

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

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SPEECH OF Hon. S. B. ELLIOTT,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, On the Senate Resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of the Traitor, Jesse D. Bright.

On the earth which the loyal people of this Union wished to prevent falling into the hands of Jefferson Davis. The plotters of the rebellion had stolen our arms and ammunition through the instrumentality of the traitor, Floyd. Through his treacherous valuable arms could be of service to the government in an emergency, and had been taken down south to be used by rebels and traitors in battling against the sacred constitution of our country...

Now mark the time at which this letter was written. It was written on the first of March. Long before that the Star of the West had been fired into when it attempted to provision a rebel fortress belonging to the government. Major Anderson, with less than a hundred men, had been housed up there in Sumter, and the traitors had forbidden him communication with his own government and his own people. I say that when an unarmed vessel—harmless in the face of the world, had attempted then and there to provision that beleaguered fort, the rebels had opened fire upon her.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a speedy settlement of the present difficulties by compromise. Resolved, That when one section of our country shall have been subjugated by the other, we have already become the slaves of a military despotism. Resolved, That the small patriot band of Senators and Representatives, in the last extra session of Congress, who dared to maintain the integrity of the constitution under the menaces of expulsion and imprisonment, are entitled to the gratitude of every American citizen; and impartial history will award them an enviable distinction.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I withdraw, then, my proposition to read them and will simply state that the resolutions are almost as full or treason as the letter of Jesse D. Bright. Mr. Speaker, I deprecate as much any gentleman upon this floor, the logging in of a political question here at this juncture. It has not been a party man, it is true, in ordinary times, but in this question I determined to lay aside all party. I have not thought of party. Had Mr. Bright been a member of the Republican party, I should have voted just as readily for his expulsion as I do now. I do not take into consideration that he is a member of the Democratic party. I have discarded all politics in this question; and I hope to God I may ever discard them when questions like this are at issue. I say I deprecate any such political issue, and I was glad to hear the "constitutional gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. Cassara,) say that he deprecates such question, as I was also glad to hear the gentleman from Cambridge, (Mr. Fessenden,) make a similar declaration. (Through a member of a political party, I wish it understood that in this matter I discard all parties, and all political preferences. It is a question of treason or loyalty to this government.

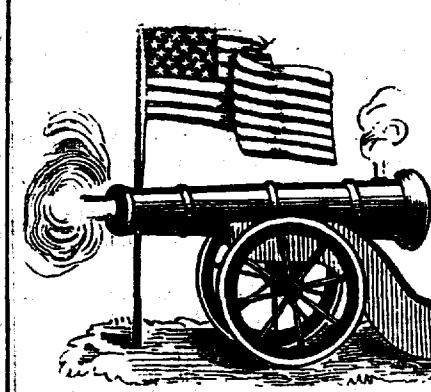
Let us examine for a single moment the evidence of his treason that we have before us. Allow me again to refer to the letter which has been already several times read. It begins—"My Dear Sir." Had it been a formal letter between Jesse D. Bright and Jefferson Davis, it would have been "Sir." Had it been a tolerably familiar letter, it would have been "Dear Sir." But it is almost an affectionate letter, expressing on its very face deep and tender regard for Jeff. Davis—"My Dear Sir!" But what else do we find? "Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln of Texas." Jefferson Davis and Jesse D. Bright were friends; so were Jesse D. Bright and Thomas B. Lincoln; it was a mutual friendship between them. And, mark you, do you suppose that Jesse D. Bright, being a friend of Jefferson Davis, would have introduced to him any other than a man who believed as Jefferson Davis believed? Of course not. But let us read the letter further: "He visits your capital mainly to dispose of." He certainly, sir, had more than one object in view. The great object, perhaps, is disclosed further on in the letter. "He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in fire-arms." Fire-arms! The very thing of all

is to treat it as a question of politics, a question of party. I suppose the gentleman, (Mr. ZOLNER,) meant to affirm that because the party to which he belongs had been able to destroy this government, they would be able to build another, yet I think him greatly mistaken. I say I deplore such party questions and I hope they may never be brought up again at a crisis like this, and I also hope that Jesse D. Bright, a co-conspirator of Jefferson Davis, shall not a gain be spoken of in praise and commendation in these halls; nor that a gentleman shall ever again be found standing upon this floor, speaking words of comfort or consolation to traitors, whether in the United States Senate or elsewhere. I believe from the evidence that Jesse D. Bright is a traitor at heart, and I trust in God that we here shall express our emphatic condemnation of him and his kind, and that he will be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Eye and Ear.—Dr. Jones, of New York, who is practicing at Herr's Hotel, in this city, has been induced to remain a few days longer, as many who are afflicted, have not yet had an opportunity of consulting him. The great number of difficult cases of deafness, blindness, &c., that Dr. Jones has cured in this city and vicinity have placed his skill as a physician and surgeon of extraordinary attainments beyond question.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Brilliant Victory in Tennessee.



THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Traitor Gen. Lloyd Tighman and Staff taken Prisoners.

THE SURRENDER OF THE FORT UNCONDITIONAL.

The Victory Gained by the Fleet Alone.

The Fort and Prisoners Handed over to the Army.

THE REBEL GUN BOATS CHASED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

Secretary Welles has received the following dispatch: UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP CINCINNATI, OFF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, February 8, 1862. The gunboats under my command, the Essex, Commodore Porter; the Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; the St. Louis, Lieutenant commanding Paulding; the Coonestoga, Lieutenant commanding Phelps; the Taylor, Lieutenant commanding Shirk, after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. Floyd Tighman and his staff, with sixty men as prisoners.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

A Graphic Sketch of the Battle.

Four or Five Thousand Rebel Troops Cut and Run before the Sailors' Gun Boats.

THEY LEAVE EVERYTHING BEHIND.

THIRTY-ONE SHOTS IN THE GUN BOAT CINCINNATI.

GALLANT WORKING OF THE ESSEX.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7. The Gazette and Commercial of Cairo correspondents give the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry: Yesterday at 12.30 P. M. the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Tyler, Coonestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, and in less than half an hour had completely taken possession of the fort, and were in the process of disembarking their crews.

range bill at the head of the island and within one mile of the enemy. Passing the island in full view of the rebel guns we steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of action.

Our line of battle was on the left of the St. Louis, next Carondelet, next Cincinnati, for the time being, the flag ship having on board flag officer A. H. Foote, and next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 12.20, the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy, not backward, gave admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning shots of shot and shell, when getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works we came to a stand and poured into them right and left. In the meantime the Essex became dimmed and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged. At precisely forty minutes passed the enemy struck his colors—and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can be imagined.

After the surrender, which was made to flag officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tighman, who defended his fort in a most determined manner, we found the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort numbering four or five thousand had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort.

The rebel gunboats were in a state of disarray, and many of them were disabled. The Essex was captured, and the rest of the fleet followed suit. The rebels were in a state of confusion, and many of them were killed.

The Essex was captured, and the rest of the fleet followed suit. The rebels were in a state of confusion, and many of them were killed. The victory was a decisive one, and it showed the superiority of the Union navy.

The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded; the Essex six seamen killed, and two officers and seventeen men wounded; five missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Captain Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer, sent shot and shell among the enemy.

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The expedition for the south sailed from that point on Sunday, the 26th of January, including all the light drat steamers, eight gunboats and eight thousand troops. The principal part of the expedition went outside by one or two small steamers, with light vessels in tow, went by the inside passage.

Gen. Sherman left on Monday in the gunboat McClellan. The object of the expedition was understood to be an attack on Savannah, commencing with Fort Pulaski.

On Tuesday, when the Zenas Coffin was beating out, they heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Fort Pulaski. It continued four hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon.

The Postmaster at Fort Royal did not send a mail by the Zenas Coffin, because, as the captain significantly expressed it, "she had not a round stern and a gilt figure head." But Captain Hiddle had made a passage ahead of everything.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.] SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The report of the Navy Committee on the Secretary of the Navy's letter in regard to Mr. Morgan's purchase, was taken up. Mr. HALL, (N. H.) said he considered this subject of much importance to the Senate and to the country. What he was about to say was to be said not as a Republican or a member of any party. He stood here to-day to plead for the country. He had been accused of being an opponent of the Administration, but he wanted it distinctly understood that on this subject he had nothing to buy and nothing to sell.—The Administration had not a gift that he desired and he had nothing that he wanted except a faithful interest to the country. No earthly consideration could make him leave the place he occupied here; but this matter cannot be winded out at sight. It cannot be concealed or covered up. No soporific can make anything else of it but what it is.

There have been some objections made against this resolution. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) thought it was not dignified in the part of the Senate to act on the evidence that we had. That objection was removed now. The evidence is that the Secretary of the Navy having occasion to purchase some vessels employed his brother-in-law, and for less than five months' service paid him seventy thousand dollars. He laid aside the question whether this sum was paid out of the public funds, but returned to the assertion that directly the purchase of these vessels cost the government twice that sum and indirectly cost millions. If you should tell a man that he must pay you one hundred dollars commission on a salary, then if he be of a humane nature he would put twice that sum in his charge. This transaction had gone through the land. The people know that when they were pouring forth blood and treasure for the support of the government, the Secretary of the Navy was paying Mr. Morgan about \$12,000 per month from their hard earnings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIS (Pa.) said no man was more earnestly desirous than himself of bringing to justice every man charged with fraud on the government. He was particularly interested in bringing one man to justice, namely, his own brother. He asked the committee and the House to unite with him in his effort to have Capt. Davis, Assistant Quartermaster, who is charged with crime, arrested, court-martialed, and if found guilty, and the penalty is death, have him shot. His brother knew nothing of the charge of defrauding the government and soldiers, until it was published to the world through the report of the investigating committee. Mr. Davis had in vain sought to have his brother's transactions inquired into, and had been before the committee with that view, but he was told that it would cost \$500 to bring Capt. Davis to vindicate his reputation. All these investigations were nothing but a waste of money, unless steps are taken to punish the wrong doers. His brother's reputation was worth more to him than that of any other man living. All he asked was, that if his brother is guilty, punish him, and if he is innocent, let the fact be declared.

Mr. DAVIS (Mo.) said he could appreciate the sensitiveness of the gentleman touching the representation of his brother, Captain Davis—He says that the first knowledge he had of the outrage against him was in the report of the committee. Now the truth is, he came before the committee, and furnished them with certified copies of papers himself. If Captain Davis led the committee into error by giving as true copies those which proved out to be so, the committee are not to be blamed. If the captain would come before the committee he would have a chance to correct his own mistake. But to enable him to do this it can hardly be expected that they should not send for him. His friend, Mr. Davis, had done all he could to have his brother court-martialed. He honored him for it; but the gentleman should not find fault with the committee that he had not been successful.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he had simply intimated that his brother knew nothing of the charges or fraud against him till it was published. The committee had interrogated him as to Gen. Fremont's body guard, whether they rode on bay horses, with drawn swords; how they were dressed, &c. His brother stood before the country as a felon. He repeated that he only asked that he be punished if guilty and acquitted if innocent.

Mr. DAVIS read from the testimony to show that Capt. Davis purchased from his son in Philadelphia certain blankets, and repeated that Capt. Davis could appear before the committee and set himself right.

Resolved, That the conduct of Secretary Cameron, in employing Alexander Cummings, without a legal guarantee, to make purchases, without restriction, of large amounts of military supplies, and the conduct of Secretary Welles, in employing Mr. Morgan, without requiring guarantees, for the purchase of a large number of vessels, the compensation depending on the prices paid, instead of employing responsible officers, have adopted a policy highly injurious and destructive to the public service and interest, and deservest of the censure of this House. [At this point Mr. Spooner (N. Y.) sent up the dispatch received from Flag Officer Foote by the Secretary of the Navy, intimating the capture of Fort Henry. Applause, both on the floor and in the galleries, succeeded the reading of the despatch.]

The motion at the earlier stage of the proceedings, that the consideration of the report be postponed till Tuesday of next week, was then agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR, (Mo.), on the Committee of conference on the disagreement of the two Houses to the amendments to the bill making the appropriation for defenses of Washington, made a report which was agreed to.

It provides that no volunteers or militia in any State or Territory, shall be mustered on any terms or condition to continue in service therein, beyond 10,000 in Missouri, and 4,500 in Maryland, according to the former authorization.

JOHNSON BALTIMORE ROCK HOSPITAL.

Discovered the most certain, speedily remedied the most incurable cases of MENSTRUATION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

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