CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 2, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF CARLISLE.-The Ins meeting of the Club was a rouser, and afforded evidence that the conservative men of Carlisle are awake to the importance of the coming struggle. Quite a number of men who have heretofore acted with the Republicans are members of the Club, and take an active part in its proceedings. The speakers at the last meeting were Messrs. Newsham, Shapley, and Herman, of Bloomfield.

A series of resolutions were offered and adopted, condemning, in severe language, the apostacy of Mr. SPARR, of the Town Council. The resolutions have been left with us for publication, but after reading them over carefully, we have concluded not to insert them. They are certainly defamatory, and their publication in our columns would make us liable in a suit of libel and damages.

THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL .- The new Town

Council met in the Council Chamber, on Thursday evening, and organized by the selection of Peter Spaur for President, and Jos. W. Ogilby for Clerk. The following appointments were then made: Collector of Taxes - A. J. Welsh

l'reasurer—Jacob Rheem. Market Master-II. L. Hecker. Street Commissioner-Worley Mathews. High Constable—Not yet appointed.

Lamp Lighters—N. Sowers for East Ward, and W. M. CHENOWETH for West Ward. Street Regulators—same as last year.

It will be seen that, notwithstanding the Democrats had elected a majority of Councilmen, Republicans have been selected for nearly all the Town offices. This was brought about by the defection of Mr. SPAHR, one of the Democratic Councilmen, who, in consideration of the election of Welsh as Collector, agreed to go for the opposition candidates for the other offices. It was a good bargain for the Blacksnakes, who are chuckling over their ill-gotten gain.

One circumstance we may mention, to show the hypocrisy and consummate meanness of some men who, for political effect, have professed great friendship for our brave soldiers. The Democratic Councilmen, being as we have said, in a majority of one, and before they suspected treachery among themselves, had met in caucus (previous to the first meeting of Council,) and made selection of the men they intended to elect to the various Borough offices. For Collector they had chosen Mr. II. L. HECKER, a most worthy and competent young man, who had been a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves, fought of Washington. [Vociferous applause.] through ten desperate battles, in the last of would regret, however, the loss of the powder through ten desperate battles, in the last of which his right arm was shot off near to the shoulder. After his recovery he received an honorable discharge, and returned home to Carlisle, feeling that he was entitled to the and fall to the ground piece by sympathy and aid of all loyal men. For thusiastic applause."] Treasurer they selected Charles A. Suith, another wounded soldier and unexceptionable man. He is a son of Esquire SMITH, and one of the five brothers who joined Capt. PORTER's company. At the battle of Antietam a ball passed entirely through his body, disabling him for life. These were two of the men the giving expression to these infamous senti-Democratic Councilmen had selected for their support. But the Republicans in Council siastic applause" by the sneaking Blackfound they could grab a few crumbs for snakes who compose the "Loyal League" themselves by striking down the maimed and of Washington city! Assassination, then, penniless soldiers, and of course they availed | and "sword and fire;" are the means to be emthemselves of the opportunity. What a com- ployed to put down Democrats. mentary is this upon their " no-party" profesfor life in its defence, deprived of the little positions for which they had been named, merely to gratify the cravings of greedy Republicans. JACOB RHEEM, a man of wealth, and who now holds a lucrative office under the General Government, was elected Borough Treasurer at the expense of the wounded soldier, SMITH. Let the Republican spouters and editors of Carlisle never again, profess sympathy for "our poor soldiers." The people are now convinced that their professions were hollow,

After defeating Mr. HECKER for Collector, the Republican Councilmen, aided by the vote of Mr. SPAHR, elected him Market Master, a position they knew he could not fill (because of the loss of his arm,) and which affords but a trifling salary. Mr. II. declined the appointment, just what the Republicans knew he would do. So ends this disgraceful

false deceptive.

COPPERHEADS VS. BLACKSNAKES .- The Abolitionists, excessively fond of applying pet names to their opponents, continue to style the Democrats "copperheads." We like the term, for there is an applicability about it which has a palpable and significant meaning. The "copperhead" is peculiar to this country; it is a fearless, independent snake that knows its power, and when disturbed or interfered with, uses it. It is a brave snake, and therefore naturally tolerant, harmless and passive; but take care that you do not trend upon it, for it never runs, except to attack its foe, and its sting, when once aroused, generally proves fatal. Now, the representative of the Abolitionist opposite to the "copperhead," is the "blacksnake." And here, too, the analogy is complete. The "blacksnake" is a cowardly, hissing, thieving reptile. It possesses somewhat the power to charm, but it always charms to destruction It robs birds' nests, visits the barn yards and sucks eggs, and is often found twined around the legs of a cow sucking her milk, just as Abolition contractors, jobbers and office hold-

ers are now doing with Uncle Samuel's cow "If," says Thurlow Weed, Republican, "it comes to be understood that the views and policy of Messrs. Sumner, Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Ward Beecher, ect., ect., obtain in the conduct of the war, it will result in the destruction of our Government and Union, and a triumph for rebellion and slavery."

#### OBJECTS OF THE UNION LEAGUES.

The so-called "Union Leagues" now being organized throughout the country by the Abolitionists, are treasonable and revolutionary in character, beyond a question or a doubt. The speakers before these Leagues are not the least achamed to tell us what the objects they have in view are. One of the principal declaimers before the Leagues is that desperate scoundrel, thief and coward, Gen." JIM. LANE, Senator (save the mark!) from Kansas. From a recent speech delivered by him in Washington, we take the following extracts:

From the Washington Daily National Republican, Administration Organ. SECTING OF THE UNION LEAGUE, ON SATURDAY

The first public meeting of the Union League was held last Saturday evening, at its hall, on Ninth street, between D and E. Ex-Governor Bibb took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

He then delivered a few introductory re-

Hon. James II. Lane, of Kansas, then

delivered a stirring speech from which we take the following choice extracts. Among other things, he said:

"The work of purification should begin at Washington city. It is a disgrace to the country, and I have taken great pleasure in lying so to the authorities here, [laughter] that a sympathizer with treason, be such male or female, should be permitted to rest his or her foot upon the soil of the District of Columbia. [Loud applause.] This purification should be carried to its extremest points with sword and fire. [Applause.]

In Kansas, where I live, a Copperhead (or Democrat.) is not allowed to remain in the If he doesn't leave when he is ordered to, he is shot down. "["That's the way," and applause.] I am informed by the Governor of our State, that no further back than last Saturday, a Copporhead, having refused to promptly obey an order to leave the State, was the same day, before night closed upon him, found with two bullet holes through his body. ["Good," and applause.] I have been told that Union-loving men in this community have been compelled quietly o hear secession language day by day.—
"That's so."] But I trust that before the time comes when I will be so weak as not to be able to properly resent an insult of that sort to my country, God will take me home.

[Laughter and applause.] It had been said we ought not to use the egroes. So far as I am concerned, I would rather every rebel should be sent to hell by a negro than by a white man. [Laughter and applause.] When I become such a negro worshiper as that. I will send my brother or my son to stop a bullet, or go myself to do so, rather than send a negro. I will not have such confidence and self-respect for myself as I have now. [Applause.]

As far as I am concerned, I would like to live long enough to see every white man now in South Carolina in hell, and the negro occupying his territory. [Loud applause.]—All this may sound, to you, very wicked, ["not at all.!"] but, to me there is no place on earth that, I think now, ought to be desc-

erated to a traitor. [Applause.]
I bid you God speed in cleaning out sympathisers with treason in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] It would not wound my feelings at any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathisers, pierced with bullet holes, in every street and alley of the City of Washington: [Vociferous applause.] I

There ! Such is the language, such the advice of Senator JIM LAND. It will be seen that he regards every Democrat a "Copperhead," and every "Copperhead" a traitor, and he recommends that they all be assassinated by cowardly Abolitionists! And for ments, the speaker was greeted with "enthu-

So much for cut-throat JIM LANE : now let sions, and affected sympathy for "our poor us see what some of the other Loyal League soldiers?" Here are two young men who have speakers say. At a recent meeting of a served their country and been made cripples | League at Chicago, a certain Gen. HAMILTON was the principal speaker. He said:

"I say I do not regret this war. In put ting down this rebellion we will crush out slavery. I didn't wait for the President's proclamation to take my position. The peo ple of the South must be exterminated, destroyed. I say that, in my judgement, it is one of the mercies of God's providence that the rebellion took place, for it furnished us the only means of getting rid of slavery," &c. It will be observed then, that Gen. HAMILTON rejoices to see our country deluged in blood, our white men slain by tens of thousands, and the people groaning under oppressive taxes. He thanks God it is so, for by this means the traitor fanatics of his school hope

to achieve the object they covet, the freedom of four millions of slaves. . "Exterminate the blatant demagogue ever consider how long it will take us to accomplish that little job?-

for a bloody and interminable contest. speech delivered before a League in the State | any court of justice of the State. The second of Indiana, remarked:

"You ask, what do I advise? I advise you to organize Leagues, not as politicians, it will be another step towards checking spec-but in the style of soldiers."

This WALLACE is a travelling lecturer for the Leagues, and is paid from the U. S. Treasury. He recommends that the members of the Leagues arm themselves, and or-ganize "as soldiers." And, we believe these him. He is the organ now of President Linleague-men here and elsewhere, are secretly arming, and should be watched. Let Democrats then, be PREPARED, for we tell them there is danger before us. When we see the speakers of these treasonable organizations recommend assassination, and the arming of their fellow conspirators, it is time for Dem-

ocrats to prepare in time and for the worst. NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION .- Complete re turns of the recent election in New Hamp shire shows the following result for Governor: Eastman (Dem.) 32,799 Gilmore (Ren.

Harriman (War Dem.) 4.438Democrats over Republicans 8,354,-a gain of 18,000.

#### Truth Well Spoken.

We have before us the speech of the Hon. PHILLIP JOHNSON, of Northampton, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the Conscription Bill. We regret that its length will prevent us from laying it before our readers, as it is a clear and masterly review of the rise and progress of the Republican party, which has brought so much ruin and distress upon our unhappy country. There is one sentiment, however, in the multiplicity of good things contained in the speech, that especially commends itself to notice. We must save this country," said Mr. Jourson, "and I assort here to-day, that sword, and on the other by unstitutional acts there is no hope for the country, except inthe deep rooted Democracy of the people. You will have no thirty years war. Two years more and your power will vanish from our people shall await the process of reform spring. I know that this bill and other kindred measures are intended to enable marks, which were well received by those you to hold on, but you might as well try to dam the waters of the Mississippi as to prevent the people of this great country from resuming the power of this government, which has been so much abused in your hands. The people want the Union restored, and this government maintained and administered according to the Constitution, because it is their Union, their government, and their Constitution, and the Domocracy are

> SEYMOUR, OF CONNECTICUT .- Among the II. SEYMOUR, the Democratic candidate for dure forever. Governor of Connecticut. He is making a thorough canvass of his State, and is gaining Executive, enters its solemn protest against strength every day by his bold and manly the Proclamation of the President of the which have brought the country to the verge exposition of the destructive policy of the United States, dated the 1st day of January, of ruin. mbecile administration at Washington. In "I am for getting back the Southern

with them, and they know it."

states by fair and honorable means if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the "The Union I desire, is a Union of hearts and of hands, such as our fathers gave and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus,

"Nothing less will satisfy me than the Yet he is denounced as a traitor and se-

ession sympathiser, simply because he will not bend the knee to power, but chooses rather to be one of that class of freemon whom the truth makes free,"

COPPERHEADS .- Whilst we have never obected to this euphonious appellation applied to us by the "Niggerheads," as Bennett calls the Abolition tribe, we confess that we did the Abolition tribe, we confess that we did would hail with pleasure and delight any not fairly understand why it was applied to manifestation of a desire on the part of the ject. In the Tribune of Tuesday we find the the Government of the Union, and would, following:

A distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia, and the procurement of such proper interin the course of a private letter, says: "At ties as would gi M'Coy's lecture at the Opera House on Tues- ests and rights. ng and by some one below calling out, 'Why, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the

there is a Copperhead.' " General McClellan are thus designated: We are happy to know it. We are a large party, we Copperheads, a vast multitude, comprising

WHITE MEN READ .- A correspondent of the Evening Journal of the 18th says :- Last evening, about a quarter past six o'clock; whilst passing up Callowhill street above third, I witnessed one of the most brutal scopes, and one which should make the men who stood looking on hang their heads with shame. A negro, who was driving a horse and wagon. came in collision with two wounded soldiers; one of the soldiers happened to get over the crossing in front of the negro's wagon, the other poor fellow, who was badly and unable to get out of the way of the horse, came near being trampled under foot-this poor soldier caught the horse by the head .-The negro leaned down from his wagon and

scuffle ensued; both these soldiers being so weak as to be unable to stand on their feet. By this time a crowd of men and women had gathered, one big brute, for it would be disgracing humanity to call him a man, struck hose two cripples and knocked them down; immediately four more of the crowd fell on the soldiers, and beat them in a most brutal Alderman Williams, whilst the negro and the other brutes who beat the soldiers, were allowed to depart in peace. When Mr. Williams heard the case he discharged the sol-

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD .- A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to prevent speculation in gold. It provides that banks people of the South," says Hamilton. Did the and brokers, insurance and trust companies, savings institutions, and other monied corporations, shall be prohibited from making or If extermination is to be the watch-word, continuing any loan or loans of money, or hen indeed may we give up all hope of the otherwise, upon gold coin or bullion, or paper war coming to a close during the present representations of those or either of them, or generation. If this war is not for the Union, upon any foreign bill, or bill of exchange but all for the negro-and this appears to be whatsoever, under the penalty of a fortesture its character at present—then may we look of their charters, or articles of association, as the case may be, and any such loan or loans. Another extract from a speech of a Loyal | so made or continued to be made, shall be eaguer, and we are done for the present .- | absolutely void, and no action for the recov-Gen. Lewis Wallace, in the course of a ery thereof shall lie in or be entertained by

> Mr. Forney was the editor of the Washington organ under President Pierce's Administration. He betrayed him. He was coln, and is preparing to betray him. He is looking forward to a new Administratson in

section provides that the act shall take effect

immediately. Should this bill become a law

which corruption shall be the rule, and where a base motive may be sure of profit. He has forgotten -or rather he has never learned-one thing. He can betray his friends, and his patrons and party leaders, but he cannot mislead a people. The Democratic masses will reject his paltry device of Union Leagues," even though the trap is mited with "an emancipation policy," and the prodigal patronage of an Abolition Adninistration, reaching far off and into 1868, and governing with absolute power that realm of ambitious dreams—a Northern Con-

oderacy.—Albany Argus. THE LEGISLATURE, according to a joint resolution adopted, will adjourn on the 15th of this month.

# Joint Resolutions upon the State of the Coun-

The following joint resolutions upon the state of the country, have passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. They have the ring of true metal, and are creditable to the Democratic members who voted for them. Of course these resolutions will be defeated in the Senate, where the traitor Blacksnakes are in the majority:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the of Congress, and startling usurpation of powor by the executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot box, policy as well as principle requires that you as the snow before the warm sun of which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils to plot the overthrow of the President and that threaten our free institutions.

2d. That this General Assembly declares this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is detormined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign

oes. 3d. That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the admin istration of the Government and the Govern ment itself. The one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which SEYMOUR, OF CONNECTICUT.—Among the gallant spirits of the age, there is no one more deservedly conspicuous than Thomas permanent, intended by its founders to enthe officers elected by the people are charged more deservedly conspicuous than Thomas permanent, intended by its founders to en-4th. That this General Assembly, in the

1863, by by which he assumes to emancipate There was a loyal Union meeting in New slaves in certain States, holding the same to York, at which the veteran Scott presided, a recent speech he made use of the following be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

Innuance which stamps him a true patriot:

5th. That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist,

> is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its swallowed up the Republicans. tendency is to subordinate civil to military. authority, and to subvert our system of free overnment. 6th. That this General Assembly on behalf ts determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United

7th. That this General Assembly deem it proper further to declare that if, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, us. Greeley gives us a little light on the sub- seceded States to return to their allegiance to in such an event, cordially and carnestly cooperate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such proper guaran-

day evening, after cheers had been given most heaftily for Butler, Barnside and Fighting Joe Hooker,' somebody in the upupper tier called out, 'Now three cheers for Gen. McClellan'—a proposition that was met 8th. That Pennsylvania will adhere to the by a deep silence, broken only by some hiss- under the Constitution and within the Union,

10th. That in the judgment of this General Assembly, whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all, or three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain the instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future con-

vulsion and wars. 11th. That while this General Assemhe Administration, and the encroachments of he Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughy condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution and destructive alike of the security and pernetuity of government, and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this state are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power, under the Constitution

to maintain and defend it. 12th. That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it manner. The Police then stepped in and arrested the two soldiers, and took them before is the duty of the constituted authorities o the State to see that, by all constitutional and free speech—a liberty feared only by tymeans, this end shall be obtained.

13th. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did to serve God according to the dictates of their they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives upon their country's altar. Their widows and orphan's shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardian-

14th. That copies of these resolutions be for warded to the President of the United no longer. States, to the Governors of the several States and to our Senators and Representatives in

Congress. Who are Traitors .- According to the Abolition way of thinking-

All are traitors who believed the South All are traitors who did not believe the

in three months.

All are traitors who did not believe the South were almost exhausted at the end of the first three months of the war.
All are traitors who did not believe that 250,000 men would speedily end the war. All are traitors who did not believe the

spension of the habeas corpus a wise and iust measure. All those who did not justify the suppression of the press and restriction of speech are

All those who believe that the corruptions of contractors and certain officials ought to have been kept before the people are traitors.

All those who do not believe slavery to be an element of Southern weakness are trai-

All those who do not believe slavery to bean element of Southern power are traitors.

All those who believe that the Union can preserved without direct reference to the stitution of slavery are traitors. All who do not believe the President's

emancipation proclamation a wise and judicious measure are traitors. All those who believe that the past nineteen months have developed the fact that a certain set of politicians are totally unable to preserve the honor and unity of the States

#### The Loyal Union League.

We do not propose to attack individuals but when in a political organization, individuals try to give tone to a body of men, they criticism. The "Loyal Union League," (we speak here not particularly of the Philadelphia League), has adopted a name which is itself a fraud upon the public. What right have the leaders of the " Loyal Union League" to call themselves layal? Let us examine:

Was it loyal in the Governor of Massachuyou publish your emancipation proclama-Was it loyal in the Abolition Governors to

meet at Altoona, and insist on the removal of General M'Clellan, and other meritorious officers from the army?
Was it loyal for the Abolition Senators to ask of the President, that he should dismiss a portion of his cabinet, in order to make room for ultra radical Abolitionists?

Was it loyal for the Abolition conspirator.

yield to their anti-constitutional demands? All the leading abolitionists are now lead rs and prominent members of the "loyal Union League," and hope, under their new lisguise, to mislend and divide the Democrate party. Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumber Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greely, Gov Andrew, Senator Wilson, Gen. Lane. racts from whose speech before the Union engue of Washington, we publish to-day, ovejoy, and the whole crew of fanatical ab litionists, who are answerable for all the administrative and military blunders committed they have kept " poor old  $\Lambda$ be" in hot water; threatoning him with their displeasure, and bullying him, against his better judgement, exercise of its right to differ with the Federal into the violent, unconstitutional measures

> There was a loyal Union meeting in New and at which Van Buren and Brady spoke, but that loyalty did not satisfy the loyal men of the abolition school, and forthwith Horace Greeley attempts the organization of a rival loyal league. He will, no doubt, be successful; and the abolition loyalty, being the bigger monster, will swallow up all the minor loyalties, as the radical Abolitionists have

The men who are organizing the loyal Union Leagues are welves in sheep's clothing. They are the same old political backs and tacticians whom the country has so recently of the people of this Commonwealth declares | repudiated, and they have assumed their new disguise for the purpose of holding those moderate Republicans who began to be disgusted with their rule, and of making pro-selytes among those who are apt to be led States as burthensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature and wholly without astray by words and promises, which correspond to their own feeling.

tion and the constitutional acts of the Presi dent; not those who call the Constitution " a compact with hell," and who make the trampling upon that sacred instrument the condition of their support of the Government. —Phil. Age.

### The Presentment

of the Illinois Legislature against Abraham I. Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, at the commencement of this present unhappy war, declared in every official paper that came from his hands, that the solo object of the prose-cution of the war was, and should be, for the restoration of the Union and the laws as our here is a Copperhead."

Suffrage of a free people, 9th. That this General Assembly huis with pleasure and another the manifestations of Concern McClellan are thus designated. We conservative sentiment among the people of the manifestation of the original and the land that such and the land and regard the same as the earnest of a good | deceived the soldiers, by inducing them to | and that able and fearless men are stirred by we Copperheads, a vast multitude, comprising three fourths of the army and a large majority at home. And we will be larger still.—Like Anron's serpent, we will swallow up the Like Anron's serpent, we will swallow up the rest.—Harrisburg Union.

and regard me same as the earnest of a good take up arms (as they supposed) in an homother loyal citizens in giving security to the orable and disgraceful crusade against the established rights of the States:

Ithe Anron's serpent, we will swallow up the founders of the Republic.

The has declared martial the solutions, yp. inducing them to take up arms (as they supposed) in an homother loyal citizens in giving security to the orable and disgraceful crusade against the established rights of the States:

Ithe has declared martial law over every as declared martial law over every lovel. State is the Union. loyal State in the Union:

He has, without authority of law or right, imprisoned our citizens in loathsome dun-goons, and refused them the right of a speedy of crime, which the act of imprisonment itoons, and refused them the right of a speedy He has, by his proclamation of January

trial: lst, 1863; disregarded the reserved rights of the States, and attempted by that proclamation to equalize the white and the black races : to excite servile insurrection in the Southern States, thereby involving the innocent | will derive unfailing capacity for endurance ply condemns and denounces the faults of with the guilty, without reference to age or from the consciousness that they have never

He has persisted in listening to and carrying out the counsels of men, whose avowed octrines are inimical to free government: He has divided a State without the consent of her Legislature:

He has degraded the Union army by re-

eiving negroes into the service of the Unitod States: He has forced negroes upon us against our often expressed wishes, and the Constitution and laws of our State: He has squandered the nation's wealth, and made us a bankrupt people:

He has suppressed the liberty of the press,

He has closed the doors of churches and deprived citizens of these States of the right

own conscience He proposes to involve us in a system of ruinous taxation for the purpose of purchasing negroes against our will and the interests of our people:

Itc has pandered to New England capital

ists in not using the means at his disposal for opening the Mississippi river: Against all of which we do enter our solmn protest; and declare it to be our firm and fixed intention to submit to these wrongs

THE PRESIDENT IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS .-A telegram of yesterday announces the President to be "in excellent spirits." We should like to know why the President is " in excellent spirits." Is he "in excellent spirits" because the country is not "in excellent spirits?" Does the pleasant speaker of parables divine some hideous joke in the condition of our national affairs? President 'Lincoln's humor is proverbially curious. He was "in excellent spirits" on the battle-field of Antic-South could be forced back with 75,000 men tam with the mangled corpses of our dead oldiers around him-in such "excellent spirits" that he would fain regale himself with the melody of a negro song. He was "in excellent spirits" on his way to the White House, rejoicing, declaring "nobody hurt"—in "excellent spirits" until he came to Baltimore, when he made up his mind suddenly nobody should be hurt. He was "in excelent spirits" during the Peninsular campaign for we heard repeatedly in the midst of its disasters of his funny sayings and of merry-making at the Presidential mansion—" in excellent spirits" until the Bull Run battle when he begged M'Clellan to save the Capital and especially Abraham Lincoln. He 'in excellent spirits" frequently has been and now he is "in excellent spirits" again We wonder what the evil omen means this time—what new misery awaits us, when this jesting Pilate " is in such excellent spirits."

> Nor True.-The reported death of Mr Temple, the Delaware member of Congress elect, is not true.

> The New Jersey Logislature ajourned on Wednesday last.

### Letter from Ex-President Pierce.

The following letter from Ex-President Pierce to the late Senator Pearce, of Maryland, in regard to arbitrary arrests, has never certainly come within the scope of legitimate | before been published. The position assumed by Ex-President Pierce is manly and decided and leaves no ground for doubt:

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15, 1863.

My Dear Sir:—I rend with unusual interest and satisfaction the debate which occurred in the Senate on the 16th ult., upon the res-clution of Mr. Trumbull, and desire to exsetts to say to the President, "I will support of Mr. Trumbull, and desire to exyou and your measures, on condition that press my thanks for the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion elicited from you. My convictions and sympathics are with you thoroughly when you say, "I do not believe that it (imprisonment upon lettres de cachet) promotes the purposes of those who desire to see this Union brought together again, an object, of all others, to me the most

desirable, it it be possible." In my estimation, the mover of the inquiry deserves the gratitude of freemen everywhere and only utteres truth with force when he declares that "the power, without charge, without examination, without opportunity o reply, at the click of the telegreph, to arrest a man in a peaceable portion of the country and imprison him" is " of the essence of despotism." And yet, the public mind thus far would seem to have been scarcely more roused by current events of this character than it was, years ago, when we received accounts of similar incarcerations, ordered by the father of the now deposed King of the Two Sicilies. How incredible, it will appear hereafter, when history shall be written up that at this period of the Republic the constitutional safeguards of personal liberty could have been so easily and with so little appa-

rent concern swept away. The Secretary of State, on the 20th ultimo. four days after the debate in which you participated, addressed an official note to me, which seems to illustrate, in a striking manner, the slight grounds, or rather the groundless suspicions, upon which in these times citizens are liable to suffer in reputation, if not in loss of liberty. I reply without delay, and, so far as I am personally affected, may, I trust, leave the matter in quietness upon the files of the Department. It is my belief, however, that no recent measure has been fraught with more mischief than the issuing of lettres de cachet, and consequent arrests and imprisonment, in violation of the provis-ions of the Constitution; and that the carlier the system is effectually checked the better it will be for the Government and the country, as well as the subjects of oppression. The evidence is abundant to show that the plea of necessity, except in the presence of immediate neighborhood of hostile armies, where the administration of law under its usual form may be inevitably suspended, is not graciously accepted by the mass of the people. Union without security for personal iberty is not the Union which they have cherished and to the restoration of which they look with carnest desire and hope.— Nothing, perhaps could express more clearly the views on this point than the language of the great modern historian, who died at a comparatively recent period, leaving his work incomplete. In tracing the successive steps in the progress of British liberty, Mr. Macaulay says: "We have been taught, by long experience, that we cannot without danger suffer any breach of the Constitution to pass unnoticed." "As we cannot, without the state of the cuils from which imagination out the risk of evils from which imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all constitutional checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency-to watch with jealousy the first beginnings of encroachment, and never to suffer irregularities, even when harmless in themselves, to pass unchallenged, lest they acquire the force of precedents." Who in our land will

confinement, and precluded by guards and prison-bolts from the privilege of the "great writ of liberty," and thus of confronting be self implies. Of this latter class, I believe, from my knowledge of the men, are not a few worthy sons of Maryland, who love the Union as you do, and who have striven, not to destroy, but to preserve it. If free from taint of crime, as I take them to be, they nourished their manly strength to strike stout blows at the foundation which their fathers laid-that they have never participated in lines of action, or in startling utterances, calculated to encourage aggression upon the rights and institutions of sovereign States -to foster sectional distrust and animosity, or to inaugurate conflict between different parts of the Confederation, and thus to weaken unity of feeling, interest and purpose.— If, on the other hand, they are guilty, the law will inflict adequate punishment, what-ever that may be, as it should do. But how

their alloument? I am, very truly, your friend, Hon. James A. Pearce, United States Senstor, Washington, D. C.

ong is such durance, without hearing, to be

#### Anarchy. The Abolition oligarchy at Washington

organizing twin movements in the army an among the people which are crammed full of anarchy. Among the soldiers the movement consists in exciting suspicion and distrust, and the introduction of politics and political meetings, the forced passage of resslutions against the "copperhead traitors" in the loyal States; at home it takes the shape of Union Leagues, which assume the solitary virtue of "loyalty" to the Government and proscribe everybody who does not and cannot swallow negro emancipation, a war of extermination, the usurpations of the Executive, and the despotic and unconstitutional enactments of Congress. It is not hard to foresee the tendency of such a policy. It is part and parcel of the iniquitous legislation of the mad fanatics who now govern the country-the attempt to substitute force for

the free will of the people.

Such a policy carried out developes anarchy at once-the only refuge and safety the nfamous bigots who are instituting it can hope for in the future. Such things go on from bad to worse. The effort to prescribe and stifle public opinion and the free expression of it among the sovereign people of this nation, is one which if proceeded with will inevitably recoil upon the tyrannous agitators who are making it. The people are not so ignorant as not to know who owns the country-and the surrender of their inalienable right of free speech, the direction and government of the country to suit themselves, it not a sacrifice which they are likely to make willingly and without resistance, Let then then take warning in time. If riot and dis order and intestine violence begin, retribution will fall upon the fool hardy attempts they are making surely and speedily; and if come it does, and come it must, their blood be upon their own heads !- Patriot & Union.

The farmers were generally busy plowing and sowing about Sacramento, California, the middle of January. An apple tree in that city had its fifth crop of apples this season, as large as hen's eggs, at the same date, says the Sacramento Union.

#### Scott and McClellan.

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago, Thaddeus Stevens, for the purpose of stab. bing the fair fame of General McClellan, produced a letter from General Scott to the Secretary of War, charging McClellan with dissobedience of orders, in refusing to report through him to the Secretary of War. At yet the letter stands unrefuted, General Mc. Clellan not deigning to reply to the foul imputations scught to be cast upon him by the back window hero of the Buckshot War; But the following, which we clip from the New York Tribune of the 12th ult., will go far to justify the course of the young General before the people, and it must be gall and wormwood to Stevens and his Abolition crevi "A Philadelphia correspondent furnishes the following explanation of General McClet. lan's failures to report to Gen. Scott when the latter was his active superior, and of the silence of Gen. Scott in view of the recent publication of his official letter of complaint publication of his ometal retter of complaint against Gen. McClellan, We do not know that this explanation is correct and we pub. lish it only to elicit further elucidati which the matter eminently requires. Can it be true that our Government allowed a de teeted traitor—one who had betrayed a posi-tion of the very highest trust—to be placed on the retired list and to go to Europe on pay as still an officer of our army? If it did, as still an olineer of our army? It it did, who can wonder that treason is rife in out service, and that gunboats and ships of war are betrayed into the hands of our enemies? But hear our correspondent:
To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sin: Many persons are disappointed in learning that General Scott will not publish an explanation of his complaints against General McClellan to the Secretary of War, which was, by the call of Mr. Stevens, o Pennsylvania, on the Secretary of War, published and read in the House of Representatives. Many ask why was the letter called for. There was a discussion on the subject, and they ask what it was intended to show by it? Thereby hangs a tale. Gen. Scott's position is a very delicate one; some people do suspect the General's Union sentinents to lean toward the "wayward sisters;" but no matter about that. Gen. Scott writes to the Secretary of War, complaining of M'Clellan's indifference or neglect of him for not reporting his plans or consulting him about the disposition of his forces. This occurred some time after it had been discovered by General M Clellan that General Scott's office was not the safest place for him to expose his plans or make known what he was doing. It is known that General M'Clellan's plans had been several times in a very mysterious way made known to the Rebels almost as quickly as they were made known to our commanders in the field. Gen. M'Clellan found out the individual; it was General Scott's son-in-law, Henry L. Scott, who was with General S. in Washington as an Inspector General with the rank, pay, &c., of a Colonel of Cavairy. General M'Clellan went to the President about the extraording ry denouement, and Col. Scott and Adju-tant General Thomas, who was also suspect ed of treachery, were summoned to the White House to be confronted on the charge. Col. Scott confessed his guilt! What was done? Why, Col. Scott, instead of being shot for his treason, was allowed to be placed on the retired list for life, and to receive the pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry! He immediately went to Europe, where he is doing all he can for secession! General Scott will not publish anything. He knows the reason why Gen. M'Clellan did not report his plans to him, and General Scott will not stir up a matter that would be of no advantage to one of his family who is a traitor living upon a Government which be basely betrays.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR .- Hon. War. Har kins has withdrawn his name as a candidate

for Governor. In his letter he says: "The candidate should be a man of experience, mature judgment, and unquestioned administrative abilities. He should be a nan of the most indomitable courage, and firmness such as would enable him to interpose a manly resistance to all infractions of he Constitution, and encroachments upor the sovereignty of the State, and rights and liberties of her citizens. He should be a man of unfaltering fidelity to the Constituof the United States and the Union, as they were founded by Washington. He should be not only untrammeled by corporate power, but entirely beyond such influ-

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF PHILADEL-PHIA.—This officer, Wm. B. Thomas, we see is organizing a regiment there for political ourposes, which he proposes to make 1500 strong, and to consist, in point of fact, only of Republicans. His circulars show this, end so do the Philadelphia newspapers that allude to it. Under any preceding Admin-istration, a Collector undertaking such an armed organization would be snubbed, if not removed. This officer doubtless acts under ederal sanction. It does seem, at times, as f this Administration, not content with one sectional civil war on hand, would be blockhead enough and wicked enough to involve itself in another, but not sectional, here at home, -N. Y. Express.

MARRIED .- On the 23d inst., by the Rev. C. P. Wing, John D. M'CARTNEY of Carlisle, to Miss Mark Matilda Sander of Centre Co.

## Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET .- April 1, 1863. Corrected Weekly by R. G. Woodward: FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl., do., Extra, do., do., Rye, do., WHITE-WHEAT, per bushel, 6,00 6,75 4,50 1,55 1,45 70 75 70 1,15 5,00 2,28 ED WHEAT. ALL do., CLOVERSEED.

# DRY GOODS.

Since the rapid decline in gold, the subscriber, who has on hand the largest stock of goods in the county, by taking advantage of every opportunity and favorable turn in the market, is now selling goods at lower prices than can be purchased in any of the cities. I have reduced the prices of

## DE LAINES,

To 25 cts. Worth 371 cts. Per Yard: FANCY DRESS SILKS AT COST, Barages, Lawns, Valencias, &c., at last year's prices—Balmoral Skirts, Unbleached Muslins at low rates—Calicoss of every quality and style at lower prices than heretofore.

or prices than
OLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
JEANS,
SATINETS,
NOTIONS, &c. A varied assortment of Carpets, at the old prices

and at least 50 per cont. lower than can be pull chased at PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE prices. OIL CLOTHS, NOTIO,
RUGS,
MATTING,
LOOKING GLASSES,
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW SHADES,

at prices before the rise. I respectfully request those in want of Goods call and examine my stock before purchasing. April 2, 1883.