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The Telegraph. OFFICIAL REPORT.

Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry at the Battle of Lebanon, Tennessee.

HEAD QUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, CAMP WORTH, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, May 18th, 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ANDREW G. CURTIS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PENNSYLVANIA FORCES.

SIR:—I have the honor of sending you the report of my engagement with the enemy at Lebanon, Tennessee, on the morning of May 6th.

On the morning of May 3d, my command here, consisting of Captains Dart, Sheaffer and May's companies, were ordered to proceed with all possible speed to Shelbyville via Murfreesboro.

This order I received at half past one o'clock in the morning, and in less than an hour and a half were on the road, leaving behind all our tents and baggage.

At Murfreesboro, I was ordered to wait for additional instructions, which were received at nine o'clock on the morning of May 4th, to march toward Shelbyville; when, nine miles from Murfreesboro, I was met by Brig. Gen. Dumont and part of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, numbering about two hundred men, under command of Col. H. Clay Smith.

The orders to march to Shelbyville were three countermands, and we returned to Murfreesboro, where resting an hour and a half, proceeded by orders to Lebanon, a town of nearly two thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Wilson county, being accompanied by Col. Smith's Kentucky Cavalry.

At twilight we met, about four miles from Murfreesboro, a detachment of my regiment that were stationed at Murfreesboro, under command of Major James Givins, and the First Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Col. Wolford, who had been pursuing the enemy the evening before through the country west and northwest of Murfreesboro.

I immediately countermanded their commands, and followed us. When within four miles of Lebanon, the column halted to reconnoitre, it being two o'clock in the morning, and too dark to attack the enemy with safety.

The party sent out, returned and reported they had discovered the enemy's pickets about a mile from town. It now commenced raining very heavily. I immediately moved forward to be in readiness to attack them at the first approach of day, which required that I should proceed with great speed, my command being in the advance.

When the advance guard, a small detachment of fifty men of Wolford's cavalry, came upon the enemy, they broke and fled back into my front, accompanied with a team of mules and wagons that had broken loose and fled back with them; this some what blocked up my way.

Gen. Dumont, riding at the head, waved his sword, and shouted "Come on, my brave lads," "My brave Pennsylvanians!" My men nobly rushed past them to the contest.

We were fired upon from a large stable and houses on the right, and the Court House and houses on the left, by the enemy who had not regained their horses, and by the citizens, who took this mode of warfare to screen themselves from justice.

In the square I met them drawn up in a line to receive us; when, close upon their flanks, they first, then broke and fled. I charged through the town, countermanded and charged back; turned and charged again, and again countermanded.

I was then ordered to charge upon those who were concentrating in force upon the Stone turnpike. When advancing upon this body, I saw a detachment crossing ahead of me, which I first supposed to be the Kentucky Cavalry, but soon discovered my mistake and fired upon them, but too late to cut them off from joining the main body, which now numbered about three hundred men under command of Col. John H. Morgan.

I charged upon this body with one hundred and twenty men, which commenced a thrilling battle with sabre, carbine and pistol; but after the chase fairly commenced, the sabre only was used, sometimes sabre to sabre. The pursuit continued for a distance of twenty miles, in which were killed, taken prisoners or dispersed all but fifteen or twenty of the band, who only escaped through the heatness of their horses, and the Cumberland river, where they secured a boat to cross over before any man could reach them.

There being no other boat at hand my men were compelled to give up the pursuit. We killed of the enemy between sixty and seventy; wounded twenty and captured two hundred prisoners, and one hundred and fifty horses and mules.

Among the prisoners taken is Lieut. Col. Wood, (late of the United States Army), nephew of Gen. Taylor, and cousin of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Lieut. Houston, son of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas.

Of my command there were four killed, Sergeant John Kelly, of Company I, Corporal Thomas M. Grand, of Company B, Private Henry Wink, of Company C, and Private Henry Wink, of Company B; five wounded, among whom are Richard F. Mason, Regiment Adjutant, Lieut. C. S. Greeno, of Company C, Lieut. James G. Taylor, of Company K.

Three were taken prisoners, one of which is James Givins, Major of the Third Battalion. There was not a man in my command that fished; not one that was not at his post, and did fat and efficient service. They charged as true soldiers, fought like veterans, and stood like brave men in a glorious cause, nobly sustaining the proud name of Pennsylvanians, and the Stars and Stripes. GEO. WYNKOOP, Colonel, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

IN Casnovia, New York, recently, a district school gave an exhibition, embracing a dramatic scene in which a deserter was to behoth to. The act was performed, and the lad who acted the part, (a son of Rev. E. Swan,) fell dead upon the stage. It was found that in loading the gun a brass ferule on the ramrod had slipped from its place and remained in the barrel. The aim was but too true, and the ferule struck him in the side, fracturing two ribs and coming out through the back.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WILLIAMSBURG.—Col. David Campbell, of Pittsburg, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is appointed Military Governor of Williamsburg. Under his instructions fuel and subsistence are furnished by our Quartermaster to the inmates of the Insane Asylum, and about two hundred and fifty sick and wounded rebels, with one hundred and fifty of our own, tenderly cared for.

FROM WASHINGTON. THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Instructions to Collectors of Customs.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the expenditures of the government from April, 1861, to the present time had not averaged a million of dollars per day.

The following is a copy of instructions just transmitted to various collectors of customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 23.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the proclamation of the President, modifying the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the trade with those ports, no articles contraband of war will be permitted to enter at either of said ports, and you will accordingly refuse clearance to vessels bound for those ports, or either of them, with any such articles on board.

Until further instructed, you will regard as contraband of war the following articles, viz: Cannon, mortars, fire arms, match bombs, grenades, fire locks, flints, pistols, powder, salt, lead, shot, bullets, pikes, swords, sulphur helmets, or boarding cups, sword belts, saddles and bridles—always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and of those who comprise the crew.

Cartridge bags, material for percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, rosin, sail cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, masts, ship timber, tar, pitch and ardent spirits. Military persons in service of the enemy, despatches of the enemy and articles of like character with those especially enumerated.

You will also refuse clearance to all vessels which, whatever the ostensible destination, are believed by you on satisfactory grounds, to be intended for ports or places in possession, or under control of the insurgents against the United States; or that there is imminent danger that the goods, ware or merchandise in whatever description laden on such vessels will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents, and in all cases where in your judgment there

[Here the dispatch abruptly terminated.]

The War in the West. Fort Wright Still Occupied by the Rebels.

CAIRO, May 23.

The tug sent down from the fleet to reconnoitre, was fired on from Fort Wright on Wednesday evening. Subsequent demonstrations made by the rebels prove that they still occupy the place.

XXXVth Congress—First Session. WASHINGTON, May 23. SENATE.

The tax bill was then taken up, and the license for coal oil distilleries amended so as to be fifty dollars instead of twenty; an amendment striking out a license of ten dollars on horse and cattle dealers, and brokers and manufacturers was rejected.

An amendment reducing the tax on sugar candy and confectionery to one cent per pound was agreed to. In the course of the debate, Mr. Fessenden stated that it was shown before the committee that over two hundred and fifty million pounds of confectionery per annum was made in the United States.

An amendment raising the tax on manufactured tobacco from ten to twenty cents per pound, on snuff from eight to twenty cents per pound, and on cigars raising about twenty per cent., was adopted.

A tax on wood screws was made one and a half cents per pound.

The amendment striking out a tax of one cent per pound on cotton was discussed at some length and laid aside informally. Adjourned, having reached the seventy-fifth section of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MATHEW (Tenn.) said he did not believe the Constitution was a shield to protect rebels and traitors. He would use it as a spear to stick them down whenever they had an opportunity, but he doubted the power of Congress to pass the confiscation bill now pending, and even if they possessed this power he considered that it would be unwise and improper to exercise it.

Mr. MATHEW in conclusion offered a substitute, proposing to punish, by fines and imprisonment, all persons guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, etc.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) argued that international law is not applicable to the existing war. While he was prepared to vote for some measure to inflict the severest punishment upon those who are attempting to break up the Government he trusted the House would stop at a point which justice and humanity require the leading conspirators in this detestable rebellion should be so treated as to deter others for all time from the repetition of the crime. But some men had been forced or driven or overpowered into the rebellion, therefore it was neither good sense nor good policy to make war on the whole people in insurrectionary States. He opposed the bill for the emancipation of slaves, arguing that it would accomplish nothing beneficial. He opposed the arming of negroes and advocated colonization.

At five o'clock the House took a recess until half past seven, for the purpose of debate.

Mr. BEDFORD (N. Y.) argued in favor of the fullest exercise of the war power, by which everything which stands in the way of a speedy and honorable peace, may be overturned. He advocated making it the duty of the military or naval commanders to issue a proclamation inviting all loyal men, meaning blacks, to enter the service, as a reward for which we would give them and their descendants freedom. Not only would we employ rebels slaves, but those of loyal men, giving to the latter a compensation.