15th of April last, by which it is declared "That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions, from any person, State or States, or other the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other article for their aid and comfort; or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them; or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination, or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended Government, engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the Government of this State, or of the United States, endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State, or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company of this State, about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions, or offer any bribe or hold out any hope of reward with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized, under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose; every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both at the discretion of the Court."

The provisions of this act are very plain and free from obscurity, and cannot be misunderstood by any one of ordinary intelligence.

During the war of the Revolution, an act nearly similar in its provisions, was passed, which expired by its own limitation; and since the present rebellion and attempt to subvert our national Government has been brought upon us by the disloyalty of eleven States of the Union, the Legislature of Pennsylvania deemed it requisite and proper to pass the act we have recited. Its provisions are clear and distinct. The acts and conduct it declares criminal are plainly enumerated; nothing is left to inuendo or inference, or the construction of the judicial tribunals by whom it is to be administered. Its provisions are wise and just, and no good citizen will attempt to violate its mandates.

But to discharge our duty as loyal citizens in this fearful crisis, when father is arrayed against son, and brother against brother in deadly conflict, it is of vital importance that we entertain correct views, not only of the causes which forced this unnatural and fratricidal war upon our peaceful and happy nation, but also of its object, design and the ultimate result to be effected by its successful termination.

And in the truthful enunciation of the causes, the design and result to be attained by this inter-fraternal strife, we are happily not left to glean the truth from political partizans, newspaper editorials, or the traitorous, fanatical and incendiary ravings of secessionists or emancipationists. We have a clearer light, and more authorative exposition for our guidance on this subject. Congress, when convened by the proclamation of the President of the United States, after the rebels had taken up arms against their government, by resolution passed by a vote nearly unanimous, declared:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institution of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

This declaration is worthy of the pen of a Washington, a Jefferson or a Jackson. It is clear, unambiguous and comprehensive, conceived in the spirit of brotherly love, justice and the preservation of the rights, dignity and equality of the several States unimpaired. It was intended to allay the unfounded fears of the Southern States; to cast oil upon the troubled waters of civil discord, and to say alike to those who have brought upon us all the horrors of civil war—the disunionists of the South and emancipationists of the North—"Peace be still." It declares that this war, against rebellion and treason is not waged by the United States to gratify the wicked feelings of passion or resentment, to oppress, to conquer, or to subjugate, or to interfere with the rights or established institutions of the Southern States; but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and to protect unimpaired the dignity, equality and rights of all the States, North and South. These declarations ought to be engraven on the palms of the hands of every citizen. They are the declarations of our National Congress, when assembled in grave deliberation upon the mournful crisis we are now contemplating. They are the solemn resolves of the law making power of our government, sanctioned by the supreme Executive of our nation, promulgated as the rule of conduct for every loyal citizen. None but traitors will disobey its mandates.

It therefore becomes our imparative duty in subduing the present rebellion, conceived and matured by the counsels of wicked men, to take care that we preserve the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of our Union, sacred and inviolate; and that in wiping out rebellion we do not violate the very Constitution and laws, the observance of which we are enforcing against rebel citizens, and thus in subduing treason, turn traitors ourselves. These remarks have been elicited by the spirit and tone of a part of the Northern press, which with fanatical zeal, is attempting to convert the present war, for the preservation of the Union and Constitution, into a resistless emancipation engine, to liberate the millions of Southern slaves, and turn them loose upon the free men of the North. Their zeal to place the African upon an equality with anglo-saxon races, greatly overbalances their love of country, our Constitution and laws, and they would prefer having our Union rent asunder, than fail in their Utopian theory of elevating the negro to an equality with the white man. These emancipationists forget that the same Constitution which declares it to be treason to levy war against the United States, also declares that a person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. And while they denounce the treason and disloyalty of Southern secessionists, make a pretext of conscience and attempt to justify their own violation of the Constitution and laws of the Government, to which they owe allegiance, by pleading the paramount obligations of a "*higher law,*" binding upon their consciences.

Such conscience contemners of the most binding obligations of civil Government, are the most dangerous citizens of which a Government can be composed. Unceasing agitators, restless under the wholesome restraints of law and order, vilifiers of the constitution and laws under which they enjoy a greater amount of civil and religious liberty than any other Government confers upon its citizens: as soon as they gain sufficient strength to wield an influence in popular governments, they become the certain instigators of treason and rebellion.

A late Judge of the United States District Court, some years since, in charging the Grand Jury, used the following language, which now that the consequences then foreshadowed are upon us, appear like a prophetic warning: "There has been, I fear, an erroneous impression on this subject among a portion of our people. If it has been thought safe to counsel and instigate others to acts of forcible opposition to the provisions of a statute—to inflame the minds of the ignorant by appeals to passion and denunciations of the law as oppressive and unjust, revolting to the conscience and not binding on the actions of men—to represent the Constitution of the land as a compact with iniquity, which it were meritorious to violate or subvert, the mistake has been a perilous one; and they who have fallen into it may rejoice, if peradventure, their appeals and counsels have been hitherto without effect. He whose conscience or whose theories of political or individual right forbid him to support and maintain it in its fullest integrity, may relieve himself of the duties of citizenship by divesting himself of its rights; but while he remains within our borders he is to remember that successfully to instigate treason, is to commit it."

Happily for our country and the cause of civil liberty, the Administration, turning a deaf ear to the taunts and jibes and puny threats of northern secessionists and emancipationists, is pursuing the even tenor of its way to re-es-tablish peace and unity and fraternal kindness, to our bleeding and distracted country. Again and again has it been proclaimed that the war is not waged for the purpose of oppression, conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the established institutions of the Southern States, but to preserve the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. The forward progress of our army into southern territory, pillaged, plundered and despoiled by the iron heel of rebel despots, its greeted with joyous welcome by a suffering people. They are received as deliverers from cruel tyranny and oppression, and their protection invoked from ruin and bankruptcy. The peaceful, orderly, law-abiding citizens of the South are now beginning to discover that their worst enemies are those of their own households. They are awakening from the cruel delusion that the war was waged by the North for pillage, plunder and devastation—to drive them from their homes and heritage, and then reoccupy their soil with Northern emigrants. The advent of our armies among them is dissipating the phantom by which the rebel leaders delude them into their coils. Our generals, advancing with the sword in one hand, and the Constitution, wreathed with the olive branch, in the other, proclaim the object of their mission is to conquer armed rebellion and reclaim seceded States, with their present inhabitants, to the Union. This is the object and purpose of the loyal States, as enunciated by Congress, and reiterated and adhered to by the Administration, and it is the only policy which can re-unite us as a nation. If the Union is to be preserved, it must be under and not outside of the constitution.

The policy of Northern emancipationists to liberate the slaves of the south, or place arms in their hands to pillage and devastate the land, and murder with fiendish cruelty, men, women and children, would be a disgrace to Hottentots or Africans in their native barbarity. Nor have we sent forth our sons, our brethern, and the loyal men of the North to fight the battles of our Union in companionship with negroes, or to be placed on an equality with Southern slaves. This is not the entertainment to which the hundred thousand loyalists of Pennsylvania, now in arms, have been invited by the President of the United States. They have gone forth to subdue armed rebellion, to maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws, and restore protection and peace to those who are now groaning under an oppresive despotism.

We have stated what we consider the duty of a good citizen in this time of our nations calamity. And in doing so, we have considered it of vital importance not only to advert to the cause of the war, but the nature, object and design to be effected, as declared by Congress and sanctioned and sustained by the President of the United States. He has taken the constitution for his polar star, and firmly set his foot alike upon the treason of secessionists north and south, and the fanatical schemes of northern emancipationists.—In this loyal effort to maintain our national existence, under the constitution given to us by our fathers, our national Executive is but reflecting the feelings of the northern heart, and his hands will be strengthened and his heart encouraged by every loyal citizen.—This is our duty, and it is a duty which has been nobly performed by every patriot heart. But should the great King of Nations permit our rulers to be beguiled and seduced by the enemies of our Union and constitution, to conduct the war for any other purpose than to re-unite and perpetuate the Union, and to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and the rights and established institutions of all the States—if a sentence shall be erased or a line obliterated from the constitutional compact—if "the silver cord be loosened" by the strong arm of executive power, which hitherto has bound us together as a nation, in bonds of peace and unity—then, in the language of one of the greatest statesmen and purest patriots the world ever saw, our eyes shall soon be turned to behold the sun in heaven, shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union, on States dissevered, discordant, beligerent; on a land rent with civil feeds, and drenched in fraternal blood.

The same great statesman, as if endowed by his Creator, at the time, with the spirit prophetic vision, has declared the only way in which our glorious Union can be rent into broken and dishonored fragments. In the same great speech from which we have quoted, he says:—"But although there are fears, there are hopes also. The people have preserved this, their own chosen constitution for forty (now seventy) years, and have seen their happiness, prosperity and renown grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength. They are now generally, strongly attached to it. Overthrown by direct assault it cannot be; evaded, undermined, nullified, it will not be, if we, and those who shall succeed us here, as agents and representatives of the people, shall conscientiously and vigilantly discharge the two great branches of our public trust—faithfully to preserve, and wisely to administer it."

This is the declaration of Daniel Webster, who more than thirty years since affirmed the constitution never could be overthrown by direct assault, but at the same time admitted it might be evaded and undermined by the fanaticism or faithlessness of the agents or representatives of the people in discharging the two great branches of public trust committed to Congress and the national Executive, faithfully to preserve and wisely to administer it. That our rulers may be endowed with wisdom from on High faithfully to preserve the constitution and wisely to administer the Government under it, we hope is now the fervent aspiration of every christian heart.

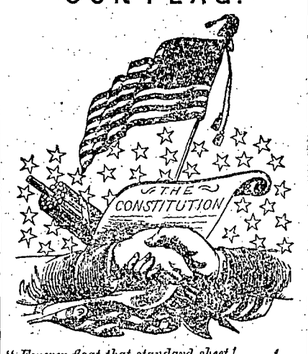
If we would now, in this our national strife, recall the farewell admonitions of the Father of our Country, to a people he loved so well, "and frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts;" if we would, in accordance with the farewell counsel of this great and good man, banish from the political arena, the halls of legislation and the pulpit, angry and exciting denunciations against the institution of slavery; if we would refrain from abuse and invective against those who ask nothing more than the same right of conscience which is exercised by their traducers; if we would desist from denouncing as sinners above all others, those whose consciences are not more hardened in sin and iniquity on the subject of slavery than the ancient Patriarchs, whose consciences permitted them to raise up men servants and maid servants, and bond men and bond women of their own households; if we would leave the discussion of this subject to those only who are interested in it, then may we expect a return of those Arcadian days of national prosperity which we have heretofore enjoyed, and resume our place and progress among the nations of the earth, the most united, happy and powerful in the world.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BKATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JANUARY 16, 1862.

OUR FLAG.



"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!"

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

COURT.—The regular January term of court commenced in this place on Monday.

MASONIC.—R. A. Lamberton, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been appointed Deputy District Grand Master of the Masonic Order, for the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Perry.

WAR NEWS.—We attempted, as usual, to cull for our readers a column or two of reliable war news for to-days paper, but could find nothing worth the space. The city daily papers continue to give a few meagre details under flaming captions, but the news is contradictory and of no interest. The fact is our armies are now, and have been for some days, entirely inactive.

Judge Graham's Charge.

We publish in to-days paper Judge GRAHAM's charge to the Grand Jury, delivered on Monday. It is a most able and patriotic charge, and refers to the war and the duties due from the citizen to the Government, in language at once truthful and instructive. With the exception of a few rampant Abolitionists—who are really the worst secessionists in the land—it was highly extolled by all who heard it. Let all our readers give this able charge a careful reading.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—Our County Commissioners have put out hand-bills, offering the enormous sum of $100 for the apprehension of the fiend who committed the double murder near Boiling Spring. Had they offered $500 or $1000, as they should have done, it is more than probable the perpetrator of these most horrible murders would have been pursued, arrested, and brought to trial. The offering of $100, is positively a disgrace to the county.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We publish this morning Gov. CURTIN'S first annual message to the Legislature. As a matter of course, it will be attentively read and carefully considered throughout—and for this reason, it has seemed to us superfluous to present any summary of it in this place. It is a plain business-like paper, being little more than a detailed statement of the military and financial operations of the Commonwealth since the extra session in May.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—Our citizens will be astounded to hear that the most wicked and diabolical case of murder and arson has been lately committed in our vicinity, that it has ever been our unpleasant duty to narrate.

The victims of this foul and atrocious deed were JOHN BERGER, (an industrious unoffending old German, who lives near the South Mountain, about a mile from what was formerly Ego's Forge,) and WILLIAM GRIST, a colored boy about 14 or 15 years of age, who lived with him. The deed was perpetrated sometime on Tuesday evening, and the first indication of foul play was the discovery between 9 and 10 o'clock, by a neighbor, that the house (a small log one) occupied by this German, was on fire. The alarm was given and several persons arrived, when the old man was discovered lying the on his back, at door of a small cave, a short distance from the house, in which he had kept his provisions, clothing and other articles. He was quite dead—having been shot through the head. The ball entered behind, and lodged just above the eye. His brains were scattered over his clothes. His gun, an old U. S. Rifle, was standing close by, having been lately discharged. Among the ruins of the house, (which was entirely consumed,) was found the burnt and blackened corpse of the colored boy, so much disfigured as to render any attempt at investigation impossible. The only possible incentive to this murder must have been robbery. The old man attended our market regularly, was supposed to have some money. Those acquainted with him say that he has some $1200 or $1500 deposited in Baltimore. About $15 was found in the cave, locked up in a trunk. Suspicion attaches to two travelling Germans seen in that vicinity, early in the evening, and a party started in pursuit, but had not, up to this time succeeded in capturing them. Coroner SMITH held an inquest on Wednesday morning—verdict in in accordance with the facts. The Commissioners of this county offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of murderers.—*Carlisle Herald, Jan'y 10.*

THE SECRET OUT.

When, several months ago, Democratic journalists sounded the alarm and announced that the Government was being swindled, robbed and cheated by a set of unprincipled scoundrels, the voice of warning was partly stifled by the administration itself, by proscribing the men who had dared to defend the rights of the people and expose fraud. No one *there* proposed a "Union of parties for the sake of the Union."

In the House parties stand, Democrats 46; Republicans 38; and the balance, 15, is made up of what they call "Union-Democrats," and "Union-Republicans." The Democrats made their nominations, and cast their votes for WM. HOPKINS for Speaker, and JACOB ZEIGLER for Clerk. The Republicans, always ready for "bargain and sale," joined the so-called "Union-men," and, by selecting ROWE of Franklin, for Speaker, secured the balance of the offices in the House for Republicans. JOHN ROWE was thus made the willing instrument to a base bargain, by which he has betrayed the party that has more than once foisted him into office.

We are truly glad that the Democrats of the House stood square up to their principles and their organization, and refused to listen to the propositions made by those political weather-cocks the "Union men," who proproposed "union *for the sake of office.*" We have lost the patronage of the House, but we preserved our honor and spurned the creatures who appear to think that any conduct, however base, is excusable in politics. Last fall we broke the back-bone of the Republican party, and it can only now hold up its head by dealing with those who are ready to strike a bargain at the sacrifice of principle. Next fall we will finish the work, when Black Republicanism will give up the ghost, and never be heard of again.

The Northumberland County *Democrat* thus speaks of the position occupied by the Democrats in the organization of the House:

NO PARTY MEN NOW.—The so-called Union Democrats in the Legislature proposed that if the regular Democrats would accept Mr. Rowe as their candidate for Speaker, the Union Democrats would assist to elect Democratic officers of the House with the exception of two inferior places, which were to be given to Union Republicans. As an additional inducement to accept this offer, the assurance was given that Mr. Rowe would organize the House upon a Democratic basis and act with the Democratic party. To the eternal honor of regular Democratic members of the Legislature be it said, *the proposition was indignantly rejected.*

Finding that the regular Democrats would not compromise their organization or sell out at any price, the so-called Union Democrats discovered that the Republicans were ready to accomodate them with a trade upon the most reasonable terms. The regular Republican caucus eagerly embraced the occasion by nominating John Rowe.

The Democratic party knows no half way supporters. Those who commence by being half friends invariable end as whole enemies. Men who cannot trust their claims to a Democratic caucus have no right to call themselves Democrats. Let them make the most of their triumph; for it will be short lived. The Democratic organization comes out of this contest pure and unadulterated. Another election will put it out of the power of selfish and trading politicians to sacrifice it.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.—We are indebted to Mr. CRAWFORD of the Senate, and Mr. BUCKALEW of the House, for copies of this document. In a cursory examination of its pages, we notice that the expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives for the session of 1861, were enormously large—double if not threble former years. The Republicans have been in the majority in both Houses for some years, and it is evident they have been making a good thing out of their power. The law, we think, fixes the amount each officer of the Legislature is to receive for his services; and the number to be employed, is also mentioned, we presume. Such being the case, we hope these peculations will be investigated and exposed. There are other matters in the Auditor General's Report which require to be looked at. We see that the name of "GEORGE BERGNER" appears on nearly every page of the Report. Our friend GEORGE is piling it up beautifully, and no mistake. The war expenses, as stated in the Report, are frightfully enormous, and it must be evident to all that political favoritism and robbery have actuated those who had the expenditure of the people's money in their hands. Let every one who can get a copy of the Report, and read it carefully, and he will be satisfied that our Republican friends have made, and are still making out of the war, a handsome paying transaction.

DOMESTIC COFFEE.—It is astonishing what a large number of our citizens have put aside the Java and Laguira for the Dandelion coffee recently introduced. Even loud-method loyalists who have denounced all as traitors who even wince at the idea of heavy taxes, have commenced its use, and thus rob the government of the duty expected to be gained by the increased tariff. The Dandelion coffee is for sale by our neighbor INHOFF. It is a good substitute for coffee, and costs about half as much. Try it.

PRESTO, CHANGE!—We see, by the call for a meeting of the State committee of the Opposition, signed by Alexander K. McClure, Chairman, that the name of Republican has been dropped, and the fickle, many-titled, and inharmonious orgaization of that designation is to come forth re-christened the "Peoples' Party."

☞ It is believed that the falling off in the consumption of tea, coffee and sugar under the high tariff of the present Congress, will diminish the demand, and consequently the supply, that the revenue to the government from that source will be less than it was before.

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Saturday Eve, Emory Methodist Church.—An appeal to the young of this community. W. W. ELLS

All the services to commence at 6½ o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Assembled at Harrisburg on the 7th inst. In the Senate parties stand, Democrats 10; Republican 23. Mr. HALL was elected Speaker, GEORGE W. HAMERSEY Chief Clerk, and G. S. BERRY Assistant Clerk, They are straight-out Republicans, of course, as are all the rest of the officers of the body. No one *there* proposed a "Union of parties for the sake of the Union."

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CAMERON RESIGNED!

Despatches from Washington inform us that SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, resigned his office on Monday, and that Hon. E. M. STANTON had been appointed in his place. CAMERON has been nominated as Minister to Russia, in the place of CASSIUS M. CLAY, who is now on his way home.—The revelations of the VAN WYCK Committee induced CAMERON to resign. He has made his millions, and now, with his ill-gotten gain, goes to a foreign country, in imitation of his friend CUMMINGS.

☞ Jenny Lind has bought a property near London, and means to go to housekeeping—concerting now and then.

☞ DR. JONES, the successful Oculist and Aurist, will practice at the Mansion House, Carlisle, from the 16th till the 20th of January. Dr. Jones is considered by those who know him best to be the most skilful eye and ear doctor in this country. He straightens cross eyes, inserts artificial eyes, introduces artificial ear drums, operates for cataracts, and treats all kinds of difficult diseases. See card in advertising columns.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVENOR.—Colonel A. J. Russel, of Pittsburg, formerly Secretary of State under Govenor Johnson, and since the rebellion Aid-de-Camp to Govenor Curtin, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State, vice E. M. Biddle, resigned.

E. P. Sterrett has been appointed President Judge of Allegheny county, vice Judge McClure, deceased.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—*Latest from Washington—the country safe—full report of Congressional proceedings for the last ten days, &c.*

Letter from Washington, dated

January 14, 1862.

REPORT OF CONGRESS FOR TEN DAYS.—"Negro," — — "Negro," — — "Negro," — "Negro," "Negro," — "Negro,"— "Negro."

Yours, etc., WHITE MAN.

☞ Very little has yet been done by the State Legislature. Both branches adjourned over from Thursday until Monday, in order to give the Speakers time to arrange the Standing Committees.

MEXICO.—It is said that Mexico has done everything in her power to satisfy the demands of England and France, and it is supposed that those nations will be satisfied with seizing and holding a port as a guaranty, until their claims are fully met. Spain in this case, will be left to her own unasisted resources. The hereditary hatred of the Mexicans for Spain will blaze out with the old ferocity, if they have only that power to contend with. The Spaniards will find themselves cooped up at Vera Cruz, until the annual fever decimates their ranks, and then they will be glad to patch up an inglorious peace and retire.

WEEDING THEM OUT!—Mr. CHANDLER, the demagogue Senator from Michigan, who for years has labored for the alienation of North and South, and now advocates a policy which will lead to their eternal separation, has been voted out of the Senate by the Michigan Legislature, and Mr. HOWARD, a more conservative politician of the Republican school, elected in his place. "The country needs bloodletting," was the sentiment of Mr. CHANDLER, months before secession had assumed its present aspect. The Detroit *Free Press* says "Mr. CHANDLER'S criminal participation in the movement to Bull Run, his assault upon West Point, his attempts to depose General McClellan, above all, his utter incompetency for his position have been fairly tried, and, by the election of Mr. HOWARD, condemned." So goes one of them! Who goes next.

A HORSE SELL.—Many incidents connected with the horse purchases for Government will probably become matters of history hereafter, and we will add one just learned from a friend, which we think will stand pre-eminent among the evidences of the *honesty* of the loyal men who acted as agents for the Government.

A number of horses were purchased at various prices in the Juniata region, which were examined and passed by an inspector named Sherburne. As Government had no forage, the horses were placed among the farmers in the vicinity to board. Among the rest, an old farmer on Shaner's Creek was allotted six head. He took excellent care of them, and was getting along finely, until one day one of them slipped his wind and his spirit soared away to where oats is plenty, the pastures forever green, and no drivers lash to goad him on to labor—fabulously known as horse heaven. The farmer was alarmed, because, honest, conscientious man as he was, he feared Government would hold him for the loss of this fine army nag. In order to clear his skirts, if possible, he summoned half a dozen of his neighbors to hold an inquest and *post mortem* examination over the dead body of the charger, that they might certify that he did not die of neglect or inattention. The conclave assembled, and after due deliberation decided *that the horse had died of old age!*—one of the jury of inquest testifying that he had known the animal personally *for upwards of twenty-seven years!*

Speaking Plainly.

An article in a recent issue of the *North American* contains the follo wing paragraph:

"We speak plainly because it is necessary to do so. At the very time when the people have looked for retrenchment, and the Secretaries of the Treasury, the War and the Navy departments have earnestly advised it as requisite to enable the Government to meet its expenses, the Van Wyck Committee has laid bare the fact that untold sums have been squandered on wretched contracts, illegal and monstrous commissions, and by a thousand other varieties of that genteel robbery which goes by such names as peculation. It seems to us that there is at this crisis another more expressive and far more appropriate designation for these offences, and that is treason.—The rebel who fairly stands up in the ranks of a hostil army we know how to contend against; but the secret enemy in our own ranks who goes with us merely to bag the public money and steal away to some more congenial clime with it, who clothes our soldiers in rags and gives them rotten blankets to shield them from the rude wintry blasts, is he less guilty than the open and avowed rebel of that crime which the Constitution defines as 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy?'"

A COUSIN OF LINCOLN.—The St. Louis *Republican* states that among the twelve Confederate prisoners recently brought in from North Missouri is Mr. J. K. Lincoln, of Clinton county. He is a highly respectable, wealthy and influential citizen of that county, about forty years of age, and a cousin to President Lincoln. The prisoner is charged with having permitted the rebels to secret ammunition in his cellar, induced young men to join the rebel army, and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He will probably be held as a hostage for the personal security or exchange of Judge Birch.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW YORK.—The following resolution was introduced in the Assembly at Albany, Jan. 9.

Resolved, That while the State of New York is in favor of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and has furnished more than her share of men and money for that purpose, she is also opposed to seeing United States Senators and Representatives in Congress wasting their precious time in advocating the abolition of slavery, the emancipation of the slaves, or any other unconstitutional measures.

Heartrending Occurrence.

It becomes our duty this week to record one of the most painful and tragical casualties that has ever happened in this community. On Thursday afternoon last, while Mr. Thomas J. Himes, residing with his father, George W. Himes esq., near this place, was walking in on the railroad to, and when within a short distance of Shippensburg, was overtaken by a train of (freight) cars and instantly killed, but in what manner is veiled in the most inscrutable mystery. A gentleman who was on the platform of the last car on the train states that he saw Mr. H. leisurely standing off at least six feet from the railroad when the train passed by. Having occasion to look to the rear car, he observed Mr. H. reel and fall and not observing him rise he was "impressed with the belief that he had been injured by some means." The train arriving at Shippensburg, the gentleman in question waited upon the conductor, and informed him of what had happened, when the engineer was ordered to detach the engine from the train and investigate the matter. Mr. H. was found with his head severed from his body!

The news of the occurrence rapidly spread through the town and cast a profound gloom over the entire community. An inquest was held over the body but at present writing the jury have not arrived at their verdict.

Mr. H. was a graduate of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg. Intelligent, companionable and upright, he was universally esteemed, and his untimely and tragical death sorrows the hearts of a large circle of devoted friends. It is but a few months since he was married, and at the time of the occurrence his youthful companion was absent on a visit to her parents, residing at New Oxford, Adams county.—Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death!"—*Shippensburg News, Jan'y. 11.*

REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA.—*Hall's Journal of Health says:* There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fail of high advantage.

1. the entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water and a stiff brush.

2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round.

3. By means of ripe fruit and burries, coarse food, keep the bowls acting freely once in twenty-four hours.

4. Under all circumstances, keep the feet clean and warm.

5. It is the most indispensible to have the fullest plenty of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep, in a clean, light, well-aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.

6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two every afternoon, rain or shine, in the open air, in some form of interesting, exhilerating and unwearying exercise. Walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.

7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefited or injured one is no rule for another. This eight item is of universal application.

9. Take but a teasponful of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that not be hot.

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread or corn, rye or wheat—to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries in their natural state—and to fresh, lean meats, boiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches and greasy food in general, aggrivate dyspepsia by their constipating tendencies.

11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to occasion no discomfort whatever.

12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the bodily condition in pl asant ways—that is half the cure in many cases.

NEGRO GRATITUDE.—The New York *Tribune* scolds the Canadian niggers for enlisting in the British army. Greeley says it is ungrateful in these Blacks, to show an anxiety to fight against the Northern people, who helped them to their freedom, by means of the underground Railroad. As all danger of a War with England has passed away, there is no danger of our having to encounter these runaway niggers, but if they could be pitted against the Yankee abolitionists, alone, we should feel very much as the old woman did when her husband fought the bear.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 21 of August Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradlee's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed two hundred and seventy-three pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. Bradlee was a twin of three, her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. Bradlee has named her boys after noted and distinguished men; one after the Hon. J. R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Elijah Champlain, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land; and the other after James Johnson, who gave her a cow.—*Letter in New York Tribune.*

Married.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. DANIEL NONEMAKER, to Miss MARY ANN CRUEL, both of Perry county, Pa.

On the same day by the same, Mr. DAVID C. WHITNIGHT, of Churchtown, to Miss HARRIET E. SMITH, of Papertown.

On the 9th inst., at the American House, by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. JOSEPH FERNBAUGH, to Miss MARGARET DARR, both of Cumberland county.

On the same day by the same, Mr. AARON SMITH of Newbury, to Miss CATHARINE HUSFIELD of Leesburg, Cumberland county.

On the 12th ult., at the parsonage, Mr. HENRY H. MILLER, to Miss CATHARINE FIRST, both of Dickinson township.

On the 19th ult., at the parsonage, Mr. WIREMAN W. MYERS to Miss ANN SPEIDLE, both of Dickinson.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of Mr. WILLIAM GOODHEART, Penn township, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of Franklin, to Miss HARRIET A. FICKES.

On the 31st ult., Mr. JOHN SHAFFER to Miss CATHARINE REICHTER, both of Dickinson township.

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—Jan. 16, 1862.

Corrected Weekly by Woodward & Schmidt

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