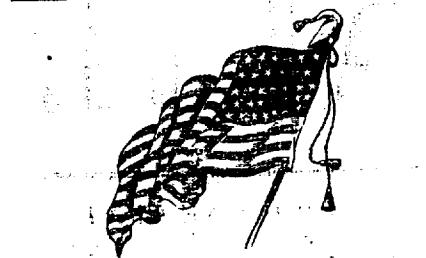


Daily Telegraph.



Forever bent that standard sheet!
Where 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.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, December 23, 1861.

PEOPLES' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Covey's Hotel, Harrisburg, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1862, to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX. K. MCCLURE, Chairman.
Geo. W. HANCOCK, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE FIELD.

We published, some time since, a list of the regiments from this state, with their location, which was designed to be used as a reference until the operations of the grand army would change their localities, and scatter these regiments to scenes of more active and positive duty. All of these regiments have been noticed, more or less by the press throughout the state, until the people of Pennsylvania are now perfectly familiar with the number of troops there are in the field from this commonwealth, and the officers who command them. But there is one other fact connected with these men, which goes further in exalting the honor and fame of the Keystone state, than the immense force we have in the service, or the lavish liberality with which the authorities have equipped and armed these volunteers. What strikes the observer of the camps along the Potomac, and what has most been commented on by correspondents and soldiers, is the *morale* and discipline of our troops. To mention these facts now, is not to indulge in egotism, or to claim for our troops more than their share of merit or of commendation, because in doing so we only repeat what has been printed in almost every leading journal in the country, with regard to the men of Pennsylvania. When we now write that these men are in a high state of discipline, we admit their devotion to the cause in the simple fact that without enthusiasm and zeal, no body of men in so short a time, could have acquired such admirable efficiency, in which the success of our cause and the confidence of our commanders are both so cheerfully established.

One of the most persistent iterations of the leaders in this rebellion, long before it was developed, against the people of the north, related to their military qualities. Northern men were held in contempt because they were presumed and charged to be deficient in military attainments. The martial spirit of the land dwelt only among the cavalry of the south. Inspiration to arms shined only with those who lived in ease as millionaires or wielded power as slave drivers. The pursuits of the people of the north did not tend to the cultivation of courage or the development of prowess, and because they despised the duello, the passionate street encounter, and shrank from blood with the horror of Christian men, the people of the north were all cowards, unable to support or vindicate any cause or principle in a contest of arms. Such was the opinion of the leaders of this rebellion, and on the force of this conviction they rested their hopes of success. They secured almost a unanimous voice among the masses of the south to rebel tantamount to triumph. They considered the array of an army the accomplishment of their purpose, because, forsooth, the people of the north were all cowards!

Our military organization has proved the fallacy and utter falsehood of these accusations, and this fact fairly established in the minds of the people of the south, is equal to the achievement of a great victory. Cowards are not so prompt to organize for battle. If then of Pennsylvania had not been imbued with the old spirit which still lingers around Valley Forge and has its volantes among the yeomen of Paoli, instead of numbering a hundred thousand in the field, our force would have been more insignificant than that which once marched up hill and down in France, or lost its courage among the marshes of Flanders. But not only have we courage and devotion, but discipline and valor distinguish the men from all the loyal states. This is a fact as glorious as is the fact of Pennsylvania's prominence in peace as well as war. It is the great fact which has already inspired the traitors with terror, and it is a fact, too, which will strike death to the heart of rebellion.

All honor, then, to the men of Pennsylvania who have thus nobly sustained themselves in the capacity of soldiers, and who have so bravely promise to maintain themselves in battle as heroes!

ALMOST ALL THE LEADING JOURNALS of the commercial cities, whose correspondents are supposed to be in the secrets of the administration and Congressmen, are constantly indulging in predictions, based on high authority, of what will very soon be "in possession of our forces." It will be a merry day in which it shall be announced that what is going to happen has happened. It will put an end both to conjecture and falsehood.

OUR FRIEND HARRY WOOD has sent us late copies of the *Glasgow (Scotland) Herald*, containing much interesting matter from which we may hereafter quote.

WHO SHOULD PAY THE WAR DEBT?

War has always been an expense for those who wage and those who resist it, and in every case the end sought by its influence, is accompanied with so many ills that the good which was at first contemplated is entirely destroyed by the evils entailed. In every case, the wars of the world have increased the burdens of those nations which have engaged in arms. The enormous debt of England, so colossal now in figures that to compute its extent is like the relation of some fabulous or extravagant story, this debt was alone created by war, and this burden now weighing down the British masses, sprang from that English desire for revenge and power, which will yet terminate England's career as a nation, and make her a bloodier than those of the Turk, the Austrian or the common pirate of the seas. But this sententious digression is not answering our own question, as to who is to pay the war debt so fearfully accumulating in this contest, and yet not increasing a penny beyond the importance of the crisis or the value of the principles involved? The millions of debt thus incurred, must be wiped out and fairly liquidated sooner or later, and the sooner the better for higher considerations of economy. This debt should not be collected from the free labor of the loyal states, simply because that labor has heretofore sustained this government, and the class of men are now in the field with banners bared to defend it with death. The debt must be collected where its inception occurred—the cause of the war must pay the expense of the struggle, and the burden fall alike on those who encourage by sympathy as well as those who maintain in person, the evils of the rebellion.

One of the most practical and at the same time the easiest modes of paying the great debt of the still greater rebellion, is by means of export duties. These duties can be levied on cotton, rice, tobacco, pitch, tar and turpentine, all the peculiar products of the soil of the south. The great staple, cotton, is the basis on which rests the hopes of the traitors to succeed. Its supply is entirely cut off from the English manufacturer, is the pretext now for British interference in the just efforts of this government to restore peace within its territory, so that this income tax, which would not in reality oppress the people of the south, it would teach the hypocrisy of John Bull a lesson that might deter him hereafter from interfering in other people's business. Cotton, two years ago, was worth from 9¢ to 10¢ per pound, according to quality, making an average of about fifteen cents per pound for the best article in the market. The price of cotton now is thirty-eight cents per pound, with the supply so diminished as to leave the market constantly exhausted. It cannot be produced in any other latitude or climate in the world for less than 22¢ to 25¢ per pound, and the cotton greatly inferior to the long, fine and strong fibers of the Atlantic states. With the price of cotton hereofore at fifteen cents per pound, and the inability to raise such crops at less than twenty-five cents per pound, in any other part of the world, it would require only an export tax of ten cents per pound on the American staple to bring American cotton up to the price which it costs to raise the article in other climes, and by this means our middle-class neighbors, the British manufacturers, would be compelled to pay the expense of a war that affords them so much amusement as being the means of destroying a government they both hate and fear. What ever may be the result of the struggle, this export tax is bound to be levied! If the English and French governments recognized the traitors of the south on the 1st of January, 1862, before another January would roll around the cycle of the year, the rebels would be defraying the expenses of the war and supporting their government by such an identical tax—and if the national government succeeds, which is more a fixed fact than the conjecture of the other this same tax must be levied in order to prevent the burden of the war from falling on those who have suffered the brunt of the contest.

The idea of this income tax is merely mentioned now as a casual suggestion of an ordinary newspaper article, which is more elaborate mathematical elucidation will still make more obvious. In a very few years a debt of a thousand millions could be liquidated without costing the American people a dollar. It would be liquidated by the export tax on cotton, with a similar tax on rice, tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine and resin, might be collected to support a pension list and maintain a respectable military force in the field, until the poison of rebellion was entirely eradicated from southern society. We leave this subject to the reflection and digestion of our practical readers. There is no sophistry in it, and its results can as easily be computed as is the school tax of a borough or the income from real estate in a county, when the amount of cotton raised and exported in one year is ascertained.

IT WOULD BE THE MOST SADDENING SPECTACLE of the age to see free, anti-slavery, philanthropy-professing England striking hands with the slaveholders of the South and aiding them in the work of crushing out Free Institutions in the New World! It would be a sight to make angels weep to see the Pioneer of Constitutional Liberty marching under the black banner of slavery, and helping to erect an empire founded upon the old idea of human chattelship.

MR. HALLACK is described by a gentleman who has thus nobly sustained himself in the capacity of soldiers, and who have so bravely promise to maintain themselves in battle as heroes!

EYEWITNESS RAPIDLY.—Fifteen months ago we were testifying our respect for English institutions by making the journey of her future Sovereign through our land a triumphal tour. To-day England threatens to retrograde the compliment by demanding the return of a brace of slaveholding traitors, caught in the act of betraying the liberties of this country, at the nation's mouth.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Saturday

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The War Feeling in England Unabated.

The British Government Approves the Conduct of Commander Williams of the Trent.

FURTHER PROLONGATION OF PARLIAMENT

More Troops to be Sent to Canada.

ENGLISH FRIGATES DESPATCHED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN STATION.

An American Ship with Lead on Board Stopped in the Thames.

NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE.

THE MARKETS.

HALFAY, Dec. 21.

The steamer America from Liverpool for New York put in here this morning at 6 o'clock short of coal. She has forty-five passengers for New York, for which port she will sail about 10 o'clock and be due there on Sunday. Her dates via Queenstown are to the 28th.

The war like sentiment and preparations in England were unabated. A large anti-war meeting had, however, been held in Dublin. Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady at Liverpool on Friday and provisions were firm. Consols closed on Saturday at 87½/100 for money.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—Cotton at Liverpool was firmer yesterday, but unchanged in price, with sales of 50,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed steady and provisions are firm.

The British government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commander Williams, and an event on board the steamer Trent.

The Paris papers assert that the British government in answer to the petitions from manufacturing districts stated that the cotton ports would be opened by February at the latest.

The Countess of Canning, wife of the Governor General of India died at Calcutta on the 18th of November.

Parliament has been further prorogued till the 7th of January. It is stated that orders for the purchase of half a million quarters of wheat have been sent to the Black Sea ports from London within the last few days for present and future shipment.

The iron-plated steamer Warrior was taking in 780 tons of coal preparatory to her being despatched for service on the North American coast. A considerable number of additional English troops are to be sent to Canada.

The ship *Bliss Greenleaf*, for New York, was stopped in the Thames, having 100 tons of lead on board, the export of which was prohibited.

FRANCE.—The constitutional *Patrie*, *Debat* and several other French journals say that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between the United States and England.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—The cotton market closed flat and unsettled. The advices from Manchester are unsettled. The breadstuffs quiet and steady. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm and steady. Corn easier—mixed 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Provisions firm. Beef firmer. Pork firm—still advancing. Tallow easier at 61s. Ashes are advancing—pots 28s. pearls 37s. Common rosin dull at 13s. 6d. Spirits of turpentine nominal. Sugar has a downward tendency, and is 6d. 3/4 lower. Coffee, no sales. Rice quiet at an advance of 1s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Flour firm. Iron firm. Sugar has declined 4d. 1/2 and has a downward tendency. Common Congou tea still declining; sales at 1s. Coffee steady. Rice has an upward tendency. Tallow buoyant at 52s. Spirits of turpentine still declining. American securities are flat and prices nominal.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday Dec. 7th.—Sales of cotton for the last two days have been 10,000 bales, closing firmer but unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs are steady, provisions firm.

LONDON, Dec. 7th.—Consols for money 99½/100. Illinois central shares 49½/100.

From Williamsport, Md.

Another Building Destroyed by Fire at Dam No. 5.

Artillery Duel—The Rebels Defeated.

CONCENTRATION OF JACKSON'S FORCES AT FALLING WATERS.

Preparation for an Attack on Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 21.

To-day a large dwelling near the burnt mill opposite dam No. 5 was discovered to be on fire. Four men from the First Virginia volunteers volunteered and went over and extinguished the flames. They brought away many useful articles left by the rebels.

LATER.

An artillery duel at the same place has occurred between one of our Farrot ten pounders and a rebel twelve pounder. The latter was driven off.

A squad of rebel cavalry made their appearance opposite Williamsport, but made no demonstration. It is generally thought that Jackson's forces were concentrating to-day at Falling Waters, but only an occasional picket was seen there.

Refugees continue to arrive by the way of Hancock. They confirm the report of the morning, and add that Jackson's force is nearly 10,000 men, 4,000 of whom arrived at Winchester on Sunday from the valley. Also that it was his intention to cross over and sack Williamsport.

Some movements are making of our troops to-day, placing them in the most available positions to meet any attempt of the kind.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

CAPTURE OF REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The following dispatch was received to-day from St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 21.

Major-General Geo. B. McClellan.

Capt. Wood's scouting party has returned to Rolla. He pursued the enemy 38 miles to Ebersole's men killed one captain and brought in one major prisoner of war. About a hundred of Price's men were captured and released on parole, not being able to bring them in.

Grand Victory in Virginia.

BRILLIANT FIGHT WITH THE REBELS.

ENGAGEMENT AT DRAVESVILLE.

A Portion of Gen. McCall's Division Engaged.

GALLANTRY OF GEN'L ORD.

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

TWO CANNON CAPTURED.

The Loss of the Enemy, Seventy-Nine Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, a portion of Gen. McClellan's division proceeded in the direction of Dravesville on a foraging expedition, and for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in that locality. Dravesville is about midway between McClellan's headquarters and Leesburg.

On arriving in that vicinity they encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry, composed of South Carolinians, Alabamians, and Kentuckians, with one battery of six pieces and a regiment of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Stuart.

The only troops on our part engaged in the affair at Dravesville, were General Ord's brigade, the First regiment of rifles, and Easton's battery of four guns. At four o'clock, after the battle, General McClellan sent two officers to count the rebels who were killed and wounded, and it was ascertained that they had left on the field fifty-seven killed and twenty-two wounded. Three of the latter died on being removed, making their loss sixty killed and nineteen killed and wounded, and they no doubt carried off many more.

The enemy were completely routed, and fled precipitately after a fight of an hour and a half, leaving two cannon and a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, &c., more than our troops could bring away.

Our men also brought in some prisoners besides the wounded.

Our loss, as near as can be ascertained at present, about ten killed and fifteen wounded. The expedition returned to their camp at Leesburg at nine o'clock to-night.

General McClellan, in a dispatch received at headquarters to-night, says too much credit cannot be given to General Ord for his gallantry and skill throughout the day.

Easton's battery was admirably served and did good execution.

The rebels behaved finely.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Since the official despatch of the affair at Dravesville to-day was forwarded, we are enabled to give the following particulars:

General Ord started at six o'clock this morning. His command consisted of four full regiments, the Bucktail Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel Kane, and Easton's battery, consisting of two twelve pound howitzers. They proceeded on a foraging expedition in the direction of Dravesville. General McClellan, anticipating they might be attacked, ordered First and Second brigades to follow at eight A. M. The First brigade, General Reynolds, advanced on the Leesburg road, and took position on a difficult crest to await further orders. Two hours later Gen. McClellan, with his staff and escort of cavalry, followed by the same route.

Meantime Gen. Ord advanced to Thornton's House, near Dravesville, when his command was suddenly fired upon by a force lying in ambush in dense woods adjacent. This was the signal of battle, and a brisk engagement promptly ensued.

Gen. McClellan, who arrived a few minutes previously, took command. In a moment's time Easton's battery was planted alongside the Thornton House, and fired rapidly and with terrific effect in the enemy's ambush. Col. Kane's "Bucktail riflemen" were placed in advance, and fired upon the enemy wherever they made their appearance. The rebels, who had a battery of six pieces, returned the cannonading, and replied to the rifles with musketry.

The firing was kept up some three-quarters of an hour, when the enemy retreated rapidly, the fire of the whole brigade, rifles and battery, being too hot for them.

Our troops stood up bravely under the sharp volleys of the rebels. Their steadiness was praised by Gen. McClellan and his officers.

The rebels took the direction of Fairfax Court House, leaving on the field a number of their killed and wounded. Our troops pursued them a short distance, and returned.

The scene in the woods presented all the horrors of a sanguinary battle field, and the dead and dying lying strewn in various directions. Forty dead bodies of the rebels were picked up, and fifteen wounded prisoners were taken, and placed in Hunter's and other houses in Dravesville.

Gen. Ord captured eight wounded prisoners and two caissons with ammunition.

In their haste the enemy left behind arms of all descriptions, clothing, &c.

Their loss is estimated at 140 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Colonel Tom. Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., and commander of the First Kentucky regiment of rebels. The forces of the enemy consisted of three regiments of infantry, First and Eleventh Kentucky and Tenth Alabama, with a cavalry regiment and a battery, all under the command of Col. John H. Stuart, of the Tenth Alabama, Acting Brigadier General. The dead rebels were left on the field.

The loss on our side was six killed and eight wounded, most of whom belonged to the Bucktail Rifles. Colonel Kane received a slight wound. At nine o'clock our troops had returned to camp, bringing in fifty wagon loads of forage.

The regiments of General Ord's brigade were the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Pennsylvania reserves.

The prisoners belong to the different regiments engaged in the action. Neither are dressed alike. The clothes they had on are ragged and filthy. Each was without any overcoat, and their general looks betray anything but nutritious fare. I had a conversation with three prisoners belonging to the Tenth Alabama, after they were brought to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. They state that their regiments were organized seven months ago. Formerly they were under command of Gen. Johnson, but after the battle of Bull Run were transferred to Gen. Beauregard's division.

On the condition of the rebel army they gave the most deplorable account, confirming the previous statements received as to the want of proper clothing and food, and the general discontent prevailing among the men. The greater part of the army, they say, has gone into winter quarters at Manassas. Since their connection with the army they have only been paid twice, and the prospect of a third payment was dimly obscured that nearly all had given up hopes of any further enlargement of their exchequer at the hands of their commanders.

General Hancock's division, under orders of General McClellan, marched toward the battle ground, to support General McClellan, but their services were not needed.

When General McClellan learned that General McClellan's forces were sweeping the enemy, he jumped on his saddle, and, accompanied by Colonel Culbertson, proceeded to Manassas, where he learned the rebels were in a desperate situation.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20.

A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk to-day, but brought no news of importance.

It is understood that Capt. J. A. Delagrange, who was exchanged for Capt. Ricketts, has already been promoted Lieutenant Colonel and will command the rebel forces at Craney Island.

Gen. Wool and staff this morning visited the Roanoke to witness some target practice.

The steamer Spaulding will probably leave for Hatteras during the night. She will take stores and passengers. Among the latter are several officers, who will join their regiments.

Capt. Mitchell, of the coast survey, who will examine the place with reference to making it more comfortable for the troops.

W. E. D.

On the 20th inst., Rosa Kate, infant daughter of John and Sarah Davis, aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days. (The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents in Liberty street near Second, to-morrow at 10 o'clock.)

New Advertisements.

HOGS.

LIVE or DEAD, to be had at the Black Horse Tavern, Front & Paxton streets, by Wm. Metzger. Private families supplied cheaper than can be had elsewhere, for cash.

BOY WANTED in a store, must be of industrious habits, and of good character; prefer one to one who speaks German. Address Box 295, Harrisburg Post Office.

LOST.—Last evening or this morning in the market a Portmanteau, containing a small amount of money, and a key. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at TRIP OFFICE.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN!

A new and large assortment of BOOKS suitable for Children, has just been opened at BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE. Among the assortment will be found an endless variety of TOY BOOKS!

Indestructible Pleasure Books with Colored Pictures.

A full assortment of these popular Children's Books printed on fine linen, consisting of Stories from the Scriptures—*Ruth*, Stories from the Scriptures—*David*, Stories from the Scriptures—*Samson*, Child's Pictorial Reader, House that Jack Built, Cock Robin and Jenny Wren, Old Woman and Her, Farmer Boy's Alphabet, or "Speed the Plough," Old Mother Hubbard, Little Man and Maid, Little Bo-peep, Jenny Wren, &c., &c.

In addition to the above I have a large assortment of bound JUVENILE BOOKS.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS &c.

BIBLES for 37 cents, BIBLES for 60 cents, BIBLES for 75 cents, BIBLES for \$1, BIBLES for \$1 25, BIBLES for \$1 50, BIBLES for \$2, BIBLES for \$3, BIBLES for \$4, BIBLES for \$5, BIBLES for \$6, BIBLES for \$7, BIBLES for \$8, BIBLES for \$10, BIBLES for \$15, BIBLES for \$25.

PRAYER BOOKS AT ALL PRICES.

All the latest books published are daily received and sold at the lowest publishers rates. Examine the stock.

GEO. BERGNER.

"THE FEE MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS OF Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases.

In the market, is to be found at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

ANOTHER NEW STOCK!

Portable Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Traveling Bags, Purses, Wallets, Toilet Bottles, and a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, Call at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

RUBBER GOODS!

Rubber Balls, Rubber Watches, Rubber Bells, Rubber Toys generally at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

A FINE VARIETY of selected Goods suitable for Presents now open at KELLER'S 91 Market street.

PERA-COTTA and FARIAN MARBLE VASES.

TOILET and OLOGNE BOTTLES.

MARBLE MATCH STANDS.

MARBLE-BERGAR STANDS.

MARBLE-ASH HOLDERS.

Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Toilet Cases, unfurnished, Work Cases or Ladies Companions. Splendid Double and Single Hand Mirrors. Beautiful Powder Puff Boxes. Handsome Shell Bags. All sizes, best Leather Traveling Satchels, Satchels with Caba Furnitures. A fine assortment of Ladies and Gents Purses and Portmonnaies. A large lot of Fancy Balls. A Fresh stock of that elegant Confectionary. Also, with other articles not mentioned, Pocket Knives, Thermometers, Cases, Portfolios, Card Cases, Sugar Cases, Sissors, Pipes, Gum Tobacco, Pencils, (double and single), and the largest and best stock of PEDESTAL and TOILET ARTICLES in this market. del3 KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Store.

BLEACHED MUSLINS

(At 60¢ per yard.)

FRANKETS, SHEETINGS, Flannels, Tickings, Drillings, Gingham, Calicoes, Towelings, All kinds of Domestic Goods. A splendid line of Shawls. All kinds of Men and Boys wear. In great variety to be found at CATOART'S, Market Square.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20.

A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk to-day, but brought no news of importance.

It is understood that Capt. J. A. Delagrange, who was exchanged for Capt. Ricketts, has already been promoted Lieutenant Colonel and will command the rebel forces at Craney Island.

Gen. Wool and staff this morning visited the Roanoke to witness some target practice.

The steamer Spaulding will probably leave for Hatteras during the night. She will take stores and passengers. Among the latter are several officers, who will join their regiments.

Capt. Mitchell, of the coast survey, who will examine the place with reference to making it more comfortable for the troops.

New Advertisements.