

'Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneuth our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

FLECTION OF JUDGE GRAHAM, AND THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET! OLD CUMBERLAND ON THE SIDE OF

OUR AVERAGE MAJORITY FOR THE WHOLE TICKET 500 OR 600! The Tonnage-Tax Swindle Condemned.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours;" we have gained a glorious and substan tial VICTORY. Our opponents resorted to the most desperate expedients, both fair and foul and circulated all sorts of lies conce ming our candidates, calling them "secessionists,' "rebels," &c. The people have answered these slanders in a proper manner, and have staming their authors as falsifiers.

The majority for Judge Graham in this county will be about 433. For the balance of the ticket our majority will be from 400 to

. In our next we will give the official vote. The following are the reported majorities in name we cannot now call to mind. John A. the several townships on the Judgeship, and

ure:	
Graham.	Watts
20	
31	
217	
19	
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47	
14	
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646	
	56
-	49
	44
	40
	24
	213
	Graham. 20 31 217 19 10 47

JUNIATA COUNTY O. K.

\ despatch from Juniata county inform n dat Judge Graham's majority in that Co. . ..bout 140.

PERRY COUNTY. We have no news from Perry, expect a ru mor that the Democrats have elected their tick-

A QUIET ELECTION .- Never did we see s little excitement on the day of our general election on Tuesday. It was the customary remark when you met any one on the street -"we are having a very quiet election." Men went to the polls, voted and then went to their work. There were no crowds of drunken men around the polls, challenging men's votes who were citizens of our town when they were swaddling clothes. We heard of no rows, and, although, as usual, "tanglefoot" flowed freely at the expense of candidates, the whole election passed off noiseless

J. W. SMILEY has just opened a large and most desirable assortment of Winter Clothing for men and boys. Also one of the largest stocks of boots and shoes ever brought largest stocks of boots and shoes ever brought as it comes around and brings a convention, to Carlisle, together with a general assort- brings out Mr. Sumner in a full dress and a ment of hats, caps and every other article be longing to a furnishing establishment. Do not fail to give him a call as he prom

ises to please you both in quality and price-He will let no man undersell him. You will find his new store-room between Herman's Hotel and Huyett's corner, Carlisle. ?

A FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIE .- One of the men belonging to Col. Stambaugh's regiment fell from the cars about two miles west of Coroner SMITH. The man was so much mutilated, that he could not be recognized.

their time to fall"-and that melancholy time ges of the hills! So stately! so eternal! the Maryland, will return to his own State. joy of man, the comfort of all living creatures, the glory of the earth, they are but monuments of those poor leaves which flit faintly. past us to die. Let them not pass, however, without our understanding their last counsel remember, not when and where we died, but when and how we lived. So much for the lesson of the leaves.

Gen. James Shields has declined the appointment of a Brigadier-General, he having removed from California to Sinaloa, in Mexico, to recruit his failing health.

THE LATE COL. JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

The abolition papers are making merry over the death of Col. John A. Washington, descendant of the great patriot whose illustrious name lends honor to everything with which it is even remotely connected. He was killed, recently, our readers will remember, by a scouting party of Unionists near Elkwater, Virginia. He was in command of a small squad of rebels, when the two parties met, and our men fired, killing one man, and that man proved to be Col. WASHINGTON, a relative of the Father of his Country! The Abolition journals, we say, are jubilant because of the fall of this man, but most men will feel sad to think that the blood of a WASH NGTON, shed by the hand of a brother Amerian, stains the soil of the Old Dominion, tl & ome of the patriot father whose memory we have been taught to revere. The cirumstance is certainly nothing to cause mirch, but should rather make us consider, with sor owing bearts, the dreadfulness of this dreadful war. John A. Washington, it is true, was an officer in the rebel army, and as such arrayed himself against the Government his ancestor had gained after twelve years fighting. He had no right, therefore, nor did he have: expect any more leniency to be shown him, than any other rebel officer. When our men fired upon him and his party, they did not know him. ly justified. But, now that he sleeps in his gory grave, and "another Washington is gone!" nature by making merry over his blood; Rather let the people regret the mistake the man made, and drop a tear for his name if not

Several of the Abolition journals, however are in error (and perhaps it is because of this could there be unanimity of sentiment. error they rejoice so much,) when they say that John A. Washington was the man from whom old John Brown stole a sword the night the old sinner with his party of desperadoes, pounced upon Harper's Ferry, and murdered a number of citizens of the place, and f r death on the gallows. The stolen relic was Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON'S war sword, and was valued beyond price. But it was not in the keeping of John A. Washington, nor was it stolen from him, but from his unele, another Col. Washington, whose first lived at Mount Vernon, and was owner of, that sacred spot. Our Carlisle readers may remember the Col. Washington from whom the sword was stolen. He was before our Court, here in Carlisle, at the trial of HAZLET one of John Brown's desperate followers at Harper's Ferry. He was a witness against the prisoner, and was an old, white-haired heavy, lame man, of fine benevolent appear ance. He still resides at Harper's Ferry.

The Republican journals are therefore entirely in error when they say that John A. WASHINGTON was the man from whom old Ossawatamic Brown stole the sword. They have had so much fun over the fall of Jour A., that they may consider it cruel in us to correct the error they have fallen into, and for doing which they may possibly call us a 'secessionist," but still we felt it right and poper to rectify their mistake.

The leading Republican newspapers of Massachusetts are "down" up Mr. Charles Sumner's recent emancipation speech in the epublican State Convention, all agreci that the repitition of his annual ravings about he barbarism of slavery was out of place at this time. This is one of the signs of the imes. Less than a year ago such speeches were received with acclamations in Republi can Conventions. Another significant sign of the drift of public opinion was the refusal of this Convention to pass a resolution in favor of negro emancipation in accordance with the sentiments expressed in Sum er's speech. And still another of these signs is to be found in the expression of opinion like the following, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, whose editor was present at the Convention:

"After the reading of a very superfluou string of resolutions, Charles Sumner came upon the platform, and was received with warm cheers; and as he was introduced and went off into the usual anti-slavery speech, we could not help thinking of Mr. Wemmick's little cannon, touched off so regularly at sun-set in "Great Expectations." Every year, speech, which proves that he has sworn never to talk of anything but slavery, with perhaps, a mental reservation touching him self. The 'aged parent' is always present t hear the gun go off, and to express his delight with the noise. We could not but feel that Mr. Sumner's speech was ill-timed and out of

RELEASE OF MESSES MARRIES AND HARRIS -We alluded a few days since to the return of Henry Magraw, Esq., of Lancaster, wh was confined in Richmond as a prisoner of war Carlisle, on Monday evening last, and was In relation thereto the Richmond Examiner of instantly killed, having been cut literally in a recent date speaks thus of the release of two. An inquest was held upon the body by Messers, Magraw and Harris :- Messers, Ma graw and Harris who improperly came within our lines from Washington, D. C., after the battle of Manassas, on the 21st of July, and THE FALLING LEAVES .- A sweet singer of who were detained in custody therefor for two merry Old England once wrote, "Leaves have months past in this city, have been released by the Secretary of War, nothing appearing to is here, and as the wind whistles without, and show that they were either alien enemies or we see the leaves sailing along like little ves- inimical to the government of the Confedesels on the wide ocean, a pensiveness falls rates States. Their position, as prisoners. upon us-so much like the fading away of heretofore, should not deprive them of their some dear heart, affectionate and beloved, reputation as high minded and honorable passing away to the silent land. But ought gentlemen. In justice to them, we will state we not look up to their mighty monuments in a fact, communicated from a reliable source, stead of becoming saddened at their decay? as to their future destination. Mr. Harris Behold how fair, how far prolonged in arch will leave in a few days to join his brother and aisle, the avenues of the valleys, the frin- Kentuckians, and Mr. Magraw, a native of

SENATORS BRECKINRIDGE AND POWELL .-- IT the Senate of Kentucky, on Monday, Mr WHITTAKER offered a resolution requesting John C. Breckingibge and Lazarus W. Pow and example; that we also, careless of monu- ELL to resign their scats as Senators in Conment by the grave, may build it in the world's gress, as they do not represent the will of the monument, by which men may be taught to people of Kentucky. The resolution was and Powers refuse to resign, is requested to in opposition to the Federal Government, that

they expel them from their scats.

Rev. Dr. De Witt of Harrisburg.

Rev. Dr. De Witt of Harrisburg.

We were surprised, a few days ago, at seeing in the papers a statement that the venerable Dr. De Witt, of Harrisburg, had used language of a highly objectionable and treating in the papers and the statement of t language of a highly objectionable and treasonable character, in his sermon on Fast Day. The substance of his offensive remarks, as alleged, was that "The North had violated their covenants with the South, and were responsible for the crisis with which the country was convulsed." Dr. De Witt is, and has been for thirty or forty years past, the revered pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, and a truer patriot or purer Christian never lived. We were, therefore, reluctant to believe that he was guilty of using language in his pulpit to to which any of his congregation could take exception; and are glad to find our doubt confirmed by the following accurate sketch of his sermon, which completely refutes the charge that it contained anything of a disloyal nature. The report originated in the Harrisburg Telegraph: with what motive, may perhaps be understood, when we state that Dr. De Witt holds the office of State Librarian, at a salary of \$1000 a year, which some hungry attached of the Telegraph office would probably like to Dr. D commenced his remarks, which were

extemporaneous, by endorsing in the strongest language the President and Administr and had they known him they would still be fuland expressed his conviction that so great were the issues at stake that no man should let not the Abolition vultures insult human hesitate to sacrifice his all to bring the rebellion to a successful termination. He reiced that the Administration had expressed the determination to uphold the Constitution and laws as they now existed. That this was ground on which there should be no division sentiment. That upon no other ground he feared there were divisions of sentiment growing up at the North which would be faal to success, and for this reason he urged unity of sentiment, and that unity based upon our President's proclamations. That should the destruction of slavery and not the maintenance of the Constitution be the issue, we would be liable to the charge of being constiwhich he and several of his band suffered tutional covenant breakers with the loyal men of the South, and would alienate from our cause Western Virginia, Eastern Tennes

see, Kentucky, and Missouri. These, as he understood them, were the ble stand which he had taken," He urged most strongly the laying aside all "partizan feelings" and uniting on this broad and noble pfatform. Success then would be certain. In conclusion he prayed earnestly for our President and Governor, their Cabinets, our Generals, and our armies, and for the com plete overthrow of this unrighteous rebellion

- Tone of the Southwestern Press.

The Boston Journal, remarking upon the contents of a late file of New Orleans papers

"The general tone of the papers, we may emark, is far from being enthusiastic. There s nothing of the bullying, braggart style o vriting which the same columns evinced last winter. It is plain that the events of the war nave brought sober ideas.

"The suspension of specie payment by the New Orleans banks, heretofore considered the strongest in the Union, is by itself an ominous step .- The Confederate Government now running on Treasury notes with no ascer-anable basis. This was rendered painfully lear so long as the New Orleans banks were aying specie, for nobody there would have aything to do with Treasury notes. In or ler, therefore to give those notes the look o in available currency, the banks had to comlown to their own level, by shutting their specie vaults out of competition, taking the notes hemselves, and debas he same standard.

But against this step was the Constitution of Louisiana, from the penalties of which nei her the Legislature nor Governor could re ieve the banks. The recommendation of the atter official is so much waste paper in mit gating this gross violation of the State Con sitution and laws, by which the banks of Lou-siana signalize their unavoidable plunge into he soa of financial anarchy and ruin. infusion which at once arose for want of mall change is only the beginning of trouble

"These papers render it clear that King Col on is breathing his last. In the great marke of New Orleans, 'thirteen bales sold on Satur day, nineteen on Monday, and seventeen yes terday!' Such is the record at random. We quote again: '117 bales, against 23,014 bales uring the corresponding period last year. But as there are about 10,000 bales in store and export is put down at '000,' there will be s mething wherewith to fortify New Orlean thus, of course, subjecting it to confiscation and enabling our troops to enjoy the honor o re-opening the cotton trade with Europe.

"With cotton nowhere, pork at forty dollars er barrel, and hay fifty dollars a ton, in the niddle of September, it may readily be imagined that the hopes of the Rebels are not sanguine as they look forward to the coming in er. With these facts also are various in sinuations as to the lukewarmness of individual-, the incompetency of the leaders, and the unreliability of certain classes, which enter into the tone of these Southern papers and add to its gloomy character."

The President and Gen. Fremont.

The Springfield (Illinois) Journal, the home gan of President Lincoln, edited by his nephv. administers a strong rebuke to those Reournals, it says:

ernment, but to those who would be glad to companion at his side. Another was struck by some explosive that spattered his brains with which it tells Mr. Lincoln on what prinder the clothes of our informant, but so far ciples and with what policy this war shall be from intimidation, all these things nerved up conducted, and its intolerance of any other his resolution. The hitherto quaking civili n han its own views, are decidedly refreshing."

NEW COUNTERFEIT.-Peterson's Detector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit five dollar note on the Citizens' Bank, Middletown, Deleware: 5's, altered, and splendidly done. Vignetteaspension bridge and surrounding country scene; train of cars and "5" on right; female holding "5" on left.

EAGER TO SEE THE ELEPHANTS .- Last Sabpassed by a vote of 20 to 5. On Tuesday, the bath afternoon, while the minister at Readspassed by a vote of 20 to 5. On Tuesday, the pain atternoon, white one introduction came up in the House, and was bore. Vt., was in the midst of his sermon, music that banishes even innate cowarding together, the clash the entire audience suddenly rushed into the The sight of men struggling together, the clash adopted—yeas 10, nays 30. The Senate of the United States, in case Messrs. Brecking ge travelling show, which was passing the stained grass of the battle field, and the coming the travelling show, which was passing the stained grass of the battle field, and the coming the stained grass of the battle field, and the coming the stained grass of the battle field and the stain United States, in case Messrs. Breckinging show, which was passing the charge of the battle neig, and the charge to resign, is requested to charge to resign, is requested to charge their conduct, and, if found to be charge their conduct, and, if found to be ished his discourse to a small number of his gent informant, dispel every particle of fear, parishioners who had sufficiently composed their feelings to return.

DETORER. JEFF. DAVIS'S CABINET .- Two changes have "But farmer, look, where full-eared sheaves of rye Grow heavy on the tilth, that soil select For apples; thence thy industry shall gain Ten-fold reward; thy garners, thence with store Surcharged, shall burst; thy press with purest juice Shall flow, which, in revolving years, may try Thy feeble feet, and bind thy flattering tongue.

Who'er expects his laboring trees should bend With fruitage, and a kindly harvest yield, Be this his first concern: to find a tract Impervious to the winds, begirt with hills, of Louisiana, has succeeded Leroy P. Walker, of Alabama, as Secretary of War. The Cabinet as now formed is as follows:— Sccretary of State Robert M. T. Hunter,

Secretary of War-Braxton Bragg, of Loui-Brown October is here with its bursting barns and full granaries, its falling leaves and Secretary of the Navy-Stephen R. Mallofruit. The season admonishes us to plant fruit trees, as well as to gather in the fruit . of Florida. Postmaster General-John II. Rengan, of Attorney General-Judah P. Bonjamin, of

THE VERY STONES CRY OUT AGAINST their places in the Washinston Monument. The blocks were ordered by the Legislatures of the respective States:

"LOUISIANA

EVER FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. "TENNESSEE.

minger, of South Carolina

oinna.

THE FFDERAL UNION: IT MUST BE PRESERV-

Could a more fitting rebuke be administer d to these States, which have proved false to their own principles, than we have in these words graven upon stone by the States themselves?-New York Observer.

If the President were to draft every nan into the army who is lying about home denouncing his neighbors as "Secessionists," he would soon have a force numerically strong enough to overrun the entire South! What enough to overrun the entire South the patriotism of a man worth who spends his time in impeaching the loyalty of his neighbors and is yet very careful to keep out of the ranks himself?—Clinton Democrat.

Capt. Coppinger, an English officer, late in the Papal military service, has been commissioned a Captain in our Volunteer service, on the recommendation of his Holiness the Pope of Rome. This makes the fifth Eurocan monarch who has recommended officers for service in the United States .- Public

Read the above, ye old Know-Nothings, and give us your opinion as to the propriety views of our President, and he prayed God of permitting the Pope of Rome and other that the President might be firm in this "no- European monarchs to name the officers for our army. For the first time in our history foreigners are directly interfering in American affairs; for the first time the Pope of Rome demands an influence.

RUDE, IF NOT REBELLIOUS .- The Chicago the subject of "treasonable" newspapers, makes the very pertinent inquiry, why no grand jury of the loyal city of Boston has taken official notice of a newspaper there, called eccived at that office, holds the following the Liberator, which ever since the commencement of the war, has kept displayed at the head sentiment, (so uncivil to the President and Cab-States is a league with Hell and a covenant with the Devil!"

> Colored Lawyers in Boston.-John S. Rock, M. D., has been admitted, on examination, as a member of the suite har in Boston, making the third lawyer of African descent now practising in the courts of that city.

CATTLE FOR THE ARMY .- A large number of cattle have been daily passing over the Northern Central railroad during a week past, pally from Catauqua county, in New York.

Ex-President Van Buren .- On the 23d ultime the village of Canandaigna, N. Y., was visited by ex President Martin Van Buren, who has been staying some weeks at Clifton accompanied by his son, the Hon. John Van Buren, and other friends. The venerable ex-President is now 79 years of age, and as fresh he was thirty years ago.

ROBBERY AT WHEATLAND-On Saturday morning, the carriage house of ex-President Buchanan, at When land, was broken open and a very valuable set of double harness carried off. This harness was purchased at Washington by Mr. Buchanan shortly after his inauguration as President at a cost of five hundred and thirty dollars. It was heavily mounted with silver.

IFAn old bachelor says that the talk of women is usually about laugh is but He! he! he!

Now a Man Feels under Fire. The Philadelphia American thus relates

ow a soldier feels during battle: We yesterday stumbled upon a volunteer on furloug, who first smelt powder at Bulls Run. During an hour's chat with him, he gave us a very good general idea of the way in which a man feels when under an enemy's gun. Our riend did'nt claim to be especially courageous. He placed due value upon the integrity of the American engle, but enlisted mainly because he had no other employment at the time. He did camp duty faithfu'ly, and endured the hardships of long marches without any special grumbling. That he dreaded to confront the enemy he freely admits. While willing at any time to kick a bigger man than himself under justifiable provocati n, he disliked the publican journals who opposes the President idea of the sudden sensation imparted by a and sustain General Fromont. In alluding to bayonet thrust in the abdomen, while only the Chicago Tribune, a type of this class of with a wide ballille and the abdomen, while only second to this was his horror of being cut down journals, it says: with a rifle ball like an unsuspecting squirrel. When his regiment was drawn up in line, he "The Tribune seems to be bent on mischief. admits his teeth chattered and his knee pans ts abuse of President Lincoln for his order, rattled like a pot closet in a hurricane. Many modifying Fremont's proclamation so that it of his comrades were similary affected, and soall conform to the law, is sweeping and with- some of them would have laid down had they out qualification. It takes emphatic issues dured to do so. When the first volley had with the Government, and is doing all it can been interchanged, our friend intorms us every weaken and destroy public confidence in its trace of these feelings passed away from him war policy. It may not be aware of the fact but it is dividing instead of uniting the people. It is giving aid and comfort, not to the Govahout him, and a cannon shot cut in half a

in half an hour became a veteran. His record shows he bayoneted two of his enemies and discharged eight rounds of his piece with as decisive and aim as though he had selected turkey for his mark. Could the entire line of an army come at the same time into colli-sion, he says there would be no running except after hopeless defeat. The men who played the runaway at Bulls Run were men who had not participated in the action to any extent, and who became panic stricken where if once smelling powder in the manner above described, they would have been abundantly victorious. In the roar of musketry and the thundering discharge of artillery there is a music that banishes even innate cowardice.

and the veriest coward in the ranks perhaps becomes the most tiger-like.

mpervious to the winds, begirt with hills, that intercept the Hyperborean blasts compostuous, and cold Eurus' nipping force, Noxious to feeble buds."—Pulli's "Ciden." Secretary of the Treesury-U. L. Mem-

> harvest. Why is it, that so many farmers' families are content to go without fruit, in a land whose soil and climate are so congenial to fruit that the humblest efforts at horticulture are rewarded with success? Intelligent nomologists, who have seen the fruit shows of Europe, tell us that they do not excel our own, otwithstanding their larger experience and skill. The apple grows almost every where in our broad land, and most of the large fruits have quite as wide a range of soil and cli-mate, though they are much less abundant. Apples have been most common, probably because they were the most common fruit of the father land, and were planted by the first settlers of the country. They were found to flourish much better here than there, and the seedlings which were soon originated upon American soil, were improvements upor

any thing ever seen in England. In a virgin soil, the tree would grow anywhere with lux uriance, and only needed to have a clear field to yield abundant fruit. The pear was rath-er an aristocratic tree, and needed much more careful culture in England than the apple tree. Here the standards flourish quite as well as the apple-tree, and seem to have fewer enemies, and to be quite as productive.— Yet the market has never been adequately supplied, and the finer varieties of pears

bring two and three times as much as the best varieties of apples. A pear orchard of iny considerable extent is still a novelty even in the oldest parts of the country. Apple orchards, though common, are still far below the wants of the country. Hundreds of farms where the apple is as hardy as the forest oak, ere still without a good orchord. It is some what amusing to hear the reasons assigned by thriving farmers for the great mistake in their husbandry, of not planting an orchard?

It is never aemitted that they do not love fruit. There is hardly a man or woman in a housand that is not fond of every variety of ruit. Every boy sighs for his neighbor's ap bles and pear trees, and not only brenks the tenth, but the eighth commandment, in the engerness of his desire. Watermelon patches proverbial plunder on moonlight nights. With many the reason of this failure is their isettled condition. They do not own the soil they cultivate, or they are expecting soon to sell out and emigrate. The planting of an orchard is regarded as a work for another

Others do not believe that the raising of Post, a very decided war paper, in noticing fruit pays as well as other departments of husbandry. In the first place, one has to wait several years before he can expect any cturns whatever, for his labor. In raising corn and potatoes there is something to sell every Full. Fruit has many enemies not only the shape of insects but of bipeds, who seriously interfere with the profits of the orment of the war, has kept displayed at the head chard. Some are remote from a good mar of its columns, the traiterous and infamous ket, and though the depot is within an hour. ride of the farm, they have never thought of inet, too,) "The Constitution of the United railroad conveyance to a market. Othersadmit the advantage of planting an orchard, and have always been intending to do it, but they have had so much work upon their hands that they have never quite got ready: Money is scarce, and the nurseryman wants

some of our readers.

We have been eating fruit for three years, om apple trees planted only eight years ago, and from pear trees planted much more recently. They bear with increasing abundance every year, and it seems to us so feasi-tile and so profitable, to stock an acre or two ntended for army use. They were princi- with fruit trees, that we cannot let the season of tree planting pass without a word of

A home surrounded with well grown fruit trees and vines adapted to the soil and cli mate, is one of the most beautiful objects we meet with at this season of the year. one admires the dwelling, however humble that looks out upon the street, through sha President is now 79 years of age, and as fresh and vigorous, both physical and mentally as chards. What can be finer than a well grown pear tree, hung with its yellow fruit, an ap ple whose boughs are bending to the ground with their ruddy burden, or a vine loaded with its purple clusters. These are cheap and substantial ornaments, that any man may plant around his home. The green upon his window, and the paint on the dwelling will require frequent expensive renewal; every returning Spring will bring out the living ornaments in new dress without money and

without price. There is no greater misconception than the ounular notion that fruit growing does not poy as well as other branches of husbandry t requires some capital, some skill and pa tience to wait for returns. But capital and skill invested here are certain to have their reward. It is no uncommon return for an acre in apple trees to yiel, a hundred dollars, while under favorable circum tauces and high cultivation, the yield is two or three time greater. Farmers who have gone most large y into fruit culture, are generaly the bes atisfied with it. It furnishes something sell from August until March. The early ap eles have to be marketed in their season, bu the Winter varieties can wait for good prices rom three to six months without damage to their quality. Pears, though more perishable than apples, and requiring more skill in their handling and ripening, are enough high er in price to make them profitable.

Not the least advantage of an abundan supply of fruits in the family, is their influence upon health. At this season of the year hey are a great safeguard against fevers and lisesses of the bowels, and were they freely eaten in all our families, the sick list would be greatly diminished. The craving of children for fruit, almost universal, is not so much an evidence of total depravity, as the working of instinct, seeking what it does not find in read and meat.

Then, as we have referred to the children. and mean to say a good word for them, there is no tie to bind them to the old homestead ntside of the warm currents of domestic ove, like the fruit yard and orchard. Who loes not recall among the happy memories if his childhood, if he were so highly favor ed, the old trees whose shade was his play round and whose fruits were his daily food, he garden walks lined with berries, and the rines upon the arbor and houseside that grew ourple in the October sun.

" Mr. Dlone by next Saturday I shall be forever in lebted to you." "It won't be done," said the tailor, "upon such teams."

"What are the wages here?" asked aborer of a boy. " I don't know sir "What does your father get on Saturday

night?" Get?" said the boy, " why he gets as tight "What is the reason that your wife and

you always disagree?" asked one Irishman of another. "Because we are both of one mind cause we are both of one mine -she wants to be master, and so do I. The horse "warranted to stand with

ut tying," which a man bought at a sale the other day, is now offered to be sold with the was captured and taken to Richmond. additional guarantee, that "he will not move without whipping"

THE WAR NEWS.

From Missouri.

The Evacuation of Lexington by the Rebels Confirmed—Sturgis Reported to have Driven a Portion of Them Back—The Rebels Lose their Transportation Train-Gen. Sturgis at Kansas Čity. ,

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 4. Capt. Read of the Lexington Home Guards, and afterwards of Col. White's Fourteenth Missouri Regiment, who escaped from the rebels on Monday last, has arrived in this city. He confirms the report that General Price's army had evacuated Lexington. Gen. Harris' division, 6,000 strong, crossed

the river last Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington, they met a Federal force, said to have been under Gen. Sturgis. when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair, other than that Harris' force was driven back, with the loss of his transportation train and equipage.

Gen. Harris reached the river about mid

light, closely followed by Gen. Sturgis, and mmediately began to transport his men across in ferry boats, under a galling fire of 'ederal musketry. Many of the rebels swam the river in their

mpatience to get across, and they spread ex-ggerated reports of Gen. Sturgis' strength hroughout the city.

One of the ferry boats is reported to have

unk, and a large number of rebels are said o have been killed or wounded. On, Sunday evening, Gen. Price began to evacuate the town, and his troops were con-tantly departing, until five o'clock on Monlay evening, when the last regiment left. Capt. Read heard some of the rebels say licy were going to Baker's hill, a commandng eminence eight miles south-west of Lexngton, which they would fortify, and make a and there.

They seemed to think that Eremont and igel were approaching with 40,000 men. Capt. Read says that Major Seviere, the bel Provost Marshal of Lexington, told him on Friday last that 46,000 ratious were issued on that day.

Gen. Sturgis had not crossed the river up to Monday night, and nothing definite was known regarding his strength.

[LATER.]

Sr. Louis, Oct. 4 .- Information, derive ! from official sources, discloses the fact that on Tuesday last, Gen. Stargis, with the com-mands of Montgommery and Jennison, numbering 7,500 men were at Kansas City, keepclose watch on Gen. Price's in vements.

Death of Commissary-General Gibson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. Commissary-General Gibson died here to ay. He was aged about eighty-five years, and long held that position. He entered the army in 1808 as captain of infantry from P**e**ansylvania.

Death of a Pennsylvanian.

First Pennsylvania Regiment, from Chester, Delaware county, Pa., died at the camp yes-

Private Aquillia Coates, a member of the

Secession of the Cherokee Nation. Sr. Louis, Oct. 1. Roy Mr. Robinson, a missionary teacher in the Cherokee Nation, has arrived in this city. He reports that Chief John Ross has finally succumbed to the secession pressure. On August 20th he called his Council together, at Talequah, and sent a message recom-

mending the severance of their connection with the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

The Council appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern covernment. The Confederate Commissioner assumed the payment of the annuaties eretofore received by the Cherokees from our

lovernment. The Creek Indians have raised one thou sand men for service in the Confederate army and the Cherokees have formed a home guard 1200 strong.

Arrival of a Discharged Prisoner from Rich

WASHINGTON: October 1. A gentleman arrived here to day from Rich ond, via Fortress Monroe. He is a Pennsyl anian, and was taken on the 22d of July at Winchester, Va., as a spy, and conveyed to Richmond where he has been confined even since Ho says Messrs. Magraw and Harris are confined there. Frequent efforts were made to procure their release, but without success. Finally, he says, a commission was appointed about three weeks ago by Jeff. Day posed of J. Randolph Tucker and Wm. H. Lyon, to examine into and report to the Secretary of War the cases of all persons cap-tured as spies, or who were found within their lines without leave. The commission immediately proceeded with their labors, and reported upon several cases. The gentleman who arrived here to day was the first whose case was acted upon. There being nothing tound against him, he was discharged. Haris and Magraw were also acquitted, but Walker, the late Secretary of War, to whom all their cases are reported, having gone out

y Benjamin, it is understood, refuses to acti c case of Harris. My informant says that about nine hunred prisoners had been sent to New Orleans Mr. Elv. of New York, had been sent to Uas tle Pinckney.

t office, and Benjamin being now t ecretary of war, their cases had not been in

Gen. Mansfield Ordered to Fortress Monroe Washington, October 2, 1861.

General Mansheld left for Fortress Monro this afternoon to supersede General Wook Copt. Drake DeKay accompanies General Mansfield, and will continue as his aid. General Wook, it is understood, has left the

Lager Beer not Contraband.

By a recent decision of a local court here the sale Lager Beer is not considered in violation of the recent act of Congress. This will please the soldiers, particularly the Germans

Fight in Western Virginia-Rebels Routed CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861 The Kanawha correspondence of The Con ercial of this city says that five companies

of the 1st Kentucky regiment, four companie of the 34th Ohio regiment, and one Compan of the 5th Virginia regiment, under Lieut Col. Enyart, surrounded and attacked the Rebels at Chapmansville, and after a shor engagement completely routed them, killing 60, and taking 70 prisoners. The Rebels in escaping were intercepted by Col. Hiatt, who killed 40, and took a large number of prison-

The country between Charleston and Wvan dotte River is now freed from Soccession pow This is the mest effective blow given the Rebels in this part of the valley.

When the Kanawha left Charleston, there

was a report of a battle going on between Generals Cox and Floyd and Wise, at Sewall's Mountain, and that the Rebels were get ting the worst of it, and falling back upon their intrenchments at Lewisburg.

Release of Henry S. Magraw. BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.

Among the passengers by the steamer Louisiana, from Fortress Monroe, was the Hon. Henry S. Magraw, of Pennsylvania, who went in search of the body of Colone Cameron after the Bull Run Battle, and He looks carewo n, and declines to make

Rielmond. He was released on Monday and reached Fortress Monroe, via Norfolk. He goes to Washington to-night.

> BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 3. The Mutineers at Tortugas Released.

The fate of the mutinous prisoners conemned by Gen. McClellan to hard labor at Tortugas, has been generously mitigated upon their arrival at the Rip Raps. Gen. Wool had them drawn up in line, and addressed them on the serious dereliction of duty for which they had been condemned. He stated that Gen. McClellan would have been justified in shooting them for mutiny, in face of the enemy, but he had a merciful proposition to make to them. If they would place them-selves in his hands, all those who were willing might step forward three paces. Those who were not content to do so, would be sent o Tortugas, to expiate their crime. The entire number, 150, at once stepped forward with shouts and some with tears of joy. The were then taken to Newport News and drafted nto a New York Regiment.

Fremont and Patterson.

The Administration has dealt with General Fremont with remarkable leniency—even affectionate partiality; in giving him the op-portunity of retrieving the disasters that have: overtaken the Union arms in Missouri, through his management. The experiment is certainly a hazardous one-but the Administration: must be responsible for the result. If Gen Fremont fails to defeat the rebel army under Price, the country will hold the Administration responsible for not supplanting him after his inefficiency was abundantly demonstrated. We all remember how swift a certain class of men were to condemn Gen. Patterson, and even denonnce him as a traitor because he failed to perform impossibilities; and that the Administration never thought of giving him an opportunity of retrieving his damaged repu-tation. To this day the Administration has not had the courage to condemn Gen. Patterson, if they disapproved of his proceedings, or the magnanimity to commend him if they ap-proved of his movements on the Potomac. He shandoned in silence to encounter the malignant thrusts of his enemies, who seize every occasion to disparage him in public esti-mation. Had General Patterson neglected to do what Fremont has neglected-had he lost Missouri-permitted Lyon to fall and Mulligan to be captured, would be have been treated with so much consideration, and afforded an opportunity of retrieving his reputation at the risk of the loss of a State like Missonri! No: his enomies would have been satisfied with nothing less than his head They would have exclaimed against experimenting with a General who had shown his neapasity, and branded him with the coithet

of Traitor to his Country.

Fair play is a jewel. It is a poor rule th. \$ won't work both ways. The friends of Gen. Fremont resort to arguments in his behalf that would of themselves be enough to discred-it and displace any other General. We are told that "the feeling among the rank and file is, that his removal would be tantamount to disbanding the army in Missouri." This is a threat to intimidate the Administration, which is told that if they dare to lay a finger upon general Fremont the army under his command will revolt. We have a higher establishment to believe timate of the loyalty of the army to any such slanderous imputation. It will be a sad day for the country when the army is permitted to dictate to the Administration, and control its policy by threats of insurrec-tion and if it could be proved that Frement was privy to any such intimation, this evidence of insubordination would be enough to demand his instant removal. But suppose that the rmy under Gen. Patterson had used threats such as these—would be have been belo guiltless ? The General who permits his friends to wield such weapons in his defence, and the isubor lination demanding the most summer and rigorous treatment. Harrisburg Union

Ex President Baehanan on the War. West CHESTER, PA., Oct. 4.

At a great Union meeting at Hayesville, Chester county, Pa., the following letter from ex-President Buchunan was read

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 18. DEAR SIR: I have been honored by your kind invitation as Chairman of the appropri-ate committe, to attend and addr ss a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much valortion of my old Congressional District, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible.

You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country. This is indeed seious; but our recent military reverses, so ar from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sus-taining a war which has become inevitable, by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumpter.

For this reason, were it possible for me to address you, waiving all other topics, I should conline myself to a solemn and carnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the

This is the moment for action; for prompenergetic and united action; and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These, we must know, would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to ecognize their independence, which is entirey out of the question.

Better councils may hereafter prevail, when hese people shall be convinced that the war s conducted, not for their conquest or subjuation, but solely for the purpose of bringi uem back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.
Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail

hen return under our common and glorious thag, and welcome them as brothers, Jet, unal that happy day shall arrive, it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country, in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN (Signed)

CAME to the premises of the subscriber CAME to the promises of the subscriber in Dickinson township, on or about the 6th of persons of the special property of the sp come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as

GEORGE SWONGER.

Married.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. AMUEL STINE to MISS MARTHA BURKHOLDER,

both of this county.

On the 3d inst., in the First Presbyterian Church, at Harrisburg, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. George Edward Sterry of the city-of-New-York, to-Miss Kate Yan Vleit De Witt, of the former place.

Died.

At his residence in Harrisburg, on Sunday last, Royert J. Ross, Esq., Cashier of the Dauany disclosures as to the rebel movements at | phin Deposit Bank.