

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—There will be divine service in the German Reformed Church of this place, on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Pastor will preach an appropriate sermon.

This is the best season of the year for transplanting fruit or shade trees of all kinds. Any time in the fall before the ground freezes deeply will do.

We would direct the attention of the public to our advertising columns, where they will find something to their advantage, by learning that our energetic merchant, W. C. SAWYER, again invites the attention of the buying public to his immense stock of new winter goods.

DEAD.—LEONARD K. BELL, a Cavalier by birth, and a son of our late citizen, Charles Bell, dec'd., departed this life in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last week. For many years Mr. B. had been connected with the Custom House, and was a man of superior abilities.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November number of this monthly has been received. It fully sustains its high reputation as a first class periodical, and its high moral tone and interesting character, to say nothing about its fashion plates (which are alone worth triple the cost) make it a welcome visitor to every fireside. In another column will be found Godey's advertisement (terms, offers, &c.), for 1864. Now is the time to make up clubs.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Harrisburg Union of Tuesday, says: We are again called upon to record another of those dreadful casualties which have been so frequent at our railroad depots during the past year. Early yesterday morning a man named Thomas Donnelly, of Shippenburg, Cumberland county, was run over by some cars, while lying stupefied or asleep across the track at the Lebanon Valley depot, and so horribly mangled that he died in a few hours.

PAPER.—The price of printing paper has again advanced. Newspaper editors are now paying over one hundred and fifty per cent. more for paper than formerly. If this advance continues, (and we see no prospect of anything else,) we really fear many country papers will be compelled to suspend and go under. Subscribers should think of this, and pay up promptly. Formerly, editors could afford to trust for one, two, and even three years, but this practice cannot be thought of these times—it costs too much. We intend to collect, and shall make a "forward movement" on some three hundred delinquents before long. This we are determined on. We have hinted to certain non-paying patrons long enough. We will now act.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—That the Union prisoners at Richmond (some 15,000, we believe) are suffering for the necessities of life—food, medicines, clothing, &c.—has been fully ascertained. We learn that the rebel authorities have consented to permit success to be sent to these suffering men from their friends in the loyal States. We notice also, that meetings are being held in the various towns in the North having for their object the rendering of relief, by contributions, to the prisoners. We suggest, therefore, that we hold a meeting in Carlisle, for the same object. Let us all unite in an effort to alleviate the sufferings of our friends who are in prison at Richmond. Scores are suffering for food, medicines, clothing, delicacies, &c. Let us send them relief, now that it is in our power.

If a meeting should be called—and this we suggest—we hope our agricultural friends in the adjoining townships may turn out and attend it. They have many articles—hams, dried beef, dried fruit, &c., that might be contributed to the sufferers with great benefit. Let's have a meeting on the subject, at once.

VOLE OF THANKS.—At the meeting of the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church, in this place, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this Synod will long remember the kind and christian reception and courtesy given them by the Pastor and members of the German Reformed Congregation and other citizens of Carlisle, at its annual meeting, in affording entertainment for the members of synod, and shall be pleased to reciprocate their kindness whenever opportunity affords it.

A cotemporary wants to know how the Republican party makes itself out a Union party, when its leaders all declare that "it is neither possible nor desirable to save the old Union."

A Deafening Sound.—Listening to your "better-half" scraping the bottom of the flour barrel.

Gen. Burnside has been superseded in command of the army in East Tennessee by Gen. Foster.

OHIO ELECTION, OFFICIAL.

By our Ohio exchanges we have the official vote cast in that State for Governor on the 18th ult. The whole vote polled was 432,680. BROOKS, Abolitionist, received 247,216; VALLANDIGHAM, Democrat, received 185,464.—BROOKS' majority 61,752.

When we consider the ten thousand unfair expedients the Abolitionists resorted to their palpable and gigantic frauds, the millions of "green-backs" expended, their misrepresentations of VALLANDIGHAM's sentiments, and the despotic power exercised by the National and State administrations, it is wonderful that the Democrats made as good a fight as they did. We have no doubt whatever, if fairness could prevail, that VALLANDIGHAM is, in fact, the chosen Executive of Ohio. In looking over the returns we notice that he carried thirty-five counties by handsome majorities, and in ten other counties he came within a few votes of his opponent.—His vote in the State (185,464), is considerably larger than was ever received by any Governor of Ohio! BROOKS' majorities in ten or twelve counties, however, are so overwhelming that even Republicans are compelled to admit that "they are unaccountable." For instance, the vote cast in some eight counties exceeds, by several thousand, the entire number of taxables in those counties! In one box in one of the large counties 210 more votes, (after the election,) that they had voted for VALLANDIGHAM, when only 70 votes had been returned for him. In another box his vote as returned was 65, but 180 more votes they had voted for him! Thus, it is evident, that the most gigantic frauds were perpetrated in all the Abolition counties.—The Abolitionists of Ohio even eclipsed their friends in Pennsylvania, and were more unblushing in their villainies.

We repeat it, then, as our firm belief, that VALLANDIGHAM is the chosen Governor of Ohio, by a very large majority. Never in the history of our country was such a fight made against a man. First, for the purpose of preventing him taking the stump and vindicating his principles, they banished him from the country. This circumstance alone, his friends believe, lost him 20,000 votes.—Then they flooded the State with "green-backs," and bought up the venal and corrupt; more than this, hundreds of culprits were pardoned and taken from the prisons to vote for BROOKS, and the efforts of thousands of contractors and "loyal" thieves were incessant and unscrupulous. But, the greatest piece of villainy remained to be perpetrated. About four days previous to the election, they got up a forgery, in the shape of a letter, with VALLANDIGHAM'S name attached to it. This letter purported to have been written by VALLANDIGHAM while he was in the South, to a "Col. ISSAHL," a rebel officer, and proposed to surrender Ohio into the hands of the rebels immediately after the election! The genuineness of this letter was vouched for by a member of LINCOLN'S cabinet, who said Col. ISSAHL had been taken a prisoner by our forces and the letter found in his possession! Two hundred thousand copies of this letter were distributed in Ohio on the eve of the election. The effect was wonderful. Hundreds and thousands of VALLANDIGHAM'S best friends in all sections of the State dropped him, and regarded him a traitor. The letter, as we have said, was a forgery.—VALLANDIGHAM never having written a line on politics while in the South. No such man as "Col. ISSAHL" had been arrested by our troops, nor was a man of that name ever known.—The whole thing was a most infamous forgery and lie, got up by the LINCOLN administration. After the election the Abolition papers of Ohio acknowledged the forgery. The publication of this letter, the Ohio Statesman thinks, lost VALLANDIGHAM 40, or 50,000 votes.

After resorting to all these infamous expedients, one would suppose the Abolitionists of Ohio had about exhausted their ingenuity. But, stuffing the ballot-boxes and making false returns, had to be the winding up of the conspiracy. At least 50 or 60,000 fraudulent manufactured votes were counted for BROOKS! This is the "great victory in Ohio," then, that "loyal" thieves are crowing over. In the name of justice, honor and right, must such things be submitted to by the people of Ohio? Is our Government really at an end, and are we hereafter to be ruled by military usurpers and soundrels? It seems so.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Iowa Statesman tells us how the vote of the soldiers in the field was cast so solidly in favor of the Abolition candidates. It says it learns from reliable officers high in command that "no Democratic newspapers or documents were allowed to reach the soldiers, and that, drawn up in the form of a hollow square, they were surrounded by their officers to vote the Abolition ticket. That on the opening of the polls in many regiments the men were arranged in line of battle and an officer passed along the line distributing Abolition tickets and no others; and when all were supplied with tickets marched them in a body to the polls, and under the rigors of military discipline compelled them to vote. It is asserted that Democratic tickets were not to be had. Boys eighteen and twenty years of age were allowed to vote, and when officers were notified that they were under age, replied that if they were old enough to fight, they were old enough to vote."

WARNING.—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, promised Mr. Lincoln that if he would issue a proclamation freeing the slaves of the South, "the roads from New England to Washington would swarm with recruits." The President did issue the Abolition Proclamation, but the roads aforesaid did not swarm, etc. But, when the draft was about to be enforced, the roads from New England to Canada swarmed with Abolition skeddaddlers, thick as blackberries, and it is believed the Provost Marshals will never be able to "hive" them.

A DRAFT FOR SIXTY THOUSAND.—The number of men to be drafted from this State, unless her quota shall be filled up by volunteering by the 1st of January, (the prospect of which does not seem very promising at present,) will be about 60,000—that is, her quota of 58,208 volunteers, with the deficit on the last draft added.

Going Up.—The price of printing paper.

A Race of Little, Brainless, Fanatical and Greedy Officeholders.

The froth and scum that is thrown to the surface of a boiling cauldron is a fit illustration of the quality and character of the men which the present revolution against existing institutions has elevated to place and power. It is true that there are some men who hold office at this time to whom this remark does not apply, but they constitute the exception and not the rule. There was a time when to hold official position was looked upon as a high honor. This was so because men were selected and voted for by the people because they possessed the qualities which fitted them for the discharge of official duties. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he the representative of political principles in accordance with the institutions and the Constitution of his country? These were questions which, if answered in the affirmative, entitled the candidate for office to the suffrages of a free people. Men elected upon such grounds were generally true to their constituents and true to themselves. Instead of office conferring dignity upon them, they, through their untarnished honor and honesty, their many acquisitions and honorable position in society, conferred dignity upon the office. How is it now? Mr. LINCOLN was elected to the Presidency, not by the voice of a majority of the American people, for the majority never wanted him President, but by a minority—successful through an unfortunate division in that party, which, for the greater portion of half a century, had guided, and guided so well, the ship of State. His election, upon political principles so hostile to the existing institutions of the country, occasioned an armed revolution in the policy and character of the government at the North. A vast majority of the men of enlarged political knowledge and of great experience in public affairs stood appalled at the reckless restraints were broken assunder, innovations upon established and fundamental political axioms were sanctioned, and the most alarming usurpations effected. In too many instances, instead of meeting the crisis with firmness and casting the weight of their influence on the side of the Constitution, the laws, justice and right, they quailed before the threatened storm; afraid of popular frenzy, they closed their mouths and stifled the impulses and promptings of truth and justice in the face of a powerful and arrogant party, flushed with victory and drunken with power. The political honesty, the experience, and the brains of the country retired into obscurity; while the void was filled by men of no experience and with little knowledge of political affairs; in many cases men of questionable honesty, and in fact by a conglomerated mass of ignorant, excited, fanatical, dishonest wretches. We are firmly of the opinion that the leading men now in power never intended that the Union should be restored in any event. We believe that at that memorable time when a resolute compromise of the national troubles, similar to that proposed by Mr. CRETCHET, would have saved the Union, and that without the effusion of one drop of blood, these birds of evil omen flocked to the Capital and threw every obstacle in their power in the way of a further continuance of the Union. Knowing that the South was almost to a man hostile to their revolutionary principles, and that the only way they could make sure of continued power was to split asunder the Union and make themselves masters of one of its fragments, they have, from that day to this, omitted no means of effecting their wicked and hell-deserving purpose.

They had also become insane on the subject of the negro, and were willing to shake hands and join in a solemn oath to use their whole power for his liberation. They swore that the negro should be liberated, if in doing it they split the grand fabric of the American Union into a thousand pieces. Added to their fanaticism and thirst for power, another equally potent influence led them to the same end. Greed for money was an inspiring influence. No flock of buzzards ever gathered around their victim while it was writhing in the agonies of death, with more joyous croak, and sharpened their bills for a repast with greater glee, than those hungry myriads of Abolition office seekers exhibited when they gathered at Washington on the inauguration of the President, for the purpose of feasting on the agonized body of their country. This vast array of commoners could never be supplied with civil offices, and the promises so liberally made would have to be broken. But war might furnish the means of regarding these partisans—Away to the dogs with all honorable compromise, say they. "Give us war!" We will episcopat Democrats to fight; they are good enough food for powder, while we will hold all the offices and get all the fat contracts. So war commenced, and in order to awaken popular enthusiasm in its favor, the most stupendous and wicked swindle ever perpetrated since the world began was palmed off on the American people, in pretending that the war was for the preservation of the Union. The game, however, worked admirably. All the golden eagles in the treasury were soon gobbled up and stowed away in the fatuous pockets of army contractors. This was only as a drop in the bucket. Cunning and unprincipled men held the control of the purse strings of the Federal treasury. Having succeeded in getting their hands into Uncle Sam's pockets, they soon devised ways and means for getting their hands in the pockets of the people. The obligations of the Constitution were to them but cobwebs, to be swept away at will; and though prohibited from using bills for a legal tender in the place of gold and silver, they violate the law. Paper promises to pay go forth from machines that never rest, and constitute the magic wand through which every piece of money and every valuable thing in all the States of the Union. Not only this, but another fruitful source of revenue has been invented—we say invented, for it was unknown at the time of the formation of our Government; that is the Conscription, with another infernal invention, the three hundred dollar donation in it. By means of it, Uncle Sam has, not only one hand in the pockets of the people, but with the other he grasps their throats, and it becomes—your life or your money! Give me three hundred

dollars or go and offer up your lives as sacrifices to the negro! While two and a half years of war has sacrificed a quarter of a million of brave men at the North alone, and brought desolation to the homes of the people, this band of conspirators against the public liberty are fattening off the miseries of their country. More than two thousand millions of dollars have gone into their greedy hands. They steal also from the Government by the million, and why not? It is all plunder. Theft and robbery command a premium. Our expense is exhausted before we hardly touch the subject.

Court Proceedings. The November Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced on Monday last week. The following is a complete list of the cases tried. We are indebted to L. J. W. FOUK, Esq., for the report: Commonwealth vs. Cyrus Ringwalt, Sr., Cyrus Ringwalt, Jr., and John Ringwalt.—Indicted for Riot and Assault and Battery upon John I. Strickler, on the 10th of last August. It was a difficulty growing out of reports that were said to have been put in circulation by the prosecutor, concerning the character of Ringwalt's family. Cyrus Ringwalt, Jr. pleaded guilty, and a sentence of \$5 fine and costs was imposed on him. A not guilty plea was entered as to the other two. Gilglen and Hayes for Commonwealth; Penrose for defendants.

Com. vs. Nancy Weisz vs. Mathias Biner. Action of defendant on an Adm'r bond given by the husband of Nancy Weisz. The bond was for \$1000, and was given by the defendant, Mathias Biner, for the defendant, Nancy Weisz, Penrose and Miller for defendant.

Com. vs. Alexander Goddard. Assault and Battery, on oath of G. W. Robinson, of West Hill. Defendant pleaded guilty of the assault on the 14th of August, at Carlisle Hotel, and was sentenced to the State Prison for six months, and a fine of \$100, and costs. Gilglen and Hayes for Commonwealth; Newsham for defendant.

Com. vs. John Stahl. Indicted for house breaking and larceny of a coat and pantaloons, on the 10th of last August. Found guilty on the 10th of last August, at the house of Mr. John Kayer. Not guilty. Gilglen and Hayes for Commonwealth; McLaughlin for defendant.

Com. vs. Daniel Cressler.—Charged with a rape, on the oath of Ann M. Fry, of Southampton township. She is a girl 15 years of age, and the offence was alleged to have been committed on the 3d of May last; but from the conflicting testimony on the part of the Commonwealth, the previous good conduct of the defendant, and the very loose character of the prosecutor, the jury came to the conclusion that they had better acquit the defendant, which they did, to the general satisfaction of the bystanders.—Thompson and Shearer for defendant.

Com. vs. Thomas Bell.—Larceny of an overcoat on the 30th of September, 1863.—Bill ignored, and county for costs.

Com. vs. Samuel Johns.—Larceny of a silver lever hunting case watch, of the value of \$25, the property of William A. Kelly. Bill ignored, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Samuel Ramsey.—Assault and Battery on oath of Ellen Miller. Bill ignored, and Ellen Miller to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Solomon Boyer.—Surety of the peace, on oath of W. H. Sawyer. Defendant, on the 23d of August, at Carlisle, was forbidden to carry a pistol, and was forbidden to carry a pistol, and was forbidden to carry a pistol. Gilglen and Penrose for Com'd.

Com. vs. Susan Weaver.—Surety of the peace, on oath of Solomon Bear. Prosecutor not appearing, his recognizance to appear to testify was also forfeited.

Com. vs. Lewis Zearing.—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Sarah Ann Hatterson. Defendant, on the 23d of August, at Carlisle, was forbidden to carry a pistol, and was forbidden to carry a pistol, and was forbidden to carry a pistol. Gilglen and Penrose for Com'd.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—Important Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—In the Supreme Court of this State, at Pittsburgh, on the 10th inst., Chief Justice LOWME rendered a decision in the matter of the application of three drafted men belonging to Philadelphia, who filed bills in Equity to test the constitutionality of the Conscription act. The applications were for injunctions to restrain the Government officers from sending the complainants into the military service. The Chief Justice decided the act of Congress unconstitutional, and granted preliminary injunctions in each case. Concurrent opinions were read by Justices Woodward and Thompson, and dissenting opinions by Justices Strong and Read.

Justice Woodward sums up his opinion in the following words: "I rest my objections to its constitutionality upon these grounds: 1st. That the power of Congress to raise and support armies does not include the power to draft the militia of the States. 2d. That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment. 3d. That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot be subjected to the rules and articles of war, until he is in actual military service. 4th. That he is not placed in such actual service when his name has been drawn from a wheel, and ten days' notice thereof has been served upon him. For these reasons I am for granting the injunction."

As a majority of the Supreme Bench makes its decisions, this settles the question of the constitutionality of the Conscription Law, unless it be over-ruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, or by—the "higher law" of Federal Dictatorship.

Where did President Lincoln get the power to order the enlistment of the negro slaves in Maryland, in opposition to the wishes of their masters, and then pay three hundred dollars for each enlisted man out of the public funds? Congress never gave him any such power.

Impertinence often passes for wit among the vulgar. A rural editor, having published a long leader on "hogs," a rival paper upbraided him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

Prostitution in Washington.—The Republican, of Washington, says there are 15,000 prostitutes in that city, of which 5,000 are from the city of New York.

"THE MILK IN THE COCONUT."—The number of influences which the officers of a government can bring to bear upon the virtuous is multitudinous. The present Abolition programme is to subjugate the southern half of the Union, blot out all the State Governments, confiscate the property and distribute the spoils among the propertyless. The scheme is an epidemic of luxury as it is fatal and corrupt. Yet there are those who are daily asserting to this plan of revolution and plunder, and are ready to take part in the attempt to carry it out. We have men of this class in our midst—a fact which sufficiently accounts for the new and extraordinary views of "loyalty" which have suddenly enlightened the minds of some of our citizens whose patriotism is equal to their intelligence.

To speak more plainly. We are creditably informed that a commission has been appointed by the War Department to confiscate and distribute Southern plantations and Southern real estate among the leading "loyal" men of the North, and that quite a respectable number of the residents of this State have had cotton plantations assigned to them upon leases for a nominal consideration. We state a fact generally which will throw some light upon the political movements of our enemies of the Democracy.—Milwaukee News.

If ever the transactions of this war are exposed, the people will stand appalled at the enormity of the villainies, while the operators will call upon the rocks and hills to hide them.

THANKSGIVING.—In his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 26th inst., to be a day of thanksgiving and prayer, Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, makes a suggestion in relation to the destitute families of soldiers and sailors, which we should like to see universally complied with. He says: "Let us offer fervent prayer that the rebellion may be put down, our Union saved, our liberty preserved, and our Constitution and government upheld. As a becoming proof of our thankfulness to God, and as a proper evidence of our gratitude to the armies and navy, I urge our citizens to make contributions on that day for the comfort and support of the destitute families of those who have lost their lives or become disabled in the service of their country."

In the midst of our abundance let us remember charity to those who are in want, and in the hour set apart for social and religious thanksgiving and praise within the limits of our State let us encourage the noble who are engaged on distant and dangerous fields of duty by showing sympathy and kindness towards their families, which need our aid and support.

SCARCITY IN THE SOUTH.—Provisions are so scarce in Richmond, that the hungry man must first prove that he has eaten his last meal before he can buy another. Flour is scarce at \$75 per barrel, wheat at \$10 per bushel, and corn at \$14 50; chickens \$6 to \$8 per pair; turkeys \$12 to \$15 each; cabbage \$1 25 per bushel, &c. This is not temporary and local scarcity. The Southern press concur in representing the destitution as prevalent throughout the South. In fact, the food question excites more concern than the operations of the contending armies. To aid in their other troubles, the Southern people are now becoming alarmed by the prospective want of fuel. The occupation of Eastern Tennessee and the incertitude of affairs in Northern Georgia have completely cut off their supply of coal, and the distance which wood has to travel to reach the various points of demand, operate as an absolute prohibition upon its use.

SOMEBODY'S QUESTION ANSWERED.—Some one—a woman, perhaps, as they are so inquisitive—asks why, when Eve was created from a spare rib, a servant wasn't made at the same to wait upon her? Somebody else—a woman, we imagine—replies in the following train: "Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to mend, 'right away, quick, now!' Because he never read the paper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then stretching himself, yawned out, 'Ah! supper must be ready, my dear.' He made the fire and milked the kattle over himself, 'we'll venture' and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought half a dozen friends to dinner, when Eve hadn't any fresh provisions, and the mango season was over. He never stayed out till 11 o'clock to a ward-meeting, hurrahing for an out-and-out candidate, and then scolding because poor Eve was sitting up and crying about the great row he had made. He never pulled ten pins, and drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with tobacco smoke. He never looked around corner groceries while Eve was looking little 'Cyrus' credit at home. In other words, he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little.—That's the reason Eve didn't need a hired domestic girl."

That woman has a very unreasonable way of putting things. She ought to be suppressed. Resolved, That the earth is the Lord's, and its heritage belongs to His Saints. Resolved, That we are His Saints. The above are the resolutions said to have been passed by a convention of superfluous religious men, who imagined themselves to be the true christians, and all the rest heathens. The absurdity of their action is only equalled by the course of some of the noisy "loyalists" who fill our public offices, and advocate "no party," so that they may be able to retain them. These persons, if not by actual words, by every day conduct, declare as follows: Resolved, That we are the only patriotic men in the community. Resolved, That all others are Copperheads and Traitors. Resolved, That as only "loyal men" should be in office, all efforts to remove us are sympathizing treason.

Mr. Lincoln and his proclamation for three hundred thousand more troops, of course waxes Loyal Union men. Now, if the Abolition party have been telling the truth, this does not mean Democrats, for they are Copperheads, rebels and traitors. For they are content of putting rebels in the Union army?

Never take a paper more than one year without paying the printer, or at least sending a lock of your hair to let him know that you are about. All the girls with pretty feet and ankles are in favor of the new fashion of short dresses.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—Gen. MEADE has made his official report of the campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the battle of Gettysburg, in July last. He gives as his reason for not laying his report before the Department at an earlier date the severe wounding of several of his corps and division commanders, whose reports were necessarily delayed. In few words Gen. Meade sums up the results of the campaign as follows:—Union losses in the engagements of July 1st, 2d, and 3d—killed, 2834; wounded, 13,709; missing, 6613; total, 23,156. 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners fell into our hands; and the enemy, defeated at Gettysburg, was compelled to evacuate Maryland and Pennsylvania, and withdraw from the upper valley of the Shenandoah. A high tribute of praise is awarded the officers and men for their uniform courage and gallantry in the battles around Gettysburg.

GEN. ROSECRANS.—In a letter recently written by this General, he says: "As for the infamous lies which are put forth through the press to blast my reputation, such as disabling mental disease, use of opium, disobedience of orders, it not advancing when ordered, in waiting for reinforcements, etc., etc., if I thought they came from our Government I would despair of a nation headed by such a Government. That the people will accept them, or that God will prosper their authors, I do not believe." "When it is remembered that 'the infamous lies' to which he refers were started by the Washington Chronicle, the pocket organ of the Secretary of War, the above paragraph will become perfectly intelligible.

Of the noisy Radicals Frank Blair says he "has never seen one of them bear arms in favor of the Government."

Markets. CARLISLE MARKET.—Nov. 17th, 1863. Corrected Weekly by R. G. Woodward.

Flour, superfine, per bushel, 5.25; extra, 5.00; No. 1, 4.75; No. 2, 4.50; No. 3, 4.25; No. 4, 4.00; No. 5, 3.75; No. 6, 3.50; No. 7, 3.25; No. 8, 3.00; No. 9, 2.75; No. 10, 2.50; No. 11, 2.25; No. 12, 2.00; No. 13, 1.75; No. 14, 1.50; No. 15, 1.25; No. 16, 1.00; No. 17, .75; No. 18, .50; No. 19, .25; No. 20, .00.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—Nov. 17. Flour, superfine, 7.25; extra, 7.00; No. 1, 6.75; No. 2, 6.50; No. 3, 6.25; No. 4, 6.00; No. 5, 5.75; No. 6, 5.50; No. 7, 5.25; No. 8, 5.00; No. 9, 4.75; No. 10, 4.50; No. 11, 4.25; No. 12, 4.00; No. 13, 3.75; No. 14, 3.50; No. 15, 3.25; No. 16, 3.00; No. 17, 2.75; No. 18, 2.50; No. 19, 2.25; No. 20, 2.00.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of William Donnelly, dec'd., of this county, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same town. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will also present them for settlement. ANN M. DONNELLY, Adm'r.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, an auditor to marshal and distribute the balance in the hands of W. H. Moore, Sequestrator of the Hancock and Carlisle Turnpike Land Company, to and among the creditors said company, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Prothonotary's Office, in Carlisle, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they think proper. JAMES R. IRVINE, Auditor.

Notice. In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county. In the matter of the petition of George S. Bowen, assignee of Jonathan Coleman, under deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, to be discharged from his trust. Now to wit 16th November, 1863, rule granted on all interested to shew cause at the next court, why petitioner should not be discharged. By the Court. BENJ. DUKE, Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE. ON Thursday the 3d of December next, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at Public Sale on the premises, that well known and beautiful property, about three miles North of Pottersburg, in Ligonier township, near the old Carlisle road, adjoining lands of Abraham Ziegler and Joseph Fluhr, containing ten acres, more or less, of clear land, in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, with kitchen attached, log stable, log house, dry house, &c. There is a good bearing Orchard of choice Apples, and Peaches, there is a never failing well of water near the house. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a good lot of choice young CHESTNUT TIMBER, containing 27 acres more or less, situated in South Middle town township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Abraham Ziegler and heirs of John Shultz, near the old Carlisle road, formerly the property of Benjamin Lerow, dec'd. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, persons wishing to view the property before the day of Sale, will call on the undersigned in Ligonier township, near the first named tract. Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of Sale by JACOB FORST.

NEW WINTER GOODS. I HAVE just returned from the Eastern Goods. Latest styles and fabrics of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Misses' and children's Dress goods, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, all kinds and qualities. Berthas, Capes, Victories, Muffs and Cuffs. A large stock of Cloaks and Mantles, selected from the most fashionable and designs, in the cities, latest Paris styles and designs. Cloaking cloths, plain and castor Beavers, Mat and other qualities. Shaws in large supply, latest novelties as well as staple make. Mourning gowns of all kinds and varieties. Balmoral skirts, every quality and style. New style of hoop skirt. All kinds of winter goods, gloves, hosiery, embroidery, &c.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. Overcoatings, cloths, Meton's suitings, jeans, to-clothes with an immense stock of waistings, collars, cuffs, blouses, blankets, forming goods, &c., &c. Please call at the well known stand, East Main Street, Carlisle. W. C. SAWYER.

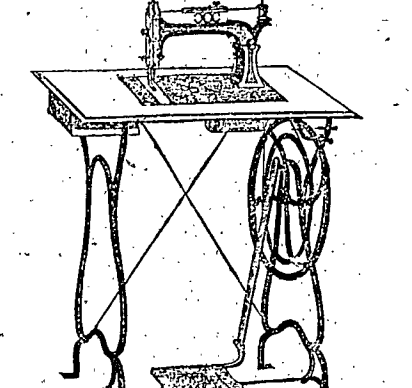
READY MADE CLOTHING?

H. S. RITTER.

HAS just returned from the city with a new and splendid assortment of ready made clothing, consisting of: Esquimaux, Moscow, Chinchilla, Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Dress, Frock, Sackcoats, and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests of every variety, color and quality, and selected and made up with great care. He has also on hand a large and elegant stock of

Furnishing Goods, consisting of best quality of latest imported sheet, dress, and table cloths, all wool and fancy shirts of all kinds, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. He factors himself that with the thorough knowledge acquired as a practical Tailor, for upwards of thirty years, he can offer such inducements as will be of great advantage to all who may favor him with a call. Come and give him a trial. He has also on hand a large stock of all kinds and qualities of

Fall and Winter Goods, as usual, which he is prepared to make up to order, and having secured the services of a first class cutter, is ready to get up work at short notice. He is also the Agent for this County, and has for sale the celebrated Original HOWE SEWING



MACHINE, which is acknowledged to be the best for all purposes, none in use. He will guarantee them to do all kinds of sewing, from heavy leather to the finest fabric, and at such a price, and as durable, as any machine now in use, or the money will be refunded. H. S. RITTER, 3 doors above Saxton's Hardware store, Main St. Carlisle, Nov. 19, 1863.

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES! GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1864.

GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR! The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last thirty-four years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular author in this country—Marion Harland, Author of "Alice," "Hilda," "The Mirror," "The Mirror," and "Miriam," who will furnish stories for the Lady's Book for 1864. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year. The Best Lady's Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest.

The literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book. The music is all original, and worthy of the price of the Book in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in its original form. Our Steel Engravings. All efforts to rival us in this department ceased, and we now stand alone in its department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work. Godey's immense Double sheet fashion plates, containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashionable gowns, caps, and other novelties give only two. Far ahead of any fashion plates in America, the publication of these plates cost \$10,000 more than fashion plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation could afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our occasional fashion magazines. Our Wood Engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often made for steel. They are so far superior to any others. Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Drawing Lessons. No other magazine gives them, and we have given up to all seven volumes. Our receipts are such as can be found nowhere else—Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—The Laundry—the Kitchen—Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most profitable. This department alone is worth the price of the Book. Ladies Work Table. This department comprises offerings and descriptions of every article that a lady wants. No other magazine has this department. TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE. TO ANY POST-OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES. One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Four copies one year, \$7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20. And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES. Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$3.50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$4.50. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of \$6.00. Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks in use