

CARLISLE, PA., JANUARY 22, 1863.

Public Sale Bills printed at this office, on as reasonable terms as they can be done at any other establishment.

Gov. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.—We publish this a plain, business-like production, and presents a favorable exhibit of the condition and resources of the State.

THANKS .- We return our thanks to Gov. Curtin for a copy of his Annual Message, to Hon. Jos. Baily, and Hon. Mr. Biddle, for Congressional documents, and to Messrs. Bucher and Rhoads, for Legislative favors.

DEAD HEADS .- We have striken the names of a number of persons off our list, to whom bills have been sent, and who have failed to respond up to the present time. If they wish the paper continued they must pay up what they are in arrears.

CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS .- The "Old Folks," who we know are highly popular with all lovers of good singing, will give two entertainments at Rheem's Hall, on the evenings of February 4 and 5. Don't forget to is the position of a majority of the peoplego and hear them, and, our word for it, you will not regret it.

we notice that those owning ice houses are the Union may be reconstructed, leaving engaged in filling them with the almost indispensable summer luxuary. We observe wagons passing our office every day, filled with transparent blocks of beautiful ice, and from the wild fanaticism of crazy Abolitionthe crop is said to be ample.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER .- The Le gisluture, in joint convention, on Monday, elected WILLIAM V. M'GRATH, Democrat, State Treasurer for the term of one year .-The vote stood: for Wm. V. M'Grath, 65: for Henry D. Moore, 64-four members absent. Mr. M'GRATH is a Philadelphian, and is spoken of by those most intimate with him as well qualified for the responsible position to which he has been elected.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION .- In the National House of Representatives, a few proclamation issued by the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1863. The resolution was adopted, yeas 85 (all abolitionists.) nays 50. Our member, Mr. Baily, voted with the minority. Right!

GONE CRAZY.-Mr. KEYS, late editor of the his chains and his frantic shricks.

Peace Measures .- In the N. J. Senate, on the 13th, a series of peace resolutions were offered by Mr. Holman, of Bergen. They propose an immediate armistice of six months. On the 2nd Monday in the third month after the commencement of the armistice, the people of each Congressional district are to elect one delegate to a National Convention to meet at Lexington, Kv., on the 2d Monday of the ensuing month, to arrange terms of an amicable adjustment of all difficulties. They were made the special order for the 22d inst. and will probably pass.

PENNSYLVANIA REBERVES .- The Governor communicated to the Legislature recently next. the fact that the War Department declined to allow the Reserve Corps to return to the State for the purpose of recruiting its ranks. We consider the decision of the Department barbarous. The consequence of it will be the annihilation of that brave corps which has done and suffered more than any other Mr. W. was last summer an occupant of a corps in the service. In another year probably not a single battallion can be formed from the remnant of the fifteen regiments that left the State at the call of the Governpeople of the State should unite in request- but is honest and moderate in his views.

THE NEGRO BRIGADE .- The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York World, under date of January 10, gives a very unpromising account of Gen. SAXTON'S Negro Brigade. Not withstanding the General feasted them on the 1st of January, and made to them an eloquent address on their liberation from slavery, accompanied with fatherly advice as to their future behavior, they don't seem to come up to the expectations which were entertained of them, and seem disposed to enjoy their new condition in a way not at all satisfactory to their white benefactors. The correspondent savs :

"The negro brigade is again involved in trouble; the negroes are deserting, casting aside the scarlet trousers, gaudy buttons, and glittering muskets. Massa Lincoln has made them free, and their interpretation of freedom is no work of any kind; hence they do not decire to exert their muscles in the common labor performed by white men. A negro soldier was shot last week for attempting to force the guard. A 'brother'i n color fired the futal ball. This act has put an end to all enlistments in this enlightened body of colored people. General S: ton, so rumor says, has asked to be transfer. 10 tosome other department; he has had enough negro for some time to come. Gen. Hunter expected here, and the Gideonites are in great glee at the coming of the great negro eman cipating general.'

DESERTED .- Captain John Brown, of the Thirtieth Ohio regiment, son of old Ossawat-TONIE BROWN, who was hung at Charleston, Virginia, is one of the officers recently dismissed from service for desertion ..

OUR NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In our last we mentioned, briefly, that Hon. Chartes R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, had been elected United States Sonator, for six years from the 4th of March next. Thank God! We have known Mr. Bucka-LEW for the last twenty years, and when we pronounce him one of the brightest and nost promising young men in Pennsylvania, we only reiterate the voice of every unprojudiced man who has the pleasure of his honor to our State and nation. It was creditable to our Legislature to select such a man for this responsible and benorable position. And when we consider that the Democrats have but one vote majority on joint-ballot in the Legislature, and that a certain infamous corruptionist was upon the ground, accompanied by his lackeys, with thousands document in full in to-day's Volunteer. It is of dellars in their hands—the money they had made by fraudulent contracts-with which they hoped to be able to buy up one or more votes, we feel like returning thanks to each individual Democratic member for the firmness and integrity he exhibited when the

hour of trial arrived. All honor to the glorious 67 Democratic members. The election of Mr. Buckalew is of Naional importance. He is a life-long Democrat, of conservative views-just such a man during our present troubles. He holds the same views as those expressed by Governor message, and deprecates and condemns the wild projects advocated by the present Executive and Congress. He is favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war, provided it is to be waged for the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." This is his position-this and if the Abolitionists of New England. under the lead of Sunner, Wilson, Beecher and other extremists, refuse to hearken to The Ice Cror. - Since the recent cold snap, | the deep mutterings of the men of the North, them and their New England States out in the cold The sovereign people of the North have suffered enough and more than enough, its. They are becoming tired at witnessing

the slaughter of tens of thousands of our brave troops for the amusement of Abolition demagogues. They want the war carried on for the sole object of restoring our Union to its former greatness, and not for the abolition of slavery. This is what they want, and we hone those who oppose this policy may see their error before the indignation of the people shall be fully roused against them. We repeat, then, the election of Mr. Buck-

arew—a man of pure patriotism and transcendent abilities-is a fortunate circumstance in a national point of view. Once more will days since, Mr. Wilson, introduced a joint | Pennsylvania have a statesman in the Senate resolution to approve, ratify, and confirm the of the United States-a man of honor, able to cope with the best men in that body. We can hereafter point with pride to the man who represents the Democracy of the old Keystone State in the United States Senate Too long has our State been disgraced in that august body, and had the Black Republicans had one vote more in our Legislature, Sixon CAMERON, a mere ward politician, and who a Circleville (Chio,) Watchman, has become a year ago was censured by Congress for his suc raving maniac, owing to his incarceration as cessful efforts at fleecing the Treasury, would a State prisoner. He is at present chained have been returned to the scat to which he down in the Lunntic Asylum at Columbus. had been twice before elected by the power Mr. K. was a man of superior talent—a pun- of money. Our State has been saved from gent and powerful writer, and as true and that disgrace, we say, and we record it as a loyal a man as ever lived. We would that good omen. Charles R. Buckalew, a states LINCOLN and his Secretary of War could be man and honest man, will hereafter occupy compelled to occupy the same room with the seat so long polluted by the old corrup-KEYS, that they might hear the clanking of | tionist and unprincipled politician, CAMERON. Where is the man of honor and integrity who will not respond Amen to that?

United States Senators.

It will rejoice the hearts of the Constitution loving people of the country to learn that that gallant Democrat and true-hearted man, Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, has been elected U. S: Senator from Illinois. Mr. R. was Judge Douglas' most intimate companion, and more nearly represents the views of the departed statesman than any other pub-

Hon. JAMES R. BAYARD. (Dem.) has been re-elected U. S. Senator, by the Delaware Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March

The Legislature of Indiana, has elected T. A. HENDRICKS and DAVID TARPE U. S. Sen- ate, against Simon Cameron, at which time ators—the latter for the unexpired term of the election was posponed by the action of the JESSE D. BRIGHT. Both Democrats.

. The Legislature of New Jersey has elected Gen. JAMES W. WALL, (Dem.) U. S. Senator. military prison, by order of the present infamous administration.

The Legislature of Minnesota, has elected ALEXANDEY RAMSEY, present Governor of the ment. The Legislature should pass a reso | State, to the U. S. Senate for six years, from lution of censure against STANTON, and the the 4th of March next. Mr. R. is a Republican,

Hon. Z. CHANDLER, (Rep.) has been reelected U. S. Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next, by the Michigan Legislature.

Massachusetts has re-elected that bad trai tor, SUMNER, to the U. S. Senate.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE .- The Abelition lead ers and presses are making a general effort to increase the circulation of that pestilent disunion sheet, the New York Tribune .-

Such men need watching .- Exchange. The record of the Tribune, when finally made up, will be a curious one. It first invided the cotton States to secede, proving, to its own satisfaction, that they had the right to do so, and that we had no right to restrain them. It then insisted that the Border States should go with them, vehemently denouncing all efforts to keep Tennessee, North Carolina, &c., in the Union. And now while rivers of blood are flowing, while tens of thousands of our youth are languishing in hospitals, while our streets swarm with the wounded and maimed, sharp of nose and keen of scent, the Tribune smells out and denoun-

What we Expected.—The papers announce that a large portion of the "Anderson Troupe," a body of cavalry raised in the interior of the State, and on which our Abolition authorities bestowed especial care in organization, refused to enter the battle of Murfreesboro, giving as their reason that they were not satisfied with the officers and arms given them. This is the same regiment arms given them. This is the same regiment ty." They would also furiously denounce as that took part last summer, in mobbing "traitors" every Democrat who dared say a

ces every intimation or possibility of Peace.

BEWARE OF THE SLEEPING LION!

nois, a few days since. Indeed ! If we followed, occurred at the White House in know the sentiments of the people of the North-and we think we do-it would be a sad day for TRUMBULL and the semi-traitors | all denominations was held at Chicago on the who act with him should the "men of the North be let loose," and pay a visit to Washington. The first thing they would acquaintance. As a Senator, he will be an do would be to kick the present Abolition Congress into the Potomac, and, like CROM-WELL, lock up the two Houses. This done, they would march to the White House, and | formance of their duty, undertook to inform compel its weak and trembling occupant to the President that our military misfortunes take the "oath of allegiance," abrogate his devilish Emancipation Proclamation, and for new and advanced action by the President promise to respect the laws and Constitution in behalf of the country, such as would indiin future. This is what "the men of the cate National repentance for the sin of op-North" perhaps will do, if TRUMBULL and | pression; and he must see that, if success in his co-workers in iniquity don't mend their manners and forsake their treason. The President and the majority in Congress cannot and dare not put the people at defiance much longer. Their encroachments upon the Constitution, their violations of law, their profligacy and tyranny, will not be tolerated by an indulgent people. The voice of the North, as expressed in the recent elections, should serve as an admonition to those as will be useful in our National counsels in authority, but instead of this we find Mr. Lincoln and his Abolition "let-the-Unionslide" counsellors more reckless than ever,

est enemies to the Union, the rebels in arms or those at Washington, who, unfortunately for our country, have control of public affairs. Both are evidently against the Union as STEVENS SAYS SO. The removal of M'CLELLAN, who was the idul of the army and the truly oyal people, was an outrage upon public sentiment, and was only eclipsed by the Emancipation edict. The slaughter of twencricksburg and Vicksburg, was the legitimate follows: onsequence of the first, and the unsheathing of a hundred thousand additional sabres in the border States of the South has resulted from the second. Almost every county in his State lost many of its best sons in those earful, bloody and bootless contests, and a eeling of vengeance, we sometimes fear, s cherished against the authors of these re-

olting tragedies. "Let loose the men of the North," indeed ould make no such request. We tell him and his radical colleagues that " the men of the North" feel a strong desire to clutch the throats of the Abolition, traitors who were so anxious for war and "blood to the knees," and who, since the hour hostilities commenced, have labored by day and by night to prevent the success of our arms and the re-construction of the Union. The people feel angry, Mr. TRUMBULL, and we beseech you. as you value your own comfort and the comthem to be "let loose."

Hon. Charles R. Buckslew.

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union, in speakthe following brief biographical scetch of nat gentleman:

Hon. Chas R.Buckalew, was born in the year 1821, in Columbia county, in this State. In 1845 he filled the office of prosecuting attorney of his native county. In 1850 he was chosen to represent, in the State Senate, the the district then composed of the counties of Columbia and Luzerne, and in 1853 was reelected. In 1856 he was a Democratic senatorical elector from this State. In 1857 he was again sent to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Columbia Monteur, Northumberland and Snyder, and filled, in the same year, the position of chairman of the Democratic State committee. In 1858 he resigned his sent in the State Senate as well as the appointment ot commisioner to revise the criminal code of the State, and accepted the post of Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. In August, 1861, he returned to his home in Bloomsburg, Co lumbia county, where he has remained up to the time of his election.

Mr Buckalew is the author of the several amendments of the State constitution, adopted in 1857, and of numerous published reports and speeches, as well as many popular and political addresses. In 1855 he ocratic candidate for the United States Sen-

legislative body.

In Mr. Buckalew's career as a public man, he has shown evidence of the highest integrity and the most distinguished ability. He has always been a steadfast opponent of the fanatical, abolition party, and a firm supporter of Democracy and its measures. His parliamentary reputation in the State, is second to that of no one within its limits; and as a consistent and able politition, he stands in the foremost rank. As a statesman, his rising tenius inspires the undivided confidence of the whole Democratic party in the State who look to his future career with unusual inter-

est and expectation.
We congratulate the party and the State, upon the elevation of a man, so worthy in all respects, of the high position to which he has been chosen. Above all, we feel the deepest rejoiceing at his success, as a pureminded, capable statesman, over the arts and debaucheries of corruption, and corruptors.

THE ARKANSAS VICTORY .- The capture of the place known as Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, with seven thousand prisoners, nine pieces of artillery and immense munitions of war, is the most important federal success in the Southwest since the capture of Fort Donelson and its garrison nearly a year ago. Its importance as regards Arkansas can hardly be overrated. It gives our sas can hardly be overrated. It gives our ther operations for the next three or four government complete military possession of months, but to endanger important positions the state, and with ordinary prudence settles its destiny. It makes some; amends for the failure to capture Vicksburg, and must afford more than ordinary gratification, to the troops who had been repulsed just before from that stronghold of the Mississippi, through the in competence of generals and the blundering of officials at Washington. This victory is a bright spot in the history of the winter campaigns—an oasis in a desert, barren of useful

IT If, to-morrow, ABRAHAN LINCOLN Were to proclaim himself DICTATOR over this country —or Engenon—we should see the ontire Abolition press eagerly defend and endorse the act, and justify it on the plea of "necessi-

"To crush this rebellion the men of A circumstance, curious and indeed ludithe North must be let loose," exclaimed crous, but for the promised horrors of the emancipation proclamation, which speedily Washington, on the 13th of September last. It seems that a meeting of "Christians" of 7th of September, which agreed upon a memorial in favor of immediate and universal abolition of slavery, and appointed a commit tee to present it to the President. These gentlemen accordingly proceeded to Washington, and not content with the simple perwere "tokens of divine displeasure, calling our military affairs was supposed to render such action unnecessary, and defeat to make it unavailing, then duty became an idle word, and God's voice of remonstrance and

warning are an unmeaning utterance." The President replied, (for these Reverend gentlemen seemed to speak as if inspired to command) "I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. For unless I am more deceived in myself than I Serwour of New York, in his recent annual and more bent upon mischief. It is difficult often am, it is my earnest desire to know the to say now which class of men are the great- will of Providence in this matter. And, if I can learn what it is, I will do it. These are not, however, the days miracles, and I suppose it will be granted that I am not to expect a direct revelation. I must study it was and the Constitution as it is. That the plain, physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible, and learn what appears to be wise and right."

> But the committee were not to be denied, and entered into a long argument to sustain their position. The President was thus comy thousand brave Northern troops at Fred- pelled to define his position, which he did as . " What

> emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a ocument that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's could against the comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the Rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would the late law of Congress, which I approved, Mr. TRUMBULL is not acquainted with our and which offers protection and freedom. cople—he does not consider that they are be- to the slaves of Rebel masters who come oming restless, if not desperate—or he within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? How can we feed under his command. They eat and that is all; though it is true General Butler is feeding the whites also by thousands, for it nearly amounts to a famine there.

If now, the pressure of the war should call fort of those who act with you, not to ask off our forces from New Orleans to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again, for I am told that whenever the Rebels take any tracks prisoners, free or slave; they immediately nuction them off. They ing of the United States Senator elect, gives did so with those they took from a boat that do with the conduct of our armies ag the sucwas aground on the Tennessee river a few

> Just nine days after this, the emancipation proclamation was issued. Now, we put it to any candid man to say, whether Mr. LINCOLN in his interview with the committee of Chicago Christians, did not make a stronger argument against the President's proclamation, than has ever since been made by any one. Every conservative press in the country has attacked it; but for vigor, sound sense, and logical accuracy, Mr. Lincoln's attack on it beats them all.

It is apparent that on the 13th of September, the President stood on the counservative side of the dividing line, and that by the 22d of September he had been compelled, by an irrestible propulsion in the rear, to jump over to the abolition side, and we suppose that, as Mr. Lincoln is said to be a good lawyer, he could now make a plausible argument on that side; for good lawyers can od. make good arguments on either side.

ly dealt with, for it presents a melancholy spectacle, exhibited in the most momentous question which any government was ever called on to decide, of the vascillation and our braves in the interior of North Carolina, uncertainty which prevail in the National counsels. Men are expected, under penalty of being called traitors, to consider the President infallible. Surely when the President thus directly contradicts himself, it is not | presumptuous to treat him as a mere mortal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES .- The folthe War Department to Governor Curtin, refusing to allow the Pennsylvania Reserves to return to Pennsylvania to recruit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1862. Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., enclosing a copy of one from Gen. Meade to Gen. Franklin, relative to recruiting the regiments constituting the Pennsylvania Reserves, and asking that the remnant of that gallant body of men be ordered to Harrisburg in order to fill its ranks.

In reply, the Secretary directs me to say that there are numerous applications of this kind on file in regard to regiments from other States which have been greatly reduced in recent battles. If one such request be ac-acceded to, all similar applications must be granted. This would so reduce the armies in the field as not only to prevent any furnow held by us.

The War Department has uniformily refused applications of this kind, and cannot, at the present time, adopt a different policy. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant General.

The New York Evening Post of Friday says; "We learn semi-officially that the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company exceed ten millions of dollars for the last fiscal year. The New York Central gave receipts of the Pennsylvania line were from the transportation of troops and government

supplies." The six States of New England, with a Démocratio newspaper office at Carlisle, word against such a proceeding, and demand | New York, with a population of 3,881,000, | ing into hopeless anarchy, if, by some means, the imprisonment of overy such man, has two votes in that body.

The Cry for M'Clellan.

So desperate have become the affairs of the nation under the criminal mismanagement and wild, fanatical policy of the administration, that even its hitherto most unquestioning and ardent supporters can no longer close their eyes to the fact. The Treasury bankrupt, the army discontented, the French strengthening themselves in Mexico, foreign mediation; if not intervention, threatened, and the administration standing still, in a dead lock, not knowing what to do or whither to turn, presents an appalling picture to the eyes of every patriot, and gives birth to the most fearful forebodings. The total ineffi ciency of the Administration, its utter inability to cope with the stern realities of the times, if not known to itself, is at least patent to everybody else—and some of its tent to everybody else-and some of its friends who have hitherto sustained it in its hardest and most desperate fought battle of wicked and foolish course, in presence of the this war, and to look back now, after the great danger threatening the nation, are smoke has cleared off, it seems a wonder that shifting their grounds and boldly giving vent to their new-born convictions. The Washington Republican, a deeply-dyed Abolition organ, which was whilom, vociferous and malignant in its hostility to M'CLELLAN, now puts out the following:

"COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The city is full of rumors about changes in he command of the Army of the Potomac .-We do not believe them. If any change is made by the President, it will be one that will satisfy the public judgement and public heart. We are satisfied that the sound judgement of he people of the United States, of all parties, coincides with the hearty and enthusiastic call of the Army of the Potomac to be led to victory by general M'Clellan .-Other expedients may be possibly resorted to; but, in the light of to-day, no wise statesman ought to doubt.

This is significant of the terror with which the present darkness has inspired some even of the most ultra of the Abolitionists-the men who have helped to raise the storm, but and brought here. He is or was pretty bad, now feel their utter impotence to control or and the conduct of his men made him worse. allay it.

The Baltimore Clipper, which, although nost servile in its support of the administration, has at length awakened to a sense of danger and duty, and furnishes some sound remarks on "The management of the war," accompanied with wholesome admonition to the President. It says:

"With all our heart, we have endeavored

to give an earnest support to the administration, in every measure intended to carry on the war successfully, and to deal as gently as possible with such as were intended by it to accomplish that end, but which we deemed to be prejudicial to the object in view * * * * But it cannot be denied that the public exnectations have not been realized; if the complaints only of the enemies of Mr. Lincoln were heard these would not be heeded : but when it is seen that the most devoted advoover to us. And suppose they could be cates of the Union cause, at the North and in induced, by a proclamation of freedom from the Middle or Border States, whose disintercates of the Union cause, at the North and in ested patriotism no one can doubt-when the press of his own party, as well as of the inand care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler dependent of all parties, the great reflector wrote me, a few days since, that he was of public opinion, with firmness, coupled with issuing more rations to the slaves who have moderation and respect, is denouncing the rushed to him than to all the white troops manner in which the war has been conducted, and calling for a change, Mr. Lincoln ought to be convinced that there is something rad ically wrong, and should, in obedience t public sentiment, apply the corrective. The people cannot but believe that the most deleterious influence have been produced by cess of the cause of our Union. The late courts of inquiry held at Washington, and of disinterested men, have b thrown floods of light upon the causes of our mishaps and disasters, and proves that great injustice has been done to some of the most noble spirits in the army, by the mismanage ment, or by sinister interference with them whilst in the field. The effect of the combination of circumstances now upon us has not only apparently paralyzed the greatest army of the Republic, on the Rappahannock, but has had a most damaging effect upon the financial affairs of the Government; and it is very obvious that some steps must be taken by which the confidence of the country may be regained, or the war will be prolonged to

an interminable extent. "It is 'a hard thing to say,' but nevertheless it must be said, that a change should be made, and that promptly, if the administration expects the people to sustain it. By the jealousy of those in high positions at Washington, some of our best generals are now idle, whilst their services are now more needed in the tented field than at any former per From every indication, the great Army of the Potomac is lying in a state of idleness, But this is too serious a matter to be light- whilst the active rebels across the river, secure from any expected trouble in front, are probably now engaged in preparations to make a dash at our several stations in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, or to meet

and overpower them by numbers.
"It is not pleasant to make these com plaints, but the time has come when the loyal men of the nation must be faithful to their duty, and give assurance to the President that a change should be made in the depart-ments having the conduct of the war. The services of M'Clellan and Porter should be again called into requisition, and these generals, whose characters and qualifications lowing is a copy of the letter addressed by have just gone through the most searching investigations, from which they have emerged without the least taint upon their patriotism, and their military talents are shown in more resplendent colors than ever—they should be immediately called to the field, or wherever their services could be most available. Eay what we will, M' Clellan is the idol of the army, and has the confidence of the people; the knowledge of the fact that he was again in their midst would send a shout of joy from the army which would startle the rebels on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, and since that witnessed when the voice of Achilles was heard on the shores of Troy, when that great hope of the Greeks again rushed up they "laid around loose." to the battle, (having for a time withdrawn his myrmidons, in consequence of ill treatthe death of Hector, the leader of the hosts of Priam, which only preceded the fall of Heaven defended Troy.

"Much as the country admires the gallant Burnside, and his magnanimity and bravery is fully appreciated as well by the army as the people, nevertheless it cannot be doubted that the impression is deeply engraven upon the hearts of all, that M'Clellan is the only man we have who is a match for Lee—and let it but be announced that 'Little Mao' was once more in the field, and the heart of the nation would rebound with joy, and full confidence felt, that should be have a fair there are not the thanks of the should be have a fair there are the state of the sta chance, and be backed by efficiency in the departments at Washington, he will soon be again within hail of Richmond."

\$9,300,000; the Eric \$8,300,000. Much of the We shall follow them up by others; but, in the meantime, we submit to a candid public whether, when even the most unscrupulous supporters of the administration are forced by accumulating facts to condemn its mis-management and censure its inefficiency, it a population of 3,136,000, have twelve votes is not time for the people to seriously considing the United States Senate, and the State of er the imminent danger we are now in, of driftor the imminent danger we are now in, of driftMURFREESBORO .-- ANDERSON TROOP.

The Anderson Troop Mutineers—their despi-cable conduct—what is thought of them by those who did fight—The old Troop tear the initials "R. A," (Robert Anderson) from their caps, &c.

The following letter is from a gentleman who was formerly a native and resident of this county, to his friend in Carlisle. It was not intended for publication, but yet the gentleman to whom it was addressed gave it to us with permission to publish an extract from it. We may mention that the writer of the letter is a civilian: Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

DEAR SIR-I set down this morning t

give you a few items of the latest news in re enemy and they are ours." It was by far the we were so successful, although through it all I had the utmost confidence in our troops, and that confidence was not misplaced, but

in part of one regiment, and that regiment was from the "old Keystone State," and sent out here as a "crack" onc. It was (and I know you will be surprised when you hear t,) the "Anderson Cavalry," and I am sorry that Col. Spencer, as good and brave a man as ever breathed, had the misfortune to be placed over such men. When they arrived here, to hear them talk you would have supposed they were going to eat up the rebels-but they did not. When there was to be fight and the Union wanted every man to stand up for her in this hour of need, about 500 of them refused to go, and stacked their arms, leaving the balance with their officers to go alone on the field of battle! Those that went fought well and deserve all the credit that can be given them; but those that remained behind deserve the curses of alland I hope their names will be shown up and the finger of soorn pointed at them where ever they go. Col. Spencer took sick and was carried from the front in an ambulance He feels the disgrace very much; in fact all the old Body Guard do. for they acted nobly, and I am proud that Carlisle has her share not properly an Abolition sheet, has been al-most servile in its support of the administra-The members of the old Company feel very badly, for they wear the same uniform, and I am sorry for them. I saw yesterday cut the letters "R. A," (Robert Anderson,) off the top of his cap, so they would not know that he belonged to that crowd. Those that went on the field of battle done well and suffered pretty severely, lossing their two Majors, (Ward and Rosengarten,) about 20 privates, and having some 30 wounded. Tell the Carlisle folks that hey need not be ashamed of their boys, and out, were among the "cowards." They were very brave when they knew there was

prisoner, and will be able to be about short-

danger; they could destroy property,

but when there was danger of life or limb, they were not about. But, I am tired of this, and will only say that I am truly sorry for Col. Spencer and the rest from Pennsylva-

nia who done their whole duty. I was to see Col. Spencer. He is a good deal bet-ter. He was neither wounded or taken

JANUARY COURT. . The following cases were disposed of last week in the Courts of Quarter Sessions and

Common Pleas Penna. R. R. Co. vs. Jacob Zug, of South Middleton.—An action against Zug to recover a lot of rags which the Penna, R. R. Co. had undertaken to convey to Carlisle for the Messrs. Given, also of South Middleton, but which it failed to do, and paid Messrs. Given the value; after doing so it was discovered that these identical rags had been delivered in Harrisburg and then in Carlisle, from which place it is alleged that Zug and not Given got them. Defendant denied the allegation, that he got the rags. New declaration filed by leave of the Court and case con-tinued, to which defendant took exception, on grounds that in the former declaration the Larceny and receiving goods known to be case had been arbitrated. Watts and Parker for Rail Road Company; Miller and Pen-

rose for Defendant. George S. Arbagast vs. Henry myoto.

This was an action to recover the price of a quantity of wheat sold to defendant, which full into the hands ing of the 15th of November last. Grand of law concerning the pleadings; plea amend on the 16th and 17th. From the evidence in ed and case continued. Watts and Parker for plaintiff; Miller and Williams for de-

The following cases in the Quarter Ses-

sious were disposed of:. Commonwealth vs. Philip Myers.—Assault and Battery on Dr. S. Elliott. Defendant, on the 23d of December last, went into the drug store of Dr. Elliott to beg; not being considered an object of charity, the Doctor very properly refused to comply with his requests and asked him to go out of the store, thereupon Mr. Dutchman let drive at the Dr. with a cane and struck him over at the Dr. with a cane, and struck him over dee'd and wounding another. He then went the head, bruising him very much. Myers out at the back door and out to the place plead guilty, being an old offender, having that he had been engaged to work, at which been twice in the Eastern Penitentiary. His Honor sentenced him to the jail of Cumberland county for I year, to pay a fine of \$1 and the costs of prosecution. Gillelen for Commonwealth; Newsham for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Sock .- An assault and battery on a Miss kept by a single man. Sock plead guilty of the offence of having struck her over the mouth. He is an old offender, a vagrant and has been in jail frequently. He was socked 3 months in jail, to pay a fine of \$1 and costs. Gillelen for Commonwealth; Defendant had no counsel and Messrs Smith and Hamrich were as-

signed him by the Court.
Commonwealth vs. Mary Johnson, Mary Fisher and Barbara Fennel.—These three were charged in separate indictments with lewdness, profane swearing and drunkenness. They are negroes who made their home at cause a smitting of knees seldom equalled the house of Abe. Bell (who is indicted at the present term of Court for murder,) until the murder, and after that place was broken Plend guilty upon condition that they would leave the town if not severely dealt with by the Court. ment from his superior,) which resulted in Recognizance taken and they went on their way rejoicing. Ponrose and Gillellen for Commonwealth; Sharpe for Defendants. Commonwealth vs. John Burns .- Charged with the larceny of a pair of new boots from the store of Mr. Sener of this borough. He

went into the store and asked to see some boots, tried one on and went to the door to spit out, came back and examined the one on his foot, then tried the other boot on, got up and went to the door apparently to spit again and took to his heels leaving Mr. Sener minus his boots. He was pursued and lodged in jail. Plead guilty, said he took the boots but intended to pay for them. This is another of the favorite color and an old offender. Sentenced to the eastern penitentiary (no doubt to learn the boot making and follow it as a as a trade hereafter,) for 1 year and 3 months, pay a fine \$1 and the costs. Gillelen for Commonwealth; Shapley for defendant. Commonwealth vs. George Foland .- As

very peaceable man, the proprietor "Phænix Saloon" under Rheem's Hall; ad-'mitted that he did have the pistol, he is weak and sickly man and is in the habit of weak and sickly man and is in the habit of carrying it for necessary self defence. Verdict of not guilty, and as neither party could laugh at the other, the costs were discould laugh at the other.

could hugh as the other, the costs were divided between them. Gillelen and Shapley for Commonwealth; Newstam for defendant, Commonwealth vs. John Treibler.—This was an assault and battery committed on was an assault and battery committed on Mr. E. Aughinbaugh; the defendant was under the influence of liquor, as is alleged, the difficulty grew out of the price of a log sold by defendant to prosecutor; the defendant handled the prosecutor very roughly.— Verdict of Guilty in the manner and form as he stands indicted; sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs. Gillelen and Shapley for Jommonwenlth; Newsham for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. same.—Assault and battery with intent to kill; true bill. This was the the after part of the play. The prosecutor, Mr. Durnbaugh a boarder at the hotel of Mr. Aughingaugh, was called on to assist in ejecting defendant from the premises, while doing so was stabled in the arm by defendant. Defendant has always borne a remarkably good character for honesty, so-brioty and stendiness; the first time that ha was ever known to be intoxicated, and there is no doubt that he felt exceedingly mortified hat he had allowed himself to be overcome by those who had insisted upon treating to the liquor he had taken; with the full assarance that the like would not again occur, he plead guilty and submitted to the Court on the count charging an assault and battery, A nolle pros. was entered as to the other counts. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and Gillelen and Penrose for Comm wealth; Newsham and Sharpe for defend

Commonwealth vs. Alexander Black and Melinda Black.—Larceny. Defendants were charged with stealing a lot of mechanic's tools, clothing &c. from Isaac Wingard. Several witnesses, testified to the unsoundness of Alexander's mind, who, no doubt, is insane on the subject of appropriating the property of others to his own use. Alex. was found guilty, and was sentenced to the county jail for 2 months, restore the property and pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and his "better half" not guilty. Gillelen for Common-wealth; Penrose for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Levi Stevenson.-Horse stealing. True bill. On oath of George W. Hilton. Mr. II. keeps a livery stable in Carlisle and defendant hired a horse and buggy to go to Shippensburg; he sold the buggy at Greenwood and the horse at Waynesboro', Franklin county. Defendant relied upon the fact that at the time of getting them from Mr. H. he did not intend to appropriate them to his own use. The case then turned upon point of law, and the jury rendered a verdiet of not guilty. Smith and Gillelen for Commonwealth; Shearer for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Ensminger -I am glad that it is so. Of one thing I am pretty certain, and it is this—that the men who attempted to tear Bratton's office a note signed by a Mr. Allen, which E. rep-False pretence. True bill. Defendant hought resented, as he then had reason to believe, be as good as gold; upon presenting it to A. after passing through other hands, the note was not paid, A. not having the means. Suit was then brought against E. to recover the value of note. The circumstances of the transaction and all the attending circumstances having been laid before the jury they ound the defendant not guilty, but that he pay the costs. Gillelen and Penrose for Commonwealth; Miller and Shearer for de-

fendant. Commonwealth vs. H. Smith .- Assault and batt ry. True bill. Plead guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5. Gillelen for Commonwealth; Humrich for defendant.
Commonwealth vs. Jacob Reddeck. Assault and battery, on oath of Benjamin F.

Reddeck. Ignored, and presecutor to pay the costs. Commonwealth vs. John Stouffer and Hes Ym. Natcher, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Ephline and
Wm. McLiester.—Larceny. Ignored, and eter Spahr the pro Commonwealth vs. Milton Lane. - Assault and battery. Ignored, and Mary Lane, the

prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Theo. Brenizer et al.— Assault and battery. Ignored and William Donnelly the prose Donnelly the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Breckley.—

stolen. Ignored. Commonwealth vs. Ann Duffield .- Larce-

ny, Ignored.
Commonwealth vs. Abraham Bell.—This the case it appears that on the morning of the murder, between 2 and 3 oclock, the deceased went to the house of the defendant and de-manded entrance and something to eat, defendant told them (there were two others with dee'd,) that he had nothing to give them, but they still insisted on getting in, and proceeded after some time to open a door, which had not been used by the inmates, and had a buplace he was arrested by the sheriff and committed for trial. Conklin was shot in the neck, some of the shot entering the juglar vein, causing almost instant death. Jury found defendant guilty of murder in the second degree. Not yet sentenced. Gillelen and Shapley for Commonwealth;

Miller and Newsham for defendant. HEAR HELPER.—The notorious Helper's

Book was law and gospel to the Republicans a short time ago; and in that is written the fowllowing: "Compensation to slave owners for their

negroes! Preponderous ideal The suggestion is criminal—the demand wicked, unjust, monstrous, damnable! Shall we pat the blood-hounds for the sake of doing them a favor? Shall we feed those ours of them rich at our expense? Pay these whelps for the privilege of converting them into decent, honest upright, men."

Yet we now find the whole Republican party advocating this "criminal," "wicked," 'unjust,'' ''monstrous,'' ''damnable'' scheme?'

The well-informed New York corres pondent of the Philadelphia Ledger has the following paragraph in his letter of Friday, which will be of peculiar interest to white people:

"A well known clothing firm in this city has just been awarded a contract for the manufacture of fifty thousand suits of clothing for the contrabands. They are to be furnished as soon as possible."

A week ago we read in the dispatches from he Army of the Potomac that some half dozen soldiers on picket were frozen to death from the extreme cold weather, and on account of course, of not having sufficient clo-

Every Democrat ought to make it Kramer, a jeweler and watch maker, living near the Court House. It was a difficulty growing out of Mr. Foland's boys firing off the old and in the new year. Defendant took part with the boys whom K., had, jat, tacked. The defendant was shown to be a