

CARLISLE, PA., SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

The Preservation of the Constitution The Restoration of the Union, And the Supremacy of the Laws.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

OF LUZERNE. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY. Democratic County Ticket.

For Assembly, JOHN D. BOWMAN, of East Pennsboro'.

For Prothonolary, SAMUEL SHIREMAN, of Lower Allen. For Clerk of the Courts,

EPHRAIM CORNMAN, of Carlisle. For Register,

GEORGE W. NORTH, of Newville. For Treasurer,

HENRY S. RITTER, of Carlisle. For Commissioners, JOHN McCOY, of Hopewell. MITCHEL McCLELLAN, of Carlisle.

For Director of the Poor, CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, of Silver Spring

For Auditor. D. B. STEVICK, of Newburg.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 13th, 1863

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CARLISLE.-THOS. J. Miles, Esq., of Philadelphia, will address the Democrats of Carlisle, in the Court House, on Friday Evening, Sept. 25, at 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. Miles has the reputation of being a most able speaker, and we bespeak for him a large and enthusiastic crowd. Men of all | ticularly to the extract we have quoted above parties are invited to attend. Come one, come all.

MEETING IN SOUTH MIDDLETON .-- There will be a Meeting of the Democracy of South Middleton township, at the "Spring Mill School House," near Bosler's Mills, on Thursday evening, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock. States have the same rights, providing they wrung from the suffering people are no heav-Prominent Speakers will be present to address the meeting.

DEMOCKATIC MEETINGS.

The following appointments for Democratic meetings through the county, have been made by the Standing Committee. Speakers will be in attendance:

Shiremanstown, Sept. 24, at 7 o'clock. Mechanicsburg, Sept. 24, at 31 o'clock. Bloserville, Saturday, Sept. 26, at 21 o'clock. Sporting Hill. "" " 7" Middlesex, Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 62 o'clock. Centreville, "29, at 62 o'clock.

Leosburg, Wednesday, 30, at 7 o'clock. Newburg, Friday, October 2, at 6½ o'clock. Churchtown, "
Oyster's Point, Saturday, Oct. 3,

hepherdstown, Newville, Friday, October 9, at 6½ o'clock Bridgeport, Saturday, Oct. 10, at 61 o'clock. Plainfield,

Members of the Committee from towns and townships for which meetings have not yet been appointed, will correspond with the Chairman, designating the time and locality most convenient for each meeting.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY,

As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee, which met in this place on Saturday last, MITCHEL McCLELLAN, of Carlisle, was placed upon the ticket, by a unanimous vote, for the office of County Commissioner, for the unexpired term of George Scopey, deceased. The Committee was fortunate in its selection Mr. McClellan is one of our best citizens and will make a most valuable County Commissioner.

COUNTY MUSICAL CONVENTION. -By a resolution of the Handel Musical Association of ty. The "disaster" predicted by Mr. Covode Carlisle, the President of said association will assuredly follow one who was willing to was instructed to call a meeting of delegates from the different townships and boroughs of of a nomination for a price to be paid by the into consideration the propriety of forming a County Musical Association, and making preparations for holding a County Musical Convention, to be conducted by some compe-Mason. Therefore, pursuant to the resolution, I request the lovers of music, throughout the county, to meet together and appoint one delegate from each township and borough. The meeting of the delegates will be Commonwealth: -Age. held at Carlisle, on Saturday, the 26th inst., in the Union Fire Company's Hall, at 102 o'clock, A. M.

It appears, that the interest formerly taken we hope that the people of the townships and boroughs will not treat this call with in and manfully. D. ECKELS.

President Hundel Association. N.B.-Papers throughout the county please

THEY GIVE IT UP!-The Pittsburg Dis patch, the advocate of soldier flogging and Abolitionism, in its issue of the 5th of August,

"With any man of ability, clear record and above all, honesty, the triumph of the Union party is secure; THE NOMINATION OF CURTIN WILL BE TANFAMOUNT TO DEFEAT TO THE PARTY, and for this result the Union men should hold the Convention personally responsible.'

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.—The President received the resignation of General Burnside on the 11th inst., but refuses to accept it, and requests him to remain in command in East Tonnessee.

Abraham Lincoln a Secessionist.

Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and orm a new one that suits them better. This a most valuable—a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of our excases in which the whole people of our existing Gevernment may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories in our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws; but to break up both and make new ones."-Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the House,

In. 12, 1848, The above quotation is from a speech deivered by "A LINCOLN," in Congress, on the 12th of January, 1848. Read it, men of sense. and then tell us which of the two, A. Lin- of the Laws, the right of Free Speech and COLN or JEFF DAVIS, is the strongest accessionist? And tell us too, which of these men first advocated the doctrine that a State has a right to shake off the existing government." At the time Lincoln advocated the monstrous fallacy that a State or a combination of States can act independent of the Government, DAvis, (who was also a member of Congress at the same time,) opposed this idea. Lincoln, then, it is undeniable, was a secessionist long

before Davis. Mr. Lincoln's secession speech was delivered in opposition to the Mexican war and the then administration of President Polk. It will be remembered that during the Mexican war, the Administration received the particular attention of every brawling, ranthat foremost among this immaculate throng, stood ABRAHAM LINCOLN-and none, more than he, at that time, was louder or more zealous and violent in opposing the Adminchief executive was the people's servant; placed at the head of the Government, to execute-as his title imports-their will; now the people are the servants, and the Executive is supreme-lord and master over all .-Then the Constitution was the Government now the Administration-that is, "I, Abra ham, the first"-is the Government, and the Constitution is but a worthless piece of parch-

But we let this pass for the present, and direct the attention of our readers more parand we defy any brawling Abolitionist to point us to a more radical secession speech, fusion and anarchy.

G. CURTIN announced in a special message to the last Legislature of Pennsylvania that he would not be a candidate for re-election, of freedo it is well known that he did so upon the promcial term. In consideration of this douceur Washington. For some cause or other not the white man yet made public, the disgraceful bargain was not consummated; and in opposition to the earnest protest of hundreds of the Abolition lenders, Andrew G. Curtin was a second time favored with the nomination of his parsit down and coolly bargain away his chances Cumberland county, for the purpose of taking | Cabinet at Washington. Such a man is not fit to be at the head of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Is it any wonder that thousands of his own partizans refuse to lanimously winks at such outrageous acts of support the shoddy candidate? In these sore arbitrary power by the Federal Executive tent teacher, such as Geo. F. Root or Lowel times of trial and distress the people want a firm, upright and bonest man at the helm of State, and hence they utterly repudiate the mendicant for votes from the freemen of this

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee met in the Court House, on Saturday the 19th in music has become very dormant, therefore inst., in pursuance of the call of the Chairman, and unanimously nominated MITCHEL McClellan, Esq., of Carlisle, to fill the vadifference, but come up to the work nobly cancy in the board of Commissioners, caused by the death of Geo. Scobey, Esq.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Saturday, Oct. 3, at 101 A. M. RUTUS E. SHAPLEY,

When you hear one of the blatant Abolitionists boasting of his Jackson Democracy just put the following sentiment, from that old hero and patriot, General Jackson, before his eyes, and then ask him if he is a Jackson Democrat:

"Sir, the Abalition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more nor less than civil war and a dissolution of the Union. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."

IT We find that a great many of the Re-

OUR MASS MEETING.

On Thursday, October 8,

Democrats of Cumberland! remember tha THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, is the day set apart for the Grand DEMOCRATIC MASS MEET-ING in Carlisle. The following eloquent peakers will certainly be here on that occa-

Ex-Gov. WM. BIGLER, of Clearfield. Judgo WM. A. PORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. WM. H. WITTE, " Hon. C. W. CARRIGAN, George Nobturop, Esq., Hon. A. V. Parsons, HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of York.

and others. Now, Democrats of Cumberland, we appeal to you to turn out in your strength. It is, in the language of the call, to be a meeting of those who are "in favor of the restoration of the Union, the supremacy Free Press, and the enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty." It is to be a gathering of the friends of WOODWARD, LOWRIE, and the DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Come, then, fellow-Democrats and Conser vative men. Come, with bands of music!-Come in wagons, bearing flags and mottoes Come in carriages! Come on horse-back !-Come on foot! Let us see, on that day, how many men there are in Cumberland who have sworn in their hearts opposition to Tyranny and to plunderers. Hundreds will be here also from adjoining counties. Let's give them a Democratic welcome. Let every Deno ting Abolitionist in the country, in the shape CRATIC CLUB in the county turn out in full of invective abuse and blackguardism, and strength. It will be elast grand rally of the campaign. Let it be a rouser. Come, then, we repeat, from the mountains and the valleys, the townships, boroughs and the villages !istration. 'Tis true, matters and things have Come from your work-shops. Come, farmers materially changed since; at that time the Come, mechanics! Come, laborers! Come professional men! COME, ONE AND ALL! Come to Carlisle, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

A Happy Man. The Collector of Internal Revenue in Connecticut recently received the following pleas ant little note:

"Dear Sir: Enclosed please find my check for \$957 85, to pay Government tax (I wish it was more) to put down this unholy rebellion. Please send receipt and oblige,

Yours, &c." The name of the author of the above epis tle should not be permitted to remain in obthat was ever made by the most rabid of the scurity. He is a rara avis. He wishes the extreme secessionists or Southern fire eaters. taxes were "more," and he is, therefore, a We cannot conceive how any thing could be good and proper Abolitionist. Indeed, he stronger. He not only advocates the right seems unhappy that the National debt is so of individual States to secede, but parts of small, and is full of sadness that the taxes are so inclined, and have the power. He ier. Let him wait a little longer. This Addoes not stop as this but argues that the ma- ministration is spending nearly two millions jority may at any time revolutionize-tram of dollars a day to carry on a war, one obple the Constitution and laws under foot- ject of which is to liberate the slaves. Hunsubdue the minority, and form a Government dreds of thousands of dollars are plundered that suits them better, whenever they are in- from the coffers of the Government, and milclined to do so. Were the people of Cum- lions of treasure are squandered upon shouly berland to act upon this principle this fall, contractors, who are blatant in their advocathe Democrats might with impunity say to cy of a prolongation of the war, in order that have things our own way, and if you don't the poor and weak may suffer, the Abolition which is shown to have been untrue. like it, why you can leave or we'll swallow ists pray for more taxation and increased you." According to this doctrine, States burthens. The Connecticut "patriot," whose may not only secode from the General Govern- letter has been applauded to the echo by the ment, but counties may secode from a State, Jacobins, is but the type of his race. He and and townships from a county. Nor does it his Abolition associates are very happy beeven stop at this, but it encourages and just cause they are taxed, and they are daily dotifies disobedience to law, nullification, in- ing all in their power to increase the delightsurrection and mob rule; and if acted upon ful sensation. The people will make a note generally would necessarily end in utter con- of this interesting fact, and act accordingly at the ballot-box .- Age.

A DISGRACEFUL BARGAIN .- When ANDREW | Curtin the Candidate of the Party of Progress. "Andrew G. Curtin is the candidate of the party of progress. He represents a principle

This is the first sentence in an editorial in ise of the National Administration to give the Harrisburg (Abolition) Telegraph. "The him a foreign mission at the close of his offi- party of progress" is, of course, the Abolition party, and the progress it is making is a he agreed to abandon the contest for the Gub- progress from Constitutional popular governernatorial nomination, and leave the field to ment, to monarchy or despotism; while "the John Covode, or any other man who might principle of freedom" that Curtin represents, be acceptable to the central despotism at is the freedom of the negro, and not that of

> The same article also says of Curtin: "He is in favor of sustaining the legally

chosen authorities of the land.' Yes; he is so much in favor of sustaining Mr. Lincoln and his revolutionary party, that he suffers Provost Marshals and armed soldiers to kidnap and carry off to distant military prisons, citizens of Pennsylvania, in violation not only of Federal law, but of the Constitution and laws of this State, which he swore, as Governor, to uphold, protect, and enforce. And he servilely, corruptly, pusil against the liberties of Pennsylvanians, when their only alleged offence is the exercise of those civil rights of free speech and free political trickster who is now a traveling printing which are expressly guaranteed to them by the organic law of this Commonwealth. A Chief Magistrate who thus criminally abandons the very liberties he was appointed to guard and preserve, is unworthy of the confidence and respect of a free people.

> A PROPHECY FULFILLED .- "If these infer nal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit them selves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."-Daniel Webste. Such were the solemn words of prophecy attered by the "god-like" Webster, years ago, and we, to-day, are witnessing their fearful fulfillment. "These infernal fanatics and Abolitionists," as Webster styled them ecceeded, in an evil hour, in getting the power in their hands, and the direful consequences, so minutely foretold, are upon us.-What Daniel Webster foresaw would be the result of the accession to power of a section al. fanatical, Abolition faction, we have seen and felt in all its terrible reality.

of war to the last man and the last dollar and rie, certain, provided martial law is not deublicans who have been drafted, are leaving refuse to shoulder the musket themselves, clared and we are run down by an atmed are either cowards or hypocrites.

Give me my Legions!

he present of a sword, said:

"I have to request of you, gentlemen, who are in civil life that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers, and the war will soon be con-

This was addressed particularly to Governor Curtin, of this State, John W. Forney, Morton McMichael, and other Abolition politicians, who were present at the time. Gen Meade must have known that these persons had just visited Washington to make an arrangement with Mr. Lincoln and his Secre tary of War, to take away from him severa thousand Pennsylvania soldiers whose votes are wanted for Curtin in next October, and he delicately protested against the plot, in the words above quoted.

But General Meade must be very dull, in deed, not to see that the Abolitionists, who have control of affairs at Washington, are more interested to carry the coming elections in the loyal States, than to attend properly to the legitimate business of the Government -more concerned to put down the Constitutional rights and freedom of the people in the North, than to suppress the rebellion in the South! Hence, while Lee is threatening the national forces on the Rappahannock, forty thousand of them are sent to New York, to overawe and subjugate the people of a free city of a sovereign and loyal State, and several more thousands of the best troops of the same enfeebled army will soon be withdrawn to help the Administration party in a desperate political contest against the honest, patriotic, liberty-loving, and law-abiding Democracy of the old Keystone Commonwealth.

But those efforts of a doomed faction will not avail. The fiat of the people of Pennsyl vania has gone forth against arbitrary power. and the disastrous misrule of its execrable partizans, and they will administer, in October next, a terrible rebuke to those who, with professions of love for the Union on their lips, are turning against the liberties of the people of the North the very troops that were raised and are paid by them to defend the Union from its Southern foes.

"Political Degeneracy."

The Pittsburg Gazette, which is the organ of the Abolition party in Western Pennsylvania, in a series of articles, laments what it calls the " Political Degeneracy" of the times. veens over.

Previous to the nominations by the late Abelition State Convention, this same Gazette charged Governor Curtin with crimes that honest men would shudder at. It said:

"We felt assured that he could not be eleced. We knew that he ought not. It became our duty, therefore, to sound the alarm, and endeavor to save the party, if possible.

"We have endeavored to show that he imposed upon the soldiers, by farming them out to his friends, and then denying that he had employed them.
"We have exhibited the record to estab

lish the fact that he had approved a bill acknowledged by him to be wrong, which obbed the Treasury of many millions of monby that as the condition for his approval, he had taken an agreement for the State, which ne abstracted and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given it -- and that when the nigger-heads: "We are about eight or they may continue to line their pockets with interrogated by the Legislature, he confessed ten hundred in the majority, and we intend to the people's wealth. No matter how much the fact, and offered as an apology, a reason

> In this extract from the Gazette, Governo Curtin is charged with-

"1. Imposing upon the soldiers, and farming them out to his friends, and then deny ing that he employed them."

The above charge includes a gross outrage apon the men who have risked their lives for their country, and the crime of falsehood.

"2. Approving a bill acknowledged by him (Gov. Curtin) to be wrong, which robbed the Treasury of many millions of money and when interrogated by the Legislature ac knowledged the fact and offering as an apology a reason which is shown to have been un-

This charge includes square STEALING and

The Abolition State Convention, in spite of the Gazette's developements and warnings. cominated Gov. Curtin for another term.

The Guzette hoists his name and advocates his election, without one word of retraction of the awful crimes it imputed to him before the meeting of the Convention.

Under all these circumstances, its leaders under the head of "Political Degeneracy" have a rare significance. It denounces a man as a thief and a liar, and then informs its readers that that man is a proper person to receive the votes of the people for Govern

The Abolition league leaders are evi dently very much alarmed by the prospect before them. They see that their notoriously corrupt "shoddy" candidate for Governor. cannot secure the votes of the people; that honest conscientious men cannot support him; and that his defeat cannot possibly be prevented, without a resort to desperate and unprincipled means. They are, therefore, preparing themselves accordingly. Lying stump speeches from their unscrupulous partizans are to be among the orders of the day, from now until the election. But all will not answer. Their present alarm is but the harbinger of the certain defeat that awaits them at the polls. The mass of the people know too much of Curtin to be lied into his support; and the private and public life of Woodward is an inassurance to them, that he is that this suspension will continue throughout worthy of their confidence and suffrages.

The inaugural address of Governor BRANLETTE says: "We have now, and will hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and have when the rebellion closes, the identical other civil officers within the United States, Constitution which the extremists seek to destroy-the one by innovation, the other by force. It is not a restored Union, not a reconstructed Union, that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis." The Chicago Times justly says that there is not a "Copperhead" in the United States who does not wear these sentiments in his heart's core!

A friend writing from Schuylkill coun ty says -" sot down Schuylkill county two Men who profess themselves in fayor thousand majority for Woodward and Low-

DEMOCRATIC

General Meade, in acknowledging recently

MASS MEETING

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS-THE UNION AS IT WAS!"

WOODWARD AND VICTORY! RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY!

On Thursday, October 8, 1863. IN CARLISLE. In accordance with the resolution adopted

by the Democratic County Meeting, held in he Court House, in Carlisle, on the evening of the 25th of August, and the action of the Democratic Central Club of Carlisle, a

MASS MEETING, of the Democracy and conservative men of Cumberland County will be held in the

Borough of Carlisle, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863, AT 11 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

endorse the nominations of WOODWARD and LOWRIE, and to re affirm the everlasting principles and truths of the great Demoratic party. Let all who are in favor of the estoration of the Union, the supremacy of he Laws, the right of Free Speech and Free Press, and the enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty, turn out and hear the issues of the day clearly expressed. Let every one who perity, turn out on that day, and with one roice protest against Tyranny and assert have their devotion to the glorious old Union as 'the Fathers" made it. Let our noble Democracy and other Constitutional Union men The Gazette is a living example of what it awake-arouse! The enemies of our Coun try, who trample under foot the Constitution and Laws, and our rights as freemen, must be put down at the ballot-box. Individual

> MUST AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED! Rally, rally, friends of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. Eminent speakers from abroad will be

RIGHTS, FREE SPEECH, and a FREE PRESS

present. Their names will be announced in Democratic county papers in due time. By order of the Democratic County Meet-

ing, and the Democratic Central Club of JOHN B. BRATTON, IL NEWSHAM, RUFUS E. SHAPLEY,

Suspension of the Write of Habeas Corpus. Occasionally, in the course of events, some stounding deed is committed that confounds the mind, and chains, as it were, the faculties of thought and speech. Such an occurrence s the issuing of the following proclamation by the President of the United States suspending the writ of habens corpus in all cases of offence against the military or naval service. In the presence of this act of the President

proclamation: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not suspended, unless when in cases of robellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas, a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute entirely. which was approved on that day, it was en-acted by the Senate and House of Represen-tatives, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas in the judgment of the President of the United orivilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the ases where, by the authority of the President n their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, aiders or abettors of the enemy, or offi-cers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or other sise amena ble to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence ngainst the military or naval service: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Pres ident of the United States, do hereby proclaim or make known to all whom it may concern,

that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States several cases before mentioned, and the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I now and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States, to take dis tinet notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves ac cordingly, and in conformity with the Consti ution of the United States and the laws ? Congress, in such cases made and provided. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United State to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, (1863) and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President, WILLIAM II. SEWARD, Scoretary of State

WAR NEWS.

GREAT BATTLE-GEN. ROSECRANS DRIVEN BACK TO CHATTANOOGA. Particulars of the Bloody Battle of the 19th. LOUISVILLE, September 21-1 o'clock p. m. Our army, under General Resecrans, has een badly beaten and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga by Bragg, with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Johnson. The military occupation of the tele-graphic lines will prevent the transmission of

articulars to-night.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch to the Commercial, gives the following account of the fight on Saturday: The battle opened at 11 o'cleck, in the vicinity of widow lenn's on the road leading from M'Lamore's cave to Chattanooga, and soon became general, the enemy marceuvering the troops finely. Early in the action the rebels made an impeteus charge on the famous Loomis bat-tery; five out of six guns were captured. Capt. Van Pelt, commanding the battery was taken prisoner. At two o'clock the contest was terrific; the roll of musketry was far nore continuous and deafening than at the

attle of Stone River.

At 2.40 p. m. the division on the centre be ing hard pushed and broken, retreated in disorder. Col. Barnett planted his battery. and soon checked the pursuing enemy who, in turn, were driven in disorder on the same ground. Gen. Davis's division was driven back with heavy loss, and every gun of the 8th Indiana battery captured, when his forces rallied, pushed the enemy back and retook their guns, Reynolds lost heavily, but stubbornly held his ground, driving the ene-my, but never leaving his lines. Palmer al-so was overwhelmed, and failed to get off his whole battery, losing two guns. Yan Cleve, after fighting gallantly, lost his ground and was overwhelmed, failing to regain his posi-

Our line, pressed severely, wavered, and the rebels, exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, and when within our fire, the musketry rolled from right to left, and, about 5 o'clock, the fighting was terrific. The General grew anx ious, the wounded poured in and the rebel moved steadily up, nearer to his headquarters. The new forces were opposed to them, and from this time till dark the battle raged with

destructive fury.

At dask, the firing having almost ceased the enemy threw forward fresh troops, and again engaged our right. The action became general, and until long after dark, raged with fury. The battle, thus far, has been a bloody one; our loss is very heavy, and the prison wishes to see the return of Peace and Pros-ers say that some of their regiments were al most annihilated. Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began. captured several hundred prisoners many of whom are from the east. We took ten guns and lost seven.

Judge Parsons on Curtin and Lincoln.

At the great Democratic Mass Meeting. ecently held in Bucks county, that sterling veteran, Hon. A. V. Parsons, was one of the speakers. The Daylestown Democrat gives the following brief sketch of his speech:

General Rogers then, after some excellen

music, introduced Judge Anson V. Parsons, of Philadelphia, who said that he had come to this great meeting to discuss the time honored principles of constitutional liberty, on which our Government is founded. He re garded the election of Woodward and Lowrie as a necessity to save the country from a despotism. The Abolitionists wished a stron, lie posters and through the columns of the Government. That was their great aim, and it was that which it was our duty to combat, The Democracy, with the exception of sixteen years' time, had always controlled the Gov. ernment. The country during their Administrations, had prospered. John Alams, the first Opposition President, was scarcely warm in his sent when he endeavored to overthrow the Constitution. Judge Parsons then recounted the history of the country, particu-iarizing the beneats conferred upon it by the history of the United States Bank and Thad deus Sievens' connection with it; and how coon skins and hard eider had elected Har

Judge Parsons said the Democratic party was opposed to secession. The two greates secessionists in the United States are Jeffer son Davis and Abraham Lincoln. He could prove that Lincoln was as bad as Calhoun .-No one dared to assert secession after Cal houn until Lincoln got into Congress and we are dumb, and can at present do no more announced that man's abominable detrines than present to our readers the following Judge Parsons then read out of the Congres nonal Globe, an extract from a speech Lincoln's delivered when he was in Congress n which he said a people has the right to withdraw from any Government if it did no agree with their predilections: According to this Bucks county could secode from the State of Pennsylvania, it she wished to .-These are the principles of Mr. Lincoln. They are the same as those of Davis. Th Democracy deny thom; the Abolitionists of firm them. We deny secession utterly and

The Democratic party had tried by every effort to avert the war. They wished a compromise, and had not Mr. Lincoln's supporte a desired to shed blood, the Union would have been preserved and there need have been no war. I will guarantee, said the Judge, that in ninety days, after the Democracy get into power they will restore the Union. The Democratic party had tried by every power they will restore the Union.

The President has violated the Constitu-tion and trampled it under foot. He has States, the public safety does require that the made arbitrary arrests. Judge Parsons theu privilege of the said writ shall now be sus-Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia. He suppose Lincoln's next act would be to overawe th of the United States, the military, naval and | ballot box in Pennsylvania as Burnside, his civil officers of the United States, or any of tool, had done in Kentucky. Such a viola them, hold persons under their command or tion of rights should be resisted. We must have a free and fair election, and the great party was determined to have it. But he exhorted that peace should be observed .--Judge Parsons then commented on the Proc lamation, and gave a most amusing history of the rise of Abolitionism, from the witchburners of Massachusetts, and its progress to the present day. He drew the character of Governor Curtin. He was no more fit to be Governor of Pennsylvania than a horse is to go in the pulpit. There are better men in jail now than Curtin has appointed to office. The Judge told about shoddy and paper soled shoes given the soldiers by the "soldier's friend." He related the history of the ton-'soldier's nage tax repeal and Curtin's connection with it. He told about Stuart's cavalry raid in 1862 and Curtin's imbecility, and rushed to the rear at the battle of Antietam During the eventful month previous to Get tysburg, he misled and deceived the people, and then became frightened and had to get Seymour to protect him. He eulogized Woodward, and closed his

> papers are in the habit of speaking of Andy Curtin as the "soldier's friend." He showed his friendship by placing half a million of dollars that was appropriated to clothe the Pennsylvania Reserves in the hands of his particular friends, who provided the soldiers with blankets that they could see through, sheddy coats and pasts and shoes that they could see through, sheddy coats and pasts and shoes that hed coats and short tail, about 1 years. shoddy coats and pants, and shoes that had

admirable speech amid the plaudits of the

"The Soldier's Friend."-The Abolition

soles filled with shavings. In two weeks the brave men were bare-footed and nearly naked. A pretty " soldier's friend," to be sure. How much of the profits Curtin pocketed the

public never discovered.

Near New Kingston, on the 14th inst. Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, aged 42 years, 11 months and 17 days.

At New Kingston, on the 15th inst., MAR. DARET, wife of Curtis Kost, in the 30th year of her age. .

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—Sept. 22, 1863. Corrected Weekly by R. G. Woodward. FLour, Superfine, per bbl., do., Extra, do., do., WHITE WHEAT, per bushel, 4,25 1,25 1,15 90 80 90 5,50 2,50 RED WHEAT. 80, OATS, SPRING BARLEY, FALL CLOVERSEED, PHILADELPHIA MARKETS .- Sep. 9. FLoun, superfine, RYE FLOUR, ORN MEAL

NOTICE.

OATS,

CLOVERSEEE,

TOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the cetate of D. J. McKee, ea'd, late of Newton township, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township.

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

WM. GRACEY, WM. H. MCCULLOUCH,

- 471 a 46

Sept. 24, 1863-6t. PAMPHLET LAWS.

PHE Pamphlet Laws for the year 1863, have been received at the Prothonotary's Of-fice, for distribution to those entitled to receive BENJ. DUKE, Sept. 21, '63.

MILITARY NOTICE.

Headquarters Department Susquehanna, Chambersburg, Sept. 14, 1863. PECIAL ORDERS NO. 90.—Extract.— Persons residing in Franklin, Cumberland and Perry counties, Pa., having just claims against the United States Government for Quarter Masters' Supplies and Transportation, furnished the United States forces during the recent rebell invasion, will present them to Capt. A. Denny, Asst. Quarter Master U. S. Volunteers, at such time and places as he may designate in the Circular hereunto attached with a view to their final satisface. nched, with a view to their final settlement. Command of Major General Couch. JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Assistant Adjutan: General.

CIRCULAR.—In pursuance of the above Order, the undersigned will be at Carli le, Pa., from the 9th until the 20th of October, 1863, to hear and adjust all claims embraced in the above instructions, for parties in Cumberland county. All persons having such claims will present them, Blank forms will be furnished Capt. A. DENNY, A. Q. M., U. S. V.

Sept. 21, '63-3t. Public Sale.

On Thu sday, October 1, 1863. WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the above day, at the residence of the subscriber, one and a half miles east of Carlisle, on the Turnpike leading to Harrisburg, the following described

TWO EXCELLENT WORK HORSES. Four Head of Milch Cows,

ONE BULL, YOUNG CATTLE, HOGS, one broad and one narrow wheeled wagon, on counted the history of the country, particularizing the benefits conferred upon it by the Democratic Presidents. The Opposition, after each four years' trial, had always been hurled double shovel plough, barrow, double, single and ple trees, a superior lot of butt, trace, breast an halter chains, cow chains, log chain, dung spread, jockey sticks, &c. Also a very superior lot of hay, grain and manure forks, shaking forks, rakes, bags, plough gears, ploug t lines, one patent wagon lift-er, superior winnowing mill, straw cutter, first rate grain-cradles and mowing scythes, grindstones, bushel baskets, one half bushel measure, &c. Also

felt of New Gears,

or outfit for four herses, and made by one of the best saddlers in the county, one NEW FO IND-LAND DOG, bedsteads, churus, and a variety of Sale to commerce at 101 o'clock, A.M., when atundance will be given and terms made known by W. D. SPONSLEA. Sept. 24, 1863,-2t.

Valuable Farm at Public Sale.

On Saturday, October 10, 1863. VILL be sold at Public Sale, on the above VV day, on the premises, the following described Real Estate, viz: A Tract of Land, situated in Mon-

ros township, and bounded by lands of Rudolph Miller, Peter Brindle, David Eberly, and others

about half way between Mechanicsburg and Church

TAKE NOTICE,

town, and is of onsy access.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day when terms will be made known by

JACOB REFSOR, or

THE late firm of Leidich, Sawyer & Miller, has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of all parties.

THE books of said firm are in the hands of D. J. Leidich and John Miller, for collection.

They can be seen by calling at the old stand. It is most carnestly expected of all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm, to call and

settle the same promptly.

J. Leidich and John Miller have sold out their entire interest in said store to the undersigned, who will continue the DRY GOODS leavor to make his stock the most desirable

Sept. 17, 1863.-3t. NOTICE. To the heirs and legal representatives of Elizabeth

NOY are hereby notified, to be and appear at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be hed at Carlisle, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1863, and scopt or rofuse to accept, the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the vacuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

J. T. RIPPEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Sep. 17, 1863.—31.

STRAY CATTLE.

NAME to the premises of the subscrib old, two brindle and spotted helfers, about 14 cold, and one red and spotted bull, about the sage. The owner is requested to come forwards. prove property, pay charges, and take them a otherwise they will be disposed of as the law

Sept. 17, 1863-3t.

HENRY STAUP.