

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

The Editor is absent, which we hope will serve as an apology for all defects in today's issue.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The winter schedule went into effect on the Cumberland Vallev Rail-Road on Monday. By reference to our advertising columns, the changes in the arrival and departure of the passenger trains

PROMOTED.—We are pleased to learn that Orderly Sergeant John Waggoner, of the old | frequently commenced a month or two ante-"Carlisle Light Infantry Company," now in camp near Washington, has been elected 2d Lieutenant of said Company. Our word for ed to contract for supplies to the army, and it, he will make a good and popular officer. furnished hay, mules, &c., contrary to law. Stripes. This is the Company Sheriff M'CART-NEY recently commanded, but he having resigned, the corps was re-organized, and is now First Lieutenant, Joseph Stuart; Second "old Infantry."

GEN. SHERMAN'S BODY GUARD .- Gen. SHER-MAN'S so-called "Body Guard," from all accounts, is likely to prove a fizzle-most of the young men who arrived here to connect themselves with it having returned home. We never could understand this "Body guard" business, except that we noticed certain monopolizing families expected to foist their stripling sons upon the Government, at good salaries, and without danger to their precious lives. Who appointed them, no one could tell; by what authority they were appointed was equally inexplainable. Perhaps some Generals require" Body Guards," but if they do, we would suppose stalwart men would be wanted-men of experience, and who have had a smell of gun-powder. If Body Guards are to be organized merely for show, and for the purpose of bestowing additional favors upon a few select pets of the administration, the sooner the idea is abandoned the better. If certain families wish their boys to be considered "soldiers." let them place muskets in their hands and urge them to join a company, as thousands of others have done. We have had enough and more than enough of show. Fre-MONT has spent millions by favoring pets and attempting to act "the magnificent." It is time, we say, that this kind of foolery be

An Illinois Regiment.—The first regiment from Illinois that has crossed the Allegheny mountains passed through Carlisle, in the cars, off these damaging facts; but the business is on Friday evening last. They are commanded by Col. Light, who, a few years ago, was a sergeant at our Garrison. The regiment is from Chicago, is very full, and looks to be very efficient. It will be attached to Gen. BANKS' division.

WILD GEESE .- A few mornings since two large flocks of wild goese passed over our valley, on their way to the South. They are no doubt in favor of secession, but by next spring they will have another notion in their heads, and will again return to their friends in the North.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY. - One of the heaviest storms experienced in this region occurred on Saturday morning. Long before davlight the wind howled most dismally, and banged the shutters right and left. The trees were nearly stripped of their foliage, and pavements were covered with leaves of every hue. The pedestrians who went to market found it a difficult matter to keep their umbrellas from reversing, and quite a large number of hooped skirts, inflated with wind fancied themselves balloons and tried to some upward and were only prevented by the superabundance of ballast. The rain did come down in torrents, but in driving gusts, all day, rendering outdoors extremely uncomfortable

GEN! SCOTT IN HARRISHURG We learn from the Harrisburg Union that on Saturday last a special train arrived in that city having on board General Winfield Scott and staff are changed by the frost is so firmly establish--Secretaries Cameron and Chase, Generals Butler and Mansfield, and a number of lesser lights. Few knew anything about the expected arrival, but no sooner had the distinguished party landed than the news was noised brilliant on account of its non-appearance. cratic party; that they now appreciate its about, and despite the storm which raged at the time, a large number of people congregated at the railroad.

A number of the distinguished party went to the residence of J. D. Cameron, in Walnut street, but the old hero, owing to the inclemency of the weather, remained in the car until their return. The crowd which surrounded the car clamored loudly for a sight of the Gen. and to gratify them, he arose from the reclining position he had maintained during the journey and tottered to the door of the car, where he bowed and then retired. He appeared to be very much enfeebled by disease and age.

The party left for New York about half-

PREPARATIONS for the session of Congress have already commenced. The chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives are fitting up, and everything will be in rediness before the first of December,

#### GENERAL FREMONT.

.The Charges Against him Sastained.

This blustering, pompous Abolition Genral has been found guilty of incompetency, dishonesty, and avariciousness. He and his the war, and at the same time inflicting a great deal of dishonor upon the country. The against this incompetent upstart. Has he been removed? That is the question. One day we see it stated that he has; the next day it is contradicted. The President, it is evident, is "weak in the knees," and is hesitating beween duty and a fear of that infamous hand of fanatics, the Abolitionists. Let "old ABE" pick up what little independence he has, and omove FREMONT. The country and the people demand it. But, to the report by Gen. Thomas. The report of General Thomas to he War Department upon General Fremont's ourse in the West presents some facts which challenge public attention. Thomas was sent out by the War Department, and he made his notes as he went along partly from his own observation, and partly from the information given him by military men high in command in the Western army. The charges, educed to specific accusations, are wasteful ness, disregarded of law, and incompetency as a commander. The proofs are damaging to the reputation of Gen. Fremont, and leave but little doubt that the charges can be substantiated. The disregard of law is shown in his military appointments, there being no less than two hundred irregularly appointed officers, twenty-one commissioned officers being in the General's own staff, consisting of only an in a theatre. The pay of these officers rior to the date of their appointment. Besides this, members of Fremont's staff were allow-

He is well versed in miltary matters, and an One furnished blankets, which were condemn enthusiast in the cause of the Stars and ed as worthless, but nevertheless the blankets were paid for. Col. Andrews, chief pay-master, who refused to pay a claim not authorized by law, was threatened with arrest by a officered as follows-Captain, Tuos. P. Dwin; file of soldiers. General Hunter, second in command, states that there is great confusion Lieutenant, John Wagooner. Success to the in Fremont's army, and he gives some striking instances of his lack of military knowledge, leading as it has to disaster to our Western army. One is his suffering Price to capture Mulligan at Lexington, while he was iscussing a plan for retaking Springfield, where there was no enemy, though his attention was called to both these facts. Another was his withholding reinforcements from Lyon while it was in his power to aid him, Fremont's opinion against his other officers was that "General Lyon is as strong as any other officer in the line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result, as is well known, was the defeat of that most gallant officer. Another is his suffering Price to escape him when it was possible to capture him. When he did move forward, it was without knapsacks or provisions for his troops. Their cartridges, being carried in their pockets, were spoiled by the first days' rain. He ordered Hunter to Lexington with forty-one wagons, for which there were only forty mules. Me sent large quantities of grain to places, where it was to be had in distant abundance. The guns he bought in Europe were only one-fifth of them fit for service, other recourse. A large majority of the offitwenty out of one hundred only going off. cers and soldiers who are now in the front of Selover, Fremont's partner, says he made \$30,000 profit by the purchase. These are a \$30,000 profit by the purchase. These are a \$100 profit by the purchase are a \$100 profit by the purchase. These are a \$100 profit by the purchase are a \$100 profit by the purchase are a \$100 profit by the purchase. These are a \$100 profit by the purchase are a generalship and military knowledge; but promise, remain comfortably at home, assails ber that the voice which tenders it is the same the right one. they are enough to justify Mr. Blair's previous declarations of General Fremont's incompetency. His friends endeavor to ward

> SELECT SCHOOL .- Select scholars for September and October, 1851: School No. 11.-Edward J. Todd. Thomas

an uphill one.

Conlyn, Alex. P. Beatty.

School No. 12 .- Jane Blair, Mary Ogilby Mary Bentz.

School No. 13 .- Kate Bentz, Louisa Weaver, Emma Harn. School No. 14 .- John Fredericks, Andrew

Blair, Alfred Adams. School No. 15 .- Anna A. Blair, Grace Loomis, Mary F. Sullivan. School No. 16 .- Alfred M. Rhoads, A. D

B. Smead, Wm. M. McClure. School No. 17 .- Annie II. Sheafer, Minnie Graham, Mary Nonemaker.

School No. 18 .- L. B. Hoffman, James S. Morss, S. B. Huyett. D. ECKELS, Pres. S. S.

has any special agency in the autumn coloraetable growth. The coloration of leaves at maturity can no more be accounted for than the red of the rose; the blue of the violet or the orange of the lily. The color which ed in the minds of some people that it is difficult to dispel it. This full the foliage assumed the most gorgeous coloring without the sign of frost, and, indeed, seemed to be more This is perfectly natural, as the leaves were able to gradually assume the colors which belong to their ripeness, unobstructed by sud-

NOVEMBER. We have entered upon the, long, sad and dreary month of November, which, the Brench novelists say, is usually chosen by the English to commit enicide in the English to the English to the English to the English to the English chosen by the English to commit suicide in. We shall have a Thanksgiving Day during. the month, which will give it some relief, and Proc, Sp., a veteran journalist, who died at if any gentleman wants the must be go his residence in Cincinnati, last week, at the was appointed, but no plans are yet submitthrough "kiting." just let him throw his note luge of 96, was engaged in the editorship of ted.

salary of twenty-five hundred ! + ar :.

lered 30 bushels of these excellent nuts.

The Attitude of the Democratic Party.

Time always vindicates the wisdom of the policy of the Democratic party and of its administration. It has done so in connection with recent events, with more than usual en country that this eternal agitation of the sla- noticing the proceedings, the Press says: very question if not stopped, would bring the blood of the brave Lyon cries from the ground greatest calamities upon us; that it would field. The occasion was one that will not the sections; to national and individual bankpleads with its political opponents North, with the man-fanatics of the South, to forbear Their warnings were disregarded. We were and the Colonel's reply. told by the Rerpublican Statesman that the agitation should go on, that it did not endanger the Union; that a sectional triumph would ful, all would go on as gaily as a "marriage tion to our country's welfare. In addressing bell." The people for once listened to their you as the colonel of the Ninth Michigan Insyren-soothing voice, and installed them in power. We would like to have seen the Democratic predictions proven fulse—we had a patriotic regard that I avail myself of this willian times rether that it are in the results of the should be found commingling. the name of false prophets, than to have seen the country-look at the present-survey its future. For all the evils, present and prospective, the Democratic party is guiltless, as it lifted up its voice and warned the people of them. Had the Democratic policy not been three hundred men. Among other persons departed from, and its wise counsels been listing as the first with the stars and the stars and stripes of Revolutionary meniory, which waved appointed a captain of engineers; is a musicipal and matter than the stars and stripes of Revolutionary meniory, which waved o'er the heads and cheered the hearts of our and united people, and prosperity would he smiled upon the land. The Democrats advised that the slavery question be let alone; that the compromises of the Constitution in strict fidelity. Its strong common sense ena- in the day of trial and peril, ready to defend bled it to perceive that this great country could only be saved by a compromise and conciliation of all the various interests, and that as slave-holding, it was egregious folly to suppose that our federal Government could pursue an anti-slavory course, without the greatest troubles and disasters to the whole social fabric. Our opponents professed to believe masses, for honesty; but, oh! how terrible have they been misled by demagogues and political idiots to the brink of destruction!

The old, stereotyped charge of corruption was also instrumental in causing the people to vote down Democratic men and Democratic policy. What have we seen? Why in less than three months it is an admitted fact, that those purists who support the administration of Lincoln have stolen more from the Government, from the brave soldiers, than all the money that has been abstracted from the of March-Republican papers themselves being the witnesses-there has been a regular carnival of corruption, that puts to shame everything we have seen in that line. The conluct of the Democrats in the war is also anoth er evidence of their warm and ardent patriction that has extorted praise from even their po litical opponents. While sing the policy which has led to it, believing it unnecessary and injudicious, they were the first to respond to the call to arms, when they were left no traitors. These lines, drawn from the great and guidance from hoyhood to man's estate. book of the past, indicate the policy to be pur-sued by the people in the future. Turn out the politicians of the Lincoln stripe as quiek | as possible. They have shown themselves incompetent to govern the country. Turn them out at the elections as fast as you have whose policy yet can alleviate and mitigate

The True Meaning. Although the recent election in Pennsylvaia indicates a remarkable re-action in favor of the Democratic party, the meaning of this esult should not be misunderstood. In the Border States it must not be taken as indicative of opposition to the war for the restora tion of the Union, or that the people of this State are less earnest and determined in their support of the Federal Government. The course pursued by the Republican press before the election, in charging Democratic canditlates with secession sympathies, and endeav-THE AUTUMN LEAVES. -- No one can main- oring to make an issue between the Republitain, after this year's experience, that frost can candidates as friends of the Government bas any special agency in the autumn coloration of leaves. Scientific men have long un- the netting of the creation of the returns of the creation. the nature of the questions, an issue was dederstood the matter, and have explained the rived from such false sources, and to encourripening of the leaf as a simple process of veg- age the rebels to persevere in rebellion.-These same false oracles also said that if the Democratic party was successful, it would be against the Government and the war. Let those who have been misled by these misrepleaves assume in the Full is due to the same resentations disabuse their minds at once and causes. But the popular idea that the leaves forever from such impressions. The Donocratic party of Pennsylvania stands now wher it has always stood, on the side of the Gov- of the truth." Psalms lx, 4. ernment and the laws. Neither victory or de-leat can move it from this position. The question of enforcing the lawswas not an issue. Its result is indicative of nothing more than that the people have confidence in the Demowarnings and services in the past, and that they will stand with it in repudiating mobism, and in sustaining the laws and the constitution of the country. This is the true meaning of our victory. The masses despise the Abolitionists and Secessionists who have been the cause of this war, and will hereafter main-

in the bank for a hundred dollars at 30 days, the Recorder, at Richmond, Va., in the year 1800. In 1804 he published the Revised A LETTER from Mazatlan reverts that Ex- Code of Laws of Virginia, subsequently re-Postmaster Fow'er, of New Y ke, y samperin moved to Baltimore, and went west in 1819; in Boston on Saturday, after a long and pain tending a catter will at Toric. Mexico, ta His later years were spent in retirement, ful illness. Mr. Kendall had achieved a His recollections of Washington, Jefferson, great reputation in both this country and Madison and the early company of great men conces.

The second of th

Flag Presentation by the Rev. Dr. Duffield.

We learn, from a copy of the Detroit Free Press, of the 24th ult., that the venerable Dr. Duffield, of that city, presented a flag on the 22d, to the Ninth Michigan regiment, com friends have been making a nice thing out of phasis. For years and years it warned the manded by his son, Col. W. W. Duffield. In

"The banner was the present of Dr. Duflead to a devided Union and civil war between soon be forgotten by those who listened to the venerable man who for more than a quarter of a century has been in our midst, the spirrupcy; to personal and political ruin. It itial adviser of many, respected and honored

Anything emanating from Dr. Duffield is to stay their hands, to stop what they called of so much interest to his many old friends their "irrepressible conflict," for the good of in Carlisle that, we regret that we can only their country. Their appeals were spurned. take an extract from the presentation speech

In presenting the flag, he said: Col. W. W. Duffield-My Dear Son-Vir tuous and Christian patriotism is in perfect keeping with parental and filial love. Our do no mischief, that in case they were successinatural affections intensify our mutual devo-

million times rather that they would have had opportunity to present to you, and through the name of false prophets, then to have seen you to your admired regiment, this flag—the banner of our national distinction and fame. our country in its present lamentable condi-tion. But all the worst fears of the Demo-cherish in our Federal Union, its constitution crats, all their worst predictions, have been and government. It has been lifted up more than realized. Look at the condition of throughout the earth, "an ensign to the nanotice of the progress and prosperity, the honor and happiness, the civil freedom and religious liberty of the PEOPLE of these United States. Its chaste and simple emblents, though nearly triplicated since it was first unfurled, are identical with the stars and

"Tis the Mag our sires and grandsires honored to their latest breath." Bless God that there are none of our name hat has ever deserted or dishonored it; that favor of the institution be adhered to with he has given me sons who now rally round it

it at the risk of life! My son, I now commit into your hands this. banner. Receive it as your father's offering, long as nearly one half of the States were in token of his devoted attachment to his country and its cause, and of his confidence in honor not the arms and motto of your family. "Deo Republica et amicis." trust associated with this gift, is now in your keeping. Remember that with it you carry nor of the Republic, the hopes of the otherwise. We give them credit, at least the nation. See well to it that under no circumstances shall it ever grace the triumphs of treason. See to it, also, that its return shall bring some glory to the State in whose name you go forth; honor to yourself and the brave and noble soldiers whom it is your privilege to to command; and grateful joy to him who hopes, ere his eyes are closed to mortal scenes to see the Federal Union flourish in fresh vigor, its government re-established, and its

majesty vindicated before the world. I commend you to God, for His gracious and guardian providence, praying that He may be a shield to you and your associate officers and soldiers, and "cover your heads in the day of haftle." To Him; also, let us look for Treasury for half a century. Since the 4th His blessing on the standard. For Jesus sake, thine own divine and glorious herald of liberty to a fallen and enslaved world:

Now bless our banner, God of Hosts! Watch o'er each starry fold, 'Tis freedom's standard tried and proved, On many a field of old.

Oh, thou, who long has blessed us, Now these us yet again! on the training state of the stat

Colonel Duffield, taking the flag, said: My FATHER: Permit me, on behalf of the to which I have listened for advice and coun-

of your old age,

We receive these colors humbly, yet gratefully. Humb as the emblem of the country

entrusted to our keeping, and in whose de-fence our swords are drawn—gratefully as the the opportunity, and restore to power that or emblem of home and friends—the gift of the ganization which would have, if it had been father to his children. In the fierce struggle, permitted, averted all our present evil, and therefore, we will defend them as the flag our whole country, but we will guard and cherish them as the emblem of our own fire-

We wish no conquest. We desire no subjugation. We wage war for the sake of peace, and in defence of law and constitution. Our swords are drawn for the Union, and our watchword shall be "the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The flag is of the usual regulation size, the national colors bearing in silver letters on its

"NINTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY." It is made of the most splendid heavy silk, and is attached to a finely polished flag-staff, mounted by a golden Eagle with outstretched wings. On the staff, inscribed in beautiful characters is the following:

> Presented on the 23d of October, 1861,

by Rev. George Durrield, of Detroit, Michigan,

The Ninth Michigan Infantry, his son, Col. W. W. Duffield, commanding,

"Thou liast given a banner to them that ear Thee, that it may be displayed because "In the name of our God we will set up our onners." Psalms xx, 4. At the conclusion of the presentation, the

egiment was reviewed by the Adjutant General, and the soldierly bearing of the men elicited the highest encomiums.

hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dellars and in order to one hundred and fifty thousand In parting from you I can only express the not issue against him for obstructing the prodollars, and, in order to make it a popular

DEATH OF THE GREAT BUGLER.-Ned Kondall, the great bugler, died at his residence England, and his name had long been a house-Shellingers,—A farmer reading two or in this country were vivid, and he delighted three naites from our town has already gath-in entertaining his friends with his reminis- and had been confined to the house by illl ness for the last two years.

# THE WAR NEWS.

THE RETIREMENT OF LIEU TENANT-GENERAL SCOTT! GENERAL MOLELLAN TO SUC-CEED HIM!

WASHINGTON, NOV. 1: The following letter from General Scott was received by the President on Thursday

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 31, 1861. To Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War Sin :- For more than three years I have een unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or valk more than a few paces at a time, and hat with much pain; other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are neces-sary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of nan. It is under such circumstances made loubly painful by the unnatural and unjust ebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired

rom active service.

As this request is founded on an absolut ight granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a Presi-dent who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesies, whom I know upon much personal intercourse to be patriotic without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity

and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address, for the last time, I beg to the last time, I beg to the last time of the last time. acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the nonor to temain,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that General Scott's request, under the circumentaces of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. M'Clellan was there upon, with the unanimous agree ment of the Cabinet notified that the command of the army would devolve upon At 4 o clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attend ed him to the residence of General Scott. One being seated the President read to the General the following order:

On the First day of November. A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the Prosident of the United States, brevet Lieutenant-General Windfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the Army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army. While the President, and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the na-tion's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important pub ic services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag, when assailed by a par-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Scott, there upon, rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:
PRESIDENT—This bonor overwhelmus

t over-pays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this ex-pression of approval by the President, with know the President and this Cabinet well.

President, you must excuse me, I am unspeedily.

The President then took leave of General

noped soon to write him a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

General:-You will naturally feel solicit ous about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. lerstand that they go with you to New York. shall desire them at their earliest convenience, after their return, to make their wishes known to me. I desire you, however, to be satisfied that, except unavoidable privation of your counsel and so-ciety, which they so long enjoyed, the proviwhich will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable

hereafter as it has been heretofore.

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in rofound silonce. The Scoretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War will accompany General Scott to New York to-morrow by the early train.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen Scott : WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Nov. 1 1861. GENERAL-It is my duty to lay before the be relieved under the recent act of Congress In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret, that your health, shattered by long service, and repeated wounds received in your country's U.S. Circuit Court to-day that he did not serve defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this moto be served on General Andrew Porter, Proyou cannot remain in active service, I yet cause he was ordered by the President of the bope that while I continue in charge of the United States not to serve the same, and to rethe benefits of your counsels, and sage experi-

It has been my good fortune to enjoy a per-MONUMENT TO DOUGLAS.—A meeting was sonal acquaintance with you for over thirty spectfully disclaims all intention to disobey held in Chiengo last week, to take the necestime have been greatly strengthened by sary steps towards the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Senator Douglas. The proposed of the memory of Senator Douglas. The proposed structure is to cost from one partment, and convulsed the country for the

and obedient servant. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War. To Gen. Winfield Scott-Present.

Major General McClellan in Assuming Command of the Armies of the United States.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Major General McClellan to-night issued the following order:

The President, charged by the Constitution.

HEADRUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ) Vashington, D. C., Nov. 1

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19. In accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume ommand of the armies of the United States. In the midst of difficulties which encom pass and divide the nations, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confidtion of strain the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing as I do that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown

our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling. f regret that the weight of many years and the effect of increasing infirmities contracted and intensified in his country's service should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation. The hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctioned with his blood, who, in more mature years, proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not celipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas -whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, whose whole efforts had been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life. A warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country. A citizen whose declining years has given to the world most shining instances of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth, and clings still to the cause of truth and hon-or. Such has been the character of Winfield Scott-whom it has long been the delight of

the nation to honor, both as a man and a sol-While we regret his loss there is one thing we cannot regret, the bright example he has left for our cardiation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well.

Beyond all this, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defent o the army he has long command embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

Geo B. M'CLELLAN,

Maj. General Commanding U. S. A.

Attack on Gen Rosecrans' Command, CINCINNATI, Nov. 4. The Gazette has received the following dis-

GALLIEDLIS, O., Nov. 2.-The Rebels, under Floyd, onened fire on Gen. Rosecrans' forces vesterday morning from two points opposite. Jauley Bridge and Camp Tompkins. The telegraph office and Quartermuster's store word no doubt destroyed. When my informant left Gauley yesterday, their shells were timed at the lerry boats and the buildings above named. The enemy has heavy guns, and a large body of infantry.

[SECOND DISPATOR.] Gen. Floyd's forces opposite Camp Tomp ire at Gauley bridge, four miles this side. ot known. The telegraphic communication by the Kanawha line is in crrupted, and the asualties cannot be ascertained. There has been no communication with

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters since Priday fternoon. The operator at Camp Topipkin at that time reported fighting going on at Gauley, but gave no particulars, and immediately afterwards the line broke. The Kanawha line was working to Camp Envart, twelve miles above Charleston, or Saturday, but nothing was known there o

affairs at Gauley.

A boat that left Charleston at 7 o'clock or unday morning has arrived at Gallipolis, but brings no information.

Important from Missouri.

Springrizho, Mo., Nov. 4. Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came vithin twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance; 2,800 the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I strong. Preparations were making to go out

few of the principal evidences of Fremont's of settling our difficulties to a peaceful comthat the intelligence spread like wild fire through the camps, and created indescribable ing other Democrats and Union men who have sel from infancy to manhood, and that the ever been and are now for their country, as hand which presents it has been my support fellings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayer to at once, and many companies laid down their To the regiment you present its colors, but God for this Administration and for my arms, declaring they would fight under no one but Fremonf.

The Ceneral spent much of the afternoon expostulating with the officers, and urging them by their patriotism and by their per-Scott, giving him his hand and saying he sonal regard for him not to abandon their posts, . He also issued the following farewell

HEADQUATERS WESTERN DEP'T Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861. Soldiers of the Mississippi Army: Agree-ably to orders this day received. I take leave you. Although our army has been of sud er growth, we have grown up together, and have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the de-fence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthu-instic support with which you have encouraged mer-Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain

as I am, proud of the noble army which I had thus far labored to bring together. Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my ompanions in arm

JOHN C. FREMONT. Major Géneral U. S. A.

The Habeas Corpus Case at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 30.

Deputy Marshal Phillips represented to the mentous period of our history. Although vost Marshal of the District of Columbia, be-Department over which I now preside, I port to the Court that the privilege of the writ shall at times be permitted to avail myself of of babeas corpus has been suspended for the present, by order of the President, in regard to soldiers in the army of the United States,

within this district. The Deputy Marshal re-

or treat with disrespect the orders of the Court. Chief Justice Dunlop delivered the opinion of the Court, as follows: Rule to show cause against Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, why an attachment of contempt should

DEATH OF A VENERABLE EDITOR.—Henry movement, subscriptions are limited to one protected you amidst so many trials, will im- justice under it. The return made by Deputy dollar for each person. Ageneral committee prove your health, and continue your life Marshal Phillips, on the 26th of October, we ong after the people of the country shall will order to be filed, though we do not doubt have been restored to their former, happiness our power to regard it as insufficient in law and to proceed against the officer who has I am, General, very sincerely your friend made it. The existing condition of the country makes it plain that that officer is powerless against the vast military force of the Ex ecutive, subject to his will and order as Com-mander-in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Assuming the verity of the return which has been made on oath, the case presented is with-out parallel in the Judicial history of the United States, and involves the free action

to take care that the laws be executed, has seen fit to arrest the process of this Court and to forbid the deputy Marshal to execute It does not involve merely the question of the power of the Executive in civil war to suspend power of the process of the process of the great writ of freedom, the habes corpus, the thin this rule was ordered; to give efficacy to that writ, no notice had been given by the

President, to the Courts or the country, of such supplession, here now first announced to us; and it will hardly be maintained that the suspension could be retrospective. The rule in this case, therefore, whatever may be the President's power over the writ of habens corpus, was lawfully ordered as well as the write on which it was founded. The facts on which the rule was ordered by the Court are assumed to be true, as respects the President, because the President had them before him and like not denied them, but forbad the Deputy Marshal to serve the rule on General Antron

The President, we think, assumes the responsibility of the acts of General Porter set forth in the rule, and sanctions them by his order to Deputy Marshal Phillips, not to serve the process on the Provost Marshal. The ssue ought to be; and is, with the President, and we have no physical power to enforce the awful process of this Court on his military subordinates, against the President's prohib We have exhausted every practical ition. remedy to uphold the lawful authority of thi Court.

It is ordered, this 30th day of October, 1861 that this opinion of the Court be filed by the clerk, and made part of the record, as explaining the grounds on which we now decline to

order any further process in this case.
Associate Judge Morsell said—As a memer of this Court, and on its behalf, I wish it understood that, notwithstanding the blow eveled at this Court, I do distinctly assert the

ollowing principles: First, That the law in this country knows no superior.

Se ond, That the supremacy of the civil au-

therity over the military cannot be denied; that it has been estable seed by the ablest jurists, and, I believe, recognized and respected by the Great Father of the Country, during the Royolutionary war.
Third, That this Court ought to be respec-

ted by every one, as the guardian of the per sonal liberty of the citizen, in giving ready and effectual aid by that most valuable means the writ of habeus corpus.

Fourth, I therefore respectfully profest against the right claimed to interrupt the pro-

eedings in this case. A Good BARGAIN.—It is related that a contractor brought to Washington 5,000 bags of oats, containing two bushels each. Before

delivering them they became water soaked on the wharf and were rejected. They were then sold to a private individual attwenty-five cents per bag. He dried them again, put them in bags, and sold them to Government at forty-tive cents per bushel. This is one of the many speculations which are daily taking place at the seat of Government. GEN, Scorr will go to New York on Satur-

lay morning recompanied by his staff. The New York Trilings says it is understood that next week, while in that city, he will retire from his bigli rank, and immediately thereafter sail for Europe with his son in-law, of his staff.

Why is necessity like a great many

1 Happiness must trise form our own tem per and actions, and not immediately from my external con liti on.

I A Western clergyman, in preschiling a evolver to one of the volunteers, said : "If you get into a tight place, and liave time to use it, ask God's blessing if you have time but lie spre and not let the enemy get the start of you. You can say amen after you shoot."

Friendship which flows from the heart that flows from the spring does not congeal in winter.

## Married.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. Jacob H. Albert, to Miss Juna A. Adams. both of Carlisle.

On the 5th instally Rev. C.P. Wing, Dr. MELCHOIR B. STRUGGLER of Hampton, Adams county, to Anna C. Hallert of th's place.

## Murkets.

CARLISLE MARKET .- Nov. 6th, 1861. Corrected Weekly by Woodward & Schmidt FLOUR. Superfine, per bbl., do., Extra, do., do., Rye, do., White Wheat, per bushel, 4,55; 3,25 1,22 RED WHEAT, 30 3.75 1,75 CLOVESSECD. Timornyscher,

## PHILADELITIA MARKETS.

Puthabeleura, Nov. 6th, 1861.
FLOUR AND MUAL.—The Flour market is extremely quiet, and the export demand is, quite limited. Sales in small lots for the supply of, the home trade Sales in small lots for the supply of, the home trade at §5 87] a 5 50 per barrel for superfine: \$5 35 a 5 25 for extra and extra family; and \$6 50 a 7 50 for fancy lots. The receipts are increeasing. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$2 75 a 3 84. Corn Medi is steady at \$2 814, but there is nothing doing:

ORAIN.—There is less What offering, but the demand active, sales at \$1 31 a 131 per bushel for fair Pennsylvania, red, and \$1 45 a 1 50, for choice southern and Kentuckey white. Rye is stendy at \$6 cents for Delaware and 73 cents for Pennsylvania. Orn is dull and lower—3000 bushels prime yellow sold at \$624 c, and 400 bu, inferior after. Oats continuous in good request further sales of \$100. Oats continuous in good request further sales of 400c. Qats continues in good request further sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania, in store; 40-cents per bushel and 38 a 39 for Delaware. No further sales of Barbar 25 Mars. bushel and 38 a 39 for Delaware. No further sales of Barley or Malt.

SERDS—Cloverseed is steady at \$1 25a4.50 per local steady. Small sales of Timothy, at \$1.75a 1.87. Flaxseed ommands \$1.62 per bushel.

Whiskey is lower sales of Ohio barrel at 214 a. 22 cents, Pennsylvania do at 21 cents, and Drudge

Money Wanted, A DEDUCTION of 21 per cent, will be made on all bills due me, it, paid up to December 1, 1861. Persons knowing themselves indebted to me, will defived by attending to this. At the same time will find a large stock of WINTER CLOTHING, See, which I will sell, at cost, as I am compelled to raise money. Remember the old stand

ompelled to raise monoy. Remember the old stant car the market house. ASHER WIEL Nov. 7, 1861.

Notice! N ELECTION will be hold at the Carlisla Doposit Bank, an Monday, the 18th day of November, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock,

A. M., and 2, P. M., for nine directors, to serve during the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. M. BHETEM, Cashier.

Nov. 7, 1861; Notice. THE Board of Directors of the Carlisle

Deposit Bank have this day declared a Diri-dend of five per cent. out of the profits of said Bank for the last six months, which will be paid over to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand being made for the same.

W. M. BETTEM, Outlier.

Mov. 7, 1861.