A GREAT SUCCESS!

Highly Important News!

FROM THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Port Royal.

THE FORTS ALL CAPTURED, WITH THE PRIVATE PROPERTY, LETTERS, DESPATCHES, &C.

BEAUFORT ABANDONED.

The steamer Georgeana, Captain Cannon, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday morning from Old Point and Fortress Monroe, bringing the latest news from the fleet, and the particulars of its operations on the coast of South Carolina.

From passengers we learn that on the 4th instant, after a severe bombardment, the forts at Hilton Head and Port Royal, commanding the entrance, were abandoned by the Confederates and taken possession of by the Federal forces landed from the fleet. The war steamers in the great line of battle facing the fire of the batteries suffered severely. The Wabash, the flag-ship of Commodore Dupont, was struck six times.—Eight of her men were killed and a number wounded. Among the killed was the surgeon of the Wabash.

Beaufort was reported abandoned by the Confederate forces and was about to be occupied by the troops from the fleet. Only one white man was reported there.

The loss of the Confederates from the fire of the fleet was not known with certainty, but some eighteen or twenty dead bodies were said to have been found in the deserted forts, and buried.

The Georgeana brought up two brass rifled cannon, captured in the forts taken. They were forwarded to Washington on the train yesterday as trophies of the fight.

The two captured cannon brought up by the steamer are intended as presents to the Secretary of the Navy. A set of tent poles, also part of the spoils, (or said to be,) are to be forwarded to Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts.

The Confederates were reported in great force just back of Beaufort, and their designs were interpreted to be the drawing of the Federal army without reach of the guns of the fleet, and then attack them in force.

The greater portion of the transports were to be immediately dispatched back to Fortress Monroe and Annapolis for reinforcements.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12, P. M.—The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning and brings highly important intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York, where she will be due to-morrow. Capt. Steadman, however, left her at this place and proceeds at once to Washington with dispatches and trophies—two brass cannon and the secession flags taken from the rebels. He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The steamers Union and Ocobla went ashore and were lost, as previously reported. The steamer Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac P. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th instant. On Tuesday the small gunboats sounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, the 7th instant, the men of war and the gunboats advanced to the attack.

The Attack Commenced.

At ten A. M. the action commenced and was hotly carried on by both sides, and lasted about four hours at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells from the fleet to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss in this opening of the campaign in South Carolina was only eight men killed, including the chief engineer of the Mohican, and about twenty wounded.

The rebel loss in the action is not known, but fifty-two dead bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded except two were carried off.

Two forts were captured—Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault of land forces.

The final retreat of the Confederates was a perfect rout. They left everything, arms, equipments of all kinds, even the officers' swords and commissions. All their letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal.

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic on the arrival of the fleet. The day after the flight of the enemy from their entrenchments, the Seneca and two other gun-boats, under the command of Lt. Amman, proceeded up to Beaufort and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk. All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken right off.

Landing of the Federal Army.

Our troops seized all the letters in the post-office at Beaufort.

After the capture of the forts the whole army, about 15,000 strong, were safely landed and established on shore.

The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

The force of the enemy in the forts, as ascertained from their papers, was from three to four thousand men, under General Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete—the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running.

But four prisoners were found, two of them wounded. All hands connected with the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

None of the Federal Vessels Sunk.

Notwithstanding the heavy calibre of the guns in the rebel forts and their abundant supply of ammunition, as subsequent discoveries proved, not one of our fleet were either sunk or burnt, and none were seriously injured or even disabled.

The gunboat Pawnee, which rendered efficient service in the fight, suffered more seriously than any of the war vessels engaged, yet she was not disabled in the slightest. A round shot went through her ward-room and another ball damaged the Second Lieutenant's room, doing some havoc to the furniture, but doing the ship no material damage. This ship lost six in killed and two others wounded.

The flag-ship Wabash escaped with only trifling injury. Her mainmast was, to use navy parlance, "badly wounded" by a round shot.

The Pocahontas had but one man injured.

The chief engineer of the Mohican was, as before stated, killed; and the assistant engineer of the Pocahontas is reported to have been badly injured, if not killed.

The Rebels Set a Trap, but it Misses Fire.—When our men had landed to take possession of the forts they found the rebel flag at the fort on Hilton Head still flying, and just as one of our men pulled at the halyards to draw down the Confederate banner, an explosion took place in the house just vacated by the rebel officers, but doing but little damage and injuring no one. It was found on examination that the rebels had before evacuating the place arranged what they thought would prove a deadly trap to the victors.

Mines had been laid and matches so arranged that when the halyards of the flag should be drawn down by our troops the mines would be sprung, firing the magazines and blowing up the whole work, and involve the victors in the common ruin! But it did not go off, and soon the "stars and stripes" waved in triumph from the rebel flag-staff.

The magazines were found to contain a large quantity of powder and a vast quantity of ammunition, shot and shell and the various descriptions of projectiles, the latter chiefly of English manufacture.

Two small brass cannon, with the rebel flags captured, and other articles of convenient transportation, were selected as trophies and sent to Washington to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Susquehanna had three men wounded.

The list of casualties, as before stated, gives only eight killed and some twenty wounded, only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt. All the wounded were doing well, and the greater part would be sent home in a few days.

The town of Beaufort was found, as before stated, completely deserted, except by negroes. The troops had not occupied it when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position and occupying points which enable them fully to command the place. It was, however, virtually in our possession, the rebel troops having entirely abandoned it, and when our gunboats visited the place they met no obstruction whatever.

The New York Tribune's Special Account.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Tribune's special account from Port Royal says:

The Wabash led the attack, the steamer Bienville flanking the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round raking Fort Walker on the southwest.

Both forts responded vigorously, and the Pawnee and Mohican having for the time got aground, were considerably damaged.

The bombardment lasted four or five hours, when the enemy suddenly retreated.

The rebels' loss is supposed to have been two hundred.

General Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Col. Elliott at Fort Beauregard.

The rebels retreated across Skull Creek to a village twenty-five miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend to make a stand.

The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy in Beaufort. The white population all fled to Charleston by small steamers by the inside route.

Gen. Sherman has already hundreds—probably thousands—of negro laborers at work.

A great panic had seized the inhabitants of Savannah, and it is believed the capture of that city would be easy.

It is understood that General Sherman will improve the defenses of his position before making any final movement.

In the forts captured was found a large supply of amunition and stores of the best description.

Commodore Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, and place buoys and erect lights, and the position will thus be made a permanent base of operations.

Every one entered the fight with a determination that the forts should be silenced though it cost our entire fleet.

The fleet stood between eight hundred and one thousand feet off the forts, and used five second fuses, and *poured shells into them at the rate of two thousand shells per hour.*

Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in any of our ships, and every ship in the fleet was in good fighting condition at the termination of the contest, when the rebels took to their heels.

The surgeon of Fort Walker was killed, and at Charleston next day 13 minute guns were fired, indicative of the burial of a brigadier.

Description of the Batteries—The Mode of Attack on Both Sides—How the Batteries were Served—The Excitement Ashore.

We find in the Philadelphia Inquirer, the subjoined details of the commencement of the fight, and the incidents attending its progress. Of course the dispatch of the associated press, given above, is the latest:

In anticipation of the arrival of the great expedition, the rebels for some time past have been engaged in erecting batteries upon the point at Hilton's Head, and upon the opposite neck of land. The entrance to Port Royal lies between the batteries; the principal fortification on Hilton's Head was denominated Fort Walker.

It was situated on low land, and at the time of the arrival of the fleet was partially concealed by trees and underbrush. Adjoining it were other batteries of similar size, but so connected as to prove a formidable bar to the entrance of the Union war vessels. Fort Beauregard was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns.

The garrisons are believed to have been South Carolina regiments, assisted by several Additional regiments which were sent from Richmond. The manner in which these forts were constructed and garrisoned may confirm the statement that the enemy were apprised of the destination of the fleet, perhaps even before it left Hampton Roads. The batteries at Bay Point, opposite Hilton's Head, were equally formidable; inside of the Port Royal entrance, and behind the batteries, lay the fleet of Commodore Tatnall, of the rebel navy; this fleet consisted only of small vessels, carrying a few heavy guns, but principally light ones.

Tugs constituted a great portion of the fleet—many of these remained outside the mouth of the entrance until the arrival of our fleet off the coast, when they formed in miniature line of battle in the position already stated, behind the guns of their own forts and across the entrance. On the morning of Thursday last, the United States fleet, consisting of forty-two (42) vessels, headed by the flag-ship, approached the mouth of Port Royal entrance; this was at half-past nine o'clock; several of the transports remained off the coast outside.

The approach of the fleet created a great stir in the batteries. The war steamers were under full headway, being perfectly confident of their soundings and of their course. Upon arriving at a suitable position, the guns of the fleet opened a continuous and well-directed fire upon Forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as those upon Bay Point. Under cover of this fire an effort was made to run the gauntlet of the batteries; the result was eminently satisfactory. A number of vessels passed through the shot and shell from the shore batteries with very trifling injuries.

At least fifteen of them, according to the rebels, own statement, succeeded in passing up the entrance and attaining position where they were beyond the reach of any missiles from the land batteries. As the Union fleet sailed off, the mosquito fleet of Commodore Tatnall opened fire, but seeing the impossibility of making any resistance, soon dispersed, and some were forced to run on shore, while others were driven up the inlets until almost out of sight.

Commodore Tatnall deserted his vessels and went on shore with his men to assist in working the batteries, and used them against other vessels of the Union fleet which were endeavoring to follow the advance force.—It must not be imagined, however, that the passage of the fleet through the channel was the work of a moment; it was not accomplished until the firing had continued from half-past nine in the morning to nearly five o'clock P. M. During the fight one of the Union gun-boats is believed to have been burned, and three steamers disabled. The manner in which these disasters occurred is not detailed by the rebels, nor is there any allusion to the loss of life on the Federal side.

It is acknowledged by the enemy that they had twenty men killed in Fort Walker alone, but it is impossible to state what their loss was at the other batteries, although doubtless very great, as our fire is mentioned as having been very effective, the guns being well aimed and of heavy calibre. No sooner did our vessels go past the batteries at Port Royal entrance and glide into what is termed Broad river, than they made for the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort and to Savannah, and towards Charleston. These they immediately blockaded, although not in time to prevent the escape of some the small rebel vessels already alluded to. Not one of the Federal vessels was sunk, and the only one believed to have been destroyed by fire was the gunboat referred to above.

This burning of this is described as being a grand spectacle, the guns going off as the flames reached them, and throwing the shell far into the woods on shore. The crew are said to have passed through the murderous fire to another vessel, and to have escaped with very little, if any loss. The Union vessels acted under special instruction in at once blockading the inlets which lead to the most important points, and afforded loop-holes of escape to the enemy. While a portion of the fleet entered upon this duty, however, four ships made at once for Beaufort, and at three o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town.

The Drayton Brothers.—General Drayton, who commanded the Confederate forces in the action of Port Royal and Beaufort, is the brother of Commander Drayton, who commanded one of the Federal gun-boats in the action. They bombarded each other at a great rate. They are the sons of the late Col. Drayton, a distinguished South Carolina member of Congress.

Another South Carolinian in the Action.—Commander Steadman, United States navy, who commanded a division of the Federal fleet in the battle of Port Royal, is a native and citizen of South Carolina, and the son of a former mayor of Charleston.

Letter from a Naval Officer.

An officer in the navy writing from on board the U. S. steamer Bienville, off Fort Walker, says:

We took this fort, mounting twenty-one guns, after a four hours' fight. It was nobly done. The Wabash, which led, was carried along the shore by the soundings as close as possible. The soundings were given regularly as upon an ordinary occasion; signals were made continually without a single mistake, while the rain of fire from this ship (the Wabash) fell upon the fort with all the cold precision of target practice.

During the action I looked carefully at the fort with a powerful spy-glass. Shell fell in it, not twenty-eight in a minute, but as fast as a horse's feet beat the ground in a gallop. The resistance was heroic; but what could flesh and blood do against such a fire? I watched two men in particular, in red shirts. I saw them seated at the muzzle of a gun, apparently waiting exhausted for more ammunition. They were so still that I doubted whether they were men. This terrible fire fell around them; I saw them move, and I knew they were men.—They loaded the gun; a shell burst near them and they disappeared, doubtless blown to atoms.

The Wabash was a destroying angel—hugging the shore, calling the soundings with cold indifference, slowing the engine so as only to give steerage way, signalling to the vessels their various evolutions, and at the same time raining shells, as with target practice, too fast to count.

Damage to the Shipping.—Every vessel engaged in the action was more or less cut up, although none were injured so badly as to make it necessary to return home for repairs. The Wabash was struck by about 25 shots. One shot started her leaking, but not very badly. Her mainmast is so severely injured by shot that it will probably have to be taken out.

The Bienville was in the hottest of the action, approaching nearer to the shore than any other of the fleet, and being punished for her temerity accordingly. She was struck by five shots, but one of which inflicted serious damage, though the others struck the rigging, cutting off the shrouds, etc., but inflicting no injury that cannot be repaired without taking her into dock.—One shot from one of the heavy Columbiads of Hilton Head struck her on the starboard bow. This shot killed two men and wounded three others. The injury to the ship was not considerable beyond perforating her side, which hole was plugged up. The gun boat Penguin was struck in her steam chest which exploded, thus rendering the vessel incapable of action.

Besides those specially mentioned, most of the fleet suffered, but not considerably. In fact, not a vessel, save the Penguin, was incapacitated for immediate service, or so far injured that her own crew cannot put her in readiness for action at once.

The Pawnee was struck nine times, and the Mohican also received a number of shots. These two were the most cut up of any of the smaller vessels of the fleet. The Ottawa, Seneca, Vandalia, Seminole, Susquehanna, Pocahontas and Augusta all were several times hit, but none were disabled.

Some of the shots played queer pranks. One solid Columbiad shot of 130 pounds weight ricocheted four times after striking the water, and then seemed about to pass through the Bienville, just above the water-line, when it suddenly took a flying leap clean over the latter ship, passing 10 or 12 feet above her decks, and struck the Augusta, which lay 30 or 40 yards beyond the Bienville.

Cost of the Battle.—The Wabash fired, during the entire action, 900 shots, being all 8, 9, 10 and 11-inch shells, with the exception of a few rifled cannon projectiles of a new pattern, and which were used simply as a matter of experiment. The Susquehanna fired 300 shots, the Bienville 185, and the average of the gunboats and the other smaller ships may probably be set down at 150 each. There were, in all, 16 vessels engaged on our side, and probably from all of them were fired not far from 3,-900 shot and shell at the two forts, Walker and Beauregard, the four-gun battery and the three steamers.

The average cost of each shot, reckoning shell, round shot, and rifled cannon projectiles of peculiar make, and taking into account the value of the powder used to fire them, may be set down at about $8. Thus the burned powder and broken shell-iron of the battle of Port Royal may be set down as having cost the country not less than $28,000. Reckoning, then, (says the New York Tribune,) a few items of this battle, beginning with the immense cost of this fleet, which has been preparing since August last, the pay of the soldiers, the value of their food, and the expense of the two lost vessels on a very moderate scale, the entire cost is about as follows:

Rent of the vessels up to this time, say	$3,600,000
Pay of the soldiers, &c., up to this time	830,000
Value of rations consumed up to this time	220,000
Value of clothing worn out up to this time	165,000
Value of powder burned	28,000
Value of the Governor and Peerless, lost on the Cataline scale, $80,000	160,000
Total	$4,903,000

The Confederate Forces.—According to the statements of the prisoners and the negroes, the forces at Hilton Head amounted to about 1,300 men, commanded by Gen. Thos. J. Drayton, including 500 German artillery, under Col. Wagner, 50 Horse Guards, and some 800 infantry of the Ninth regiment South Carolina volunteers, Col. Heyward, and the Twelfth regiment, Major Jones commanding. On Bay Point were 400 men, making the total rebel force little short of 2,000 men.

The Fortifications.—The prisoners report that the fortifications at Port Royal have been occupied since the 9th of July last by a small garrison of South Carolina infantry. They were built by Maj. Lee, of South Carolina, and are well-constructed earthworks, their main defect being in the parapet, which was too low to sufficiently shelter the men. Bomb-proofs were to have been added, but time was not given for that. A company of German flying artillery arrived the night before the bombardment, and did efficient service at the guns. General Ripley, commander-in-chief of the South Carolina forces, was present during the fight, and when the panic commenced mounted the parapet of the fort at Bay Point and entreated the men to stand by their guns, but his entreaties were without avail.

The steamer Contoocaloes, one of the transports of the fleet, arrived at New York early on Friday morning from Port Royal, with advices to Monday, the 11th inst., one day later than the intelligence brought by the steamer Bienville.

It was rumored, as the steamer left, that the Federal pickets on the opposite side of French's Island, on which Fort Walker is situated, had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were being sent from Fort Walker.

The Federal troops were to take formal possession of Beaufort on Thursday.

Great Union Victory in Kentucky.

PARIS, Ky., November 12.—The rebels under General Williams at Piketville have been defeated after two days' fighting by General Nelson. Four hundred rebels were killed and 1,000 made prisoners.

Col. L. Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men; Col. Harris, of the Ohio Second Regiment, made an attack in front with 600 men. Harris fell back and Col. Moore pressed forward until the enemy were brought into the midst of Gen. Nelson's brigade, when our forces pressed the enemy on all sides, killing 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners. The balance were scattered in all directions. The Federal loss was comparatively small.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The battle at Pikesville, Ky., lasted through Friday and Saturday. The victory of the national troops was complete. Gen. Williams and Gen. Howe, the rebel commanders, are among the prisoners taken.

Another Version of the Piketon Victory.—Maysville, Ky., Nov. 15.—Reports from headquarters, dated, 12th, received this evening through a reliable gentleman who was at Piketon, says our forces attacked the rebels, one thousand strong, posted on a hill, killing eighty-five or ninety, and taking fifty prisoners. The rest were scattered. Col. Williams was taken prisoner.—Six of Col. Marshall's men were killed and fifteen wounded. His horse was shot under him. Fifteen of Col. Fife's men were wounded and nine killed. The above is said to be reliable.

The Latest from Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., November 11.—The Federal troops are leaving here for St. Louis, and the town will be entirely evacuated in a few days. Price and McCullough's rebel camps have broken up. The former are retreating to the extreme corner of the State, and the latter going into winter quarters in Arkansas. All wishing to go home have departed. Those remaining intend fighting outside of Missouri.

True and Sensible Remarks.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New York, recently addressed a Democratic meeting in that city, in which he used the following language:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The call under which we have assembled to-night declares that the "only hope of the country is the national Democracy." In my judgment this is true—there is now no other resource. This popular element is our only and sole reliance. It was this that successfully carried the colonies through the war of the Revolution; the nation, through the subsequent war with Great Britain; through the celebrated whiskey insurrection, which was as formidable as this at its commencement; the government, through the war which nullification attempted to wage in South Carolina; and through the war with Mexico. All these conflicts were met and successfully settled by the national Democracy, acting through agents of like principles. I do not wish or intend to impugn the sincerity or conduct of those who are now administering our public affairs at Washington. I believe they do the best they can under the circumstances. We must sustain the President in his present effort with every resource at our command. His cause is our cause: it is the cause of the country and of justice, law and right. I would interpose no partisan opposition to the government; yet, at the same time, I can never yield the independent right of thought and manly criticism. The popular impulses of the American heart are patriotic, and after all furnish the best safeguard against anarchy, rebellion and civil war. The most conservative government in the world has been made up of Democracies. Democracy has furnished the best statesmen of this continent. It has carried this country through every storm, and raised it to the highest condition of prosperity, of civilization and of national grandeur. As it has thus been the main pillar in our political fabric, so, in my opinion, it is now the only support the government can rely on. Let us continue and cherish it. What if the clouds lower? As foreboding as is now the political firmament, yet I see the bright expanse of sky breaking dimly through the distance. Let us stand firm. Let us sustain the Democratic party. Its success is certain, and at no distant day it will have assumed proportions which will overshadow the nation, and bring together the divided and hostile communities which now stand arrayed in deadly conflict. This shall be done! The Union shall be preserved, and all of the States of the Confederacy shall once more meet as a communion of sisterhoods.

True as Preaching.

The *Erie City Dispatch*, a conservative Republican paper, thus speaks of the loud-mouthed Abolitionists of our day. It is a faithful and life-like daguerreotype of that class of politicians and we commend it to their consideration:

"The loudest mouthed Abolitionists have proved the greatest cowards—and when you hear a man say that he will not consent to a termination of this war until every vestige of slavery is eradicated from our soil, set him down as a coward, and as an Abolitionist who hates the Constitution and the laws to a degree as intense as if he were a secessionist and a rebel. The fact is becoming every day more apparent, that if peace and prosperity is ever again to bless our country, the administration of Mr. Lincoln must be supported firmly upon a constitutional basis—the Constitution must be our guide, our hope and salvation, and he who accepts the war upon any other basis, is a traitor at heart and an enemy to the Government. The time has passed for the prevalence of opinions, party tenets and platforms. He who is not for his country is against it, and he who is in favor of this war upon any other than a strict constitutional basis, is as great an enemy to the United States as the men now found in arms against it. These are our opinions: they are true, and the sooner we all think alike the better it will be for our country."

☞ Major Finny, one of Gen. Fremont's late aids, took away the specie chest, with $300,000, from Springfield, on leaving with Gen. Fremont for St. Louis. He has been arrested, and with the missing money, taken back to Springfield and placed under a strong guard. The money was intended for the payment of the troops.

☞ Wood wanted—now.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever:
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1861.

☞ The Return Judges of the late general election met again, as the law required, at the Court House, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of opening and counting the returns of the Army vote, and granting the usual certificates to the candidates elect.—We have already published the entire vote, with which the count of Tuesday agrees in every particular. The majorities on the aggregate vote are—Hon. R. J. Fisher 9, Hon. D. Ziegler 24, E. Myers 144, H. B. Danner 101, J. Eckenrode 60, P. Dick 54, Dr. Carl 28.

The several certificates of election returns give Mr. Busbey, for the Legislature, a majority of 2 votes. But proof was produced on Tuesday to show that this is not a legal majority. Affidavits were read showing that two of the persons voting in Capt. Pfeiffer's Company were under age, one having been born on the 28th of October, 1841, and the other on the 17th of September, 1843. Proof was also made of another illegal vote, all three of which were cast for Mr. Busbey. It was further shown that a vote clearly and unmistakably given for Mr. Myers was not counted. There are several cases besides these in Mr. Myers' favor, but the above four were amply proved before the Return Judges. The Judges, however, concluded that *they* could *not go behind* the certificates of the returns, and therefore gave the certificate of election to Mr. Busbey. Had they conceived themselves privileged to inquire into the illegality of the votes alluded to, they would doubtless have given the certificate to Mr. Myers.

As the case stands, there is but one course left to Mr. Myers, and that is, to bring the matter before the Legislature. That he received a majority of the legal votes, we have no doubt; nor do we believe that he will have any trouble in getting his seat. Regard for law, justice and the purity of the ballot box, demands that a full and fair investigation be made.

The Army Frauds.

The Report of the Committee to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by contractors and others upon the State for clothing, &c., for the three months volunteers, has just been made to the Governor. A majority of the committee were Republicans, and it is a noticeable fact that although the report states that it was made up in August, it was not made public by the Governor till the 12th of Oct., *four days after the election!* August 7th it is dated. Now why was it thus withheld? Obviously for no other reason than the fear that it would operate on the election to the detriment of the Republican party. And yet these people tell us we must have no parties now! All is sunk in patriotism; but for fear that the people would not vote patriotically, they must not know how the State has been plundered and the soldiers robbed till after the election! Away with such *patriotism*—away with such pretences. It is a downright sham—an imposition on the people of the State.

On the subject of the blankets for the soldiers, the report says, "Some of them were bought for $1,50 per pair and sold to the State for $3,50." This price, however, was subsequently reduced to $3,47 per pair; and they add that such conduct "from the beginning to the end will not commend itself to the honest convictions of our fellow citizens." They also say we must "condemn the self-interest which, in the hour of national peril, forgetting all patriotism, seeks only how it may turn its country's sufferings to its own pecuniary advantage."

As to the coffee that was furnished, they say that the evidence of those who roasted it was bad. It seemed to have been brought in ships with the cargoes of South American hides, and was so much impregnated with the smell and taste of hides that it was called "hidey."

The committee is very severe upon Gov. Curtin for the appointment of such dishonest and incompetent agents. They say.

"The appointment by an Executive, from personal or *partizan* motives, of incompetent agents to offices of great responsibility, is at all times a great dereliction of duty, never more than in great political emergencies, when the disasters resulting from ignorance or incompetency of the agents, for whose appointments, *he is responsible*, will inevitably excite suspicions of fraud, and will return home to the Executive in *humiliating charges of collusion!*"

The report contains much that is instructive in the way of showing how the contractors and government agents rob the treasury and the soldiers, but we have only time and space to refer to it thus briefly. It shows that the charges of infamous peculation, so freely made at the time, were true, though it is plain that the depths of the matter have been so well covered up that they have not been explored. We trust that we shall hear no more of mobbing Democrats for exposing these things, on the ground that they embarrass the government. It is much more important that the government should be honest now than in times of peace, when the treasury is overflowing.—Hold every man to a rigid accountability, and let rascals be exposed.—*Luzerne Union.*

☞ The Fulton *Democrat* says that John Cessna, Esq., (Dem.,) is elected to the Legislature by 42 majority over Householder, the military vote having changed the result.

☞ The *Star* deserts Fremont, *now* that the Administration has removed him. The numerous sympathisers of the "Path Finder" in this region will hardly fancy this "slap in their faces" by their special organ.

☞ November Court commences to-day.

Northern Disunionists at Work.

It is not only eminently desirable, but almost essential to success in the struggle in which the nation is engaged against rebellion, that the people of the loyal States should be thoroughly united in fighting for a common cause. What is that cause?—Congress has accurately defined it in the resolution at the head of our columns—to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States *unimpaired*. If the northern people would all agree to stand upon this platform there would be no division at the North—nothing to embarrass the Government in the successful prosecution of the war. But unfortunately a faction of incendiary Abolitionists refuse to abide by the declared purpose of the Nation, and continue to keep up an agitation intended to drive the Administration into the foolish and fatal policy of negro emancipation.—This they do under the pretext of preserving the Union—but the main object, paramount to their affected love for the Union, is to accomplish the destruction of slavery regardless of the fate of the Union. This war for the preservation of the Union as it was, they regard as their opportunity for striking a blow at the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and they join in the cry for the Union as the most ready means to effect their diabolical purpose.

This assertion is capable of ready proof. Only one year ago these same abolition agitators were either openly opposed to a Union with slaveholders, or else they declared the Union not worth perpetuating with slavery. Their abolition principles claimed their first love—the Union was a secondary consideration. Rather than slavery should not be humbled the Union might slide for all they cared. Even last December, and during the regular session of Congress, when efforts were made by patriotic men of all parties to settle our difficulties amicably, and avoid the terrible calamity of civil war, these men threw every obstacle in the way of compromise—bringing their whole artillery of ridicule, abuse and argument to bear against it. Perish a thousand Unions rather than abate an iota of our principles! exclaimed the *Tribune*—and the cry was re-echoed from hundreds of its abolition satellites. It was gravely and calmly urged that a separation from the Southern States would be infinitely preferable to continued Union with slavery as a political power.—These men placidly calculated the value of the Union, and came to the conclusion that their cursed anti-slavery fanaticism was better worth preserving in its integrity than the Union.

But how sudden their change! The Southern States rebelled against the Union. The nation sprang to arms for its defence. The Abolitionists thought they saw their opportunity of accomplishing the destruction of slavery through the war for the preservation of the Union, and with one accord they joined the swelling chorus of patriotism. For a time they affected to regard the war as undertaken solely for the specific objects set forth in the resolution of Congress. But that did not last long. They could not disguise their purposes for six consecutive months. After exhausting efforts to drive the Administration into the policy of universal emancipation, and discovering the utter failure of their labors in this direction; after becoming tolerably well satisfied that if the war results in the triumph of the Government, the Union will be restored as it was, "with all the dignity, *equality* and *rights* of the several States *unimpaired*," these Abolition agitators are already retreating to their original ground of hostility to the Union, and hinting that it is not worth preserving if the slave States are to come back with slavery. The *Tribune* exclaims—"No reconstruction of the Union, much as we may pray for it and desire it, *would be worth having*, at the cost of the hopeless and interminable enslavement of the African race in America"—that is, if slavery is not destroyed, the Union is not worth preserving. And the *Telegraph*, which has recently taken to circulating Garrison's Abolition productions, comparing the President to Pharaoh, after demanding that the Federal Government shall strike an immediate blow, declares our armies a "useless organization and burden to the Government" if this war is to accomplish what Congress says is its only purpose—the restoration of the Union with all the "social vigor" and "political power" possessed by the several States, before this rebellion was organized.

This glance at the history and present position of the anti-slavery agitators, is sufficient to show that their only object is the destruction of slavery—that they are more anxious for this result than for the preservation of the Union—that they are opposed to restoring the Union as it was, and prefer separation—and that under the pretence of promoting the success of our arms they are diligently sowing the seeds of discord in the North. Before another year rolls around they will be universally recognized as disunionists and public enemies.—*Patriot & Union.*

"How about Gen. Patterson? The *Compiler* in its last issue devotes a half column to his defence and says he acted wisely, whilst nine-tenths of the loyal citizens denounce him as disloyal and as being the cause of our disaster at Manassas. We want no stronger evidence of Secession sympathy on the part of the *Compiler* than this."—*Star.*

☞ The "defence" alluded to by the *Star*, was copied from the *Philadelphia North American*, one of the most able and prominent *Republican* papers in the State, and edited by Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, several times in the field for nomination for Governor, and as often for United States Senator, at the hands of that party. It is surely not fair in the *Star* to withhold this *important* fact. We hope it will supply the omission next Thursday, and at the same time give the *North American* a full broad-side for its "secesion sympathy." Mr. McMichael would no doubt feel terribly rebuked.

☞ In speaking of the meeting of the Return Judges, on Tuesday last, the *Star* says:

"An attempt was made, we believe, by some of the Secession Judges, to make it appear that several illegal votes had been cast."

We desire to know who the *Star* means by "Secession Judges." Don't be cowardly, but give the names. So grave an imputation should never be general.

☞ The Springfield Armory now makes 10,000 arms per month.

Local Items.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—Frederick, Nov. 13.—Lieut. Annan, of Capt. Horner's Cavalry of the Home Brigade, was instantly killed this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Barracks, by the accidental discharge of a carbine in the hands of a private soldier. They were conversing together, and the soldier was moving the gun hammer with his foot, when it slipped, and the load entered the unfortunate officer's forehead.

☞ We are told that the gun was in the hands of George Gillan, a warm friend and school fellow of the deceased. The remains were interred at Emmitsburg on Friday, the whole Company escorting the body to that place and attending the funeral. The sad accident caused universal sorrow there.

ACCIDENTS.—DAVID C. BRINKERHOFF, Esq., of Straban township, met with another distressing accident on Monday evening last. Whilst rising from his chair he tripped upon his cane and fell, breaking his leg for the third time. The limb was, no doubt, weak from former injuries. We hope that he will in a brief time again recover.

ANDREW HEINTZELMAN, Esq., of Franklin township, was recently thrown from his horse, near his residence, breaking his collar bone. We are glad to hear that he is doing as well as could be expected.

TWO PRISONERS ESCAPED.—MELCHOR WASSER, a German, and JACOB JONES, colored, escaped from the Prison here on Friday night. Jones bored a hole in his cell door sufficiently large to admit his body,—the auger supposed to have been carried to him by a female visitor under her hoops the day before. Once in the corridor, he forced the lock of Wasser's cell, when the two made their way to the cellar, and then by quarrying in the wall and wrenching a grated door, got into the yard, in the wall of which they made an opening large enough to admit their squeezing through. Nothing has since been heard of them.

LOOK OUT!—About $30 worth of leather was stolen from the tannery of Mr. ISAAC MILLER, in Straban township, a few nights since. Mr. HENRY DUSTMAN, near this Borough, was also recently robbed of 12 or 15 dollars worth of shoes and leather.

CONSECRATION.—The new Lutheran Church near New Chester was consecrated yesterday. The new Lutheran Church at Heidlersburg will be consecrated on Sabbath, the 1st of December next.

☞ At an election held on Monday last, for President and Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, the following persons were chosen:

President—Wm. D. Himes.

Managers—Wm. McSherry, Geo. Swope, Jacob Wirt, Marcus Samson, J. H. McClellan, Abraham Mickley.

Treasurer—J. H. McClellan.

☞ Contributions to our "Museum" will come in—and most interesting specimens at that.

Mr. G. P. TOPPER, of Liberty town ship, sends us a big Red Beet, weighing 11¼ pounds, and measuring 33½ inches in circumference! This is the largest of the season.

Maj. HENRY WOLF, of Hamilton township, contributes a mammoth Raddish, weighing 12¼ pounds! If anybody else has grown a larger one, let it be produced.

Mr. FELIX W. OAKER, of Menallen township, brings us a lot of very large Potatoes, sixteen making a "heaped" peck. A number of them weighed over a pound a piece. We never saw a finer lot of pink-eyes.

☞ The "crack shots" hereabouts must look to their laurels. Mr. JOSIAH PARR, the very clever landlord of the Railroad Hotel at Littlestown, hunted over a small district about three miles south west of this place a few days ago, and in sixty shots bagged forty-nine partridges, three woodcock and three rabbits! That was certainly very "full" shooting, and will be hard to "take down."

☞ We call attention to the Card in another column of CHAS. C. TUCKER, Pension and Bounty Land Agent at Washington City. Those entitled to Pensions, Bounty Land or Bounty Money, can have their Claims prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker by calling upon J. C. NEELY, Esq., who is associated with Mr. Tucker in the prosecution of claims.

It Smacks of Treason!

The Abolition wing of the Republican party have all along been siding with Gen. FREMONT, and against the Administration, in the trouble between them. The Lancaster *Examiner*, for instance, of week before last, says:

"Gen. FREMONT will come out of this struggle with the people, who are in earnest to put down this rebellion, on his side. It will not do for the Administration at Washington to cry out "extravagance" to help carry out the spite of the Blairs, when millions upon millions have been squandered so *near home*, without ever striking an effective blow, except to make Washington *safe*."

Now, if *we* had said half as much *against* the Administration at any time within the last three months, we should have been called a traitor by this same Republican organ, and threats of violence made against our person and establishment. But, we suppose, it is all right and patriotic for the *Examiner* to do so, and no Democratic paper has any right to complain.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Exchange of Prisoners.—The subject of an exchange of prisoners between the North and South is attracting serious consideration. The press generally at the North advocate it on the score of humanity and justice to the unfortunate men who have been so long deprived of their liberty. A dispatch from Washington to the New York Post, dated Saturday, contains the following:

The exchange of prisoners is likely to be accomplished on satisfactory conditions.—The government is now engaged in discussing the question. Lieutenant Kurtz, of the Federal army, who has been released from Richmond on parole, in order to urge upon the government the expediency of making exchanges, expresses great confidence in the success of his mission.

☞ Benjamin Stark has been appointed U. S. Senator from Oregon, in place of the late Col. Baker. He is a native of Connecticut, and in politics a Democrat.