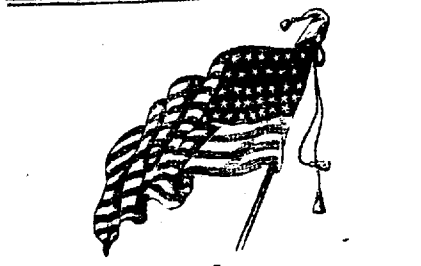


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Whose breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Afternoon, January 4, 1862.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

James P. Sterrett, of Allegheny county, to be President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in room of Hon. Wm. B. M'Clure, deceased.

Judge Sterrett is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of his new position; if we dare judge from his extensive reputation as a lawyer, a scholar and a gentleman.

DON'T MIDDLE WITH SLAVERY.

The burden of every Democratic organ in the free states, and those more particularly which sustained John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency, increases day after day with solicitude for the institution of slavery. From the Journal of Commerce and the Pittsburg Post, down to the Patriot and Union, there seems to be a concert of opinion, while they mingle their prayers as harmoniously on the subject as ever culprits sued for mercy or saints beseeched Heaven for blessings. All the allusion to the slavery question which the crisis has begot in the north, was elicited by the solidists which such journals are constantly expressing for that institution, and we question very much if the men who control their columns have any other hope invested in the fearful contest now convulsing the country, than the fervent hope that slavery may come out of the struggle unscathed, if not re-invigorated and clothed with additional power. And yet these journals and the class of men who endorse the principles they advocate, claim a degree of loyalty far exceeding the excellence of that which nerves our brave soldiers to face the enemies of the Union on the battle field. It is a loyalty, however, that runs mad on opinions of its own, or becomes wondrous when it seeks the expounding of the Constitution in such terms as will best approve its own excesses, decries and common machinations against the public good. We are glad to see, however, that the really neutral and independent journals of the country, by publishing notices of at least certain of these secret enemies of the Union, and by fairly quoting their own language, are doing the work of a free press before the public in the light of their own treachery, by which it is alone just to measure and estimate them.

The business of "meddling with the institution of slavery," is no longer the work of a few impulsive and often indignant, though honest and sincere men and women of the north, east and west, but it is the work of the literary society or the medium of journalism. It has become a theme nearest the heart of eighteen millions of people—a hope on which hangs the nationality and political existence of the only free government on the face of the earth—and, therefore, rising above all other subjects, abolitionism and slavery are henceforth to be joined in a contest which will never cease until one or the other is extinguished, or the fight will be brought to a close by its predicted conflagration. It is not the abolitionism, however, which is constantly berated by the organs and the party to which we have alluded in a former paragraph—it is not the abolitionism, that would lose millions of irresponsible and ignorant human beings, whose long years of bondage have added fearful lusts and passions to the natural degeneracy of their race, and whose oppression has given repugnance to the difference in their color and condition. It would be a blessing to the southern planters if abolitionism could be established in a form which would relieve them of their broken down and superannuated slaves. This is the abolitionism which most of the southern states want—the freedom that they approve, when it relieves a plantation of its useless property in slaves—but this is not the manner in which the people of the north intend to meddle with slavery. The free people of the Union believe that the southern soil belongs equally to the southern slave as it does to the slave master, and that soil, if there is truth in the decrees of Providence, will be made to support the slave population in a manner and to an extent greater than was ever dreamed of by the most sanguine abolitionists, either of the Garrison school or the Lucretia Mott tea-table talkers. The abolitionism which freemen desire—the meddling which the people of the Union intend to interpose between slavery and free institutions, is the disfranchisement of the first—its equalization with all other property—its expulsion, as a political influence, from all departments of the government, and its total rejection, as an element of control in society and religion. That it has been such, the history of this nation amply testifies. That slavery has created an ignorant and imperious aristocracy in a republican form of government—that it has degraded labor and at last culminated in a rebellion to destroy the government, have been the means of arousing the people to the abolitionism we have described. It is an abolitionism which does not propose to meddle with the numerical strength of slavery or the local rights of the slave-holder. God and civilization will deal with both these in a proper way and at the proper time. The "meddling" which now annoys the old dough-faces at the north, and so incenses the traitors of the south, is that which aims at the disfranchisement of the institution of slavery, and which takes it at the property estimate of its advocates. When this is accomplished, it will be deprived of its real power for mischief; and it will leave the country, too, in a condition of peace and prosperity for all time and all generations.

THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTRY.

It is becoming a subject of vast importance, and one on which our perpetuity depends equally with our dependence on the armies in the field, that the credit of the nation is not allowed to depreciate a single farthing. The duty of maintaining this credit belongs to the home guard. This is no more than fair, that those who remain at home, quietly and comfortably pursuing their various vocations, should pay into the treasury, by means of direct taxation, a just proportion of the money required to support those who are in the field risking life and limb to crush the slave-holder's rebellion. The war cannot be carried on without men and money. The men are already in the field. They are armed and ready for the fight. They have sacrificed homes, family and business. More than this cannot be asked of those brave men who are in camp, except it is their lives, which they are also ready to bestow in the service of the country. This part of the business to crush rebellion has all been of a practical character. The men raised, are not the creation in figures of some imaginative or theorizing commander, but they are real flesh and blood, animated by a patriotic zeal which knows no bounds in their service to their country. The money, therefore, must come in the same shape—real offerings in the way of taxation, and not loans induced by flattering offers of exorbitant interest and exemption from taxation. The patriotism of the rich needs a still greater test, than it received in their compliance with the appeal for a loan. The devotion of the prosperous must be increased beyond the confidence in a share of government stock. We must all give without reservation a portion of what we possess, to sustain this government. We must give a portion of our interest—we must submit to taxation that we may be preserved from the submission of slave tyranny. This is a matter which is now in the hands of Congress, and we trust that it will be matured and moulded into some practical form before the lapse of many weeks or days. The people of the loyal states are ready and willing to be taxed—taxed to any judicious extent—taxed in a manner which may be liquidated by the exercise of a reasonable economy—taxed, if necessary, to compel the banishment of luxury, pomp and display, so that the money thus freely and patriotically bestowed, may assist in bringing this fearful struggle to a close. If we delay this taxation, we not only impair the public credit, but we jeopard the success of the army. The whole subject is one of imperative importance, and the people are ready to respond to any reasonable as well as equitable appeal which Congress may make in the shape of taxation. The people themselves want peace, national security, and do not desire now to pause and count the cost. Let Congress, therefore, take a hint, and pass the necessary legislation on the subject.

THE NATIONAL ARMY. The destruction of the extensive works at Happers Ferry, in order to prevent the traitors of Virginia from becoming possessed of the implements of war, has made it necessary to erect buildings and install new machinery for the manufacture of arms and accoutrements. The usefulness of arms and accoutrements is self-evident, and their location at some point, where they will be safe from invasion from without and insurrection from within, healthfulness of climate, facilities for cheap transportation, quantity, quality, variety and economy of raw material with a corresponding feature of labor and living. In these respects, no other state in the Union affords such rare attractions as the state of Pennsylvania, and we confidently believe that when the territory of the state is fairly examined both in its natural and artificial features adapted for this purpose, the only difficulty will be in the selection of a site from among the many advantages and facilities possessed by Pennsylvania.

So far as our own personal opinion is concerned, and so far also as the opinion of those who have a practical knowledge of the business in this connection has any weight, we are convinced that Dauphin county presents superior advantages over any other locality in the state. The two most important requisites are iron and coal. Certainly no other point abounds so inexhaustibly in these productions, and when we add the facilities of transit, the locality is unrivalled in the Union. It is the location, not only for the National Army, but it is also the point at which should be located the National Foundry. The two should either be located in the same vicinity, or within such a distance as to make communication and transit between the Armory and Foundry as short as possible.

We alluded to this subject in a former number of the TELEGRAPH, and do so again in the hope that some public action will be taken on the subject by the citizens of Harrisburg. It concerns them to act in the premises before Congress locates these works, because all that is necessary to secure them for this locality is a proper statement of our advantages in natural resources and artificial facilities.

OUR OBJECTION TO GENERAL SHERMAN, is his failure to capture Charleston or Savannah, one or both, not his failure to emancipate slaves. We believe he has been restrained from advancing by the fear of setting the slaves free, to the injury of the men whose hospitalities he recollects much better than he does the instructions of his Government.

A CLERK in one of the Departments at Washington, was recently engaged in circulating a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, when he was informed by the Secretary that he must either desist its circulation or vacate his desk.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has adopted a memorial to Congress, asking for the speedy passage of laws for equal taxation in the several states, and a judicious system of excise, to form a stable basis of revenue for the liquidation of the public debt.

THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLASS' mansion in Washington city, has been converted into a soldier's hospital, which will contain accommodations for upwards of three hundred patients.

From Port Royal and Beaufort.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the Commodore Ronoke, we learn that Commodore Dupont was evidently preparing for a new strike at Hilton Head, in the last week of December, for a naval demonstration, the details of which cannot be published in full; the Flagstaff and a large number of armed launches having been put in order and the latter tested, in the work of assisting and covering the landing of troops. The practice in the boats had been quite extensive, and it was fully understood that a new descent was about to be made on the enemy's coast. The gun-boats were concentrated; and so far as the naval part of the expedition was concerned, the preparations for an offensive movement were nearly, if not quite, complete.

In this connection the facts concerning the ability of General Sherman's forces to follow up any attack of the armed vessels are interesting. The General has kept his men busily at work upon

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT HILTON HEAD. These defences are now nearly perfected. The entrenchment back of Fort Walker is described as a splendid work, capable of protecting the fort and the quarters of the federal forces against very great odds. One thousand men in the fort and along the line of the works together with such assistance as could be rendered by a few gun-boats, could defend our position against any force, the rebels are able to bring against it. At the fort at Hilton Head, independent of that at Beaufort and the island, it is about twelve miles, and within ten thousand feet could be defended from Hilton Head; a force which, with General Stevens' brigade at Beaufort, would be sufficiently formidable to accomplish the reduction of either Savannah or Charleston, or (what is more likely to be done) defeat the considerable force of rebels assembled at Godwitsville, which is militarily known as the "junction," situated on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

THE OCCUPATION OF BEAUFORT. Although a number of provisions have been landed at Beaufort from the transports, much more, indeed, than General Stevens' brigade of four thousand men, would be likely to need for a long time to come—no fortifications have been erected near the town. The soldiers are regularly encamped, occupying only their tents. The officers are quartered in the houses of the town. There is no evidence that Beaufort is to be defended by our forces as a permanent position. The indications are that some point nearer Charleston will be chosen.

General Stevens, an order was issued by him that all the property within its limits be protected by a military force, and forbidding the passage of any person through the lines unless provided with a pass from the General or the officer of the day. The destruction of property in the town has entirely ceased.

Recognitions are making by our forces, many of which are extended to the main land. In one of these the Eighth Maine regiment, early last week captured six rebel pickets, from whom, however, little information in regard to the rebel force between that point and Charleston could be obtained. The rebels were taken to Beaufort and placed under confinement.

Distress in Southern Kentucky—Rebel Outrages. The Louisville Journal says: "Although we have from time to time published abundant and painful testimony of the galling oppression suffered by the loyalists of Southern Kentucky, we believe that those of us who are happily at a distance from the rebel force, and the government whose high and noble efforts it is to relieve the suffering friends, should have their imaginations vividly refreshed by a perusal of the sad story of the robberies, outrages, and general state of anarchy in that section of the Commonwealth, and whose only offence is their love of country, have been chased, like wild beasts, from their homes by the blood-hounds of Galt."

A signal instance of rebel inhumanity recently occurred in Cadiz, the county seat of Trigg. Major Matthew Moyes, an aged citizen of irreproachable and exalted character, and one of the ablest jurists in the State, was lately compelled to fly from his home, in consequence of the threats of Henry Burnett's ruffians, to protection from the Union troops at Smithfield. The scoundrels, chagrined at the unexpected flight of the old patriot, instantly dispatched a messenger, who overtook him within a few miles of Smithfield, and assured him that he was to be taken to the rebel lines, and that they would give him the most solemn pledge of protection. Major Moyes paid no attention to these fair speeches, and in a short time another messenger arrived, who warned him not to return, as the first messenger had been sent by some bitter enemies, who would make quick work of him should he fall into their hands. He pursued his journey to Smithfield. He is a man of large property, and has been guilty of loaning large sums of money to secessionists, who wish to conceal their debts by lynching the creditor."

The Departure of Mason and Slidell [From the Boston Traveler.] The departure of Mason and Slidell from Fort Warren yesterday was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of the guards of duty, were kept from the side of the fort where the prisoners' quarters are, and when they embarked, they were good by, congratulating them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirits, and has borne his imprisonment with the air of a philosopher.

Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unostentatious manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill-nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, though he has not called for medical aid.

The tug Starlight, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before five P. M., and immediately proceeded to the English sloop-of-war Rinaldo, and transferred her passengers. Com. Hudson, who was in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English war vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug.

At about six P. M., the Rinaldo got under way and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown, with almost the violence of a hurricane, but, as the vessel was off shore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered. During the stay of the Rinaldo at Provincetown no communication was allowed with the shore, nor was any boat allowed to come alongside.

MR. WOOD writes from Paris to the Albany Evening Journal: "After breakfasting with Archbishop Hughes, I went with Mr. Sanford, who came up from Belgium in a night to the residence of the Consul, Mr. Bigelow, for consultation. What struck us all in our conversations, with surprise, was the fact that nobody at home seems to regard the new trouble with England as serious; or else, if you do understand its bearings in regard to war with England, you are willing to encounter it! I am willing to say that I shrink from the thought of war, just now, with any European power, and especially with one so fully prepared for war as England."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Released Union Prisoners from Richmond.

NAMES OF THE RELEASED. THEIR RECEPTION AT NEWPORT NEWS. GREAT BETHEL OCCUPIED BY UNION TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 3.

The steambot George Washington, left Old Point at eleven o'clock this morning and proceeded up James River about nine miles beyond Newport News, where the rebel steamer Northampton was met with Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped on board under the protection of the National flag as the roll of their names was called, and such happy looking men are seldom seen. Cheers after cheers arose from each boat as they approached and the band of the 4th Artillery played "sweet home" which added to the enthusiasm.

As the boat passed Newport News the crews of the U. S. steam frigates Cumberland and Congress manned their rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves and sent over the water their shouts of welcome.

The George Washington arrived here on her return at about 5 o'clock, and the Baltimore boat which was detained for the purpose took the released prisoners to Baltimore. The number released is 240, and almost all of them were taken at the battle of Fort Mifflin.

Below is a correct list taken from the official copy. All those whose ranks is not given are privates. M. A. Perry whose name appears in the following, was not among the number who arrived here. John Eldridge a shipwrecked seaman comes in his place. Mr. Perry will arrive soon however. Corporal M'Donnell was one of the 240, but he was sent via Norfolk with Capt. Shillingham a few days since.

The prisoners left Richmond at about nine o'clock this morning. On arriving here all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's department.

The following is a list of the released prisoners: Gorham Noble, company F, 71st N. Y.; Geo. Ashley, company I, 2nd N. Y.; John Alderson, company K, 1st Minn.; E. J. Bierns, company D, 14th New York; James Banks, company I, 2nd Maine; J. S. Clague, company I, 27th New York; Andrew Curtis, company C, 2nd Wisconsin; W. H. H. Dooley, company A, 1st Minnesota; B. McCannan, company H, United States Marines; J. H. Jenks, sergeant company E, 25th New York; P. O. Irvine, company G, 2nd Maine; Jas. Kessler, company A, 1st Minnesota; J. J. Lucas, company F, 71st New York; H. Windanus, company B, 14th New York; W. Millan, company G, 37th New York; Eli Miller, company I, 1st Ohio; Wm. Mitchell, company F, 79th New York; D. Matthews, company I, 4th Maine; J. McGinn, 38th New York; G. G. Malla, company B, 1st Minnesota; W. A. Owens, company 2d Wisconsin; W. A. Perry, company G, 25th New York; Chas. H. Preston, company D, 2d Vermont; J. L. Rice, company A, 2d New Hampshire; J. S. Sliatt, company B, 7th New York; J. Strohmeyer, company G, 14th New York; J. Thomson Wood, company G, 27th New York; Charles White, company I, 12th Ohio; J. H. Willis, company B, 27th New York; W. Applin, company E, 27th New York; L. Dallar, company B, 3d Maine; R. Burns, hospital nurse, company B, 2d Wisconsin; A. Beane, company D, 2d Wisconsin; F. Breme, company I, 2d Wisconsin; J. Borden, company C, 27th New York; F. J. Briggs, company G, 27th New York; H. B. Boyd, company H, 27th New York; H. L. Brackenred, company B, 2d Vermont; A. Benson, company A, 4th Mich.; C. R. Brookins, company G, 4th Me.; J. Barrett, company A, U. S. Marines, W. H. Breece; company I, 38th New York; A. Blaney, Massachusetts battery; Edwin Bond, company A, 27th New York; J. Chamberlain, company A, 27th New York; H. Carnell, company B, 27th New York; G. Crain, company B, 2d Wisconsin; G. W. Dilly, company I, 2d Wisconsin; G. A. Durnell, company K, 27th New York; Fred Durand, company C, 21st New York; Ole Everson, company K, 2d Wisconsin; F. Fanning, company C, 27th New York; P. Flarity, company D, 27th New York; E. Flynn, Engineer Corps; 69th New York; J. C. Fowler, company K, 27th New York; A. Fento, company G, 2d Maine; S. Graham, company E, 2d Wisconsin; J. Gregory, sergeant, 2d Wisconsin; A. Grant, company H, 2d Ohio; L. Graves, company C, 2d Vermont; W. Gifford, company B, 2d Wisconsin; E. Grinnell, company K, 2d Wisconsin; J. M. Hawkins, company B, 2d Wisconsin; G. H. Haywood, company F, 2d Wisconsin; A. H. Henry, company F, 2d Wisconsin; D. C. Holdridge, company H, 2d Wisconsin; A. H. Hunt, company G, 27th New York; W. Hall, company G, 27th New York; Charles H. Hunt, company H, 27th New York; O. F. Jewett, company K, 27th New York; J. Jones, company D, 2d Wisconsin; W. Johnston, company K, 12th New York; Charles H. Lewis, sergeant, company I, 2d New Hampshire; James Livingston, company C, 4th Michigan; Oliver Lewis, sifer, company H, 2d New Hampshire; H. Murray, company C, 4th Michigan; J. McAuley, company D, 27th New York; J. McFarley, company D, 2d Vermont; G. A. Martin, company E, 8d Maine; H. McKinley, company K, 18th New York; G. L. Mudge, company K, 27th New York; V. Mudge, company K, 27th New York; L. Mills, company H, 38th New York; Oliver Matton, company A, 2d Rhode Island; O. E. Nash, company K, 27th New York; S. D. Fisher, company E, 2d Wisconsin; O. B. Potter, company B, 15th New York; W. F. Palmer, wagonmaster, 8th Pennsylvania; J. Reynolds, 2d Michigan; W. B. Robertson, company I, 2d Wisconsin; W. Smith, company B, 2d Vermont; D. K. Stickney, company D, 2d Vermont; P. Stern, company B, 27th New York; G. B. Shaffer, corporal, company F, 18th Ohio; O. Shaw, company H, 18th New York; N. Taylor, sifer, company E, 2d Wisconsin; C. Tucher, company H, 27th New York; B. Taylor, corporal, company D, 2d Vermont; W. A. Tucher, corporal, company D, 2d New York; J. W. Trail, company D, 2d New York; J. Tripp, steward 8th Pennsylvania; W. Watson, company C, 27th New York; Ed. Watson, company F, 27th New York; J. B. Wheeler, company A, 2d Vermont; J. Williams, company F, 6th Massachusetts; J. W. Bushford, company F, 1st Rhode Island; Bobt. Brown, sergeant, company B, 11th New York; I. W. Cuminaky, corporal color guard; Thos. Daisy, company G, 71st New York; H. F. Dunnegan, company H, 38th New York; Geo. Gray, company I, 1st artillery; Henry Hodge, company G, 38th New York; John Ingraham, company H, 2nd New York; E. E. Kellogg, company E, 38th New York; J. H. Lowe, company B, 38th New York; J. H. Lowe, company B, 38th New York; Jas. Langhain, company H, 79th New York; B. Welch, company A, 2d Wisconsin; E. H. Warner, company I, 2d Wisconsin; M. Monahan, company B, 2d Rhode Island; S. S. Middleton, company E, 14th New York; Thos.

Important Southern News.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

Fort Pickens Sends Greetings.

Renewal of the Attack on Pensacola.

THE REBEL BATTERIES SILENT.

Landing of a Large Force of Federal Troops at North Edisto.

Seizure of a Station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Destructive Fire at Richmond.

The Condition of the Rebel Army on the Potomac.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL AT NEW ORLEANS.

Rebel Troops Envy the Clothing of Released Union Prisoners.

Twenty-Five Dollars per Pair Offered for Boots.

Advance of the Federal Troops from Port Royal.

One "Yankee" Taken Prisoner.

Rebel Loss Fifteen Killed and Wounded.

UNION LOSS NOT KNOWN.

General Lee Confident of his Ability to Resist the Federal Advance.

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The Mercury has a despatch of the landing of a large force of the Federals on North Edisto of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Sixteen Federal war vessels are reported at Ship Island.

A destructive fire occurred at Richmond, burning the theatre and other valuable property.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—One of the Union prisoners who arrived here, has an editorial article from a Richmond paper, which he cut out and secreted in his boot. It gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac. It says that "the entire army is utterly demoralized. Regimental drills have ceased entirely, and the men are spending their time in using greasy decks of cards in gambling. Greasy substitutes had offered as high as \$1600. The editor urges the government to speedily do something to remedy the evil, and that such is the demoralized condition of the army that the elements cannot go on, as thousands who would exist are deterred by discovering the condition of the army."

A New Orleans despatch of the 27th ultimo, says that "the powder mill opposite the city exploded last night. The guard had inspected the premises only half an hour before. It is attributed to an incendiary.

The released prisoners say that their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes by the rebels and especially their boots. They were offered as high as 25 dollars for them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM PICKENS. Mobile, Jan. 1.—A confederate steamer sailing from Pensacola to the Navy Yard was fired upon from the batteries of Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied and the firing was continued at the last accounts.

AVONRA, Jan. 2.—Private despatches from Pooctago dated yesterday states that the Federals attempted an advance from Port Royal, but were repulsed by the 14th South Carolina volunteers under command of Col. Jones. The confederate loss was 15 killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner, but his loss is not otherwise stated.

Gen. Lee has informed Jeff. Davis that he is confident of his ability to prevent the federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah. The Richmond Dispatch says that a private dispatch was received yesterday from Centerville by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says that indications point to a federal attack at an early day. Evansport, and the probability was that a simultaneous attack would be made on other points on the Potomac.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday says the Confederate batteries replied to Fort Pickens and the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side and no casualties occurred with us.

Gen. Bragg was absent but Gen. Anderson was in command. Gen. Bragg returned on the 2d, but the federals did not renew the attack and our guns were silent.

From Central America.

Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall.

\$711,000 IN TREASURE.

Important from South America.

New York, Jan. 4. The steamer Northern Light arrived this morning from Aspinwall with \$711,000 in gold from San Francisco.

Five hundred bales of cotton, en route for Europe, had arrived at Panama from Peru, and a much larger amount is going via Cape Horn. Efforts are making to raise a very large crop the ensuing year. It is of superior quality.

The British mail steamer Valparaiso got ashore at Paits and was assisted off by the U. S. ship Wyoming without damage.

Chili is about to make active war against the Aravian Indians. Gen. Ganus was killed, at La Paz, by the people, in revenge for the assassination ordered by him a month previous.

In the attempted outbreak by Col. Bales, one hundred persons were killed, and himself badly wounded, and he finally took refuge in the house of the U. S. minister.

The Ecuadorian government is preparing to resist the anticipated attack from Peru. In all the elections were gained by the ministerial party. In Bolivia there had been a revolution putting down President Acha and electing Senor Frederico.

The Chilean government had contracted with Henry Meigs to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad.

Gen. San Rowan has been elected President of Peru. He has already been stoned in the streets of Arequipa.

One of the American contractors, arrested on the charge of counterfeiting, had been acquitted and released.

ENGLISH TROOPS EN ROUTE TO CANADA. CAPT. RAC, JAN. 8. The steamship Bohemian with troops passed here this morning.

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A New Orleans despatch of the 27th ultimo, says that "the powder mill opposite the city exploded last night. The guard had inspected the premises only half an hour before. It is attributed to an incendiary.

The released prisoners say that their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes by the rebels and especially their boots. They were offered as high as 25 dollars for them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM PICKENS. Mobile, Jan. 1.—A confederate steamer sailing from Pensacola to the Navy Yard was fired upon from the batteries of Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied and the firing was continued at the last accounts.

AVONRA, Jan. 2.—Private despatches from Pooctago dated yesterday states that the Federals attempted an advance from Port Royal, but were repulsed by the 14th South Carolina volunteers under command of Col. Jones. The confederate loss was 15 killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner, but his loss is not otherwise stated.

Gen. Lee has informed Jeff. Davis that he is confident of his ability to prevent the federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah. The Richmond Dispatch says that a private dispatch was received yesterday from Centerville by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says that indications point to a federal attack at an early day. Evansport, and the probability was that a simultaneous attack would be made on other points on the Potomac.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday says the Confederate batteries replied to Fort Pickens and the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side and no casualties occurred with us.

Gen. Bragg was absent but Gen. Anderson was in command. Gen. Bragg returned on the 2d, but the federals did not renew the attack and our guns were silent.

From Halifax, Nova Scotia

Reported Loss of the English Steamship Parana, with 1100 Troops.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3d. A rumor is prevalent that the steamship Parana with 1100 troops aboard has been lost in the St. Lawrence river.

A large steamer supposed to be the American is cruising off this port.