### Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph, Friday Afternoon, December 20, 1861.





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

OUR PLATFORM;

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH FOR THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELE GRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an expeperienced 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 ONC of in the country.

TERMS.

The DAILY will be published during the sea sion of the Legislature for \$1,00 per copy. THE SEMI-WEEKLY will also be published 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. Harisburg, Penn'a.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, December 20, 1861.

PROPLES' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Cov

erly's Hotel, Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1862. to determine the time and place for holding State Convention to nominate State candidate and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested. ALEX. K. MoCLURE, Charman.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries. JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

DESTINY.

Napoleon of St. Helena memory, and other men equally as great who lived before and after him, had a devout faith in destiny. What occurred to and whatever fate distinguished them, was to be, in their estimation. In this respect, if the advocates and adherents of sla-

existence, in which the institution of slavery would be demanded---when the knife and the British neighbors.

to resist its encroachments. God moves in a mysterious way, when he seeks the chastisement of sin. He makes use of strange instrumentalities as He decrees the end of corruption and the fall of tyranny. In this instance, who knows but what it is His decree that the monstrous evils of slavy in the American states and on the British isles shall end at the same rienced corps of reporters, to give the public a time, and by the influence, too, of a people complete synopsis of the proceedings of the struggling to be free in both localities. What-Legislature, embracing all legislation that will ever may be the result of the British threat to ness as may have an effect or influence on the interfere, we have a faith in this destiny and public interest. Added to these reports, with therefore, for the sake of freedom and the the reports of the Heads of Departments, the Union, perhaps it would be better were Engdebates will also be published when they are of land to strike now, than pause until the resenta character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly ment which her blow would invoke, becomes and carefully conducted and supervised by ex- too weak to wreck the vengeance which has been reserved for her by outraged humanity

and Heaven! GOOD FOR SCHOEPF !-- Gen. Schoepf appears to be as much at home in the currency busithe most valuable and interesting newspapers ness as in fighting "Old Zolly." When he arrived in the neighborhood of London, after he Wild Cat fight, he found that Zollicoffer had been levying on the Union men for provisions, forage, transportation, &c., and had paid them in Confederate bonds. Imitating an example which Secessionists thought so unexceptionable, Gen. Schoepf commenced levying on the Secessionists for similar supplies. Meantime he assembled the Union men, and, opening an exchange office for their benefit. set at defiance all banking rules, by taking the Confederate bonds at par, and supplying the Union men with good Ohio and Indiana money in its stead. Then, when the secessionists presented their bills, he paid them all off, with the utmost politeness, in their own currency ! They didn't know enough to be thankful for the arangent, but that wasn't his fault.

> CONGRESS AND THE PLANTERS .- It is underbood, says the Richmond Examiner, that the ense of Congress has been determined, on a test question made in secret session, to be in Our batteries opened fire on the enemy the second day about the same hour as the day pre-second day about the same hour as the day pre-vious; the ten 10 inch columbiads each firing a shell every fiteen minutes and the rife 42-pounders a solid shot at the same rate. The 10 inch columbiads, (en harbette) bastian "C," was under command of Lieut. Seeley, the artillethe necessities of the planters, as a matter of State and domestic concern.

WHAT"MUDSILLS" UNDERTAKE .--- The brigades of Generals Negley and Rosseau, at last acvery were as firmly convinced of the destiny counts were stationed at Bacon Creek, Ky. The which awaits, as they are wedded to, their in- mechanics in Negley's Brigade, including a stitution, we doubt if slavery would have an large number in Col. Hambright's regiment; and staff at Forts McRae and Bar-rancas were shot away; the fire continued till

but it would become a fierce strife for national pound rifled gun (the second day.) The battery existence, in which the institution of slavery would be surer to perish than ever. With trai-tors to contend with on the one side, and the lieutenant Seeley, consisted of one 10 pound Parrott rifled gun, (the first day.) The insolent interference of an ancient foreign foe guns fired from the forts, and guns in on the other, there would be no apologists left on the other, there would be no apologists left in the other, there would be no apologists left ong range and probably the inherent defect in in the loyal States for the institution of slavery. Emancipation, instead of being discussed, to these shots and shells; for I observed that the firing from these guns was very irregular torch, in the hands of emancipated slaves, yards. I ordered Capt. Duryee, First Artillery, would be the fitting impliments of warfare Compy T. Battery Scott, ably assisted as he was against traitors and tyrants, while we were by Lieut. Closson of the same regiment, to direct battling with and demolishing the English co-horts, as our fathers so effectually done on two other occasions not too far in the past to have been forgotten by our envious, hypocritical same time ordered the four 10 inch S. C. mortars in the ditch, commanded by Lieut. Lanydon; and one 13-inch and one 12-inch S. C. mortars, bat-Who will deny that there is not destiny in tery Totten, commanded by Capt. Blunt, and all this-destiny for slavery as it has been en-forced in the southern states of America-des-command of Lieut Jackson's battery to fire on tiny for slavery, too, as it has been practiced by the British government all over the world, endeavoring to take and destroy that important PORT ROYAL. wherever there was a nation sufficiently wealthy fort and its outworks which guard the enemy's and prosperous to excite its envy, and too weak right flank and the entrance to the harbor of Pensacola ; the direct fire of those guns was exexcellent, and together with the United States steamships Niagara and Richmond produced a marked impression on this stronghold of the enemy by silencing the guns of the fort and batteries outside against the enemy's line of forts and batteries, including the town of Warrington and the navy yard, were 10 inch colum-biads, six 8 inch columbiads, eleven 42-pound, ers James rifle guns, two 42-pounders (smooth bore,) four 8-inch S. C. howitzers, eight 10-inch S. C. mortars, one 13 inch and one 12 inch S. J. mortar, and twelve 32-pounders *en barbette*. The bombardment opened at ten o'clock a. m., November 22d, 1861, when a signal gun vas fired from the flag staff under your personal direction. I ordered those guns that could be conveniently brought to bear to fire on two rebel steamboats lying at the navy yard wharf, and a 10-inch columbiad sand battery established on the same wharf. The effect of this firing was apparent by driving the rebels from the sand battery on the wharf, disabling the steamboat Time and injuring the iron steam tug Neafle, which escaped by steaming off, being a small boat. After firing for a short time, I di-rected the most of these guns to fire on the nemy's forts and batteries, which soon at tracted attention by their superior armament-10 inch columbiads and the superior firing, having the range and time of flight very accurately from previous practice with the same guns a the same distance. Our fire from 10 inch col-umbiads on these batteries, &c. was well directed and effective; but our fire from James rifle by driving the detachments from the guns in the sand pattery which would no doubt have decided the fate of Fort McRae by enabling the command from the Navy to take the Fort, but for the opening of an unexpected and concentrated battery armed with rifle cannon of larg calibre, or possibly a 10-inch columbiad, which was served with effect upon the Richmond. I will conclude my report of the first days firing on our part, by remarking that in the af-ternoon it was good and effective, both from the batteries inside the Forts, as also those outside,

and reflected great credit on the skill and cool-ness of the officers commanding the several batteries and their assistants, and the enlisted men serving the guns. I will add, the firing from our batteries was kept up till dark, when it ceased by my orders in accordance with those of the Colonel commanding, to enable the magazincs of the batteries outside of the Fort as well as the magazines of those inside to be replenshed with powder, shot and shell. Our batteries opened fire on the enemy the

taken into consideration the subject of relieving ry, who was assigned to it at his own request; the mortars were fired every half hour. Our firing the second day was better than that of the first; we succeeded in silencing for two hours. Wheat's and the Church Bitter es, Fort Barrancas and all the guns on the front line of the enemy, excepting one gun at the Fort McRae sand battery and the famous battery on the height between the Barrancas and the Light House

FROM PORT ROYAL. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS OF COTTON ON BOARD.

> All Reporters Ordered to Leave Port Royal

Four Hundred Thousand Pounds of Cotton Secured.

PORT ROYAL.

THE STONE FLEET OFF CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. The steamer Atlantic has arrived with Port

Royal dates to the 19th inst. She brings 12,000 pounds of Sea Island to on gathered by the negroes under the direct of Government agents. The steamer Vanderbilt was passed off Hareras stearing South, and soon after another

arge steamer going South. Genl. Steven's brigade of 9,000 men occupi leaufort, Lady Island, St. Helena and Bay Point. Gen'l. Viels expedition has been abandoned.

Gen'l. Sherman has issued orders that all the reporters are to leave the place immediately. The number of troops about Port Royal bout 20,000. Four hundred thousand pounds and intercepted and captured one hundred and of cotton have been secured and will be shipped

by the next steamer. Part of the stone fleet was off Savannah, and he rest had gone to Charleston.

Seventeen vessels of the stone fleet Hilton Head when the Atlantic sailed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

XCHAN	GEOL	CAPT. RI	JKETTS
	-		
xtracts	from	Southern	Papers.
	FORTRES	S MONBOR. Dec	19. }

this morning. Capt. J. A. Delagnel, taken prisoner at Cheat

The flag of truce brought down the Norfoll

posed to be 5,000 men. They have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry of twelve pound Parrot guns, and are throwing up an intreach-ment on Port Royal Island. It is reported that a Federal launch was fired into by our troops

and seven Yankees killed. Gen. Evans arrived yesterday. The English news gives great joy in Charleston. A dispatch from Nashville says that Gen.

Rosecrans is expected soon at Cincinnati from Western Virginia.

The Gazette is informed that twenty-eight federal soldiers lately entered Gen. Zollicoffer's lines, stating that after reading President Lincoln's message they could no longer bear arms against the south, and were ready to fight the

abolition tyranny. SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—Nothing has been heard of the stone fleet. A part of the Port Royal expedition has sailed south. The Norfolk Day Book reports, as an on dit

advocate or defender in the entire south, in ten had taken a contract to re-build the Bacon dark, more than an hour after the "Niagara" that C. F. Adams, the minister to England, years to come, simply because the doom of Creek bridge, pledging themselves to complete law as destructive; a portion of Warrington of Warrington of the queer's Proclamation. The first set of contributions for the that C. F. Adams, the minister to England, and the Navy Yard was burnt, either igniting The Day Book's list of contributions for the Charleston sufferers, foots up \$1,538 50. The health of Vice President Stevens is much by the hot shot fired from 32-pounders, or the shells from 10-inch columbiads. The Navy Yard was much damaged by the fire of our 10-inch, 12-inch and 13-inch S. C. mortars. improved. Mr. Faulkner arrived at Norfolk yesterday Our loss during the bombardment was small and will proceed to Richmond to morrow. owing doubtless to the defensive arrangement of your chief engineer, Major Tower, in erect ing the traverses to protect the guns, enbarbetts the shell proofs or covers for the men, &c Williamsport, Md. From see regiments, Hoskins' Kentucky regiment and the 17th, 31st, 35th and 38th Ohio regi Private Cooper, Company H, 6th regiment, XC. Private Cooper, Company H, 6th regiment, N. V. V., det-iled to carry ammunition for the batteries, was mortally wounded on the 22d while standing in one of the cassemates by a ments, and Standart's Ohio and Hewitt's Ken The Rebels Endeavoring to Destroy tucky batteries of ten guns, four of which are rifled and four smooth bore, and two Parrott Dam No. 5. fragment of a shell which exploded about runs. the centre of the Fort; Corporal Beeler, company Zollicoffer has no wagons on this side of the L, 1st Artillery, was severely wounded by a fragment of shell whilst serving a ten inch col-THE FIRING AT FALLING WATERS. river, and but indifferent means of crossing. General Schoeoff was confident of whipping umbiad en barbette-his fore arm has been him, with some hope of capturing most of his No Danger of the Rebels Crossing amputated. Sergeant Massey, Privates Fitmen. zimmons and White were wounded slightly, and Corporal Moran and Privates Galbraith and zimmons and White were we the River. The Tennesseeans lead the column. It is probable that a battle took place yesterday or Purcell severely-all of company E, 3d Infantry to-day. ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS Those men were wounded whilst serving an 8-inch columbiad, in casemate, by a 10 inch XXXVIIth Congress--First Session shell penetrating the embrasure, which disa bled the carriage. The fire from the enemy's WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Dec. 20. batteries was heavy and well directed. Affairs in and around and this place are quiet There except the exchange of shots with the enemy a Dam No. 5, and Falling Waters. The rebe were many marvellous escapes from wounds. Among the most notable was that of Lieut. Shipley, 3d Infantry, and the detachment serv Mr. TRUMBULL, (III.,) presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves of rebel, if neces-Jackson's battery at the former place, including a 12-pound rifled gun has been at work endeaing the 10 inch columbiad (en barbette) of his sary to save the Union. Also several petitions Battery. A 10-inch shell struck the shell-proof and burst among his men and himself without Battery. A 10-inch shell struck the shell-proof and burst among his men and himself without wounding any one, although the sand and the His fire is responded to by two parrot guns of for an armory at Rock Island ; also a petition for the removal of Jessee D. Bright from the Senate. sand bags were knocked down over and around them. I will remark in this connection that I Knapp's Pennsylvania battery. At Falling Waters one section of Best's Bat-Mr. WILSON (Mass.) presented a position for the establishment of a system of exchange o prisoners; also a report from the Military Com tery has been operating occasionally against two of Jackson's guns. The design of the re-bels at Falling Waters appears to be to distract observed with admiration the gallant and efficient manner that Lieut. Shipley commanded his Battery the two days of the bombardment. mittee with a joint resolution expressing recog nition of the gallantry of Gen. Lyon and th soldiers under his command at Springfield. attention from Dam No. 5. The effect of our fire My thanks are specially due to the officers has not been developed. There is not the least erving with the Batteries for the valuable ser-Mr. POMEROY, (Kan.,) made a few remarks danger of Jackson attempting to cross the river. Deserters from the rebels say that he has been vices rendered by them, and the cool and effiin eulogy of the character of Gen. Lyon, with a sketch of the battle of Springfield, where the cient manner they commanded their gunsordered to destroy Dam No. 5 at all sacrifices. they were as follows : Lieut. McFarland, Engiwarrior of this war ended his gallant and wel The Connecticut Fifth has been ordered to neer Corps ; Capt. Duryea, and Lieut's. Closson spent life, and a tribute to the gallantry and oin Gen. Kelly's command and will report at Jackson and Taylor, 1st Artillery; Capt's. Al bravery of his soldiers. Mr. Dixon, (Conn.,) also spoke of the truth Hancock or Romney in a few days. Colonel Kenley's First Maryland, Colonel Murphy's Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania and Lieut. len, Robertson, and Lieut. Pennington, 2nd Artillery; Lieut. Seeley, 4th Artillery; Capt. and devotion to the country which characterized Gen. Lyon. Had Lyon lived he thought the disasters in Missouri would not have occurred. Chalfin and Lieut. Langdon, 5th Artillery Capt. Hildt and Lieut. Shipley, 3d Infantry Cushing's section of Best's battery arrived here and Capt Blunt, 12th Infantry. I take pleasure in stating that Major Tower, Engineer Corps, and Lieut. Todd, Ordinance, performed the duto-day. Mr. FOSTER, (Conn.,) said he was an intimate friend of Gen. Lyon. Some of the last letters Col. Leonard's forces have been so disposed as to prevent any danger of surprise. which Lyon wrote were written to him. Con

gun-boat Landrail, which sailed immediately to soldiers, but drinking on the premises. The The British gun boat Kinaldo has arrived The U. S. transport Atlantic, from Port Royal is signaled below. She has the steamer R. B.

Forbes in tow. SECOND DISPATCH. The steamer Africa sailed at 6 o'clock this

Capt. Seymour did not go out in the Africa, but Lord Lyon's dispatches to his Government were sent in the usual manner.

SIGNAL VICTORY IN MISSOURI FLIGHT OF THE REBELS. HA DE DORE GENERAL POPE IN HOT PURSUIT.

300 Prisoners Taken and all the Bag-

gage and Munitions.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.

Despatches received to day at headquarters from General Pope, state that after a forced march, yesterday, he got between the enemy, encamped six miles from Chilhowee, Johnson county, and 2,200 strong in Clinton and Henry counties; but as soon as they had heard of his approach, they beat a rapid retreat towards ose Hill, in Johnson county, leaving all their

bagggg and a large quantity of arms, mul-tions papers, &c., in our possession. Gen Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit, following with the main body of his army. When at Johnson, in Bates county, the Rebel were so closely pursued that they scattered in all directions, but mostly towards the south. General Pope then forced a strong cavalry reconnoisance to within fifteen miles of Osceola, fifty flashing rebels, and all their bagage,

orses, &c. Other squads of some ten or fifteen rebels were aken, making the aggregate number of prisoners about three hundred

No fighting is reported to have occurred. General Pope says that the whole country be-ween Rose Hill on the west, and Grand River there are a large number of Hebrews in the on the south, is clear of rebels. General Price has only eight thousand troops

t Osceola. It is understood that General Pope will send a

strong force of cavalry to Lexington. The main body of his army is now en route for Sedalia.

A train of seventy wagons with clothing and supplies for Price, has been captured, in addi-tion to the articles previously reported.

OFFICIAL DESPATH RELATIVE TO THE VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

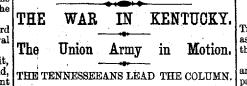
DECEMBER 20-2 o'clock A. M.-The follow-ing despatch has just been received at head-

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19 .- To G. B. McClellan, Commander-in-Cheet: - General Pope's expedition has be a successful in cutting of the enemy's camp near Shawnee, Mo.

He scattered them-twenty two hundred He scattered them—twenty-two hundred Mr. Julian so to amend the resolution as to con-men—in every direction, and took one hundred fine its perations to the citizens of States which and fifty prisoners, and their wagons, tents, baggage, horses, &c. All the insurgents be-tween the Missouri and Osage are cleared out. The resolution was passed—yeas 78, nays 39.

Price is still south of the Os ge. [Signed.] H. W. HALLECK, [Signed.] Maj -General Commanding.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 19.—The names of about three hundred secessionists have been enrolled at the Provost Marshal-General's office, upon whom contributions will be levied under General Halleck's General Order No. 2, for the benefit of the southwestern refugees. About sixty of the most prominent of these parties will be called upon to-morrow for the sums set opposite their names, varying from one to four hundred dollars, and the balance be notified as the exigences may require.



IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

penalty is a tine and imprisonment and revoca-tion of license. The bill was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BENNETT, (Delegate from Colorado,) introduced a resolution which was adopted, instruct. ing the committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of establishing a braoch Mint at Denver.

On motion of Mr. BERNHEISEL, the delegate from Utah, the committee on Territories were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for a Geological Survey of that Ter-

On motion of Mr. DUNN, (Ind.) so much of the report of the superintendent of public print-ing as refers to the destruction by fire of the nechanical part of the Patent office report, be referred to the Committee on printing, and that they report as early as practicable in favor of rinting volumes in place of those thus destroved.

On motion of Mr. Law (Md.) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of instructing the Paymaster General of the army to authorize paymasters and assistant paymasters to credit and pay all commissioned officers and volunteers their pay The Secessionists Supporting the Refugees and allowances from the date of their acceptant and itaking the oath of allegiance as required

by the officers appointed by the President. On motion of Mr. ELLIOTT, the Committee on Commerce, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the preservation and repair of harbors at Provincetown and Plymouth, Mass., with a view to commerce and the national defences.

Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.) reported a bill appropriat-ing \$150,000 to complete the defences of Wash-

ington. Passed. The House passed the Senate bill providing for transmitting alotments of pay of volunteers to their families and menus, cach some to re-point three persons to visit the several depart-ments of the army to receive the money. The to their families and friends, each State to apsutlers on soldier's pay is repealed, and all regulations on the subj ct abrogated beyond the rules and articles of war.

The House also passed the Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of general court martial in time of war, &c., and Mr. Holman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Military affairs to report a bill amendatory of the present laws so as not to exclude, in the appointment of chaplains, any religious societies. He mentioned that at present army

Mr. WYCLIFFE (Ky.) presented the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of relieving Ireland in view of the probable famine.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. JULIAN, (Ind.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill so amending the fugitive slave law of 1850, as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor without satisfactory proof being first made that the claimant of such

fugitive is loyal to the Government. Mr. HOLMAN inquired whether his colleague would not consent to make this resolution

merely one of inquiry. Mr. JULIAN, replied that he preferred the present form of the resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table-not agre d to-yeas 39, nays 78. Mr. WYCLIFFE (Ky.) ineffectually appealed to Mr. Julian so to amend the resolution as to con-

Died.

On the 16th inst., ABBIE FLIZIBETH KIRK, ic the 5th year of her age.

She has left the garden of earth, to bloom in the Paraise of God

New Advertisements.

#### ORDER No. 33.

HEAD-QUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA, Hurrisburg, Dec. 20, 1861.

I. Oliver W. Sces is appointed Chief of the Transportation and Telegraphic Department, to ssume the duties of his position on Monday, the twenty-third day of December inst.

II. He will take charge of all arrangements and contracts with railroad and telegraph companies, make and return a regular and correct

Ez via Baltimore. The steamer Illinois left for New York early quarters: Mountain and exchanged for Capt. Ricketts, came down from Baltimore and was sent to Norfolk by a flag of truce this forenoon.

Day Book of this morning.

The following items are extracted from it : CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—The *Mercury* of this morning says that the Federalists now occupy Beaufort, Port Royal Island, with a force sup-

doom of Napoleon to die on his sea girt home this fearful destiny and drama of blood, is the impede their southward march. fact that slavery has invoked its own doom more speedily than even its destiny had designed its end, by its desire to augment its power and increase its privileges. Had the rebellion not been precipitated the existence of slavery would have been peaceful for years to come under the protection of the American Union. It was not the opposition to the institution which has engendered its decay. On the contrary, opposition to slavery by a few brave and conscientious tion to slavery by a few brave and conscientious Scott, Lincoln, Cameron, Totten, and the bat-men tended for years to give it prestige instead tery at the old Spanish fort, and the operations of diminish its influence. What worked the destruction of the fell monster was its own over-bearing and envious positions towards all other interests in this government. The rebellion of the slave driver was not to resist any attack on slavery itself, but it was to lead in an separate commander. It out but it was to lead in an assault on free institutions, on the ruins of manned by detachments from company C, 2d which slavery was to be exalted. The traitors Artillery, commanded by Lieut. McFarland, did not seek secession because they feared the destruction of slavery-they sought it, rather, sult? Certain states have formally proclaimed tion by the authority its own rebellion has vioto diminish the political influence and decrease the numerical strength of that institution.

powers both towards the legitimate gov-

terra a y fel materia 

slavery is as fixed and irrevocable as was the the work in forty-eight hours. An army composed of such material will not long allow any of St. Helena. And what is most strange in all obstacles the rebels may place in their way to

> Bombardment of Fort Pickens, OFFICIAL REPORT.

FORT PICKENS, Fla., Nov. 25, 1861. Colonel H. Brown, Commanding Fort Pickens, &c. COLONEL :- In obedience to your instructions have the honor to report the service of the batteries in the fort, proper; and of batteries

The guns in the fort proper were divided into seven distinct batteries, each battery having a seperate commander. A one gun battery in the Engineer corps. The battery maned by company A, 1st Artillery, assisted by Lieut. Taylor, 1st

Artillery, consisted of one 10 inch columbiad, because they desired the dissolution of the one 42 pound rifled gun, and seven 32-pounders, American Union. And what has been the re- en barbette, and one 42 pound rifled gun, and two 8-inch columbiads in Casemate. The battery manned by company L, 1st Artillery, commanded their secession from the Union—they have con-by Lieut. Jackson, 1st Artillery, commanded on their old political associations still more decided barbette, one 42-pound rifled gun, one 8-inch -but in all this, the great object has failed, be- columbiad, (unchambered,) and two 42-pounders —but in add this, the great object has failed, be-cause slavery has not been benefitted. It is now exposed to loss by the confusion its adher-ents have created—it is threatened with confisca-tion by the authority its own rebellion has viocompany E, 3d Infantry, commanded by Capt. lated-and in every respect; from one step of Heldt, consisted of one 10-inch columbiad and folly to another, all the efforts of those who one 42 pound rifled gun, en barbetie, and two 8have rebelled for slavery, have tended directly inch columbiads (one chambered and one. unchambered) in casemates. The battery maned by company C, 3d Infantry, commanded by

he numerical strength of that institution. Another view of this question is presented in biad, en barbute, and two 42-pound rifled guns, the position assumed by certain foreign and one 8-inch columbiad (unchambered) in casemate. The mortar battery in the ditch, contains A to B, manned by detachments from ernment of this country, and that which exists on the false pretences of rebellion in the south. Sth Artillery, consisted of four 10 inch. S. C. It has been the policy of the Confederate gov-Int Artillar Scott, manned by company F, mortars, battery Scott, manned by company F, to the reports of Commanders of Batteries here-lst Artillery, commanded by Capt. Duryea, 1st with enclosed for individual instances of good ernment to embroil the Federal authority with some of the European powers, with the hope lery, consisted by Lieut. Closson, 1st Artil-lery, consisted of two 10 Inch columbiads and that such a complication of our affairs would one 42 pound rifled gun, en barbette, and two 10-hot 9 C monter Retter Retter and two 10hasten their own recognition by other European governments, and thus secure the final triumph of slavery. But here again, destiny interposes S inch S. C. Howitzers and one 42 pound rifled to defeat the designs of those who thus madly cling to slavery as a domestic and a political institution. The interference of a foreign powthe rebellion, will make the con-flict more fierce than it is now, on the part of the Federal government. Then it would be the rebellion of t the Federal government. Then it would not Lieut. Pennington, 2d Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Pennington, 2d Artillery, consisted of only be a contest for law and civil authority, two 10-inch columbiads, en barbette, and one 10-

Supplying the first state of the second state

ties of their respective departments with ability, I respectfully refer the Colonel Commanding

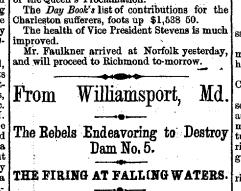
conduct and valuable services rendered by listed men. As private John D. Heckey, of company C, 2nd Artillery, was detached from

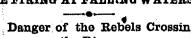
is company acting as my Orderly, I take this occasion to recommend him to notice for signal ourage displayed during the bombardment.

I am under obligations to Capt. Henberer's company H, and Capt. Duffy's company D, 6th Regiment New York volunteers, for valuable services in purveying shot, and shell and pow

> Major 1st Artillery Com'dg. Batteries.

the country is





necticut mourns him as a gallant true son, and the nations mourns him as a patriot and hero. FROM NEW YORK

Lord Lyans Dispatches to the

The steamer Africa sailed at six o'clock this

settlement of their accounts, and prescribe a CINCINNATI, Dec. 19. regulations necessary to the efficient conduct of the business of his department. The Frankfort dispatch to the Commercial Advices from Somerset state that yesterday d20-d2w morning at daylight General Schoeff with al his force marched out to attack the rebels. Gen. Zollicoffer is in possession of Fishing Creek, with 6,000 men aud some artillery. Gen. Schoepff's forces consist of two Tennes-

By the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, EDMUND M. BIDDLE. Adjutant-General P. M. HAY! HAY!!-Superior baled Hay for sale by JAMES M. WHEELER. NOTICE. THE second account of Israel Early, As-

signee of faniel Reigel of E ist Hauever township as been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Daupair county and will be confirmed on the 28d day of January 1862, unless cause he shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, de20 d1tw3t Prothonovary.

**GENERAL ORDER, NO. 7** 

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE. HARRISBURG, Dec. 20, 1861.

All officers and commanders of military oranizations, are hereby ordered to report to hese Head Quarters, the number of arms and accoutrements of every discription in their pos-session, the number fit for service and those unfit.

By order of Governor, Commander-in-Chief. E. M. BIDDLE, de20-6t Adjutant General.

WANTED TO RENT .-- A comfortable VV Dwelling (one with a stable preferred ) Possee-son to be had on or before the Frst of April, 15.2. Ad-tress stating locality, terms, BOX 348, Harrisburg, P. O. del8-d3/\*

#### FOR SALE.

THE valuable lot of ground opposite the Contract variation in the order of ground opposite the Contract of the order of state and Fourth streets, being 200 feet on Fourth, 100 feet on Saile, and 110 feet on North street. The lotis eligibly situated for public uses-holels, market, and for private residences. For terms apply to

C. C. MULLIN'S Cheap Grocery Store.

#### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

de18.d3.\*

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

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS. INEN HANDKERCHIEFS from 61/4 C: uowards. Beautial Lineu Seits, sleeves and Col-us 25: upwards. Cambrie seits all prices. Cambrie Collars from 15c. to \$1. Charp. Fine linen Collars 12c. Wool Nubles, Scarfs. Sontas, Sleeves, Leggings, Mitts, Gloves, Wool, Cotton and Serine Hose for Ladice' and children all prices. Worked Handkerehiefs, Wool skat-ing Caps for children, 'ologne's, Extract's, Ox Marrow Pomade, Silk Volveis, Wool Yarn, Buotskin Gauntietts, Sack Frannels, Calloos, Giogham, Muslins, &c., &a. PEAREOVS, Cheap Store, No. 12, Market Square, one door above Fehx's Confectionary, Harrisburg, Pa. d: 18. d2w<sup>4</sup>

TO THE AFFLICTED. PROF. J. H. MCENTYRE,

AS arrived in town with a full supply of roots and herbs also his celebrated Danda ion Pills, and worm destroyers, Took Pawder, and Pectoral Cough Drops, and other bolanic medicines. He is loca-ted at the White Hall, and will remain until the 24th instmorning for Liverpool. Capt. Seymour, the bearer of the dispatches of Lord Lyons' to his government, and a bearer of dispatches to our Minister, went out in her. Dispatches from Lord Lyons' to Admiral Wilnes many dispatches to a many dispatches to a many dispatches to a many dispatches from Lord Lyons' to Admiral Minister, went out in her. Dispatches from Lord Lyons' to Admiral Minister, went out in her. Dispatches from Lord Lyons' to Admiral Minister, went out in her. Dispatches from Lord Lyons' to Admiral

**English Government.** 

from the further consideration of the subject.-They were accordingly discharged.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) said, with all due deference, that he thought the committee had not

Milnes, were also placad on board the British on this subject, and prohibits not only the sale del7.dlw\*

The resolution was passed. Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.,) reported rom the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Per shire. Laid on the table.

# Mr. TRUMBULL, (III.,) reported back from the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill to abolish the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged

## SAILING OF THE STEAMER AFRICA

### NEW YORK, Dec. 20.