men are very satisfactory as to their health and content. Nothing seems to be wanted by the men but battle. They are now only impatient for an encounter. When that is offered they promise to satisfy their friends and become satisfied themselves.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH REBEL SOURCES.

The Reported Removal of the Rebel Capital Denied.

The Southern Papers Advocating the Abolition of the Elective Franchise.

THE LIGHT AT PENSACOLA NOT RE-NEWED.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTERS DESTROYING THEIR CROPS.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY BY UNION MEN IN NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THAT CITY

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.
The Old Point boat has arrived, and brings southern papers from which the following items are gleaned.
The reported removal of the rebel capital from Richmond is denied. The southern papers are advocating the abolition of the elective franchise.
The latest advices from Pensacola represent that the light had not been renewed.
The accounts say that had the fire from Fort Pickens been continued Fort Mores would have been destroyed. No particulars of the affair are given.
The planters throughout the southern seaboard are represented to be destroying their crops, lest they should fall into the hands of the Yankees. A conspiracy of Union men in New Orleans has been discovered, causing great excitement in the city. Many suspected persons had been arrested.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE AFFAIR AT FORT PICKENS

THE BOMBARDMENT CLOSED.

The Rebels Admit Being the Sufferers.

The Reaction in Tennessee.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER OPPOSES THE "BLACK FLAG."

Reported Honors to the Rebel Maury from the Russian Government.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.
The Southern papers to the 28th ult. have been received. They contain scattering accounts of the Fort Pickens affair, from which it appears that the bombardment commenced on Thursday the 21st, and continued, with occasional intermissions, night and day, till the evening of the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased firing.
The rebels did not respond till after Fort Pickens opened fire.
The fire from the fort and the outside Santa Rosa Island batteries, was directed against Fort Barrancas, and the other rebel batteries, the rebel steamers, Time and Nemo, and the navy yard, while the federal vessels engaged Fort Mores.
The rebels admit that they lost sixteen killed and wounded in the bombardment. Also, that considerable damage was done to Fort Mores, including the burning in of the powder magazines. The navy yard and town of Warrington were partially destroyed.
The rebels appear to have acted strictly on the defensive.
The stories about the disabling of the United States steamers Colorado and Niagara appear to be unfounded.
The rebel steamers Time and Nemo were somewhat damaged, but succeeded in getting out of the reach of Col. Brown's fire.
Col. Brown received no reinforcements.
The East Tennessee "bridge-burners" are to be court-martialed. Ex-Senator Pickens is among the prisoners.
The members of the Legislature from East Tennessee were called upon by the State Legislature for an explanation of their alleged connection with the bridge burning. They denied all knowledge of the act, and asserted that the perpetrators were the representatives of only a small faction in their districts.
A despatch from Memphis says that at a meeting of the merchants of that city a resolution was adopted recommending the banks to cut their bills into fractional parts, in order to supply the demand for small change.
There are still no tidings of Fardon Brownlow.
The Charleston Courier, in an editorial, deprecates the policy of raising the black flag, saying that it is urged principally by those who keep at a safe distance from the war.
A New Orleans despatch says that on the 24th, Governor Moors and Generals Lovell and Ruggles participated in a review of 28,000 troops, including 1,400 free colored persons.
The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courier recommends the seizure of hostages for any rebels in Federal prisons.
The Richmond (Va.) Examiner publishes a correspondence between Lieutenant Maury and Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian navy. The latter invites Lieutenant Maury to enter the Russian service. Lieutenant Maury replies that he cannot accept the position until the independence of the south is established.
The rebel gunboat Tuscarora, while coming from New Orleans, and when fifteen miles above Helena, on the 28th ult., accidentally caught fire and became a total loss.

Western Virginia State Convention.

WHEELING, Dec. 2.—In the State Convention, Mr. Hogar, of Boone county, offered the following:
Whereas, Negro slavery is the origin and foundation of our national trouble and the terrible rebellion in our midst, that is seeking to overthrow our Government, and
Whereas, Slavery is incompatible with the word of God, detrimental to the interests of a free people, as well as wrong to the slaves themselves; Therefore,
Resolved, That this Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a free State, and that a provision be inserted for the gradual emancipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval or rejection.
Referred to the committee on the fundamental and general principles.
Mr. Brown, of Kanawha, offered the following:
Resolved, That the State of Kanawha ought to assume a just and equitable proportion of the State debt of Virginia, and, in doing so, discriminate between its friends and foes by paying, first, the bonds held by her own loyal citizens; next, those held by loyal citizens not resident in the State of Kanawha, and of the excess a pro rata share.
Mr. Caldwell, of Marshall, gave notice that he should ask that a provision be inserted in the Constitution to the effect that, when the Constitution be submitted to the people, they shall then determine whether the name shall be Western Virginia or Kanawha.

THE VIRGINIA UNION LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Dec. 2.
The State Legislature met in this city to-day, Lieut. Governor Polsey presiding in the Senate, and Daniel Frost, of Jackson county, in the House.
The Governor's message was sent in this evening. It is a forcible review of the condition of things in this State, and advocates strong measures against the rebel abettors in our midst.
Col. Kramer, of Monongahela county, offered a resolution providing for a stringent confiscation law.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 2.
Stephen C. Bemis was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

Names of Union Prisoners of War at New Orleans.

The following is a list of Pennsylvania volunteers now held as prisoners of war in New Orleans:
Private T. V. Williams, Co. C, Third regiment.
Lieutenant J. B. Hutchinson, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Sergeant A. P. Bank, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Sergeant H. Edmondston, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Corporal C. B. Hess, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. A. Ashland, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. L. Dietrich, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private Jos. Kehley, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. E. Morgan, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private E. Morgan, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private William Bush, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. W. Reynolds, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private H. F. Sankoy, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private A. Saylor, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private W. J. Barger, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private G. W. Went, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private I. D. Baird, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. Williams, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. O. Burns, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. Woolley, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private G. W. Walter, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private A. Fedlyon, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. Wilson, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private M. Conahan, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private C. Slatterback, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private W. Carver, Fifteenth regiment.
Private Fred. Clink, Fifteenth regiment.
Private I. Thomas, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. Dupes, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private D. Selbart, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private S. Day, Fifteenth regiment.
Private G. Ernest, Fifteenth regiment.
Private A. H. Edwards, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private G. W. Trelkald, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. Farmer, Fifteenth regiment.
Private P. Clenner, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. Haskins, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private S. H. Hoffman, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private Matthew Hyte, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private J. Jenkins, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Private S. M. Tice, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.
Corporal T. Fleming, Co. B, Sixteenth regiment.
Private T. Egan, Co. B, Sixteenth regiment.
Private J. Geddes, Co. K, Sixteenth regiment.

WHAT THE NORTH CAN DO.—A carefully prepared statistical table shows that the number of white men in the loyal States and Territories able to bear arms is four million four hundred and sixty three thousand, and that the number of white men in the field and preparing to take it from the States and Territories is but five hundred and thirty nine thousand eight hundred and three. These facts make it plain that the government can, if it shall find it necessary to do so, put an army of a million and a half white men into the field, and yet leave the course of production, trade and commerce practically undisturbed.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MUSTER ROLLS FOUND.—A set of muster rolls were left at Bergner's Book store, and can be obtained by paying for this notice.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.—Blank pay rolls and fulloughs handsomely printed according to the army regulations, on fine white and durable paper, are for sale at this office.

SKATING.—From all accounts the "cold term" has already commenced up in Tioga county. Dickenson's pond near Wellboro' is now frozen over, and the editor of the Democrat has been "stretching his pins" on it.

THE REMAINS of two soldiers named Washburn and Whelan, who died recently at Camp Curtin were forwarded in the noon train on Monday to their relative in Wayne county. The deceased belonged to Capt. Osman's company, of Col. Meridith's regiment.

AMONG the "many inventions" which the war has called into being is a novel cartridge, styled a combustible cartridge. Everyone knows that in the common cartridge the end has to be bitter or torn off before loading. The new cartridge does not require this operation, the wrapping being combustible (it is water-proof also), admitting of instantaneous ignition by the percussion cap.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Mr. Du Barre, whose name was recently mentioned in connection with the superintendency of the Northern Central Railroad, has been appointed by the board of directors superintendent of that road, vice Mr. James C. Clarke, who has resigned. Mr. Du Barre is from the Fort Wayne and Chicago (Illinois) Railroad, and brings to his new post considerable experience in railroad matters. Mr. Du Barre entered upon his duties on Monday.

M. H. Coss, several years ago connected with the editorial department of this paper, and now Deputy Clerk of the U. S. Senate, was recently in Tioga county, on a visit. While in New York, on his return to Washington, with his wife, their trunks were stolen by burglars, and all of their clothing, and valuables taken.—What makes the loss far more severe, all of Mr. Cobb's private papers and manuscripts, (the latter the result of much intellectual toil, in the interval of editorial labors), were taken.

THE STATE APPROPRIATION TO COMMON SCHOOLS. The following circular relative to the State appropriations to the department of common schools has been published by the State Superintendent, Thomas H. Burrows, Esq.:

An erroneous impression is entertained in some parts of the State that the appropriation for the school year, beginning on the first Monday in June, 1861, was withdrawn by the State Legislature, and applied to the support of the War. It is, therefore, proper to say that our State has not thus disgraced herself. On the contrary, while the amount of appropriation payable per taxable to the districts will be the same as it was last year, the aggregate appropriations were greater in amount than for any year since 1840. The appropriations to the districts, will, therefore, be paid out as usual, as soon as each shall have filled the proper certificate that the schools were open and in operation, according to law, at least four months after the first Monday in June, 1861.

TEACHERS UNION INSTITUTE.—A teachers' Union Institute, composed of seven teachers of Middle Paxton township, and three of the town of Dauphin, was organized on the 16th ultimo, by the election of the following officers:

President—Wm. J. Lawrence.
Recording Secretary—W. S. Poffenberger.
Corresponding Secretary—H. G. Sheesley.
Treasurer—Benj. Moyer.
The objects aimed at by the organization are, 1st. The advancement of the cause of education in the districts and Commonwealth. 2nd. Individual improvement as teachers, and thereby the improvement of the pupils. 3rd. The dissemination of a code of pure morals in the schools.

To accomplish these in part, the members are required to deliver lectures and essays, and to give illustrations of the modes of teaching the various branches of study introduced in the schools; all of which are subject to discussion and criticism, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure those which may best benefit scholars and teachers.

POLICE.—Before the Mayor.—John Baker, John Talburt and Mary Todd, all first-class "vags" were arraigned for "lying around loose." Discharged with an injunction to leave the city for the city's good.

John Short—a volunteer wearing the uniform of a Zouave—was arraigned for vagrancy. Short it appears, had enlisted in one of the Indiana regiments, but it was subsequently discovered that he was afflicted with some ailment which rendered him unfit for service, and was accordingly left here by the regiment during its passage through the city two or three months ago. Since then Short has been staying about the city, living on the charity of the public, and lodging at night either in the market house or on the most convenient cellar door. After hearing Short's story, his honor, the Mayor, furnished him with a note to Mr. Young, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by whom, we have no doubt, he was passed over the road free to Pittsburg.

Peter Ducker—said to be a soldier—was arraigned for drunkenness and breaking in a door at the residence of Miss Kate Castor. Sent to prison for 30 days.
Peter Minus and John Johnson—both "drunks"—were arraigned, and discharged with an injunction to "sin no more."

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—We clip the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday afternoon:—

Coroner Conrad, was sent for this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, a soldier, who had arrived yesterday at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in a box. It seems that the box was taken to the depot at Harrisburg by a squad of soldiers, and the freight was paid to this city. A soldier came down in charge of the body, but has not been seen since the arrival of the train. From appearances the deceased had evidently been run over by a train of cars. He belonged to the McClellan regiment, which had been encamped at Huntington.

THE BODY RECOGNIZED.—The body of the soldier killed on Friday on the Northern Central railroad, between the Bolton depot and Woodberry, previously noticed in the TELEGRAPH, has been recognized as that of Benjamin Snyder, a member of Captain Albright's company of the Scott regiment from York, Pa., and stationed at the Relay House on the above road. He was in Baltimore on Thursday on a pass, and it was supposed attempted to jump upon some of the outward bound trains passing during Thursday night, and falling beneath the cars, was killed in the attempt. The body was horribly mangled, having been dragged some thirty or forty yards. The top of his head was crushed entirely off, and his left foot and right arm severed from his body. The body of the deceased was taken in charge by the company's agents and forwarded to the encampment of the company to which he belonged, and from thence to York, Pa., where he has a wife and children living. As has been heretofore stated, the jury in the case rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL of the State of Pennsylvania acknowledges to have received for the volunteers at Camp Curtin the following donations: From Upper Strasburg and vicinity, Franklin county—Mr. William G. McClellan, 6 pairs woolen socks; Rev. George R. Zacharias, 1 pair; Samuel Labman, jr., 1 pair; Mrs. Harriet Kramer, 2 pairs; Mrs. Catharine Stake, 1 pair; Mrs. Mary Bigler, 1 pair; Mrs. Jane Kasey, 3 pairs; Mrs. Adeline Ramsey, 1 pair; Mrs. Rebecca Detrich, 1 pair; Mrs. Susan Gullinger, 1 pair; Mrs. Mary Gilmore, 1 pair; Miss Eliza Gilmore, Mrs. M. ry Andrews, Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, Mrs. Sarah C. Carbaugh, Mrs. Catharine Cummings, Mrs. Martha A. McClellan, Miss Catharine Foltz, Mrs. Mary Freet, Mrs. Westhafer, Mrs. Susan B. Logan, Mrs. Statira C. Britton, Mrs. Mary E. West, each, 1 pair woolen socks; Mrs. Elizabeth Rife, 2 pairs; Mrs. Mary Flora, Mrs. Catharine Wingert, Mrs. Leah Harbaugh, Mrs. Yount, each, 1 pair; Mrs. M. Patton, 8 pairs; Miss Margaret Yoe, 2 pairs; Mrs. E. Kife, 3 pairs; Mrs. Wilhelmna Barnes, 4 pairs; Mrs. Elizabeth Coffman, 2 pairs; Mrs. Elizabeth Lehman, 2 pairs; Miss Rebecca Bechtol, Miss Junia J. Ramsey, and Mrs. Caroline Rigner, each, 1 pair. Twelve pairs woolen socks and 12 pairs fine carpet overshoes from Miss M. H. Brown, 1832 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Ten pairs woolen socks from two ladies of the German Reformed congregation of Chambersburg, and 2 blankets from a lady of the same congregation for hospital use. Four pairs wool-socks from Christian Musser, Juniata county. From Rev. Dr. Hay, of Harrisburg, 18 night shirts for hospital use at Camp Curtin, donated by the ladies of his church. Two pairs woolen socks from Mrs. Elizabeth Gorgas, Lower Allen township, Cumberland county.

R. C. HALE,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 2, 1861. Q. M. G.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. VANSTAVOREN.—Lieut. Vanstavoren, whose arrest at the Lebanon Valley Railroad depot in this city by officer Cole, was noticed in last Saturday's TELEGRAPH, was taken to Philadelphia yesterday, where he had a hearing before Recorder Enew, of that city.—Vanstavoren, as we have already stated, was charged with being a fugitive from justice from Washington, where he is alleged to have stolen \$500 from Lemuel Howell. Several witnesses were examined. It appears from the evidence that Howell and Vanstavoren were Lieutenants of company G, Seventh regiment, P. R. C.—They both resigned, left camp together for Washington. Upon his departure, Lieut. Howell was entrusted with a quantity of letters to be delivered personally to the families of the men belonging to the company. These letters contained from \$10 to \$60 each, and were placed in his trunk, but were subsequently removed to a valise. Vanstavoren advised Howell not to take them, as there might be trouble if any were lost. In Washington they stopped at Simpson's Hotel, and the baggage was all placed in the baggage room. Vanstavoren was in that room once to get something from his trunk.—Howell was taken sick and went to bed early. Vanstavoren left the room and said that he would return shortly, but Lieut. Howell did not see him again until the next morning, when he met him at the depot about to start for Philadelphia. A man who was with him testified that they had stayed all night at the National Hotel. After reaching home Mr. Howard discovered that his valise had been opened and all the letters stolen. He was arrested for the larceny of the money. The matter, however, was referred to detective officer Franklin, of Philadelphia. Mr. Franklin found that Vanstavoren had been acting somewhat suspiciously about Myerstown, Lebanon and Reading, and by his orders Vanstavoren was arrested on Saturday in this city. After the hearing he was committed to await a requisition from the authorities of the District of Columbia. He remarked that he desired a speedy trial that he might have an early opportunity of proving his innocence.—The accused was formerly a clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, and subsequently an operator on the Local Telegraph of that city.