

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

SALES.—We have recently printed bills for the following sales of personal property:

Sale of Mary Ann Ensminger, in Milford township, of horses, colts, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, farming implements, and household furniture, on the 25th of February.

Sale of John Black, in Dickinson township, of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, farming implements, and household furniture, on March 3.

Sale of George Swonger, in Dickinson township, of work horses, brood mares, milk cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, farming implements, hay and corn fodder, potatoes, &c., on February 28.

Sale of Alm. Kiehl, in Frankford township, of one mare, colts, cows and young cattle, farming implements, and household furniture, on March 3.

Sale of Alm. Boeler, administrator of Charles Beltzhoover, decd., at the residence of M. G. Belthoover, in Monroe township, of horses, brood mares, cows, steers and young cattle, Durham Bulls, hogs, 3 broad-wheeled wagons, Buggy, Sulky, Sleigh, hay by the ton, and a very large variety of farming implements, on March 6.

Sale of C. B. Herman, in Silver Spring township, of horses, fresh milk cows, young cattle, hogs, and a large variety of farming implements, on February 24.

Sale of Henry Harbold, in Latimore township, Adams county, of work horses, colts, milk cows, young cattle, bull, shooks, smoked bacon, potatoes, farming implements, &c., on February 21.

Sale of Michael Noggle, in Dickinson township, of work horses, cows, a number of good wagons, farming implements, &c., on February 21.

LAST NOTICE.—We have erased a few names, but shall postpone striking off the most of our delinquent subscribers for a couple of weeks more, in the hope that within that time they will pay in whole or in part what is honestly due. A number have already paid, and many others are probably waiting an opportunity to do so. We hope that all who wish to continue the Volunteer will see the necessity of complying with our terms, at least so long as we are compelled to pay the present enormous price for paper, and that those who do not care about it, will at least have the honesty to pay what they owe, before we part from them.

IN TOWN.—Our townsman, Maj. JOHN LEE, of the 130th Reg. Pa. Vols., arrived in our town on Monday. The Major looks well, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

PATRICKS.—The late snow storm proved more fatal to these birds than did the weapons of our sportsmen during the shooting season. Farmers living in the vicinity of this town inform us that hundreds of them were buried in the snow on Wednesday and perished.

THE NEGRO BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.—The bill introduced by old THOMAS STEVENS, authorizing the President to enlist, arm and equip 200,000 negroes as soldiers in the army for five years, passed the House on Monday—yeas 83, nays 67. Mr. BAILY voted "no." Right.

"THE AGE."—In another column will be found the prospectus for the "Age," a new Democratic paper to be issued in Philadelphia, by A. J. GLENNON & Co. The Democracy of the State have long felt the want of an able and reliable organ in Philadelphia, and we are glad to learn that this want will no longer exist. The gentlemen connected with the new paper have the ability and the pecuniary means to publish one of the best journals in our country, and we hope to see the enterprise meet their most sanguine expectations. Specimen copies can be seen at this office.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The attention of school directors in this town and county is invited to the following section of the common school law passed last winter, in relation to their duties:

"That it shall be the duty of the board of directors in each school district to publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district in not less than ten written or printed hand bills, to be put up in the most public places in the district."

The notice should be signed by the president of the school board and attested by the secretary. It is the custom in some districts to publish the statement in the county papers, which answers the same purpose.

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.—As the facts concerning the mutiny in the Anderson Cavalry regiment come out, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, we find more and more cause to condemn those who refused to obey orders when the army was marching on the enemy. Their most severe condemnation, however, is the indirect one contained in the conduct of the brave three hundred of their comrades who so nobly went into the conflict, and sustained their own honor and that of their State in the face of overwhelming odds. Every drop of the blood of ROSENBERG, WARD, CHASE, and the other heroes, who fell in those hard-fought fields cries aloud against the treachery or cowardice of those who remained behind.

By command of Gen. ROSENBERG, the mutineers of the regiment have been arrested and put in jail at Nashville. Neither military law nor common sense can recognize as valid any excuse for disobedience of orders, especially in the face of the enemy. If any of the Anderson men pretend that on being mustered into the service of the United States as common soldiers, they were to be exempt from any of the duties of common soldiers, by reason of some fanciful superiority of birth or social position, they must be taught to drop all such notions, and the best way to teach them this is to punish them. An example must be made of those mutineers, for if their crime is to go unpunished, there will be encouragement to a mutinous spirit throughout the whole army.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

In our paper to-day will be found an account of the arrest of Mr. BOLEVER, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal. This is another outrage by a corrupt, venal and infamous administration—another act of tyranny by Rail Splitter I, in this year of our Lord 1863. The excuse given for arresting Mr. B. was because he, in his editorial columns, compared JEFF DAVIS' annual message with "old ABE'S" Message to Congress, and arrived at the conclusion that JEFF's contained better grammar and more sensible language than old ABE's contained. For expressing this opinion, he was arrested at his house at the hour of midnight, and taken to prison by order of that creature of little soul, Lincoln's Secretary of War. After confining him in a dirty fort for three days, Mr. BOLEVER was released and permitted to go home.

How long will these outrages be submitted to? How long will an indignant people permit a few ignorant and petty tyrants to gratify their perfidious malice by committing acts that would be considered disgraceful in a despotism? No wonder the President is in constant dread of personal danger—is no wonder he requires a regiment of mounted men to act as his body guard; as often as he leaves the White House, he knows and feels that he has committed outrages that are almost beyond endurance; outrages well calculated to create a feeling of vengeance. Let not these petty tyrants—these men of little mind and no soul—go too far or they may find a storm about their ears that they little expected.

Elect Lincoln. We and we shall have good times. Elect Lincoln, and there shall be plenty of work and high wages. Elect Lincoln, and the expenses of government will be reduced. Elect Lincoln, and if the South secede we will send a few regiments of wide-awakes down there and wipe them out in thirty days. Elect Lincoln, and there shall be plenty of money. Elect Lincoln and we will have honesty and reform. Elect Lincoln, and we will bring the government back to the policy of the fathers. Lincoln was elected, and we have bloody times. Lincoln was elected, and we have plenty of work such as wading in blood to the knees, digging graves for our young men and taking care of the maimed, wounded, widows and orphans. The pay, however, is not so good when soldiers are drafted and forced to work for 12 per cent in paper money which is worth only half its face. Lincoln was elected, and the expense of the government is a hundred times greater. Lincoln was elected, the South seceded, and instead of sending down wide-awakes, they draft from Pennsylvania and let the abolition wide-awakes of Massachusetts go free. Lincoln is elected, and we have paper and rags for a currency and billions of debt. Lincoln is elected, and instead of economy and reform we have had stealing and wholesale plunder, unheard of in any age of the world. Lincoln is elected, and instead of coming to any policy of our fathers, we are coming to taxation, national bankruptcy and unmistakable ruin.

ARREST.—A. D. Bileau, Esq., proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, was arrested on Wednesday last, midnight, by the Provost Marshal, and carried beyond the jurisdiction of the state—where, it is not known, the paper stopped and the office placed in charge of a guard. The arrest was made by authority of a telegraph despatch from Washington.

It produced quite a sensation, and some of the more timid feared that violence might grow out of the transaction.

The cause of the arrest is not known, but it is surmised that the remarks of the Journal upon the trial and suspension of Gen. Fitz John Porter, gave great offence.

On the opening of the Court on Thursday morning, Judge Ludlow sent for the Grand Jury, and delivered to them a forcible charge, requiring them to suspend all other matters before them, and proceed immediately to an investigation of the facts of the case; and the District Attorney was instructed to procure the attendance of Gen. Montgomery and the Provost Marshal.

NEGRO DIVORCES AT PORT ROYAL.—We learn that Gen. Saxton, our military commander at Port Royal, S. C., has given authority to the Rev. Mr. French, to grant divorces to the negro contrabands under his spiritual charge in that Department. From this it would appear that with all the blessings of emancipation, and the Gospel, and spelling-books, and plenty of oat and little to do, the government negroes at Port Royal still fall short of Greeley's free negro millennium. It is only another Fourierist fiasco.

FORNEY ON THE JEWS.—FORNEY, in his Washington Chronicle, fully justifies General Grant's order, excluding the Jews "as a class" from his lines. He says, "The Jews have been always notorious for their fondness for illegitimate trading, or, at least, unusual modes of making money," and supposes that this fact has been the cause of depriving them "of admission in to political or commercial circles." No one could have more unusual modes of making money than abolition officials.

ARRESTS AT HAGERSTOWN.—On the 10th ult., several citizens of Hagerstown, Md., were arrested by the military. They were confined in the guard-house until the next day, when they were all released without explanation except Messrs. ROSENBERG and CAMPBELL, who were taken under guard to Washington. "Partisan malice" not "political necessity" led to the arrest.

DELINQUENT OFFICERS DISMISSED.—The Secretary of War recently dismissed from the service a large number of officers of the army for various causes but the large majority for absence from their posts without leave. The course of the authorities in this respect will tend very greatly to preserve the strength and efficiency of the army.

Gold is now selling at 54 cents premium in New York—or, Government paper is 54 cents below par.

These are the "good times" of Abolitionism, and the worst is yet to come.

Gen. Halleck has a nephew who is a lieutenant in the rebel service.

FORNEY ON CAMERON—THEN AND NOW.

Our neighbor of the Herald edited his readers last week, by publishing an article from Forney's Press, apologizing for CAMERON'S attempt to bribe a member of the House to vote for him for Senator. We therefore publish the following as an answer to its apology; which we take from the Philadelphia Evening Journal:

Forney's Press is severe upon Mr. Boyer of Clearfield, in consequence of the disclosure just made by that gentleman, in reference to the attempt of Simon Cameron to bribe him. Mr. Forney thinks that Mr. Boyer's children will have cause to blush over his memory—that he "regards party triumphs of more value than personal honor, truth and the feeling of respect that should exist between man and man."

It is strange that the admirer of John Brown does not perceive that Cameron's children have some cause to blush over the same "regards political triumphs of more value than personal honor." Since Mr. Forney, in 1863, so blind to Cameron's faults in this matter of bringing up the attempt to bribe members of the Legislature to vote for him for Senator, we are induced to go back and learn what was his opinion in 1857, when he seemed to understand such things better.

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We appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober? In 1857, Forney received the nomination of the Democratic caucus for the United States Senate, and Simon was the candidate of the opposition. It is well known that Simon beat Forney, although the Democrats had a majority of the legislature, and it is well known that Forney was very indignant in consequence. Forney edited the Pennsylvania Standard, and the following article was printed on the day after his defeat:

"Yesterday will long be remembered as the most disgraceful day in the political annals of Pennsylvania. Corruption has triumphed; rivalry has prevailed; and Simon Cameron, whose name is but a synonym for all that is vile and infamous in politics, has been chosen, not to represent, but to disgrace our noble old Commonwealth in the United States Senate. It is well known that he was elected by every honest man of all political organizations, proven over and over again to be morally and politically dishonest; false in turn to every party, to every political sentiment, to every honest principle, to every man of respect, a Pennsylvania Legislature has been found weak enough and base enough to elect him to a seat in the highest political assemblage of the country. All are familiar with the many talents and abilities by which this bold, cunning man has for years ministered to his ambition. Destitute of integrity of purpose and character, neither honest nor capable—neither principled and civil, nor powerful and cunning—he has, in any good purpose for any party—he has long persistently enrolled himself in the list of candidates for the United States Senatorship, without possessing a single qualification for the post. In the year 1850, he was elected to the Senate, and he has since that time, by his intrigues and corruption, toiled himself upon a body which he is totally unfit to associate with."

"Simon Cameron will go to the Senate to serve no honest purpose, to represent no honest political duty. He will go there in quest of plunder, ready to betray friend or foe to his enemies, and to take any means to sell his own vote and influence as he has been in the purchase votes and influence to assist him in securing his election.

He will go to Washington, as all men understand, not as the representative of Pennsylvania or of any honest interest of the State; not as the exponent of any party or of any principles, but to renege upon the national arena, part he has played enough in life—a speculating, unscrupulous, dishonest jobber—to cover himself with infamy—to plunder the Public Treasury himself; and to fasten upon the heads of hapless men surrounding him, and who he has seduced to his political measures for the sole purpose of using him as the burglar uses the crowbar with which he opens the shutters of the house he robs."

We read in old story books of trained bands of robbers, who live in thark and digged caves or in bristling fortresses, and who sullen forth under a chosen captain to plunder every traveler who excited their cupidity. But civilization has broken up in a great measure, such a system of operations, while human nature remains the same. The Treasurers of States and Nations are now the points of plunder aimed at, and corrupt politicians are the robbers of the State and country. He is the scoundrel of all times, is infamous in a public man. Low cunning, treachery, and corruption are his attributes. It is absolutely false to talk of him as a politician who has been seduced to his political measures for the sole purpose of using him as the burglar uses the crowbar with which he opens the shutters of the house he robs."

MASSACHUSETTS ARMY.—By the following order, Massachusetts is to have a special army, at the general expense. It will be a good chance for Sambo to change his skin and take his position. We advise them all to go there. But what has frightened Governor ANDREWS, that he should deem the measure necessary?

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, Jan. 29, 1863. ORDERED, That Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized until further orders to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere in the State, as he may find convenient; such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into a separate corps, he will make the usual requisitions on the appropriate staff, bureaus and officers, for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War. THE DRAFT.—Can the abolition press tell us why a draft was made in Pennsylvania and not made in abolition Massachusetts nor in ANY OTHER ABOLITION STATE? The abolition States are further behind in their quota than Pennsylvania. Why should our men be drafted from their wives and children, and the abolition traitors be permitted to stay at home and question the war? BLOOD, let the abolition traitors of Pennsylvania ask this question, and keep it ringing in the ears of the authors of such an outrage. Why is there no draft in Abolition States?

WHOLESALE DISMISSES.—It is announced in a telegram from Washington, that a list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared, who are to be summarily dismissed from the service for violating the army regulations by the use of improper language in reference to their superiors and the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the removal of General McCLELLAN, and the court martial and sentence of General FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The State interest is to be paid in gold and silver, or its equivalent. This is right. Any other course would have been dishonest on the part of the Commonwealth.

The Negro Soldier Bill.

In the National House of Representatives, on Friday, the negro soldier bill, introduced by Mr. STEVENS, was under discussion. We select from the debate its following:

The House resumed the consideration of the negro soldier bill. Mr. COX (Ky.) protested against its passage. It was a confession to the world of our desperate condition, and that our efforts to suppress the rebellion have failed. Unsuccessful in saving the Constitution and hope of liberty on this Continent, it was now proposed to acknowledge that the negro was now our only hope of salvation. He would not admit it. He still thought that there was wisdom, valor and strength enough in the people to preserve all we hold dear, and that Almighty God will turn aside the troubles which now embarrass us.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had explained the reason for the passage of this bill, which was done up by the Secretary of War himself. It was to put the negro soldier on an equality with the white as to military protection in the event of a far better class of defenders than the white taken prisoners; but this was not the true reason. Its purpose was to organize in military array the negro, proclaimed free by the President's proclamation, to entrench them on the soil of the cotton States, and to maintain them there, to exterminate or drive off the white race, and to take up the banner of the white race.

He had yielded to the claims of the negro. While opposing the bill generally, he contended it is not our policy to call negroes into the war as soldiers when we can obtain a far better class of defenders. Mr. WRIGHT (Penn.) said the government and the Union were the result of compromise. In concession and compromise it had its birth; the very day the Declaration went forth, it was the result of compromise. Independence was the result of compromise. The Union was the result of compromise. It was now proposed to compromise with the negro, and to give him the same rights as the white race.

Mr. WRIGHT was willing to make any honorable sacrifice, now that the other side had the advantage. He would not support a bill that would produce such a state of affairs that we should have to fight a civil war. He would not support a bill that would produce such a state of affairs that we should have to fight a civil war. He would not support a bill that would produce such a state of affairs that we should have to fight a civil war.

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From the Patriot and Union.

Lincoln a Despot.

Aye, we have said the word, and, come of it what may—incarceration or death—we repeat it, Lincoln is a Despot, and Stanton a villain. The sovereignty of Pennsylvania has been violated—her laws outraged—one of her citizens kidnapped, carried beyond her boundary and consigned, know, to be fought as a Federal duncion. This has been done by orders from Washington, by the President, through the War Department, at a time when the administration of the civil law of the State, which provides for the punishment of every crime, is unobstructed; when peace reigns throughout our border; in the absence of all disorder, the law and the Constitution reigning supreme, and no symptoms of revolution nor the tread of armed hosts in battle array disturbs the quiet of every day life.

It is bold, despotic attempt to crush the freedom of the citizen and of the press to blot out State sovereignty, and bring the whole country, people and States, in subjection to the Central Despotism at Washington. Why, the very stones should cry out against it; and those endowed by their Creator with voices and language who stand dumb in the presence of this great wrong—this criminal effort against law and freedom, right and justice—are traitors to their country and to liberty; to live, and still more apt to die. The man, the press, the civil officer of Pennsylvania who defends the pallid, openly and secretly, this Federal outrage, should be hoisted and hanged upon the streets, and followed where he goes, down to the grave itself, with the universal execrations of mankind.

Let us be fairly understood. We denounce this act of the President and his subordinates as an outrage upon the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution, the laws, and the sovereignty of Pennsylvania—as an unconstitutional, illegal, unwarrantable and despotic assault upon personal freedom and the freedom of the press. We denounce him as an act that none but a usurper and tyrant would commit; an act that no free people should submit to. We denounce it as an act that every man, if attempted upon himself, would have a perfect right to resist even to the death; as an act calculated to increase the public mind and lead to violence and bloodshed; as an act which ought to consign the perpetrators, principals and agents to indictment at law and punishment; as an act defiant, insulting and disgraceful to Pennsylvania, for which her most constitutional power should be exerted to compel atonement.

What the body of the people may do—that the State may do—we know not. For ourselves, we shall endeavor to deserve freedom by defying it. Having tyranny in every form, we hate the power that, under any pretext, resorts to it. Educated—sworn upon the altar, as if annual was—to hate and curse Despotism and war against it, true to our education and to our oath as he was, we curse from our inmost heart the Despot who now tramples under foot liberty and law alike; we curse him as an usurper and a tyrant—as the power itself, or the willing instrument of a power, that is crushing down the life of the nation and dragging down its people to slavery and ruin.

We repeat with Patrick Henry—"Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" Better die—die like men and freemen—than permit a repetition of such outrage upon our soil. Better burn our Constitution, fling our laws to the winds, furl our flag and hide it in some secret place for months to devour, blot out the motto from our escutcheon, and openly confess ourselves bondmen, than to keep up a show of State sovereignty and yet suffer the outrage already committed to go unrebuked.

To keep up the symbols of State sovereignty when the sovereignty no longer exists, is a delusion and a lie, of which we should not be guilty.

Whoever can read the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer, and not feel his heart sear with indignation and fury and his cheek burn with shame, was born a slave, and owes not his condition to Lincoln.

Early in the morning rumor obtained current, that the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, a Democratic afternoon paper, had been arrested by order of the Government and sent to Washington. These rumors were not well defined, inasmuch as it was stated that one of the parties implicated had been seen at breakfast in a restaurant, guarded by a soldier with a loaded musket and fixed bayonet.

Finally, the report was obtained, but not until it had been long in circulation, that by Marshal Milward and the civil authorities, General Montgomery, provost marshal of Philadelphia, was alone able to solve the mystery.

A guard of six soldiers had proceeded, shortly after midnight, to the residence of Albert D. Buleau, publisher and editor of the Evening Journal, on Franklin street, and had conveyed the accused to some place of confinement. The order for the arrest came from the Department at Washington. Mr. E. W. Carr, connected with the paper, was also arrested, but was released on the general Montgomery order of 11 o'clock, a. m.

During the morning other parties, interested as employees of the establishment and friends of the publisher obtained the aid of Geo. W. Biddle and J. C. Van Dyke, as counsel.

The office was visited by the military authorities, who, however, did not interfere with the issue of the afternoon paper until about three o'clock, when the establishment was usual. About that time a military guard of some eighteen men occupied the business office of the establishment, their arms being stacked in the centre of the apartment, and the men lounging on the desks and counter. A sentinel with fixed bayonet guarded the door, while the entry leading from Third street to the editorial rooms was in charge of a squad of policemen from the Fifth ward, under the command of General Montgomery.

It is understood that an order from Washington was sent by telegraph, as soon as the authorities in that city were apprised of the fact that some of the proprietors of the paper, with an editorial approved by George W. Biddle and J. C. Van Dyke, had been struck off, and that this second order required the immediate and positive suppression of the paper.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—We have now eighteen Major Generals under full pay, not more than one or two of whom have been employed, and the President is almost daily nominating more. When will all this hungry one be provided for?

Gen. Burnside has been handsomely received in New York, and the Boston folks are trying to kill Gen. McClellan with kindness. What will "Mass Linkum" say?

INDIANA SPEAKING OUT.

The Conduct of the Lincoln Administration Denounced—Governor Seymour Applauded.

The following is from the proceedings in the House of the Indiana Legislature, on the 15th inst:

Resolved, That the law of Congress erecting certain counties of Virginia into a State, called the State of "Western Virginia," is an original and independent act of revolution, and involves a breach of both the Constitution of Virginia and the nation. Unlike the emancipation proclamation, it is not thought to be justified by its authors on the pretence of military necessity. Its passage by Congress and approval by the President betray, earnest and honest efforts, and hence we are in favor of the assembling of a national convention of all the States, at Louisville, Kentucky, at the earliest practical period, to so adjust our national difficulties that the States may be preserved in harmony, each being secured in the rights guaranteed respectively to all by our fathers. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend a cessation of hostilities for such period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express, through a National Convention their wish for peace and a maintenance of "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

Resolved, That the General Government has no power, under the Constitution, to tax the people of the State of Indiana for the purpose of raising money with which to buy the slaves of the Southern States, and we now declare, in a solemn and unqualified manner, that we will not recognize any such contract or bonds which may be issued for the purpose of paying for any such slaves, we hold to be utterly void for want of authority to issue the same, and the State of Indiana will never consent that any people shall be taxed for any such purpose.

Mr. Noyes moved to table the resolutions. Mr. Atkinson moved, in amendment, that the vote be taken on each resolution separately. He was in favor of the first of the series. To the other he objected. Carried; the vote so taken; the resolutions not carried.

Resolved, That the House (the Senate concurring) that the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, for his able and patriotic defence of the Constitution, the laws and liberties of the American citizen, contained in his late message to the Legislature of that State, and particularly for his just and high approval of the able and patriotic defence of the Constitution, the laws and liberties of the great North West. And that we assure him that the conservative people of our own beloved State are looking with deep solicitude and confidence to his high approval of the Constitution, the laws and liberties of the American citizen, as well as a bold defence of the inalienable rights of the several States of the Union; and that such action will receive the warm sympathies and hearty co-operation of all the conservative citizens of this State.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be directed to forward copies of these concurrent resolutions to his Excellency, Governor Seymour, and to the several States of the Union, Adopted, yeas 53, nays 35.

Mr. Humphreys: Instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to take measures to the effect of the following resolution: That the Confederate States, and for the calling of a National Convention for the re-union of the States under the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Messrs. Baker, Morgan and Cook, also offered resolutions on the state of the country, which were likewise referred.

Little Folks in Love—A Wedding at Hand. Strange as it may seem, it is true, that Gen. Tom Thumb (Charles S. Stratton) is smitten by the charms of the lovely Miss Warren. He first met her at the Park House, in Boston, in the presence of her mother, who rather objected to the appearance of the General, but she was a beauty. The meeting was arranged by the General's mother, who was desirous to secure the hand and heart of the fascinating little belle. He has already distinguished the habit of smoking to please her, and a messenger was dispatched to Middlebury to ask the consent of her parents. Mr. Stratton is worth \$100,000, and has promised to give her \$100,000, and she has already distinguished the habit of smoking to please her, and a messenger was dispatched to Middlebury to ask the consent of her parents.

The General has already avowed his passion and proposed marriage to Miss Warren. She reciprocates his affectionate attachment, and modestly acknowledges that his society is pleasant to her, and that it gives her pain to be separated from him, but she is disinclined to marry without the consent of her parents, and she has already distinguished the habit of smoking to please her, and a messenger was dispatched to Middlebury to ask the consent of her parents.

On the 22nd ult., by the name, MR. SAMUEL KAYLOR, of Durham Co., to Miss MARY ANN STEVENS, of Cumberland Co. Died.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. Geo. E. Adams, Mr. David Burkholder, to Miss Margaret N. Nagley, of West Pemberton township.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. Michael Brannon, of U. S. A. to Miss Lydia P. Gould, of Carlisle.

On the 22nd ult., by the name, MR. SAMUEL KAYLOR, of Durham Co., to Miss MARY ANN STEVENS, of Cumberland Co. Died.

In this borough, on Friday last, Mrs. MARY MAGDALENE UELSH, aged 83 years.

On the 28th ult., at Spruce Run, near Carlisle, Mrs. LEAH RALSTON, in the 78th year of her age.

Markets. CARLISLE MARKET.—Feb. 3, 1863. Corrected Weekly by R. G. Woodward.

Flour, superfine, per bbl., 6.00
do, extra, 5.50
do, No. 1, 5.00
do, No. 2, 4.50
do, No. 3, 4.00
do, No. 4, 3.50
do, No. 5, 3.00
do, No. 6, 2.50
do, No. 7, 2.00
do, No. 8, 1.50
do, No. 9, 1.00
do, No. 10, .50
do, No. 11, .40
do, No. 12, .30
do, No. 13, .20
do,