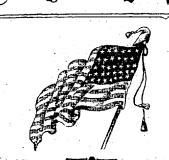
Daily Telegraph



Where breathes the foe but falls before us

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet. And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the Pennsylvania Telearrangements, by the engagement of an expeness as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach. will make the Pennsylvania Telegraph one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

The DAILY will be published during the ses sion of the Legislature for \$1,00 per copy. THE SEMI-WEEKLY will also be published at the low rate of \$1,00 for the session.

The WEEKLY is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of \$1,00 per year. Address,

GEORGE BERGNER, Harrisburg, Penn'a.

HARRISBURG, PA. Wednesday Afternoon, December 18, 1861.

OUTSIDE OF SLAVERY.

Senator Carlise, from Virginia, yesterday de clared in the United States Senate that the rebellion in the south "had its origin outside of slavery." We can scarcely suppose a more flagrant misrepresentation of the facts of any case, than that made by this assertion, and we strongly suspect the loyalty of any man who thus boldly attempts to pervert the truth. If Senator Carlise desires to defend slavery, no man either

that Commonwealth.

But we can pardon the and They are resolved to defend the rights of the to our prejudice and our embarrassments. institution of slavery before they look after or While remembering that we have such a borlegislate for the rights of a beleagured and der, and the harbor of our great commercial gress—the object of their professed loyalty— of a foreign fleet, it is well for the Executive to be which, having once failed before the over- thus active in every preparation that will aid in whelming public sentiment now pervading the maintaining the national honor and give strength people of the loyal states on this subject, will to our own people in defending our own soil from show itself in their conduct as it did in that foreign invasion. Whatever may be the result of Breckinridge, Mason, Slidell and others, who of the present agitation abroad, Pennsylvania is remained in their seats in the federal Congress bound to be prepared, so that when the worst only so long as there was a hope of securing advantage for slavery and assistance for meet their foes fully prepared for any encounter rebellion. So far as the historical facts that may follow. are concerned they are all against such assertions as these of Senator Carlisle. The political history of the country proves that the advo- session have under consideration a bill providcates of slavery have been conspiring for thirty ing most stringently for the arrest of runaway years for just such a demonstration as that slaves who may take refuge in that state, as which now disgraces the south. The confessions they escape from Virginia and other slave states of the leaders of the rebellion prove that they along the coast. It is understood that the bill are fighting against free that slave institutions may prevail. The claims of the Confederate ties in the south, who desire thus to use Marygovernment amply show that slavery is the land as a guard against loss of property if they basis on which it rests, that slavery is the spirit of cannot use her loyal citizens to aid them in the their Constitution, and that slavery is to be the work of rebellion. The bill is to answer the furesource of their wealth, support and existence. And yet we are told by a grave Senator that this rebellion had its origin outside of slavery.

PROSPECT OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.—The term of warm and clear weather which has without the proper "pass" or a master's vouchlasted for nearly two weeks in the vicinity of er. It is the last phase in the roll of aid and Washington, is a little remarkable, and upsets comfort to rebellion. the theory that after the first of December the roads of Virginia would be impassable. A late copy of the Richmond Enquirer repeats this idea, be formed of the magnitude of our forces on asserting very confidently that the federal army the Potomac and in Maryland (the figures becannot advance till the roads are settled in ing carefully kept from the public lest they spring. It is said that General McClellan does be too clamorous for an advance) by the follow-land. It guards the west side of the mouth of no advance of troops in this vicinity is talked of at present would seem to indicate that there is some insuperable obstacle to such an advance. The roads between Washington and Fairfax Court House are now in excellent condition. A friend who, on Saturday last, traveled for a distance of thirty miles in Virginia, states that the roads in Fairfax county are in as good condition as the roads of western New York during the month of June. The delightful weather of the past fortnight has mitigated the suffering of other divisions of the army, the number on the those troops who yet lack an adequate supply of Potomac cannot be less than a quarter of a milclothing.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

is frightening timid people out of their propriety, just now, is the proposition to arm the blacks and with them fight the traitors. So far as we are concerned, we believe with the President in using whatever means are "indispensa ble" to pull the rebellion down; and if it shall come to the worst, so far from objecting to it, we shall applaud the Government for arming or making whatever use it can of the slaves of rebels and traitors. We are not for allowing the Union to perish through any mawkish sentimentality on the subject of rights of rebel slavemen are bound to respect. But the fearful souls massacre of their masters," may for the present save their breath. As things now progress, it is pretty difficult for white citizens to procure arms from the Government. It cannot le done without regular military enlistment and organization; and if our disciplined troops do not GRAPH has made the most ample and complete make any wonderful headway into the insurrienced corps of reporters, to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private busi
be of a general character and such private busi
movement. So far as any slave insurrection is distance the craggy peak or the Sugar-loar mountain rearis its lofty head; and nearer, the city, with its towering steeples and home-like appearance, seems a fit abode for the generous, hospitable and Union-loving people. Close to gent districts, it is not probable that undiscipconcerned, if one breaks out, it will be outside for making whatever use of them our armies may think practicable. So far as they are used at all, it must be under military direction, and we see an eminent fitness in having them in the precent are abundant, and forage and such other supplies as are required can easily be procured. Verily our lot has fallen in a pleasant place.

The strength of General Bank's Division is rapidly increasing. On Friday twelve hundred cavalry arrived and there are removed. of traitors, if the emergency may require it. quarters, or whether some important movement sources. They can be made of great service to our armies, and, as one side or the other must have them as enemies or friends, let us have them in the latter capacity. Thereby we release an equal number of white men for the war, and to this extent strengthen the arms of the Government. Let us use them as we would other contraband of war; and use them, too, in such manner as will make rebels and traitors feel the rotomac, especially as their services are likely to be needed further south, which would make the country.

ARMS FOR THE STATE. The state authorities are now actively enga

ged in collecting and repairing arms of various

description, for the use of the volunteers recruit ing and to be recruited hereafter in Pennsylvaon or off the floor of the Senate, will offer an inia. The work of repairing is being extensively obstacle to such a purpose, simply because those carried on by the principal contractor, Henry E who deny the moral, social or political right of Leman, at Lancaster, who is now to mir de mir possession of at least ten thousand stand of sudefense, but when the declaration is made that perior and effective muskets and rifles. The a rebellion organized for the deliberate object importance of this work is fully appreciated by of advanceing slavery had its origin outside of the authorities and those having it immediately the interests of that institution, we cannot re- in charge, so that as it progresses, it will doubtfrain from either regarding such a man as par- less be enlarged by a liberality which has distially insane or as entirely wedded to falsehood. tinguished all the acts of Pennsylvania in con-The very idea of declaring that the rebellion is nection with the military operations of the fednot waged for the increase of slavery, is as rid-eral government. And while we have coniculous as would be an assertion that the trait- tributed lavishly in men and means towards the ors of South Carolina are fighting for the free-support of that government, as events dedom of their territory, that free labor could be velope and the complication of our foreign introduced into all the branches of industry in relations tend to embarrass the destiny and perpetuity of free institutions, Pennsylacity which in-vania must not be unmindful that she has an duced Senator Carlisle to make this declaration, extended border along the territory of a governon the plea that his prejudices are in favor of ment whose representatives evince but little slavery. We expect nothing more or less from sympathy for us in our struggle with rebellion, every man in Congress now from a slave state. and who are anxious even to meddle in the strife threatened Union. It is their mission in Con- emporium, Philadelphia, exposed to the attacks

> The MARYLAND LEGISLATURE, now in special gitive slave law of Congress, which has become a sort of nulity in the crisis, and whose provisions are not extended to rebels. We of course expect the Maryland slave catchers to arrest every black man who shows himself on that soil

Total.

Difference (those on the Potomac)..250,000 As we have given large estimates for all the lion. la (el 1909 009,02) quill (est tromunit el 1 aosal 1

From Col. Knipe's Regiment.

President Lincoln's home organ, the Illinois ordence of the Telegraph | State Journal, says that the great bugaboo which CAMP MATTHEWS, NEAR FREDERICK CITY, MD., Dec. 16, 1861.

Leaving the bleak and dreary pines on the banks of the Potomac, amidst which we had spent a month or more in a state of glorious uncertainty and mud, and after a pleasant though fatiguing march of some thirty-three miles, we 'pitched our tents' near the foot of the Catocn mountain, on the southern slope of the Blue Ridge, about three miles west of Frederick City. The sudden transition of so large an army, with all the paraphernalia of grim-visaged war a barren, unproductive region to the fertile val ey of the Monococy, seemed to realize the an cient fable of Cadmus, and as our brigade filed holders. Traitors have no rights which loyal through the neat but narrow streets of the pretty and patriotic little city of Frederick, the rich and inspiring music of well-trained bands, who are attempting to raise an anti-war party the gold and glitter of brilliant and varied mililest arms shall be "placed in the hands of ne groes with which to indulge in indiscriminate maidens attracted by the gay scene and the balmy atmosphere, all combined to render it one of the most pleasing episodes in the life of a soldier."

Fortunate in the selection of our camping grounds heretofore, we have been exceeding so in the present instance. Occupying a commanding position we behold, as far as the eye can reach, highly cultivated fields, plentifully dotted with comfortable and even many palatial residences, giving evidences of prosperity. In the distance the craggy peak of the Sugar-loat mountain rears its lofty head; and nearer, the hospitable and Union-loving people. Close to our camp a clear, pellucid stream leaps o'er its the lines of our occupation and in districts rocky bed, giving us an abundance of pure where the traitors have full sway. The Government could have no power over it—even to put it down; and the rebels would have to blame on space. Substantial provisions, and every delthemselves for the consequences. As for the icacy which would gratity the taste and fancy negroes which come within our lines, we are of the most fastidious epicure are abundant,

we see an eminent fitness in having them in the present war, to build fortifications, dig ber of infantry arrived, and there are rumors of a number of infantry regiments being transferred to his command. Whether this is for the purpose tion; and even put bullets through the heads of more conveniently placing them in winter of traitors, it the emergency may require it.

is intended, I cannot conceive, but should the
The enemy are employing them in the same
latter be the case I am satisfied the Major Genwork; and just so many as we can draw from eral Commanding will prove equal to the emerthem, just so much are we crippling their re-sources. They can be made of great savice to his many friends throughout the country. Even should we go into winter quarters, I do not be-lieve it will be permanent. Our army is too large—too expensive, to let the mere rigors of a winter campaign drive it into a state of "mas terly inactivity," especially when the territory to be subdued lies in a warmer climate. Napoleon marched into the very breast of the Russian empire in the midst of winter. Besides cold weather will likely force the warm blooded southerners to abandon their pastures along the an advance on our part easy and attended with

On Friday last our brigade were ordered out for review and drill, and after a march of five miles, passing through the city, we arrived at the place designated—a large field adjacent to the Baltimore pike, stacked arms, and anxiously awaited the arrival of Major-General N. P. Banks. He soon appeared with his staff and mounted guard "in all the pomp and glorious circumstances of war," and after the usual imposing ceremonies incident to a review, and a contract auringity commended by the General himself, we started for camp, reaching it about an hour offer deals.

an hour after dark.

The glorious 46th, favored by the mild and pleasant Indian Summer which Providence has vouchsafed to the American army, have embraced every opportunity for obtaining perfec-tion in drill, and now exhibit a skill in the various evolutions which would do credit to the regular service. Being one of the largest, if not avoided. the very largest regiment in the division, and according to the report of the Medical Director of the army, the healthest one in the whole army of the Potomac, it occupies a prominent position, and the Third Brigade to which it is attached, commanded by Gen, Williams, cannot be ex-

The boys in the "Verbeke Rifles," company arrived out, on the 6th inst. "D," are well, with a few triffing exceptions, in the enjoyment of excellent health, and being now snugly ensconced, and the facilities for reaching here being so very convenient, they would be pleased to see as many of their friends as can visit them. Come one, come all. Trusting soon to write again, I remain as

P. S. Letters should be directed to "Company D," 45th regiment, P. V., Bank's Division, Frederick, Maryland.

Pensacola Harbor and Defences.

Notwithstanding the general credulity of the public when reading descriptions of engagements on land and sea, which come to them flicted upon the United States vessels was not

FORT PICKENS.

Fort Pickens, the stronghold of the National Government in the south, is built on a low sandy spot on the westernmost end of Santa Rosa Island, and less than two miles distant from Fort McRea. Fort Pickens is a first class bastioned work, built of stone for foundation purposes, with walls of brick and bitumen. Its walls are forty feet in height by twelve feet in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns in bomb-proof casemates, and one tier open or en barbette. The work has all the usual concomitants of a first-class work, viz : covered ways, dry ditch, glacis and outworks complete.
The guns radiate to all points of the horizon, and command Fort Barrancas, Fort McRae, the Navy Yard, and the other rebel fortifications

The work was commenced in 1828 and finished in 1853, and cost nearly one million of collars. At the commencement of hostilities the armament of Fort Pickens consisted of In ba tion, twenty-six 25-pound howitzers; cisemate, two 42-pounders, sixty-four 32-pounders fifty-nine 24 pounders; in barbette, twenty-bur 8-inch howitzers, six 18-pounders, twelve, 12-pounders, one 10-inch columbiad, mounted, and four 10-inch mortars. Since that period, however, the number of guns has been immensely increased

FORT MCREA.

Almost immediately opposite Pickens is Fort McRea, a powerful and castle-like masonry structure, built on a low sand spit of the main Pensacola Bay. McRea is a bastion fort, billt of brick, with walls twelve feet in thickness It Troops in Missouri & Western Kentucky. 120,000 is embrasured for two tiers of guns, under born Camps in the States...... 80,000 \$400,000 were expended in its erection. Below the fort is a water battery, which mounts some ten or twelve guns.

en or twelve guns.

FORT BARBANCAS.

FORT BARBANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, on the north side of Pensacola.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, states that Mr. Slidell's dispatches were intrusmouth, was crected on the site of an old Spin-ish fort. It is a bastioned work of heavy na-

four pound howitzers have been mounted.

SAND BATTERIES. Extensive sand batteries, at a considerable distance apart, have been erected along the head of the bay. These batteries are substantially made and heavily mounted.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL. At the Hospital Gen Bragg has for some onths past had his head quarters. Adjoining are the general barracks, a large three story building. A railroad connects the barracks with the redoubt above referred to.

PENSACOLA BAY.

Pensacola Bay is twenty-seven miles long, and s broadest part twelve miles in width. It is its broadest part twelve miles in width. It is accessible to frigates of large size, there being twenty-one feet of water on the bar. The harbor is completely land-locked and the roadstead

SANTA ROSA ISLAND. This island is the great barrier that forms the main or sea enclosure of Pensacola Bay. It is

fourteen leagues in length, and on an average is not more than one fourth or a mile wide. In the vicinity of Fort Pickens it is barren for a mile, and then commences a low growth of shrubbery, scraggy pines, live oak bushes, and small trees of different varieties. It is too sandy for cultivation, and is only useful as a protection to Pensacola. PENSACOLA.

The town of Pensacola, the capital of Escambia county, Florida, is situated on the western shore of Pensacola Bay, about ten miles from the Gulf of Mexico, forty-four miles east from Mobile, and one hundred and eighty miles west from Tallahasse. The Pensacola and Georgia railroad, which runs to Tallahasse, is nearly completed. The plan of the town is regular, and the streets are wide. The population is now about three thousand. Pensacola Bay is at the mouth of the Escambia river, and twenty-seven miles in length, and greatest breadth twelve miles. The U.S. government establish

of money, and is of much value to the Federal Government. WARRINGTON.

Warrington is the post village of Escambia county, and is situated some distance below

ed a naval station between Pensacola and War-

rington, upon which it has expended large sums

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER JURA. Warlike Preparations Continue in

England. LETTER FROM GEN'L SCOTT.

His Letter Receives Hearty Re_ sponse in England.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE U.S. NAVY.

THE ACTION OF ENGLAND CONDEMNED BY THE FRENCH PRESS.

The steamer Jura arrived here this morning from Liverpool with dates to the 5th, and Londonderry to the 6th inst. Warlike preparations continue in England and a considerable number of troops are under

orders for Canada. The London Daily News thinks that if the American Government will treat the difficulty in the same spirit as General Scott, war may be

The seamen on leave are ordered to join their ships.
It is reported that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, regards his recall inevitable.

The American shipping interest was already lisastrously affected The steamships Edinburgh and Nova Scotian

ton had declined 1d@11d on the week The sales of the week footed up only 29,000

The market at one time was nearly 2d lower, but subsequently rallied. Breadstuffs and pro visions were steady.

London, Dec. 6.—Consols 901@903.

SECOND DISPATCH.

GREAT BRITAIN -The excitement relative to the Trent affair continues unabated. The stock market on the 4th was more heavy and unset tled than ever.

The United States Consul at Paris had communicated to the French papers a letter from Gen'l. Scott in which he declares that there is no truth in the report that the Washington Cabinet had ordered through rebel sources, the exciting news of Fort the seizure of the Southern Commissioners, Pickens having opened fire upon the Rebel batteries received universal credit, although, of is quite ignorant of what will be the decision course, the details relative to the injuries in of his Government, but says that it is necessary to preserve the good relations between England and America. He hopes that the Governments will agree on a solution of the question whether the prisoners were contraband or not. If they were the agents of the rebels he says it will be difficult to convince even impartial minds that they were less contraband of war than rebel

soldiers or cannon. In conclusion, Gen. Scott expresses his conviction that war between England and America cannot take place without a more serious pro-vocation than is at present given. The London Star thinks that Gen. Scott's letter will receive a hearty response in England as a message of

The London Times says that Gen. Scott, like his countrymen, is rather inclined to disavow the conception of the outrage than to repudiate it now, that it has been done. It is reported that rebel and federal priva-

teers are crossing at the entrance of the English Channel. It is said that the admiralty has orlered two ships to proceed immediately to the West Indies to act as a convoy to the West India mail steamer. GREAT BRITAIN.—The strength of the Ameri-

can navy is being canvassed in England. The London Times says, that although the whole federal navy scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists yet it would be imprudent in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea. We have done this once, and paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. Americans will do little, but that will led one well. They will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth and concentrate their efforts on single vessels. Heatiled concentrate their efforts on of several hundred with the petition of the second several hundred with the petition of several hundred with the petit single vessels. Hostile demonstrations are being made in various parts of England toward the United States. One was made at Bristol on the occasion of the departure of an Armstrong battery for Canada. The continental news is of

slight importance. The Paris Bourse is firm. The Patric says that the arrest of the Maronite agent of France in Lebanon is an insult which

Bay, and directly facing the entrance to its ted to his wife as he was leaving the steamer

ish fort. It is a bastioned work of heavy masonry, and mounts about fifty guns. In the rear vember the San Jacinto searched a French, a Jersey.

Solvey, and mounts about fifty guns. In the rear vember the San Jacinto searched a French, a Jersey.

Action, Barrancas receives reinforcements. In says the Paris are important as proving that lection of direct taxes in insurrectionary dis-FRANCE — The Paris Patrie learns that in No-

power to exercise the right of search to the full extent. Speculations from France represent the predominent feeling being favorable to the reconciliation of England and America. It was reported that the French Minister at Washing power of redemption. The owners to have the power of redemption.

ton has reported to his government a refusal on the part of the Washington Cabinet to deliver up dispatches addressed from Paris to the French Consuls at New Orleans and Charleston.

ITALY.—Garibaldi has arrived at Turin. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Batazzi explained the failure of the negotiations relative to Rome, saying that he was convinced that the French government wished to terminate its occupation and was the sincere friend of Italy.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. The iron clad frigate Warrior is coaling for

ervice on the North American coast. There was quite a rise on Thursday in sugar and saltpetre.

No charters are now being taken for American vessels, and there is little or nothing doing

The reso in passengers or cargoes.

Several of the papers have leaders on Mr. Bright's speech.
The London Times says let America judge by this speech of her greatest admirer how little

can be said for her outrage upon a friendly, although neutral country; let her also know that even this comparatively moderate speech was but a voice with an echo. The tone of reserve on the part of the French

press increases. Several of the leading Paris United States, or have filed their intention to papers blame the English government for have papers blame the engins government to have become said. The provisions are extended to my yielded to the pressure of public opinion as all who have performed service in suppressing

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Troops Embarking for the South KENTUCKY ADMITTED INTO THE SOUTH

ERN CONFEDERACY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17. via Baltimore.

The steamship Constitution, Captain A. T Fletcher, sailed for Boston at 12 o'clock last night. It is supposed that she will there take on board three other regiments for some point on the Southern coast.

The Baltimore boat brought down this morn ing 101 men, the greater number belonging to to the 79th New York regiment, who have been discharged from the hospitals and are about to rejoin their regiment at Port Royal on the first

opportunity.

The Richmond papers of yesterday are received, but they contain nothing very satisfac-

tory.

It was known in Richmond this morning that commissioners had arrived in this country from the British Government in regard to the Mason and Slidell difficulty.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—At Columbus, Ky., there

was a great convention yesterday. More troops have been sent to Gen. Bowen at Feliceana and also a regiment to Union city. The gov ernment transports are idle all day and busy at night. It is supposed by those in high official quarters that the federals are moving an immense force to the Tennessee river to cut off the communication with Bowling Green.

The flag of truce arrived from Crany Island

this morning, and was met by our steam tug. It brought twelve or fourteen passengers, mostly ladies, who took passage for Baltimore. In the Rebel Congress on the 16th, Henry C. Burnett and Judge Monroe were sworn in as Senators Fantreky which State has just been ad-

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Fight Opposite Mumfordville. UNION FORCES VICTORIOUS.

Thirty-three Rebels Killed and Fifty Wounded.

FEDERAL FORCES CROSSING GREEN RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17. Four companies of Colonel Willich's German regiment, were attacked this afternoon on the south bank of the Green river, opposite Mumfordsville, by Colonel Torry's Regiment of Texas

rangers, two regiments of infantry, and six pieces of artillery.

Col. Willich was reinforced, and drove the rebels back, with a loss of thirty-three killed, including Col. Torry, and fifty wounded.

The federal loss was eight privates and a lieutenant killed; and sixteen wounded.

The Democrat has advices that the federal rangers, two regiments of infantry, and six

The Democrat has advices that the federal troops were crossing Green river, southward, all

day, with great rapidity.

The Democrat has also a business letter, dated Somerset on Monday, which mentions no engagement in that vicinity. The Twelfth Kentucky regiment, Col. Hos-

kins, is entrenched two miles south of Som-All was quiet in the vicinity of Campbellsville up to the 16th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Executive Session of the Senate: THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. PHELPS.

Washington, Dec. 18. The business of the Senate in executive session has been confined to referring to appropriate committees, the appointments made dur-

ing the recess of Congress and heretofore pub-Geo. Kent of Maine, was yesterday confirmed

as consul to Valenera.

The proclamation of Gen. Plielps, at Ship Island, is condemned by all classes of politicians. It was his individual act and must therefore be regarded accordingly.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

Washington, Dec. 17. SENATE Mr. TEN EXCK, (N. Y.) presented a petition

Mr. TRUMBULL, (III.,) presented the petition of several hundred citizens of St. Louis, laborers on the public works, asking that the several amounts due them be paid.

Mr. Doolittle, (Wis.,) presented several pe titions for the emancipation of slaves. Mr. Sumner, (Mass.,) presented the petition of citizens of Vermont for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Secretary a copy of the proclamation of Gen. Phelps to the loyal citizens of the south west, and by what authority it was made. Laid over.

the flank defences of the fort several twenty- the Washington Cabinet fancies that it has the tricts. It provides for taking land in such discovering the flank defences of the fort several twenty- to every the discovering the flank defences of the fort several twenty- to every the discovering the flank defences of the fort several twenty- the washington Cabinet fancies that it has the tricts. It provides for taking land in such discovering the flank defences of the fort several twenty- the washington Cabinet fancies that it has the tricts.

Mr. Sumer offered a resolution that Trusten Polk is now a traitor to the United States, and that he be expelled from the Senate. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Dawes, (Mass.) from the Committee on Elections reported a resolution that Charles Henry Foster is not entitled to a seat in this Congress, either from the First or Second dis-

trict of No.th Carolina. Mr. Dawes said that the Committee had pursued the investigation so far as to be entirely satisfied that the claim was founded on imposition, and so well satisfied of this fact was Mr. Foster himself, that he voluntarily abandoned

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Walter, (Vt.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution which was adopted to print 5,000 copies of the report of the special committee to enquire into contracts with the evidence, and 10,000 without the evi-

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to secure homesteads for actual settlers, to heads of families or those who have attained twenty-one years of age and are citizens of the become such. The provisions are extended to ing yielded to the pressure of public opinion as an wno nave performed service in suppressing represented merely by Manchester and Liverprol, and having acted so hastily in the Trent month's volunteers or their legal heirs, are to receive thirty dollars in addition to the right of nomestead, and all who have have served six nonths one hundred dollars.

Mr. Holman, (Ind.,) proposed an amendment

Mr. Holman, (Inu.,) proposed an amendment extending the bounty land act of March, 1855, to those engaged in the present war.
Mr. Vallandigham, (Ohio.) opposed it, contending that it would strike a death blow at the entire homestead parties, consume every acre already surveyed and benefit the soldiers only to the extent of what they can receive from the sale of their warrants. He advocated the ori-

Mr. Covone, (Pa.,) offered a modification of Mr. Holman's amendment, which the latter accepted, that the provisions of the bill shall not take effect until one year after its passage.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO RENT.-A comfortable Dwelling (one with a stable preferred) Pos-coston to be had on or before the Frst of April, 1842. Address, stating locality, terms, BOX 348, Harrisourg, P. O.

FOR SALE.

THE valuable lot of ground opposite the Capitol on the corner of State and Fourth streets, being 200 feet on Fourth, 100 feet on State, and 110 feet on North street. The lot is cliviby situated for public uses—hotels, market, and for private residences.

C. C. MULLIN'S

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NOW IS THE TIME FOR CHEAP GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

INEN HANDKERCHIEFS from 6½C:

upwards. Beautiful Linea setts, sleeves and colaus 25c. upwards. Cambric setts all prices. Cambric
Collars from 15c. to \$1. Che4p. Fine linea Cellars 12c.
Wool Nubies, Scarfs, Sontags, Siceves, Leggings, Mits,
Gloves, Wool, Cotton and Merino Hose for Ladies' ad
children all prices. Worked Handkerchiefs, Wool skating Caps for children, Cologne's, Extract's, Ox Marrow
Pomade, Silk Velvels, Wool Yarn, Prockskin Gauntletts,
Sack Fannels, Calicos, Giugham, Mu-lins, &c., &c, at
PRARSO'S Cheap Store, No. 12, Market Square, one
door above Felix's Confectionary, Harrisburg, Pa.
d. 18.42—

TO THE AFFLICTED.

PROF. J. H. MCENTYRE AS arrived in town with a full supply of roots and herb; also his celebrated Banda ion Coagh Drops, and other botanic medicines. He is nocated at the White Hall, and will remain until the 24th inst. He gives examination and advice free of charge. It would be well for the afflicted to give him a call, as there is no charge. He invites those who have used his medicines if they have not given satisfaction, to comback and have their money returned. His medicines are for sale by Gross & Co., Market street.

WANTED.

TWO competent Bar-keepers and Two valters, apply at the European House, Harrisbur del6-lw*

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 12

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Harrisburg, December 16, 1861. All regiments, or companies, heretofore au-

thorized to be raised within the State of Pennsylvania, if not filled by the 16th day of January, A. D., 1862, will be consolidated. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

CRAIG BIDDLE.

GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS! THE largest and most varied assortment of GOLD PENS is for sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

ALL PENS WARRANTED. CHRISTMAS BOOKS!! A large collection of BOOKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS has just been re-

de16-d3t

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. 1 000,000 ENVELOPES! A N immense stock of ENVELOPES of every size is now opening at

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. OR SALE ONE SINGER SEWING MACHINE in working order for \$27. Also F-mily ewing Machines, (new.) \$30. En juire of D. W. B-955, dectaniesburg, Cumberland county, Pa. de13-1w*

NOTICE. HERE is you destination, South Carolina? No! But to Citterel's, Cheap Contectionary Store, No. 101, Market street, between fourth and
Fith streets, where may be seen the largest assortment
of Fine Confectionaries, Nuts, Risims, Currants, Curon,
&C., for the Holidays. Give him a call, and ex mine
for yoursolves.

PORT FOLIOS—WRITING DESKS. N entire new assortment of these useful ar

A n entire new assortment ticles just opened at BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore, TO FAMERS.

OATS! OATS!! Cash paid for Oats JAMES M. WHEREIER. OUR newly replenished stock of Tonet and Fanov Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would research in the second confidence of the second confiden

pectivity invite a call.

SFLLES

91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, so

DIARIES FOR 1862.—A great variety at exceeding low prices, at
SH FFFR'S BOOKSTORE.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

Sable Furs,
Liberian Squirrel Furs,
French Sable Furs,
Silver Marten Furs,
Water Mink Furs.
Water Mink Furs.
GAPS, CUFFS AND MUFFS, LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Great bargains in these Goods. Every article warranted to be exattly as represented, at
CATHCART & BROTHER,
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TOTIONS. Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—chean—at
SHEFFER'S SOOKSTORE.

COLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION. - A Very convenient Writting Desk; also, Portfolios, Remorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., at n20 SCHEFFRR'S BOOKSTORE.