

" 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!"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Knowing the anxiety of our readers to peruse this document, we have issued it in an Extra, and send it out with to-days paper.

Now, if Ever.

Our patrons are reminded that we WANT MONEY, not so much for ourselves as it is all help us a little, and every dollar you may on which the perfection and endurance of our pay us, will be thankfully received and duly nowledged Like generous patrons as you always have been, send or bring in your mites, whether for Subscription, Advertising thereby discharge an honest obligation-to support a free press-and thus gladden the future.

and East, will greatly oblige us by remitting in any contingency to interfere with the dotheir indebtedness by mail, and we hope they mestic concerns of the States, its candidates will do so, without further invitation.

SUICIDE.—The wife of Mr. CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, of Middlesex township, this county, committed suicide on the 19th ult., by hanging herself to a bed post in her room.— Mental aberration is the cause assigned for the act

WANTED at this office, beef, pork, rye, wheat, potatoes, flour, and all kinds of "country produce" in payment of subscription to the Volunteer.

CROSS EYES MADE STRAIGHT IN TWO MIN-UTES; deafness and diseases of the eye cured; 12th inst. See card in advertising columns. *

THE "ANDERSON BODY GUARD."-The "Anderson Body Guard "-ninety-two young men -struck their tents (at our Garrison,) on Monday morning, and took the cars en' route for Louisville, Kentucky. The "Guard" is composed of enthusiastic and enterprising young men, who will do their duty to their country in every emergency. We, in common with all our citizens, wish the "Guard"

In its reference to the Volunteer last week, the Herald speaks of our "few readers," &c. This is cool indeed, to come from a paper that has not half the readers we have. We venture the assertion that we receive more cash for subscription than any two papers in the county. The Herald to talk of our "few readers," indeed. A very little pruning of the Herald's list of subscribers, would leave it no readers at all.

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON.-This gallant Kentucky Union soldier-the hero of Fort morning. The object of his visit here was to review the "Anderson Body Guard," then quartered in tents at our Garrison. His speech to the "Guard" was pertinent and pa- ago. triotic, and was responded to by the young men with loud cheers.

We had the pleasure of taking this brave soldier and christian gentleman by the hand. and feel proud that the opportunity was af forded us. He is an exceedingly modest, fine looking man, rather small in stature, with smooth face, hair short and sprinkled with gray. His manner is easy, graceful and gentlemanly.

During his stay here hundreds of our citizens called upon and paid their respects to him. He left on Monday morning, on his the republic of New Granada to that of the return to his native and much beloved State. Old Kentucky. During his short sojourn here he was the guest of our hospitable and respected citizen, Judge WATTS.

Gen. Anderson is in good health, except that he suffers from pain in the head and from these States. The Philadelphia Press work still progresses. eyes, caused by the reasting he received in estimates the entire number of these fugitives his defence of Fort Sumter. The least excitement causes suffering, and this prevents him—much to his mortification—taking an at 700.—Exchange.

at 700.—Exchange.

What is to be done with them? These function—the McClellans, the Duponts—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office was a suffering an office was a suffering and sea. active part in the field at this time. We trust that medical treatment and rest may restore him to his usual health.

The Carlisle Herald is again attempting a defence of Republican robbers. There is a mere difference of opinion between our without any exertions of their own; but soleneighbor and ourself—we think theives should by on account of the folly of their sympathito the harmless insignificance in which DemoRichmond to Nashville. Tennassee be exposed and punished; the Herald thinks | zing white friends. different, and expresses the opinion that Republicans in office have a right to steal .-Well, well, perhaps they have. Certain it is, many of them do steal, whether they have a the appointment of horse inspector.

RECRUITS WANTED .- Capt. J. Dorsheimer, of Mechanicsburg, wants a few good young men to fill up his company of Light Infantry. Capt. D's. company is attached to Colonel JAMES' Brigade, now at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg. Capt. D: is a good and experienced officer, and was in the three months service. Good pay, good clothing; \$100 bounty, and good medical attendance, are some of the inducements offered. Recruiting rendezvous at "My native land, good night." When Ma-Harrisburg. H. Line, Recruiting officer .- son and Slidell attempted to cross, they woke Fall in, young men of Cumberland, and fill up-one morning and made the salutation. up this crack company, and help save the "My native land, good morning."-Louisville

Shall the Rights of the States be Destroyed? The class of extremists who clamor for the

nmediate and forcible emancipation of the slaves, either take a very superficial view of open enemies of the Government. Slavery is so entrenched in our system of Government, that it cannot be reached without destroying the government. You must first destroy the right of each State to control its own domestic institutions before assuming the power to administration at Washington to usurp a nower which does not belong to it under the et have sworn to support, are endeavoring to undermine the very foundations of our noble system of Government. The justice or justice of slavery is not the question—whethremancipation would weaken rebellion is not the question, though we firmly believe it would impart strength and determination to the rebel cause. But the simple and plain issue is this: has the Federal Government power under the Constitution of the United States to disturb or destroy the domestic institutions of any of the States? We can even appeal to the Chicago platform, which the Republican party profess to respect if they do

for a satisfactory answer to this question. The fourth resolution reads thus: "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgement exwanted by our creditors. Friends, you can clusively, is essential to the balance of power

not regard the authority of the Constitution,

political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or territory, no matter under what prefext, as mong the greatest of crimes.' This resolution contains sound constitution or Job Work, and be assured that you will al doctrine, to which we most heartily subscribe, and which the Republican party is printer's heart and brighten the hopes of the that party announced any other doctrine previous to the Presidential election-had it

Our distant subscribers, North, West given the faintest intimation that it purposed would have received the support only of Aboli-United States as " a league with death and a of justice and equality for all the covenant with hell."

But while few are so bold as to maintain that the Federal Government has power under the Constitution to decree the emancipation of the slaves, not a few urge this policy cratic party—it rated at their true value the on the ground of paramount public necessity, which they assume is superior to the Constitution and laws. It is hardly necessary to to peace, to union, to the gradual progres argue against a heresy like this—for not to and development of each section, and all races in due relation to natural causes. This, the part of rulers sworn to respect the Constitution, it is manifest that the use of powers was a little, haffled clique; as the Republiartificial eyes and ear-drums inserted by Dr. | not granted by that sacred instrument, and | can party rose, "Secession" became JONES, of New York, who will practice at the its infraction in so vital a part as the destruc-Corman House, Carlisle, from the 2d to the tion of the rights of the States to regulate leaders wider than their patriotism. The their domestic coucerns, would be the end of Constitutional Government, and the beginning followers that three months should see the of absolutism, which might terminate in monarchy, despotism or any other extreme departure from the system of Government es- and fostered that intoxicating self-confidence

"public necessity" is to usurp the place of the Constitution, and be the only law upon which our Government is administered, what of "public necessity?" How is it defined stitutional Government hope to destroy the agitating during many long years-namely.

THE WAR.—By reference to the proceedings Sumter-arrived in our town on Saturday of Congress, (in another column,) it will be seen that the abolition of slavery is to be the object of the Government in the prosecution of the war. We predicted this six months

the destruction of the Union and the emanci-

at New York on Monday last, with the Pacific mails, \$829,807 in treasure and a party of couch. officers and soldiers of the regular army from California, under command of Col. R. C. Bu-Central America. The inteligence from New Administration had known neither its own Granada, though interesting, is not of special importance. The foreign consuls have been were our legions?" we may ask of it. But officially notified of the change of the title of United States of Columbia.

Large numbers of fugitive slaves are reaching Philadeldhia from parts of Virginia, Delaware and Marylaud. On Tuesday night alone, thirty-soven came by way of Wilmington, from what is known as the "Peninsula"

at 700.—Exchange. on our hands than was the elephant won in a raffle, to his owner. If they should be set to Government be such as to attract, not repel, work, 700 fugitive slaves will take just that the doubtful States. Then the contest may amount of work from white laborers. If they be continued with success and ended with are to be kept in idleness, they will have reached the negro's clysium in this world,

OPINION OF GEN. CASS.—A communication in the Detroit Free Press of Wednesday last, graded place among the nations. National which is understood to have been written by prosperity is too nearly allied to national digright to or not. Our neighbor should receive | Gen. Cass, not only justifies the arrest of Mason and Slidell, but shows that it was in strict from geographical connection; with whom or of Tennessee. This is a significant measaccordance with the position of the Govern- close relations, warlike or amicable, must con-British Government in 1859.

BOT JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the millionnire of

When Byron crossed the sea he sang:

Letter from Col. Charles J. Biddlo.

The following letter was written by Col. Biddle, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation from prominent the contest in which we are engaged, or are citizens of Philadelphia, to partake of a publie dinner:

To the Honorable, George M. Dallas, Charles J. INGERSOLL, PETER M'CALL, JOHN CAD WALADER, GEORGE SHARSWOOD, A. V. PAR-SONS, FREDERICK FRALEY, HENRY M. PHIL LIPS, Esqs, and others.

Gentlemen :- I have had the pleasure to reemancipate the slaves—and when the reserved rights of the States are once destroyed, the Government created by the Constitution is at terms in which you have expressed your an end. The emancipationists, who urge the of anxious reflection. It has been my earnest desire, at this great

uncture in our National affairs, to give vou had, in my absence, elected me.

source of the highest pride and satisfaction, and I shall leave it with feelings of regret that I will no attempt to express here. ter and in other forms. I shall therefore, tender, through the proper authorities, the esignation of my military commission from the State, and, as your representative, will return to Washington.

It is true that, according to high authorities, I might at once hold the two positions; but it is plain that I could not perform the duties of both, and, waiving the bare legal question, it seems to me to be incompatible ith the character of a representative and a legislator to be a paid officer, subject to the orders of the Executive, and present in his tide of war, indeed, roll around the National

capital, I hope that my brethren in arms will-find room in their ranks for one soldier more. My political opinions are what they have bound in good faith to respect. Indeed had always been. I am a Democrat-never more one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners that you overthrew the Republican party in this city. When I say I am a Democrat, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politicians tionists who denounce the Constitution of the us a nation; those great national priciples which, so long as they were practiced, made our various institutions and interchangeable

commodities bonds of strength and union rather than grounds for strife. This, at least, we may say for the Demofantastic theories, the whimsies, the the questions of mere phraseology, that men, calling themselves statesmen, have preferre coo, we may say for the Democratic party -while it maintained its swav. "Secess

army with banners." Nor was the foresight of the Republican false prophets of the party promised their tablished by our matchless Constitution. If that was the cause of our earlier reverses.

and limited? It is only another name for ar- threatened by Secession, the North rose like bitrary and unlimited power, by means of one man. The world saw with astonishmen which the Abolition enemies, of our free Con- the great uprising of the people; Europe pre judged the issue in our favor: vet as if smit ten with blindness, the Republican leaders equality and rights of the States attain the seemed striving to waste and dissipate, in object for which they have been plotting and stead of to seize and use, the noble material for great armies, which was, with scarcely any limit, placed at their disposal. The soldier ffered himself for the public service

ing and speechmaking took the place of train, ing and discipline; and, while the officer spouted and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skillful guidance LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship and instruction. The reins were nominally North Star, from Aspinwall 15th ult., arrived | put into the hands of a venerable chieftain but every politician, every "able editor,' took a pull at them, till they upset the

> Amid shouts of,"On to Richmond," th strength nor the enemy's. "Where then seeking self-preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A General, born here among us, restored to their due supremacy the material virtues that insure sucess in war; trained competent officers secnded his efforts, scores of imbeciles been pushed out of service; and this good

> The Democratic party will sustain the office men who will not see the war become "a party job;" let the administration of the honor. We may yet see the authors of our national troubles, those twin fementors of discord—the Abolitionist of the North and braces the great, rich and populous States of the North, must sink to no humble, no devanquished to those who never can secede

peace among the States with honor to them all: but while the war lasts, into which the Abolitionists of the North and the "precipitationists" of the South have hurried us. let New York, has been appointed on the staff of us demand that a firm and wise administra-Gen. McClellan, with the rank of licuten tion of the Government shall ovoke and hon estly apply our military resources, in which the nations most famous in arms have not surpassed nor equalled us.

I am deeply sensible of the honor of representing this old city; for our District is the old

tain, for all, the cherished rights, the enjoynent of which constitute civil liberty.
My stay here does not allow me to accep the compliment of a public dinner, to which

you do me the honor to invite me.

To see you and other valued friends will at all times afford the greatest pleasure to Respectfully and truly your ob't servant, CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

The personal character of the Commander in Chief, aside from his military qualifications, the Journal of Commerce says, is a source of universal gratification in the country. That he is a good soldier we all believe, that he is his sincere Christian character, have been givconstitution that the President and his Cabi- my humble services where they may be most en to the public. None that we have seen is useful to my country. With this purpose I took the field; and holding, during the period of the Extra Session, a separate and imfind communicated to the National Republiportant command, I did not feel at liberty to can. While our trust is in him under God, quit it to take the seat in Congress to which it is a source of profound confidence to us, that his trust is in the Great Ruler. We are I have come, for a day or two, from the great camp in front of Washington, where I command a regiment that has been to me a private incidents in the lives of our prominent men. We are in possession of many relating to the Commander-in-Chief that would yield to the representations of the wishes of endear him personally to the hearts of the my constituents, conveyed to me in your let- nation, but they are not fitting subjects of newspaper comment. Such a statement as the following, however, is worthy of publication, that the nation may know that their leader is one of the noble army of Christian

soldiers.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S VIEW OF HIS POSITION. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, at a meeting of the chaplains of the army, held last week, gave a very interesting and thrilling account of a midnight interview with our young com-mander, from which we gather that the Genplace only by the revocable leave of a milita-ry superior. I have, therefore, reached the onclusion that your representative must not This observation is made here because the low be thus, trammelled; yet, should the General's pastor had been approved by authorized publication of his private remarks on another most interesting occasion. Gen. M'Clellan is glad to have this nation know that his sole reliance in the war is upon the goodness and mercy of God in advancing the cause of law, justice and order. He threw himself back in the chair and said, with deep emotion, "For what purpose can it be tha When I say I am a Democrat, I mean that I serve such a place, should be advanced for have ever maintained those national principles which, under God, made and preserved sition in the country!" We feel that he might have said in the world. "But," continued this modest, youthful, and truly Christian hero, "IT is or God, who often chooses the weakest and even the meanest instru-ments to accomplish His purposes."

The writer of this is happy to have had ar opportunity to say to this young man, while General Scott was still with 25, "I thank God General, that we have here two Christian offi cers at the head of our armies."

A Specimen of Refreshing Coolness.

The Boston Conrier says: "Wm. Lloyd Garrison delivered an address

ety at Music Hall, yesterday morning. His ubject was 'The State of the Country.' extended the right hand of Abolition fellowship to Hon. Charles Sumner, for his emancipation specches-endorsed General Fremont's in the neighborhood, and it is doubtful if roclar had not power to revoke-said he didn't believe the charges against Fremont's character upon them, even then they wanted only three — aid that those opposed to the abolition of months volunteers to end it. They created slavery at the present time were traitors, and, lible. in conclusion berged his hearers to sign the petition, which is being circulated, asking Congress to aboust slavery under the war

Wm. Lloyd Garrison has been the editor and publisher of a paper called the Boston bounds or checks will there be to the power oratory summoned its hearers not to stern discount of the power oratory summoned its hearers not to stern discount of the power oratory summoned its hearers not to stern discount oratory summoned its hearers not discount oratory summoned its he of the Administration? Where is the written when the national flag was struck down at The motto of that paper, standing conspicuusly at its head for years, was this: "The American Union-A League with Hell and a Covenant with Death." For more than a avowed advocate of the dissolution of the Union by a separation of the North from the South, and his speeches and letters favorable to that measure wouldfill volumes. Now this life-long disunionisthas the impudence to lecture upon the pation of the negroes. So says the Harrisburg found that he must car-wig some politician before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to a traitor who is not in favor of freeing the negroes. This heary headed grown of the Union. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THE OBJECT OF HE WAR.—By reference to the proceedings.

Say that the war was to be made "a Black who spurns it now if it is to be restored with who spurns it now if it is to be restored with-Politicians were put at the head of troops out the abolition of slavery, is made quite a —politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolick—supports Garrison is of a very peculiar stripe. -Cincinati Enquirer

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF MAD DOGS .-- A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in the Leipsic Journal the means which he has used for fifty years, North, with its teeming population, found it and wherewith he affirms he has rescued chanan. She brings no news from South or self outnumbered at every point of conflict, many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar, or tepid water; wash the wound clean therewith; and then dry it; the battle of Bull Run was not without its then pour upon the wound a few drops of hyfruits for us. Panic-stricken selfi-hness, drochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

> DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL. The last European news informs us of the death of the young King of Portugal, who died of typhus fever, which disease had previously removed one of his brothers and reduced another nearly to the grave. Don Pedro V. was twenty-four years old on the 16th of September, and leaving no son, will be succeeded by his next brother, Prince Louis-Philippe, a naval officer, born on the last day of August, sition is made by SMITH, BLAIR and SEWARD. this writing (one o'clock) the firing still con-T838.

REMOVAL OF THE REBEL CAPITAL, The important event of the day is the sudden flight Richmond to Nashville, Tennessee. The rebel cracy long held them. And if the event Congress assembled at the former place on bafles these hopes, the government that em- Monday week, and received the message of Jeff. Davis there on Tuesday. But it appears from the Richmond Enquirer that a resolution was passed to remove the seat of the government to a more secure locality in the interiure, and confirms the presumption that Richment upon the right-of-search question, as tinue always.

The Democratic party sought to keep the the archives and the persons of the rebel government safe from the menacing aspect of General McClellan's army.

> SLIDELL'S LAND IN MINNESOTA.-An im-Washington. It is found that John Slidell, ing. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that the Rebel Commissioner, now in Fort Warren, is the proprietor of some twenty-five thousand acres of land in Minnesota. The

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Epiron: Though opposed to doing aught that might appear calculated to forestall or influence the action of the Legislature in the choice of any of its officers, the manifest concern which we notice in relation to he organization of the House, and the efforts that are being made in bohalf of various individuals, emboldens the writer of this communication to suggest for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms, the name of a gentleman as much entitled-by his patriotism, high charactor and faithful service-to the confidence a good man we know. In the course of his of his party as perhaps any other in this eventful career, many anecdotes illustrating broad commonwealth. The gentleman to whom I allude is George Washington Welsh, Esq., of York county, a Union man truly, a patriot and Democrat, who has never yet displayed a white feather or faltered in a gloomy cate of the provisional government of North time. The hotter the contest the harder he Carolina, dated at Hatterss, certifying to the fought, and it is to such indomitable men as election of Mr. Foster, as member of Confought, and it is to such indomitable men as

he that his glorious old county is indebted for its high position. This suggestion is made without consultation with Mr. Weisn. but the writer does not beligve that he would refuse to accept from the Honse of Representatives a position so honorably prominent as that of Sergrant-at-Arms: and it is certain that the choice could not by possibility fall upon one more extensively and favorably known and generally respected by the adherents of all political divisions. Old Democratic York can certainly present an unquestionable claim to one or more of the offices, and of all her sons, there is not one, the writer feels confident, whose selection would produce a greator degree of satisfaction.

JACKSON.

Mr. EDITOR:-Will you be so kind as to recunce that Dept. Supt. Bares will attend, he Cumberland County Teachers! Institute at Newville, and illustrate his system of Physical Training," as adapted to the Comnon Schools, and that Prof. WICKERSHAN, of the Millersville Normal School, will lecture before the Institute en Friday ecening, the 27th instant; and also, that an arrangement one but lately engaged upon a railroad, so young, and having yet done nothing to doserve such a place, should be advanced for by which delegates will be enabled to return to their homes free. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MIFFLIN. Supt. Com. School, Cum. County.

Shippensburg, Dec. 2, 1861. How the Telegraph is Abused.—The Chiago Tribune (Republican) states that the dispatches from Springfield, Mo., representing great indignation and excitement among the soldiers on account of Fremont's removal, telling how officers were resigning, and soldiers throwing down their arms, prove to be, as we supposed, mere figments. So, also, is efore the Twenty-eight Congregational Soci- the other story that the enemy were approaching in vast numbers, and that Price had occu pied the old Wilson's Creek battle-ground. The fact is, there is no rebel army anywhere nation, which, he said, the President Price is in Missouri at all. Scouts have reurned from thirty to forty miles beyond

These falsehoods originate with a letter writer, who is pensioned upon the army, and loes no other service for his pay and rations, except to fabricate fulsome flatteries and seditious threa s. It was he that sent the impudent dispatch stating that there was talk among the officers at Springfield, of "creating fore; emont Dictator of the Southwest, independent ent of the Administration." But this venal fellow, and the whole tribe of adulators, will quarter of a century he has been a public and now turn over to Hunter's side and bespatter be treated as the United States have used all him with praise, and his enemies with epi- prisoners taken in battle. Adjourned. thets. Indeed, the change has already com menced; for we see it is announced:

"The Missouri troops are satisfied with the change of commanders—no battle going or directly in front, &c."

JUDGEMENT FOR A NEWS-PAPER ACCOUNT. among the recent decisions at the general of the Supreme Court of the Albany (N Y.,) district, was one in favor of Mr. J. Sea bury against Bradford O. Wait, for seven years subscription to the Catskill Recorder and Democrat. The decision was in favor of

The New York Observer, one of the oldest religious newspapers in the country, says of this decision: "It is supprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of newspapers. The lay which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable in every State in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to be settled, especially the last which the laws the Federal forces had been victorious, and will enforce. Responsible men, even under that Gen. Bragg was killed, while a third retrifling whims, refuse to take their papers port is, that after two days' fighting a great from the office, regardless of the payment of arrears, and when half a dozen more years have been added to the arrears at the time of stopping, think it hard to pay the increased bill with interest and costs of collection."

Persons well informed say the Cabinet stands four to three against freeing the slaves and putting arms in their hands to put down day, and the Observer of the 22d thus anthe rebellion.

General Cameron, Secretaries Chase and and Suith oppose it. The most bitter oppo-The President is understood to favor it, though he has not come out yet like the Cabinet

SHERIFF OF PHILADELPHIA.—ROBERT EWing has been commissioned Sheriff of Philadelphia, by Governor Curtin. Justice, though and Forts. The U.S. frigate Niagara is trytardy, has at length triumphed, and the vile ing to cross the bar, for the purpose of enter ing the harhor. The excitement in town in nachinations of a band of Philadelphia rascals have signally failed. A Large Cannon .- One of the largest can-

non ever made in this country, was cast at non ever made in this country, was east at Alciers' foundry, at South Boston, on Saturday afternoon, under the inspection of Capt.

The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their firing, during the morning, was directed at the States Navy. It steamer Times, but with very little effect. The TAYLOR, of the United States Navy. It weighed 30,000 pounds.

The other night General McClellan stonished his staff by giving them a night ride through the different encampments. He portant discovery has just been made among started at 8 o'clock in the evening, and did the records of the General Land Office, in not return to his quarters until 4 in the morn-

THIBTY-SEVENTII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 2. SENATE. The Vice President called the

would introduce, to morrow, a bill to confis-cate the property of rebels against the au-thorities of the United States Government, and give freedom to persons held to labor in the slave States.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would communicate his message to Congress at udon to-mor-

row. Adjourned. House .- The House was opened at noon with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton. roll of members was then called by the Clorks.
Mr. Hickman (Pa.) presented the certifi-

election of Mr. Foster, as member gress from that State. Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico

sworn in. A resolution was unanimously passe claring that as Col. Corcoran had been confined as a convicted felon by the rebels, that the President be requested to similarly confine James M. Muson, now in custody in Fort

Warren. Mr. Eliot (Mass.) offered the following: Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States of America: That, we do hereby declare that in our judgement the

President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have a right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the National Covernment, and that we respect fully advise that such order of enrancipation be issued wherever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal Mr Dunn (31d) moved to lay the resolu

tion on the table, but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 50, against 70. On motion of Mr. Stephens, (Pa.,) the forther consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow a week. Mr. Campbell (Pa.) gave motice that he would call up the following resolution next

Tuesday a week : Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exi geneics of the present rebellion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights under the Constitution and the laws of all loyal citizens

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) submitted the following for future consideration:
WHEREAS, Slavery has caused the presen obellion in the United States: And whereas There can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this republic so long as that in-stitution exists within it: And whereas, Slaves

are now used by the Rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war:
And whereas, By the law of nations it is our right to liberate the slaves of an enemy, to weaken his powers: therefore,

Bs it enacted by the Senate and the House of Reviewentatives of the United States of Amer ca, in Congress Assembled, That the President be requested to declare free, and direct all our enerals and officers in command to order free-

dom to all slaves who shall leave their masers or shall aid in quelling the rebellion. Second, And be it firsther Resolved, That the United States pledge the faith of the Na-tion to make full and fair compensation to all oval citizens who are and shull remain acive in supporting the Union, for all the loss hey may sustain by virtue of the resolution. Mr. O lell (N. Y.) submitted the following, which was adopted:
Whereas, Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th

regiment, New York State Militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of been ordered to confinement in a felon's prison and by the same order is to be treated as prisoners convicted of inferences crimes; there-

States be respectfully requested to order John Slidell to the same character of prison, and to the same treatment, until Ed. Wood shall

THE WAR NEWS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

A gentleman from the Virginia side of the Potomic, arrived to-day, states that the Fifty wenth and Sixty-first New York regiments the latter under command of Cal Co. a reconnoissance from Springfield, which is nine miles from Alexandria, on Thursday, the publisher; and the judgement and costs, and went three miles and a half beyond our we understand, amount to between two and pickets, towards Manassas, when they distinct hand deliberated deliberations are the publisher; and the judgement and costs, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets, towards Manassas, when they distinct the publisher; and the judgement and costs, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets, towards Manassas, when they distinct the publisher; and the judgement and costs, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets, towards Manassas, when they distinct the publisher; and the judgement and costs, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets, towards Manassas, when they distinct the publisher is the publisher in the publisher in the publisher is the publisher in the publisher in the publisher is the publisher in the publisher in the publisher is the publisher in the publisher covered a rebel force numbering, it is s ed, about 8,000 men. They returned to their starting point, reaching it in good order, and without enscalties.

Interesting from Fort Pickens.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30. The Old Point boat has arrived, and the assengers furnish a variety of rumors of the st contradictory character in relation to the fight at Pensacola. One reports that Fort Pickens had been taken, and another that storm came on, which rendered a cessation of hostifities necessary.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30,—The American has received the following intelligence from the South: The Richmond Dispatch of the 29th, ives the following particulars of the fight at at Pensacola:

SECOND DISPATCH.]

From the Pensacola Observer of the 22d unces the beginning of the fight: "At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning heavy Welles favor it, and Seward, Bates, Beath below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are yet unable to say. Up to tinues, and we can only give it, and hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest We shall give the news as fast as we get. "LATER.-We learn from a person jus rom the Navy Yard that the fire was opened by Fort Pickens upon the Confederate steam er Times, and was returned by our batteries

> immense. The business houses are closed and the house-tops are covered with the excitde populace. The Observer of the 23d has the following

> Times came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shot, she is unburt. This shows that

city that our fathers knew and loved.

As your representative, I will exercise the right of free speech, and will strive to main.

The thousand acres of fand in Minnesota. The thousand acres of fand in

in, but the reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life we can hear of was a private of the Louisiana regulars, and the wife of the sergeant of the marine corps. Both killed by the explosion ad to back out. The only loss Senate to order at noon. About forty members were present.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

Mr. Trumbull (III.) gave notice that he We think that the greatest damage doe was to make the present a bill to confish the ships of war which ventured. to one of the ships of war which ventured to near our batteries."

near our batteries."

The editor proceeds with a tirade of abuse against the Yankees in general, and Colonel Brown in particular. He speaks of Brown

"But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threats made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels, Harvey Brown, that he would not respect the hospital. One shot was so well aimed at the building, that it went through it, but did not damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut-throat and vagabond of New York."

The account continues : "At thirteen minutes to eleven o'clock this morning the fire was reopened, and still continues at a very brisk rate. The people are not so much excited as they were yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity, if need be; but every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our success. We hope now that it will continue till the confict is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Confedracy, and hurran for "A Little More Grape."

Little More Grape."

The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 24th, says: "For more than six months past the garrisons of Fort Pickens and Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for the desperate struggle which might be commenced at any moment, but the suspense is now over. The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the summer in comparative inactivity, has arrived. The fortifications on each side are very likely to be fully tested before either party will acknowledge a defeat. The works erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill, and we should judge by this time are in a condition to with-

stand the combined assaults of the fort and the Yankee fleet. This will be no child's play on either side; it will be no Hatteras or Port Royal affair. The Confederates are too strong-ly entrenched to entertain the idea of sucumbing to anything like an equal force.-How long it will continue no one can tell, but when it is announced that there is a cessation of hostilities we hope to be able to announce that the Confederate Stazes' flag floats in triimph over the walls of Fort Pickens."

STILL LATER. The Richmond Dispatch says, "that an offi-cial dispatch received on Tuesday night, from General Bragg, states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that the Federal he is fully propared for a renewal of the fight."

The editor adds:—"We have every confidence that Gen. Bragg will give Harvey Brown and his reffians more grape that they can di-

D'Asserted—that a soldier is raw until he is exposed to fire. So is a turkey.

Married.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. WILLIAM DELANCY to Miss CATHARINE FAIR, both of this county.

At Harrisburg, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. T. H. Robinson, James St. Murphy, of Philadelphia, to Enga Potts, daughter of James R. Boyd, of the former place.

On the 13th ult., by the Rev. J. Dickson, Rev. H. Y. HEMSELBAUGH, of the Pennsylva-nia Conference of the U. B. in Christ, to Miss FANNY L. HOFFEAN, of Rig Spring, this cour-

On the 28th alt., by Rev. Wm. Kipp, Mr. DAVID P. LEHMAN, to Miss ELEZABETH A. BURN, both of Boiling Springs.

In Jacksonville, on the 27th ult., of catarrh Sever, James Henry, son of Levi and Marge-ret Stough, aged 6 years, I month and 24

"Help us; dear Lord, to be resigned,
And bid Thy will be done;
Then hast pluck'd the branch, and may the vine
With heavenly fruit abound."
C.



Eve and Ear.

P.R. JONES of New York, the successful OCULIST and AURIST, will practice at the Corman House, Carlisle, from the 2d to the 12th of

Dr. Jones cures all curable diseases of the organs of sense, and performs all difficult or delicate operations in Surgery. He inserts Artificial Eyes without pain to move and appear natural; he has hundreds with him and can suit all cases, whether hundreds with him and can suit all cases, whether the eye be wholly or partly out.

Dr. J. straightens cross-eyes in two minutes, in old or young, thus improving the sight and appearance. He operates for Cataract, Specs, Tumors, Prolypus in the Nose or Eas, and is prepared for the Mose or Eas, and the Eas, and the Mose or Eas, and the Eas, and the

anything pertaining either to Surgery or to Medi-cine.—Being a graduate of the old and the school Medical College and of an Eye and Ear College his Diplomas hang in his office.
Dr. J. cures Denfuess, Noise in the Head, and Discharges of the Ear. He introduces Artificial Ear-Drums, which improve the hearing immediate-

ly. He incises enlarged tonsils, and has improved instruments for that express purpose. Read Dr. Jones' circular for reference to hundreds that he has cured after they were given up by other physics.

Dr. Jones will practice his profession at the Washington Hetel, Hagerstown, Md., from the 12th to the 26th of December, 1861.

Dec. 5.—1t* Brazilian Spectacles. DR. L. HECHINGER, of 43 Maiden Lane,

New York, informs the people of Cumber-land county that he will call on them in various localities, for the purpose of OPERATING ON THE EYE

and solling his unsurpassed glasses. Dr. II. has practiced successfully for many years, and produces the highest testimonials to those who desire his Dec. 5. 1861.—3m

Notice. To the Heirs and legal Representatives of Henry Eshelman, late of the township of East Pennsboro, county of Cumberland, deceased. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to divide, part or value the real estate of said deceased, on the premises, on FRIDAY, THE 27TIF DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

you think proper.

J. THOMPSON RIPPEY,
Sherif-Carlisle, Dec. 5, 1861.—4t

AND FOR SALE .- I have three quarter their guns are of very inferior quality, or that Brown and his Yankoes are all drunk—very probably the latter.

"The steamer Nelms was also in the engagement, with the steamer Times, at the beginning of the fire, but only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage.

"The Nelms went even to the main land of the reason than the that did not do much damage."

"The Nelms went even to the main land is put in market for me other reason than "The Nelms went over to the main land, winter, a long one, and a strong one. One of the signs is that the husk of the corn is very thick and close, and covers the cars to the very thick and close, and covers the cars to the very ends.

"The Nelms went over to the main land, and found the Florida regiment all right. In passing Billy Wilson's batteries she gave them a couple of shots, which were returned. The U. S. frigate Niagara tried hard to come the tracts and in view of the other two-wilson's land is put in market for no other reason than my inability to manage it to advantage any longer, being in my soventy-sixth year of age. There is a couple of shots, which were returned. The U. S. frigate Niagara tried hard to come JUDGE CECIL- 4