AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor

CARLISLE, PA., DECEMBER 4, 1862.

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TIMELY NOTICE.

The extraordinary advance in the price of printing paper, ink, type, &c., threatens serious injury, if not ruin, to newspaper publishers. For the last two months white paper has been steadily advancing in price, and at present we are compelled to pay from 60 to 70 per cent. more for the paper we use than we have heretofore paid. And this is not the worst of it, for our paper-maker tells us that prices are still going up, and that we may look for another advance shortly! The National tax and the scarcity of rags, are the alleged reasons for this rise.

Under these circumstances it becomes newspaper publishers to adopt measures to save themselves from ruinous loss. A number of editors, we notice, have cut down their papers to half their usual size; others have advanced their rates of advertising and subscription 40 and 50 per cent., and some have suspended their publications altogether.—What course we are to adopt here in Carlisle, has not yet been determined upon.

But, whatever plan we with our cotemporaries may agree upon, one thing we have made up our mind to, and that is that we cannot and will not permit men to run up long accounts with us. *We cannot stand it.* Hereafter advertisers and subscribers will be required to pay promptly. And on the coming 1st of January, all those in arrears for one or more years, will have their papers discontinued, and their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection. We are in earnest now. If we have been lenient heretofore, and all those indebted must settle up, or we will know the reason why they neglect this duty.

It gives us no pleasure to resort to this stringent rule. Our customers will all bear us witness, that when business was flourishing, we were never exacting or troublesome in our demands upon them; and even since the war has come upon us, and deranged trade almost to the entire suspension of credit, we have been as lenient as possible, and annoyed them with few *duns*. The necessities of the times alone compel us to make a change, but they are imperative. We therefore hope that none of our friends will take offence at what we intend to do. At some future day—not far distant, we trust—when this lamentable war shall be at an end, and peace and prosperity shall again smile upon the country, we shall be happy to relax the hard rule of "cash payments," and turn back into the old ways. Until then, we must do as others do, and play the selfish game of taking care of "Number One."

☞ Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed in Carlisle, and passed pleasantly and profitably. Most of the temples of religious worship were open in the forenoon, and generally well attended. The weather was fine and added an essential requisite to the enjoyment of the day.

PROVOST MARSHAL OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Our townsman, J. BROWN PARKER, Esq., has been appointed, by the President, Provost Marshal of Cumberland county. We notice that a Marshal has been appointed for every county in the State, but what their particular duties are to be, we know not.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of Capt. THOS. P. DWEN, of Carlisle, (who, it will be remembered, fell in the battle of South Mountain Pass, on the 14th of September last,) having been exhumed by his relatives, arrived here in the cars on Wednesday of last week. On Thursday they were deposited in the silent grave. The funeral cortege, composed of military and citizens, was large and imposing, and all felt the loss the noble army of the Potomac has sustained by the fall of this brave soldier. Peace to his ashes.

☞ We publish to-day an article on flax culture, which our farmers will do well to consider. Besides the increased value of the staple flax, seed has attained an almost fabulous price. It would pay to cultivate for the seed alone at present prices.

☞ The drafted men or their substitutes, belonging to the 158th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, at present at camp M'Clure, near Chambersburg, are requested to report to their officers at once, and thus save themselves disgrace and punishment.

☞ Congress met on Monday. Very little interest is felt by the public in the proceedings of that body. Their conduct last winter was of such a character that the people of the loyal States, would no longer permit them to misrepresent them in the councils of the nation.

☞ Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, State Superintendent of the School Department, has issued a circular to the clergy of the State, in which he reminds them that "The Educational State Convention, which was in session in Harrisburg last August, unanimously adopted a resolution, 'That ministers of the Gospel throughout the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education.'"

BOLD RAID OF REBEL CAVALRY—On Tuesday morning, the 25th ult., a body of Rebel cavalry, numbering, it is said, sixty men, crossed the Potomac, and, advancing to Poolesville, Maryland, captured two Government telegraph operators. They were taken from their beds, paroled, and then kindly permitted to transmit intelligence to Washington of their peculiar situation! Satisfied with this additional display of their audacity and impudence, the cavalry returned to Virginia. There have been many Rebel raids during the war, but when the small number of participants in this one is considered, it may be regarded as the boldest of all.

SECOND ARRIVAL.—I. Livingston has just received his second invoice of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of a heavy stock of piece goods, which will be made up to order in a fashionable and substantial manner, or sold by the yard. In ready made clothing he defies competition, in price or quality. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Army Goods, &c., in great abundance, and of every style and quality. Call and examine his immense stock before buying elsewhere.

THE RENEGADE FORNEY.

The renegade FORNEY has received his deserts. He has failed to accomplish the part of the programme that was committed to his hands by his Abolition associates, and he is now about as unpopular with his own party as he is with Democrats. He was elected Secretary of the United States Senate, and his sons appointed to lucrative positions; he was interested in many robber contracts, and permitted to have an enviable influence over the rail-splitter and the members of his Cabinet. Every man who wanted a pull at Uncle Samuel's purse had first to consult with and procure the influence of FORNEY; every hungry office-seeker had to obtain FORNEY's aid before he could expect to be successful. The fact is, our virtuous JOHN W. has been living in clover for the last eighteen months, and has made his "pile," and a very big one at that. No wonder he turned Abolitionist; it has paid him well. But, as we said, FORNEY has deceived the Republican-Abolitionists; he failed to do the very thing he was employed to do. He was made the pet of the administration, and permitted to revel in office and big contracts, in consideration that he was to detach the friends of the lamented DOUGLASS from the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and turn them over to the Abolitionists.—This was what FORNEY stipulated to do, and he has failed, and hence old ABE and the whole Abolition crew are down on him and declare he has cheated them. They threaten now to kick him out of the Abolition church, but we hereby notify them, that if they discard him the Democrats will not receive him; he is too treacherous, too dishonest, and too fond of money to belong to any decent party, and if the Abolitionists will not have him, we don't know who will.

But, the Abolitionists should not be too hard on poor FORNEY, for certainly, during the recent political struggle, he wrote and printed some of the tallest kind of lies, and with tears in his eyes plead and coaxed the friends of DOUGLASS to rally to his assistance. But, as DOUGLASS himself never placed confidence in FORNEY, it could not be expected his admirers would, and hence they rejected the pleadings of the renegade, and laughed to scorn his attempt to barter them off to a party that had persecuted their great leader into his grave. FORNEY's bargain with the Abolitionists was a fraud, it is true, but then he received his pay in advance, and that's about all he cares for, for principle he never had.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—We mentioned in our last that, in accordance with orders from Washington, all political prisoners (some 2,000 in number,) confined in the different prisons and forts, had been released. Previous to their discharge, each and every man was required to take the following oath:

"I do swear that I will not at any future time commence, or cause any action or suit against the officers of any loyal State, or of the United States, for causing my arrest or imprisonment."

It is evident, if we may judge from the wording of the above oath that was extorted from the prisoners previous to their release, that the petty tyrants who caused their illegal arrest and imprisonment are trembling in their shoes. They fear prosecutions, and they have a vague idea that they have committed a crime against the laws of their country which entitles them to imprisonment for life. No wonder the scoundrels fear those they have persecuted.

DICTATORSHIP.—Some of the leading Republican papers begin to agitate the question of changing our form of government, and favor the idea of establishing a Dictatorship.—Several papers of very high standing, belonging to that school of politics, have openly advocated the project. This does not at all surprise us. It has always been a favorite idea with the old federal party that we should have "a stronger government," one in which the great mass of the people should not rule. It is hard to realize that there are to be found among us those who are willing to undo the work of the iron men of '76 and submit themselves and their country to a military dictatorship and yet such is the fact. God save the republic and us all, when such insidious and base counsels are either covertly endorsed or receive the silent approbation of the dominant party of the country.

MORE MONEY WANTED.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* states that the Commissioners under the act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, have completed their labors. Over three thousand slaves have been freed by them, and while the price paid for each is on an average only about one-half or two-thirds their estimated value, the appropriation of *one million dollars* has fallen far short of the amount required, and nearly *half a million more* will have to be appropriated for that object. And the rump Congress that assembled on Monday last, will have no hesitation in voting the same.

The Conservative Pyramid.

The Conservatives have been at work lately building a pyramid. There are some tall bricks in it, as will be seen by the following specimens:

OHIO,
INDIANA,
ILLINOIS,
NEW YORK,
DELAWARE,
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,

☞ The friends of the Administration are in perfect ecstacies over the appointment of Gen. Burnside to the chief command of the Army of the Potomac. We cannot forget that the same demonstrations of joy welcomed the selection of Gen. Pope. Heaven grant that the former may not be attended with the same result!

HORSES AND MULES SENT TO BURNSIDE.—The horse and mule corrals of this city have been nearly emptied during the past two days in consequence of the large drafts upon them to supply Burnside's army. Several hundred more beasts of burden are expected to arrive to-morrow, and will be immediately forwarded.—*Washington Dispatch to Tribune.*

Why, how is this? According to General Halleck's bill of indictment against McClellan, the Army of the Potomac was abundantly supplied with horses and mules nearly two months ago!

☞ It is stated that the builder of the pirate "Alabama" is a member of the British Parliament. This is neutrality with a vengeance.

The Culture of Flax.

The extremely high price of cotton goods at the present time, should stimulate American farmers to turn their attention to the cultivation of flax, an agricultural product for some years past, almost entirely neglected in this country. The linen manufactures of Ireland, being unable to get sufficient supply of the raw material, as its cultivation has not kept pace with its manufactures, last year dispatched agents to Canada, to urge the farmers to the cultivation of flax, and it is said that many Irish farmers sold their crop for about $100 per acre, standing in the field; and from $250 to $500 per ton for fair qualities; these are very remunerative prices. Efforts are being made to modify cotton machinery so as to render it suitable for flax spinning, which if successful, (and the probabilities is strong,) will vastly increase the demand fo the fibre.

The attention of our farmers is directed to this subject now, because those who intend to engage in the cultivation of flax, should prepare the soil at once if they would attain to success in their efforts. Experience has demonstrated that the land best suited for this purpose, has a clay sub-soil and a mellow top soil. It should be grubbed to destroy weeds, then plowed very deep (trenching if possible) in the fall, so as to mix some of the clay with the active soil. At the same time, although clayey soil produces the heaviest crops, and the best qualities of flax, any good loamy soil will yield remuneratively under proper treatment. The object of deep plowing before winter, is to expose the under soil to the action of moisture, air and frost, so as to render it more porous and mellow. It is well known to all, farmers who have tested it, that plowing stiff soils in the fall is almost equal to a coating of manure, and the season is to be found in the fact that such soils when rendered porous, always absorb and retain a considerable quantity of that active fertillizer, ammona from rains, snow and the atmosphere. In Ireland, flax, is usually sown after wheat, oats or barley, and seldom after root crops.

When the winter is past, and the frost and snow have disappeared, and the ground has become sufficiently dry, the soil which has been previously deep plowed in the fall, should be gone over with a fine toothed harrow and a roller, successively, until the top is as finely pulverized as an onion bed, and the bottom has become somewhat packed, as to retain considerable moisture without which the crop will be a failure. When the time for sowing arrives, the land should be marked into ridges, twelve feet wide, to facilitate the sowing and pulling; and the seed at the rate of about twenty-four gallons to the acre, sown and harrowed with a light clover drill, then rolled. If the land be in good condition, this will be an excellent preparation for clover, which is often with flax. Unless the soil is cultivated properly and put into the very best condition, like a seed bed in a garden, a crop of good flax cannot be expected.

In efforts which have been made by our American farmers, in the cultivation of fine flax, they have usually failed, on account of not preparing the soil in a suitable manner for the reception of the seed, and in some cases they have used too little seed. It is far better to err to sowing thick than thin, for when the stalks come up from thinly-sown seed, they grow very rank. Riga flax seen is generally regarded the best, but we were informed a short time since, by a gentleman who a number of years ago, was engaged in the culture of flax in Ireland, that in his time, growers preferred the Long Island seed to any other, however this may be, American seed yields a very beautiful flax. There is now a far greater demand in our market for flax than can be supplied, and our farmers will find sale for all they can raise.—*Grennsburg Republican.*

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—Our readers will nearly all recollect what a stir this great negro philanthropist created in Philadelphia, a few years ago. He was the very head and front of that foul party. By his pretended love for the negro, he managed, some three years ago, to gain the confidence of an aged colored woman, owner of some property in West Philadelphia. He drew a will in his own handwriting, and persuaded the woman to sign it in the absence of her husband. The will set forth that a small amount should go to her husband, and the balance, the major part of her estate, to Passmore Williamson's wife, who had seen the old woman only twice. The negro woman died recently, and her husband contested the will. The jury, before whom the case was tried about three weeks ago, declared the will null and void, it being executed to suit the dishonest purposes of Williamson instead of the proper heirs. So much for negro philanthropy and Passmore Williamson.

☞ *Mr. Lincoln did not come into office as the author or advocate of the schemes and practices he has inaugurated.* These schemes were not before the people at his election—but they *were* before the voters in the late contest, *and nothing else was before them.* There never was an election in this country when the policy of the federal government was the exclusive matter before the people, till this election of 1862. No State had any measure of local policy that weighed a feather. It was *Lincoln and his policy*, and nothing else, that was voted on.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS IN CONNECTICUT.—The Democrats carried the town election at Hartford last monday by 224 clear majority on the first Selectman, and 400 majority on Collector. The entire Democratic ticket is elected for the first time in the fall for twenty years.

At the charter election in Norwalk, the entire Democratic ticket was also elected by a large majority.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—Military Governor SHEPLEY, has issued a proclamation calling upon the loyal citizens of the 1st and 2d Congressional districts of Louisiana to send Representatives to Congress. The third of December is set apart as election day.

☞ A man in Iowa recently hung himself. He had been a constant reader of the New York *Tribune.—Exchange.*

If the *Tribune* caused his death it is not the first one; for at least one-half of the lives lost in this war can be charged to that niggerized establishment.

☞ The draft in Connecticut has been indefinitely postponed. We can't see the point of postponing the draft in the Abolition States while it is allowed to go on in the Middle and Western States.

☞ One thing is quite certain—the people of these Northern States will learn by the war what it costs to employ rascals to do public business.

☞ Herschell V. Johnson has been chosen by the rebel Legislature of Georgia to represent that State in the Confederate Senate.—He was on the Douglas Presidential ticket in 1860.

Is it Treason?

PARSON BROWNLOW, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, published on the 18th inst., uses the following language:

"With nearly one million of men in the field, and in camps of instruction, I now ask the President, his Secretary of War, and his generals in command, if they are going to try to take East Tennessee? Will they meet the expectations of the country, or will they play the fool, as they have been doing for the last twelve months? Will they prosecute the war, or will they lie in camps, so as to give contractors and swindlers a chance to make more money?',

Again, in the *Press* of Saturday last, we find another letter from the "patriotic" Parson, in which he says:

"The amount of corruption in every department of the Government is perfectly astounding, and, at the same time, disheartening to a loyal man. If I were editing a public journal I would expose these frauds, this treachery, and all connected therewith, if it cost me my life."

Now, we should like to know whether or not such language is *treason?* Certainly it is, there are hundreds of individuals this day confined within the dingy walls of Forts Warren, Lafayette and McHenry, for uttering sentiments not half as severe, and probably far more truthful, against the administration, as those we have quoted above. Why they are held prisoners, debarred even from the privilege of *proving* their innocence of the charges made against them, while BROWNLOW is not only permitted to be at large, but is petted and honored by the government officials as though he were the very pink of fidelity and patriotism, is more than we can divine. But that there is a manifest *injustice* (to use a mild term) in the thing, is perfectly plain to every man of common sense.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—No important movements are reported from the Army of the Potomac. The railroad from Aquia Creek has been completed, and the trains now run from the Potomac to the Rappahannock. The pontoon trains and the reserve artillery (siege train) have also been brought up. As the completion of the railroad and the arrival of the pontoon and heavy artillery trains are understood to have been the causes of delay, active operations will probably now be resumed and the determination of the Rebels to contest the passage of the Rappahannock tested.

On Friday morning the rebels made another successful raid into our lines and captured four companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, better known as Averill's cavalry. The regiment, at the time, was on picket duty, near Hartwood Church, some fifteen miles from Falmouth, on the road to Warrenton, and the squadrons captured were in a reserve camp. Twenty-five of the men escaped, one, Private Fisher, of company C, after being chased a distance of five miles, succeeding in eluding his pursuers, notwithstanding some forty shots were fired at him, he returning the fire until his ammunition was expended. The raid was bold and well managed, but should never have been permitted to meet with such successful and inspiriting results.

From New Orleans we have gratifying intelligence of the rapid gathering of the largest naval armament that has yet appeared in those waters. There is also much activity among the land forces. At the same time we hear from the West that Gen. Sherman has moved out from Memphis, and that Gen. Grant has broken up his camp at Lagrange, and is moving down into Mississippi, parallel with the river. These movements have caused corresponding activity in the ranks of the enemy, and preparations to "fire and fall back" are visible clear down to Jackson, and even there they do not deem their valuables entirely safe, and are moving them further into the interior.

THE TREATMENT OF DIPTHERIA.—We notice that this insiduous disease is becoming quite prevalent in some parts of the country. It is a malady that if not arrested at its very outset, is almost certain to prove fatal. As soon as the first symptoms appear, a physician should be instantly summoned. Meantime, until the doctor arrives, temporary relief can be afforded by gargling the throat every ten minutes with a *strong decoction of common salt and water.* Make it as strong as the patient can endure it without strangling, say a teaspoonful of salt to two tablespoonful of water. In many instances this simple remedy has been known to entirely check the disease, without the aid of any further prescription.

SYMPATHY WITH SECESSION.—The New York *Tribune*, which was one of the very first journals to advocate a dissolution of the Union, is still for separation. So late as the 14th ult. it said:

"We favored, in the infancy of Secession, the policy of letting the Cotton States go, if it should appear that their people really desired to cut loose from the Union. * * * We believed then, as we realize now, that events would fully justify our recommendation."

A GOOD STORY.—The following good story about Col. C. T. Campbell, of Chambersburg, we clip from an exchange:

When the brave Charley Campbell, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was before a military board of Examiners, composed of West Point graduates, they asked him what he would do with his battery if the enemy was in front, flanking him right and left, and approaching his rear? He turned to his wise examiners, and with the utmost coolness replied: "I would do like you did at Bull Run—run like the d——l!"

DEATH OF A POLITICAL PRISONER.—Mr. A. L. Fessenden, of Wisconsin, was ordered to be released from the military prison in St. Louis, unconditionally, on the 16th instant, "the charges against him not having been sustained." The order of his release arrived at the prison hospital on the same day of, but a few hours subsequent to his death.

Another victim to the arbitary system of LINCOLN and STANTON. On whose head does the blood of this martyr rest?

☞ One of our Republican exchanges says the recent Democratic victories are merely "artificial victories." Old Abe once said the "crisis was artificial."

☞ A Welsh editor says: "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat and say nothing about it."

☞ The Galveston *News* of the 7th ult says Sam Houston made a secession speech in Branham lately.

DISLOYALTY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

We find the following among the "Official Orders" lately issued by General BUTLER at New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE GULF,
NEA ORLEANS, Nov. 14.

Special Orders, No. 513.

The *Daily Advocate* having, after warning, published the following article:

"THE BALLOT BOX."

"This palladium of our liberties, this charter of our rights, this emblem of Democracy, has been speaking in a voice of thunder, as we knew it would if the people could be aroused from their slumber. It has been our unceasing endeavor to awake them throughout the nation.

We were the first to tell our readers of its success in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and now we have gratifying reports from Illinois, New Jersey and New York. If these reports be confirmed, an armistice will soon follow. Negotiations once commenced, there will not be any more fighting. Whether an armistice results from the Democratic success or from foreign intervention, we shall hail it as a peace measure to be welcomed by all parties."

The publication of that journal will be discontinued from this date.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

General Butler's estimate of the value of the great constitutional rights of free speech and a free press, must have diminished vastly since he has assumed the military dictatorship of New-Orleans, if he can find, in the mere publication of the success of a political party at an election, evidence of disloyalty sufficiently strong, to justify the suppression of the journal that printed such matter. If that be an offence calling for such summary punishment, then all the Democratic pressess in the country have offended, and none doeth good in the eyes of the immaculate Butler.—And, if the simple announcement of Democratic victories be a disloyal act, what shall be said of the people whose votes contributed to those victories? Are they disloyal too?—And would General Butler have *them* "suppressed?"

As for the prediction of a speedy armistice which the over sanguine editor makes in his "contraband" article, that is but the expression of an individual opinion—harmless enough, we should think. It is by no means likely that "an armistice will soon follow" the Democratic successes in the North. The most we can hope from them is that they will, to some extent, restrain the radicalism of the present Administration, and prepare the way for what must come, sooner or later—a National Convention of the People. That the New-Orleans editor should give way to a feeling of joy at the prospect of peace, is but natural; for if any part of the country has suffered from the effects of war, that city has; and her citizens might well be excused for hailing an armistice, even though *we* may disapprove the mode through which *they* would accept it. In the desire for peace, this New-Orleans editor is by no means alone.—Thousands of loyal Northerners yearn for it, and pray that it may soon come. Not a dishonorable peace—not a peace purchased by submission to the demands of the South for separation—or dictated by foreign intervention—for to that we would never submit; while resistance was possible;—but a peace made in a spirit of mutual forbearance and kindness—in the spirit which prevailed over the founders of the Union when they set about their great work—and in the manner which they provided in the Constitution.

The suppression of a newspaper, for a publication so harmless as that above quoted, is an alarming example of the rapid strides of martial law toward absolute despotism, when unrestrained by the civil power. A people may well cry aloud for peace, if for no other reason than to rid themselves of that sort of government.—*Reading Gazette.*

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY IN A BANK.—A daring feat of legerdemain was attempted, on Monday, at the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia. The *Gazette* says:

There is now at large, or rather *was* at large, the celebrated Chauncey Johnson, alias Duesenberry. He hails from New York, and very recently got out of Sing Sing prison.—He is without exception the most accomplished rascal on the criminal records. As a sneak thief he is a paragon. He escaped at one time from Sing Sing prison by concealing himself under a wagon. He can "beat out" a bank clerk with the clerk's eyes wide open. On Monday noon he entered the bank above named. He stood by the paying teller's desk, and watching his chance, inserted a hook made of fine wire, into a thousand dollar package of bank notes. The teller, however, was even with him. He saw the motion, and, springing over the counter, held the man with a grip like that of a vice.—There was a struggle, but the rogue was held, and a reserve officer took him in charge.—When in the central station he was searched, and upon his person was found the sum of $2,500 in current funds. A moment more and he would have secured the thousand dollars. A gentleman saw the roll of notes moving, and called the attention of the teller. The accused had a hearing, and was committed to answer. It was in 1861 that he escaped from Sing Sing. He was re-arrested, after a time, and served out his term. In presence he is vastly superior to most of his fraternity. See him upon the steps of the Continental and he would pass current as one of its most distinguished guests. He bears his arrest with the cool philosophy that characterises his class.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of Co. G, 55th Regiment Pa. Vols., held at Beaufort, S. C., to take into consideration the adoption of proper resolutions relative to the death of Henry Hatz, a member of the company, D. Bohanin was called to the chair, and E. S. Hendrickson appointed Secretary. The following members were appointed a committee on resolutions: J. H. Grubb, T. Howe, C. B. Jackson, A. Kscheischong and William Kramer, who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from among us, one of our comrades, Henry Hatz, (formerly a resident of Lancaster city, Pa.,) while in the full vigor of manhood, and—

WHEREAS, At the time of his decease, he was fighting to suppress this wicked rebellion. Therefore,

Resolved, That in Henry Hatz, this company has lost one of its best members, whose untimely end we mourn, and whose memory we cherish.

Resolved, That we offer our sincere sympathies to the relatives and friends of our deceased comrade. But we must bow to the will of Divine Providence, who doeth all things for the best and hoping that our loss is our comrade's Eternal gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and a copy to the Lancaster Daily Examiner.

JUDGE CURTIS ON THE PROCLAMATION.—Ex-Justice Curtis, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose *dissenting* opinion in the Dred Scott case was so much lauded by the abolition press of the country, has just published a pamphlet in which he demonstrates, with irresistible force of logic, that both the emancipation and the martial law proclamations, lately issued by President Lincoln, are in violation of the Constitution. It may therefore be regarded as certain, that if either of the proclamations mentioned ever got into the Supreme Court, they will be set aside as unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. Judge Curtis' pamphlet is the heaviest gun yet fired at Mr. Lincoln's recent policy, always excepting the late expression of public sentiment at the ballot-box.—*Luzerne Union.*

☞ Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, has been assigned to the command of the troops and fortifications surrounding Covington and Newport, Kentucky.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.—George Francis Train says McClellan has fortified Washington so well that no army can reach the White House but the army of contractors.

☞ Patience is good, but perseverance is better. While the former stands as a stoic under difficulties, the latter whips them out of the ring.

Married.

On the 4th ult., by the Rev. S. Fenner, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JAMES EDWARD HOFFER, formerly of Carlisle, and Miss MALISSA CRIDER, of Mifflin township, Richland County, Ohio.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. George E. Addams, Mr. SIMON G. RIDER, of South Middleton, to Miss JULIA C. LEAPHART, of Middlesex township.

On the 27th by the same, Mr. JOHN B. SHATTO to Miss MATILDA COMP, both of Perry co.

On the same day by the same, Mr. HENRY LACKEY, to Miss ELIZABETH BRICKER, both from near Boiling Springs.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. LEVI MINNICH, to Miss JANE MARY KINCAID, both of Carlisle.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. A. KURTZ FISHBURN, to Miss ANNA G. KENYON, both of Dickinson township.

Died.

On the 17th ult., near Charleston, Ill., Mr. JACOB KEIGLEY, formerly of Carlisle, in the 71st year of his age.

In Frankford township, on the 4th ult., CHARLES, youngest son of George and Mary Kosht, in the 6th year of his age.

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—Nov. 26, 1862.

Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.,		6,00
do. Extra,	do.,	6,25
do., Rye,	do.,	4,50
WHITE WHEAT, per bushel,		1,40
RED WHEAT,	do.,	1,30
RYE, new	do.,	80
CORN, old	do.,	60
OATS, new	do.,	45
OLD	do.,	50
SPRING BARLEY,	do.,	1,10
FALL do.,	do.,	1,15
CLOVERSEED,	do.,	5,75
TIMOTHYSEED,	do.,	1,62

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—Nov. 26.

FLOUR, superfine,	6 37
" extra,	7 00
RYE FLOUR,	5 50
CORN MEAL,	3 50
WHEAT, red,	1 44 a 1 45
" white,	1 65 a 1 75
RYE,	98
CORN, yellow,	75
" white,	—
OATS,	43
CLOVERSEED,	6 25
WHISKY,	38 a 40

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on

Monday, the 22d day of December, 1862,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A House and Lot of ground in Carlisle, bounded on the West by a lot of Miss Julia Campbell and A. B. Sharpe, Esq., on the North by Dickinson alley, on the East by the public square, and on the South by Main street, containing 44 feet front and 240 feet in depth, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Glass.

To be sold by me,
J. T. RIPPEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Carlisle
Nov. 26, 1862.

Conditions of sale—$100 will be required to be paid when the property is stricken off.

December 4, 1862.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justices of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Michael Cocklin and Hugh Stuart, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precepts to me directed, dated the 10th day of NOVEMBER, 1862, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be holden at Carlisle on the 2nd Monday of January, 1863, (being the 12th day of January,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue one week.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

J. T. RIPPEY,
Sheriff,

December 4, 1862.

Notice.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Kissinger, dec'd.

YOU are hereby notified to be and appear at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held at Carlisle, in and for the County of Cumberland, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1862; and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

J. T. RIPPEY,
Sheriff.

Dec. 4, '62.—3t.

LOCHMAN'S
New, Sky-Light Photographic
AND
AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

C. L. Lochman is happy to inform his numerous customers, and the public generallly, that he has moved his Establishment to his new,

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,

In the building occupied by Mrs. Neff, as a millinary store, opposite the Cumberland Valley Bank.

Mr. Lochman is now able with his splendid light, and the addition of new and expensive apparatus, the very best manufactured, to produce

PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTES DE VISITE,

Ambrotypes, and every style of pictures,

Equal to the best, made in Philadelphia or New York.

Pictures can be taken now equally well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes of deceased persons, copied, enlarged, or made into carots de visite.

C. L. LOCHMAN.

December 4, 1862.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Monroe township, about one and a fourth miles north of Churchtown, on or about the 23d of October last, a grey Horse, about 15 hands high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEORGE STUMBAUGH.

Nov. 21, 1862—3t*

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

On Friday, December 19th, 1862.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the above day, at Hoover's Tavern, in Mechanicsburg, the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1.—A Tract of Land situated in Silver Spring township, 1 1-4 miles from Mechanicsburg, north of the Trindle Spring road, bounded by lands of Heilman, Brownawell, Bobb, and D. Line, containing 9 acres and 119 perches, having thereon erected a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, a small BARN, and other necessary out-buildings. A never-failing well of good water upon the premises.

This land is of a prime quality, in a good neighborhood, and offers particular inducements to any person wanting a comfortable *home*.

No. 2—Two Town Lots, in the borough of Mechanicsburg, numbered 204 and 205. These lots are situated on the north-west corner of South Market street and Simpson road, adjoining property of David Long, and having thereon erected a two-story weather-boarded HOUSE with back building. A good Stable on the premises. To this property belongs a water right to the well on Market street. The house is now occupied by Wm Meily.

Any further information in regard to these properties may be had of David Landis, Sr., residing upon tract No. 1.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DAVID MILLER, JR.,
Executor.

Dec. 4, '62.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, assignee of Michael Minich, will sell at Public Sale on *FRIDAY, December* 19, 1862, the following valuable Town Properties, viz:

TWO OUT-LOTS,

on the north side of the York road, in the borough of Carlisle, adjoining lands of Robert Irvine, Cary W. Ahl, and Peter Spahr, containing 4 ACRES more or less.

Also, all that certain row of Brick HOUSES, on East street, ten in number. These houses are built of brick and first rate materials, are two-stories high, in a good part of the town, and offer great inducements to those desiring comfortable homes.

Sale to be held at the Court House, in the said Borough, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

DANIEL EOKELS,
Assignee.

Dec. 4, '62.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE
OF
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE next annual meeting will be held at Newville, Dec. 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue four days. The exercises will consist of a discussion of the required branches of Common School Education, in the order in which they are named in the law, and such other discussions as the Institute may determine upon.

Theses or Essays will be expected from the following Teachers, viz:—Misses A. E. Smiley, C. K. Culver, F. Henderson, S. Addams, M. Phillips, M. J. Mifflin, A. Washmood, and Messrs. J. S. Bates, H. J. Wonders, Samuel Mowers, J. N. Pislee, A. D. Isenhouer, M. Johnson, E. Mountz, H. M. Crider, S. H. Caufman, F. A. Cain, John Loyer, P. G. Alland, C. H. Underwood, J. C. Comfort, Geo. Sanderson, and Adam Koontz; after the reading of which, Professional Certificates will be presented to them by the County Superintendent.

It is very desirable that there be a large attendance, of both Directors and Teachers.

JOS. MIFFLIN,
Chairman Ex. and President Com.

Dec. 4, '62—4t.

Every Body Take Notice!

WE (Leidich, Sawyer & Miller, East Main street, one door from Martin's Hotel,) have received our Winter Goods, which, for quantity, variety and completeness cannot be surpassed. Ladies' Dress Goods latest importations and newest styles.

Plain Reps, all colors,
Figured Merinoes,
Cashmeres,
Delaines,
Empress Cloth,
Epinglins,
Poplins,

Valencias, &c. &c. A full stock of very superior Silks, plain and figured. A large supply of Black Silks bought before the heavy advance in prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Having the exclusive agency for this place of one of the largest manufacturing houses in the country, Ladies' will find our assortment full and of the latest styles. We have a few cloaks from last season which we will sell less than cost.

SHAWLS! of all kinds.

$2000 worth of FURS, of all kinds and qualities.

We give special attention to

Mourning Goods,

and have on hand a large supply of Silks, Reps, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Lewise, Tureno, Bombazines, Alpacas, Mourning Collars, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Crapes, Trimmings, Shawls, &c.

A large supply of Balmoral Skirts. Hoop skirts of the latest improvements.

Embroideries, Kid Gloves,
Woolen Hoods, Gauntlets,

Scarfs, Hosiery of all kinds, &c.

MENS' AND BOY'S WEAR!

French Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings. All kinds of Furnishing Goods. Domestic goods in immense supply. CARPETS, AND OIL CLOTHS, All kinds of house furnishing goods. Constant addition of new goods through the season. We cordially invite the attention of the public to the above goods, and many others not mentioned.

LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER.

Dec. 4, '62.

1862. THE 1852.

FARMERS,
BUILDERS,
MECHANICS,

And the public generally, will please call at the

Cheap Hardware Store,

EAST MAIN STREET CARLISLE, PA.,

(*Adjoining the Corman House.*)

AS I am selling goods cheaper than ever for cash or approved credit.

☞ Remember the place, East Main street, ☜ Carlisle, Pa.

HENRY SAXTON.

March 27, 1862.

Hats and Caps.

THE Hat and Cap Store heretofore known as "KELLERS" has been removed just opposite the old stand two doors from Arnold's clothing store.

The business will be conducted as heretofore, and all goods both home made and city manufacture warranted to give satisfaction as recommended. A full patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort will be made to keep the assortment in Men and Boys Hats and Caps complete, with prices to suit the times.

Spring styles of Silk Hats now ready.

JOHN A. KELLER.

Nov. 14, 1861.

POWDER.—Just received a large lot of Dupont's Blasting and Rifle Powder. Also,

Safety Fuse,	Picks,
Stone Drills,	Mattocks,
Stone Sledges,	Crow Bars,
Stone Hammers,	Digging Irons,

Napping Hammers, &c.

PUMPS AND CEMENT.—100 bbls. of Cement, with a large assortment of Chain and Iron Pumps, just received, and for sale cheaper than ever, at

H. SAXTON'S.

N. B.—Cement sold by the quantity at manufacturers prices.

March 27, 1862.