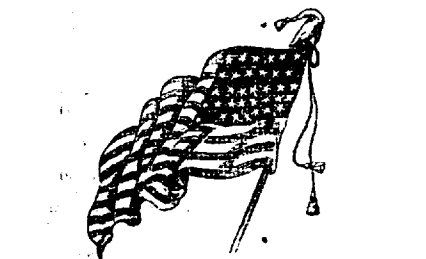


Daily Telegraph



Forever float 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 UNITED STATES LAWS ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, December 28, 1861.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The Treasury Department is now ready to receive deposits for the 7-10 Treasury notes, dated October 1, in sums which may be required, from fifty dollars to any multiple of that sum. These are the notes of the second fifty millions assumed by the Associated Banks. The notes are on hand and will be delivered without the delay necessary in the case of the former loan—a delay which it is known tended to interfere with their ready distribution among the people, who were compelled to deposit the sums subscribed many days in advance of receiving the evidence of their investment. Subscribers will now receive the bonds of the Government at the time of depositing the sum loaned to the National Treasury.

The act which has just been passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President, laying war duties on certain articles of common consumption, and other appropriations which will be made, will place these Government securities in so strong a position that they are not likely to advance to a premium, thus holding out to the subscribers at par a prospective profit, besides the large interest of 7-10 per cent., paid semi-annually.

THERE IS AN ARTICLE in the last number of that detestable sheet, the Bedford Gazette, on the subject of organizing the House of Representatives, which smacks of John Cessna, because it suggests a very mean process to secure the organization of that body for Democratic purposes. It proposes to call a caucus of Democratic members, to which every Democrat shall be invited, no matter on what principle he was elected, whether it was a pledge to secede party, a vow to maintain the Union or a solemn promise to stand aloof from a distinctive locofoco organization of the House, these men are still to be invited, and when once in the caucus they are to be bribed, (such is the inference from the article in the Gazette,) with a division of the offices in lieu of their support of any man whom the caucus may nominate for Speaker and Clerk. This is an honorable proposition, and becoming the character of the Bedford Gazette. The men who are thus appealed to, were elected on Union principles and in many instances against the regular locofoco nomination. They were elected to oppose and crush out treason as it is promulgated through the columns of the Bedford Gazette, and we are much mistaken if we can be induced to become parties to any such plan as that proposed by the same sheet. We allude to this subject merely to show the different shifts to which the leaders of locofocoism will run to secure their ends. They want the organization of the Legislature in their hands, that they may send greeting to their old allies in the south, signals of sympathy. They want power now to aid rebellion. This is their only object and purpose in attempting to get possession of the organization of the House of Representatives.

FROM LABOR must fight the aristocracy, not only of this country, but of the world. This seems to be its fate, whatever may be the present disguise of the diplomacy of European nations. Our system of government is their plague spot upon the world. Remove this, and European dynasties are safe. Crush liberty on this hemisphere, and tyranny will reign supreme in all the lands of the universe. But on the other hand, let labor succeed in this strife, let the great fact be established more firmly than ever that man is eminently capable of self-government—that his condition must be free to secure the prosperity of the world—do all this, only this, and the rotten fabric of European aristocracies will be shivered before its advancing progress, like gauze in the fierceness of a winter gale. And for these reasons, we must expect to be opposed and trampled on by every aristocracy in Europe. From the system of government based on a distinction of classes, men struggling to maintain a system based on an equality, have no right to expect aid or sympathy, only when they have achieved their success and asserted their power with the ability to maintain it, and then the very governments in Europe which now treat us with freest formality or haughty overbearance, will be the first to extol our patriotism and seek our alliance. Let us, then, not shrink from this fight. It is something more than preserving the territorial extent of our country. It has higher ends than the mere punishment of traitors. It embraces the destinies of the world and the hope of freedom until the end of time. When we have achieved success in our own midst, and once more established our government on the foundation of peace, we may have use for our arms abroad, in teaching that aristocracy which now treats us with disdain, a lesson in humility which may be beneficial to both their souls and their sympathies. It is hard to speak of the future. Therefore, let Europe beware!

ENGLAND AT HER OLD TRICKS.

It matters not whether the British Government desires to cram opium down the throat of John Chinaman, or impose new duties on the citizens of Limerick or Cork, its ministers always want some favorable opportunity to enforce their policy, when either China is convulsed with the rebellion of her own millions, when England considers opium the best antidote for that strife—or whether Ireland is torn and rent by the passion of those who love her, but who cannot resist the influence of the priesthood and the effects of prejudice, when England, again, allays Irish rebellion with tithes, taxes, disfranchisement and execution. It has been her policy to attack the weak when weakness is divided by the force of its own errors. An English army has never offered battle to an equal foe—the English government has waged its wars in alliance with other nations, or it has sought a pretext to fight a power when that power was least able to meet England as an equal on the battle field. This is the truth of history, whatever we may say of the glory which envelopes British valor and prowess, and this history England is verifying in her present attitude towards this country. It esteems the government of the United States as having become weak, and therefore an attempt is being made to provoke a quarrel with the Yankee. When the Mason-Sidell case falls as a pretext, the next issue that is raised, is the question of our northeastern and western boundaries. It is now currently reported in Washington, that Lord Lyons intends to postpone the issue involved in the arrest of the emissaries of treason, by renewing those boundary questions, and thus afford the British government another opportunity to steal a portion of the territory of a rival, when that rival is least able to defend his rights and protect his property. This is eminently English throughout. The Trent affair is not the most creditable to the English government, in the face of the Queen's neutrality proclamation, and therefore to dodge the issue that a frank correspondence on the subject of the arrest of Mason and Slidell would most undoubtedly raise, the British ministry are determined to force a stale question on the attention of the administration, and if possible, compel us to surrender a part of our soil to gratify English lust and ambition for domain.

Whether this rumor is true or not, we repeat that it is eminently English. If the British Ministry can rob us in our present dilemma, they will do so without a single compunction. If they succeed in appropriating a portion of our territory by reviving the adjusted question of our territorial boundaries, they will next presume to annul the Declaration of Independence, claim the original thirteen states, ask the additions that have been made to their number, and thus proceed from one revival to another, until they have blotted out not only the existence but the name of this Republic. The British Government is as false to us as it is treacherous to all the rest of the world. Its aristocracy is mean, tyrannical and avaricious, fearing freedom abroad as they fear revolution at home, and ready at any favorable opportunity to trample either into the dust in the shadow of a throne which they claim as immaculate and inviolable.

THE RESULTS are indefatigable in their efforts to convert Europe over to the slavholders' faith. Their agents are ubiquitous. Great Britain, France, Austria, the German states, swarm with them. Their name, at every Capital, at every centre of Fashion, of Trade and Commerce, is legion. They throng reading rooms, they frequent clubs, they infest hotels, cafes and restaurants, write pamphlets; they contribute to newspapers. They have even invaded the Isle of Man. In a copy of the *Manx Sun*, published at Douglas, we find a long communication signed "An American," in which the writer endeavors to prove that the south has been ground down by Northern tyranny and trodden in the dust by the foot of Northern power. He informs the astonished Islanders that "out of twenty millions income, more than sixteen millions are paid by the south," that "bribes are offered for murder, larceny and incendiarism" by the Yankees, that the "Press of the North is wanting in courtesy, nay in common decency toward the south," that we are attempting "to seduce a people whom Almighty God has thought proper to give to the South to christianize, to civilize, to feed and clothe," that "Abraham Lincoln's name was never known or seen south of the Potomac" and "was elected by absence of votes," that the South is the paradise of social and political excellence, and the North a whitened sepulchre—fair without, but within full of dead men's bones. This veracious scribbler closes his screaming epistle by asking: "where will the Northern army be when the money ceases?" and prophetically answers, "the quarter-masters will be the only bankers left solvent in all the Northern States."

IT IS AMUSING to hear a certain class of men in the north modify their talk on the Mason-Sidell question, to suit an old purpose of venting their spite on the administration which is now so ably guiding the destinies of the country. When Mason and Slidell were first arrested, these men, with Vallandigham at their head in Congress, were ready to burst at the bare mention of giving up the captured traitors. It would be a national humiliation and disgrace to surrender them to England; an acknowledgement of our weakness before the world thus to fail in punishing a brace of rare old rogues, after we had them in our possession. These pleas were set up by these men, with the prayer and the hope of provoking a quarrel between England and the United States. They were the poorly disguised efforts of the men who opposed the war to crush rebellion at the start, to aid rebellion now by hissing on another enemy to fight the national government—and what is most singular in the entire matter, is the fact, that these men, too, are to be found among that class in the north who have been persistent in doing just the contrary of aiding to crush rebellion. Since these efforts to bring England and the United States into a quarrel have failed, the very men who were so furious on the subject of surrendering Mason and Slidell, are now as clamorous that we should

answer the demands of England, and give up the traitors and emissaries of treason as being unworthy our keeping. This is another dodge to bring the country into disgrace. If we give up Mason and Slidell, the first to rail out against the act, will be the men who now advise their surrender. They will be the first to make use of the fact as proof of our imbecility, and thus aid rebellion, which is after all their prime purpose. We have these men in our midst, and we have heard them thus first clamor for a non-surrender, while we hear them now daily calling on the administration to give up the hoary-headed traitors, to yield to England as a matter of policy, and to apologize rather than provoke a war. Mark these men, fellow-citizens; mark them well, and should such a monstrous result as a rebel army's appearance before Harrisburg ever occur, you will find these same creatures on the highest hill tops ready to welcome it with outstretched hands and flattering voices. They are traitors, because they hate Republicanism. They are traitors, because they love power and patronage. They are traitors, because it is intuitive for them to be such.

Gen. McClellan informed the Joint Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the Ball's Bluff affair, and which waited on him a few days since to gain some information of the matter, that his time was too much occupied with present duties to pay any attention to past disasters. When his labors afforded him any leisure, he informed the committee that he would gladly give them all the information in his possession, but until that leisure arrived, they would be compelled to wait patiently for the testimony desired.

GENERAL SCOTT'S RETURN.

Reasons of His Sudden Departure From Paris.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, of Friday.] General Winfield Scott returned home last night in the steamer Arago, after an absence of but forty days. He spent the greater part of this short period in the ocean. Nearly a year ago, the remainder of the time he was at Paris, where he arrived on the 26th ultimo. His departure from that city took place on the 10th instant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

2D EDITION.

From Washington.

Adjustment of the Trent Affair.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND LORD RUSSEL.

The Position of the Government.

MASON AND SLIDELL TO BE RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. The National Intelligencer of this morning has the official announcement of the adjustment of the Trent difficulty, and the correspondence between Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State, is published in full.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The decision of the President in the Trent affair as announced and explained in the dispatch of Secretary Seward, has the approval of every member of the Cabinet.

The National Intelligencer in an article, apparently semi-official, says: "Whatever may be the disappointment of any at the result to which the Administration has come in the settlement of a question which constitutionally devolves upon the Executive branch of the Government, we are sure that all will applaud the firmness and sincerity with which the Administration, resisting a natural tendency impressed by the concerted drift of public opinion in our country has resolved to do what it believed to be right in the premises, and that it should give a pause to all who may be disposed to challenge the propriety of the resolution to which the Administration has come, when they note that a contrary decision would leave us in opposition, not only to the views of Great Britain, but also to those which the Government of France announces respecting the principle of public law in the transaction."

The Intelligencer has five columns of correspondence.

The Editors say: "Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has understood the capture of those parties to have been made, proceeds to characterize it as an outrage on the British flag, and after expressing the hope and belief that it had not been authorized by our government, asks as reparation appropriate to such an aggression that the four gentlemen designated should be released, and that an apology should be given for what the government of Great Britain deems an affront to her flag. In responding to this demand Mr. Seward, after renewing the circumstances under which the arrest was effected according to the report of our naval officers, and in developing the inaccuracies and omissions of British statements, proceeds to analyze the facts and principles of the public law involved in the case, and arrives at the conclusion that the neglect of Capt. Wilkes, partly voluntary as it was on his part, to bring the Trent in for trial as a lawful prize may be justly held to operate as a forfeiture of belligerent right of capture according to the law of nations, and that the Government of the United States, as well from this consideration as in consistency with its own traditional policy respecting maritime rights of neutrals, would be bound to acquiesce in its own wrong, and to comply with the British demand, as far as relates to what disposition shall be made of the persons taken into custody. Captain Wilkes, under the circumstances, is believed to be justly open to exception on both grounds thus indicated. So far as regards the apology asked for by the British Government none is tendered, because a simple statement of the facts, as they are sufficient to show that no offence could have been intended by our government, as it has given no instructions whatever in the premises, while the proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, in so far as it falls to cure to the benefit of his government, and to conform to the rules of the public law, was dictated by considerations of kindness and forbearance."

The decision of the President in this affair, as announced and explained in the lucid dispatch of Mr. Seward, says the National Intelligencer, has the approval of every member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Seward, in conclusion, says: "If I decide this case in favor of my own government, I must disavow its most cherished principles and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford a sacrifice of these principles and policy."

likely to pursue. The interview terminated with the expression of the best wishes of the Minister towards General Scott personally, and for the prosperity of the United States in the future.

NAPOLEON.

There was no communication whatever between the Emperor Napoleon and the General. Napoleon was at Compiègne, and was expected in Paris on the 12th instant—two days after General Scott left. General Scott intended to seek an audience with the Emperor on his return to Paris, but his sudden departure prevented it.

THE GENERAL'S ARRIVAL HOME.

As the General approached the city last night in the Arago, he expressed to the Surveyor of the Port, who was on board, a strong desire to reach his lodgings at the Brevoort House without any demonstrations from the crowd. The news of the arrival of the steamer, however, had been telegraphed from Sandy Hook, and a large concourse of citizens had assembled at the Arago's pier to greet the return of the veteran soldier. As he landed he was compelled to make his way through the crowd, who cheered vociferously. Attended by the Surveyor and Naval Officer the General entered a carriage and was conveyed to the Brevoort House.

The General's health is much improved. He walks with comparative ease in his room, and he is often very cheerful, conversing with his friends with great animation. The disquiet with which he was afflicted when he departed has almost entirely left him, troubling him only when he concentrates his attention for a considerable period of time, or when he over exerts his mental faculties.

On his arrival last evening the General dispatched a letter to Secretary Seward, announcing his return, and offering his services in any manner in which they could be made useful.—This proffer is understood to refer particularly to the information which the General is able to communicate in relation to the threatened difficulties abroad.

General Scott will not immediately repair to Washington, unless his presence shall be especially requested; but it is understood that he intends to visit the capital at an early day—probably as soon as he shall have recovered from the fatigues of his journey.

Col. Scott, who accompanied the General on his voyage, will remain in Paris with his family until spring.

office. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us. The claim of the British government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case. In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but an effectual check and warning of the proportions of the existing insurrection, are felt as of comparative unimportance to the captured persons themselves, when dispositionally weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence—nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign state. Only captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground, nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations and even to ourselves claims like that which is now before us. These cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which with all their peculiar interests and passions have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such injury, as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It could do little for our own claims to character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from the graves to oppose against what national consistency and national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right. Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that by adjustment of the present case upon principles, confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightfully settled between them, which heretofore exhausting, not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but arbitration of war itself for more than half a century, alienated the two countries from each other and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations. The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated."

The Intelligencer says in conclusion: whatever therefore may be said by any in the way of exception to the extreme terms of the demand made by the British Government in the case of the Trent it is at least just to admit that the case has been so adjusted by our Government as to subvert we would hope the great cause of neutral rights against the assumption heretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that power in common with France and the United States. The law of nations, as traditionally interpreted by our Government has received a new sanction though at the cost it may be of some national sensibility, weakened into disproportionate activity the temporary exuberance of our civil heads. The latter let us remember are but for a day, the law of nations is for all time.

FROM MISSOURI.

2,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

TEN BRIDGE BURNERS SHOT.

REPAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.

The following is a resume of the recent military operations in Missouri, obtained from a reliable source. Within the last two weeks the federal army has captured 2,500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers, 1,200 horses and mules, 1100 stand of arms, two tons of commissary stores, camp equipage; the large foundry at Lexington, used by the rebels for casting caisson, shot and shells, burned.

Most of the rebel craft on the Missouri river, including the ferry boats, have been either destroyed or captured, and a pretty clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage rivers. General Price has been driven from all supplies and recruits from North Missouri, and is in full retreat for Arkansas with his whole army, having passed through Springfield on Monday and Tuesday.

Our loss in accomplishing these important results has not exceeded 100 in killed and wounded. These are the fruits of the brilliant strategical combinations of General Halleck, which have been so ably executed by Generals Pope, Prentiss and McLean, Colonels J. C. Davis (of Fort Sumter fame), Fred. Steele, of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, and the brave officers and soldiers of the army, regulars and volunteers.

Price's emissaries, sent out to stir up rebellion in North Missouri and simultaneously burn all the railroad bridges, stations and rolling stock, on the 20th of this month, in accordance with the plan promulgated from the rebel camp, have been foiled to a great extent in their plans by the energy of General Halleck and the activity of our forces, which are kept in constant motion, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. The damage done to the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads have been much exaggerated. The repairs are rapidly being made, and both the North Missouri Railroad and telegraph wires will be in working order to Wellsville to-night.

Ten bridge burners have already been shot, and fifty others are in close confinement, to be summarily dealt with under General Halleck's stringent orders.

In a few days, it is confidently expected, that our moving columns will as effectually break up bridge burning north of the Missouri as the rebellion has been crushed south of the river.—No mercy will be shown to the scoundrels.

Gen. Halleck's emphatic orders with reference to all bridge burners, are to shoot down every one making the attempt.

Major Glover has just returned from a scout in Camden county, with ten wagon loads of subsistence, a rebel captain, and thirteen men who left Price's army since his retreat was commenced.

General Pope's official report of the expedition to Central Missouri is received, but it contains nothing important that has not been previously reported.

THE ROUT OF PRICE'S ARMY. OTTUMWA, Mo., Dec. 27.—A prisoner, who escaped from the rebel camp at Hannansville, last Saturday, reports that when the news came that General Pope's cavalry had driven General Bains' pickets at Johnsons town was received by Price's army, the greatest consternation prevailed in the rebel camp.

The cavalry, artillery and infantry, and raw, ragged and unarmed recruits, were mixed up in inextricable confusion, and many hours elapsed before anything like order was restored. The retreat of the whole army commenced as soon afterwards as possible, and so fearful were they of pursuit that they burned the bridges and placed every obstruction in the way of the fancied pursuers. Even the celebrated bridge built by General Fremont across the Osage, was spared by the flying rebels. It is reported that one regiment was left on the Osage as a rear

guard, and that several small bodies are scattered through the counties about Warrensburg, collecting supplies.

A cavalry force has been sent out in pursuit of them, but our horses are so worn and weary by other long forced marches that there is little prospect of capturing these rebels. The last report from Price is that he has passed through Springfield en route for Arkansas, and is expected to reach that city in a few days.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—In accordance with orders from General Halleck, the Provost Marshal General has directed that the six hundred prisoners confined in the St. Louis county jail, be released from prison, and be placed under the control of the Chief Quartermaster of this department for labor fit master of this department being the property of Rebels and having been used for insurrectionary purposes.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

News Items from the Southern Press.

Gen. Buell's Army Moving Southward.

A GREAT BATTLE PENDING.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 27.

A flag of truce this morning took to Fortress Island the Rev. Mr. Brown, a rebel chaplain, and a lady. No passengers were brought down. Gen. Burnside is expected to arrive here tomorrow, to consult with General Wool and Commodore Goldsboro in relation to the contemplated movements.

Considerable excitement prevails among the rebels at Yorktown in anticipation of an attack. All the sick in the hospitals were removed on the 21st, by order of Gen. Major. The publication of the New York Herald's suspended yesterday for want of a supply of paper—more probably on account of the fact that a copy of today's issue was brought down by the flag of truce. The following items:

A dispatch from Augusta dated December 28th says "that a passenger and freight train collided about a mile and broken into several pieces. Three persons were killed. The Southern Day Book says that the Winans steamer came into the roads on Wednesday and was captured by the Confederates on the 24th. \$2,000 in Kentucky bills were found.

John G. Davis a member of the Federal Congress from the 7th district of Indiana, has arrived at Hopkinsville on his way to Richmond for what purpose was not stated.

A force not less than 60,000 men, the advance of Gen. Buell's army, had crossed the Green river in Kentucky and is within a few miles of Gen. Hindman's advance. Great preparations have been made for the defence of Bowling Green, and shows that a terrible conflict is impending there.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A SKIRMISH—ROUTE OF A REBEL PARTY.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.

A letter to the Democrat, from Louisville, Ky., says that there are only 1500 rebels at Bowling Green. They have sent their skirts to Evansville and their pickets extend five miles to the side of the Gap. There is no news from Somerset to-day.

Dr. Duff, just arrived, reports a fight on Tuesday night at Joseph Carson's house, Perry county, between 118 rebels and 47 Union men. The rebels were completely routed, and he wounded. The Federal force lost nothing.

The rebels are prowling through Barry, Richer and Beethill counties robbing and spreading the Union men to support the Southern confederacy.

DEATH OF JUDGE McCLELLAN.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.

The Hon. W. B. McClellan, for many years the President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, died early this morning. He was highly esteemed by the whole community as an upright Judge.

Wanted.

On the 27th inst., a man named ... of Philadelphia, aged 40 years.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THAT lot or piece of Ground in the rear of Mr. Wilmot's property on the ... can be sold cheap and on easy terms. ... Apply to ...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO active industrious working men. Apply at the European House, Harrisburg, Pa. ...

JUST OPENED.

A LARGE STOCK OF FURS! RICH DARK SHADES. VERY CHEAP GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. AT CATCART'S. de23 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

OF FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! A FEW FANCY BOXES, A FEW SMALL CABAS, LADIES PURSES and PORTEMONAIS, NEW STYLES FINE TOILET WATER, BOXES FINE TOILET SOAP for \$1.00. Call and see the varieties that we are able to furnish in an advertisement. ...

NOTICE. THE account of the Principal and Trustees of the ...