AMERICAN VOLUNTEER,

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION,

To elect a Delegate to the State Convention, will meet in the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on *Monday, February* 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The election for delegates to the County Convention will be held *on Saturday, Feb.* 20, as follows:

In the Borough of Carlisle between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

In the other Boroughs of the County between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

In the different Townships between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY,
Chairman.

G. W. PRESTON, } *Secretaries.*
S. K. DONAVIN, }

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following sales have recently been printed at this office:

Sale of Wm. M. Carothers, two and a half miles east of Stoughstown, of horses, colts, cows and young cattle, sheep and hogs, hay by the ton, and farming implements, on the 23d of February.

Sale of James T. Stuart, one mile south of Carlisle, on the pike, of horses, colts, cows and young cattle, sheep and hogs, and a large variety of farming implements, on the 4th of March.

Sale of Epm. Baker, in South Middleton township, of cows, sheep, hogs, shoats, potatoes by the bushel, and a large variety of household and kitchen furniture, on the 12th of February.

Sale of Jacob Lehman, of South Middleton township, of horses, colts, cows and young cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming implements, on the 29th of February.

Sale of Sheriff Rippey, attorney-in-fact for J. S. Lutz, of a slate-land farm, containing 132 acres, in Frankford township, on the 12th of February.

Sale of Samuel Carothers, of Penn township, of horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs and farming implements, on the 2d of March.

Sale of G. A. Searight, of Dickinson township, of work horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, sows, shoats, grain in the ground, dried meat, lard, household and kitchen furniture, and a general assortment of farming implements, on the 18th of March.

Sale of T. A. Woods of Silver Spring township, of horses, cows, hogs, farming implements, stove and pipe, store remnants, &c., on the 18th of February.

Sale of Josiah Swiler, of Silver Spring township, of horses, colts, milk cows, fat cattle, calf, breeding sows, shoats, farming implements and furniture, on the 26th of March.

☞ Vendue Bills printed at two hours' notice, in good style, and at cheap rates, at the office of the *Volunteer.*

☞ The 14th of Feb. is Valentine's day. Look out for the portraits of your envious friends.

DEATH OF THOMAS M. BIDDLE, *Esq.*—It is with sincere sorrow we announce the death of THOMAS M. BIDDLE, Esq., who was born and raised in our town, and well known to all our citizens. For the last two or three years he had resided with his family in Erie, at which place he died on the 28th ult.—Kind, genial, and hospitable, his early death will be lamented by his hosts of friends here and elsewhere. He was the oldest son of WM. M. BIDDLE, dec'd., of this place. The Erie *Observer* of the 30th ult. thus speaks of the death of Mr. BIDDLE:

We regret to hear of the sudden death, at his home in this city, on *Thursday morning*, of Col. THOS. M. BIDDLE, one of our best known young citizens. He was a man who possessed many good qualities, and his early death will be regretted by an unusually large circle of friends.

COL. A. G. EGE, OF KANSAS.—Our former fellow-citizen, Col. A. G. EGE, paid us a pop visit on Tuesday morning. He now resides in Kansas, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He looks hale and hearty, and is delighted with his new home, which he says is "the garden of America." Since he left here he has been connected with the army, but resigned to follow the more quiet pursuit of a farmer. He brought with him from Kansas a very handsome hickory cane, cut from his own farm, which he kindly presented to the editor of this paper, as a memorial of friendship. It is beautifully finished and mounted, and we trust we may be able to preserve it carefully as we shall certainly prize it highly. Col. E. remained in our town a short time, and then left for Washington. Success attend him.

☞ WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES are the best, the simplest, and the cheapest. Nearly one hundred and fifty thousand of these wonderful and perfect Sewing Machines have been sold. Five thousand are in use in Philadelphia. Call and examine, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Don't be deceived. There is but one perfect Sewing Machine, and that is the Wheeler & Wilson.

We have seen a list of *Over Fifty Families in Carlisle*, who are now using these incomparable machines. This fact alone, should forever settle all dispute as to the vast superiority of the Wheeler & Wilson over all its competitors. JNO. CAMPBELL, at the Railroad Office, is the Carlisle Agent.

☞ The Newark Daily *Mercury*, one of the most vituperative of the radical Republican papers of New Jersey, has died the death of the wicked.

☞ Judge Black has resigned the position of reporter to the Supreme Court.

ABOLITION ROAD TO HEAVEN.—"Applause in the Galleries!"

In the U. S. Senate, recently, Senator CONNESS, an Abolition Senator from California, concluded a speech in these words. We quote from the *Congressional Globe*, the official Congressional paper:

"I believe, as I live and exist, that the *shortest* and *truest* way to Heaven, is to strike a rebel wherever you can, reach him!"

"Loud applause in the galleries," we are told in the report, followed the delivery of this most infamous and most wicked sentiment. The "galleries!" And who are the men who at present compose the "galleries?" Three-fourths of *that* crowd, a letter-writer tells us, is made up of government contractors, favored officers, stipendiaries, lick-spittles, clerks in the Departments, young "government" LINCOLN'S, and debauched, bloated and swaggering government thieves. These are the men who occupy the galleries, now that we have a carnival on the dead corpse of our country; and these are the men who applaud the Infidel CONNESS, when he utters his wicked and God-abhorred sentiment.

According to the teaching of CONNESS, and the rabble in the Senate galleries, all forms of religion are unnecessary; all precepts, as taught by the Saviour of men, are struck down at one blow, and no difference how great a sinner a man may be, let him but "strike a rebel," and he secures the "*shortest* and *truest* way to Heaven!" We venture to say that this Senator CONNESS, is an arrant coward, and, in the presence of a live rebel would shake like a reed in the wind, and take to his heels the first favorable opportunity. *He* would not, even to secure the "shortest and truest way to Heaven" "strike a rebel" if he could. He is one of the "loyal" *talkers*, but like many other Abolition traitors and Infidels, he makes himself scarce when "rebels are about."

When we take into consideration that these atrocious words were uttered in the United States Senate, and that in the House of Representatives the Son of God has been repudiated and denied, in the election of an Infidel as Chaplain of that body; when we remember too, that a majority of LINCOLN'S Foreign Ministers are the men who scoffed at the Sacred Writings, and declared, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that they must have "an anti-slavery God and an anti-slavery Bible, or none;" when we see corruption, and fraud, licentiousness and unrestrained villainy in all departments of our Government, is it to be wondered at that we are so wonderfully scourged as a people, and that the wretched men who are at the head of affairs in our once proud nation have been stricken with blindness, and deprived of even common sense, if indeed they ever had any? It was the saying of a great and good divine, that "no people or nation can prosper, and mock God," and most people will coincide with this opinion.

THE SEASON OF LENT.—The customary regulations for the observance of Lent in the Catholic Churches have just been issued.—The season began on the 10th day of February, and continues for seven weeks, during which time all who have attained their twenty-first year, unless legitimately dispensed, are bound to observe strictly the fast of Lent. But one meal a day, with a collation, is allowed, except on Sundays, and the use of meat is restricted to five days of the week, on four of which it can be used but once each day. Those under twenty-one, or who labor hard, or who from weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health, are not required to adhere to these rules; but all others not specially exempted must fast as directed. The season is one that is most strictly observed among the believers in the Catholic faith, and in some instances among those belonging to other denominations.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The February number leads off with a beautiful steel plate, engraved in the highest style of art, called "THE SYLVAN RETREAT." There follows a splendid double richly colored Fashion Plate, Then a new and popular piece of music, "Kind friends are near her," being an answer to "Who will care for mother now." This piece of music, of itself, is worth the price of the number. Then a striking engraving of the "Rescue of Arthur Steele," illustrative of an interesting story called "Olive's Trial." Then, in the body of the book, *fifteen* pages of engravings, devoted to the Fashions, Work Table, Novelties, Flowers, &c. Price $2 a year; two copies for $3. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Phila.

GODEY.—*Godey's Magazine* for February cannot fail to please its thousands of admirers. Its fashion plates are magnificent, clear and beautiful; not a blur can be found in the whole book. We have *often had occasion* to speak of Godey, and never do we recommend it to our readers without feeling that we are conferring a favor on them as well as, performing an act of justice towards a publication, whose merits entitle it to the highest position in American literature. Terms $3 a year. 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT'S BODY GUARD.—The Baltimore *Transcript* says: "A company of Ohio cavalry, commanded by Capt. Bennet, of *Scott's 900*, has been appointed a body guard to the President. They are quartered on the grounds south of the President's house." The country will be glad to learn that our royal master is taking proper precautions against any contemplated outrage upon his sacred person. Long live Dictator Lincoln—long live Madam, her royal highness—long live Prince Bob—and may their shadows and the shadow of their body guard never be less.

☞ A captain of a Pennsylvania regiment has been declared, by a court martial, guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," viz: picking the pocket of a comrade!

[What, then, are the scoundrels who have been picking Uncle Sam's pocket of millions under Honest Abe's administration?]

☞ Another important arrest has just been made at the Brooklin Navy Yard. The party is a *very* "loyal" civil officer, who is charged with selling naval stores belonging to the Government and putting the proceeds into his own pocket. He has been sent down to Fort Lafayette to await an examination.

GEN. MEADE.

In a speech, recently made to some soldiers in Philadelphia, by Gen. MEADE, the following passage occurs:

"I have just left the army, where I must soon return. There all your old comrades are re-enlisting, anxious to remain in the army until they bring this unnatural and unholy war to a termination; a termination which shall be worthy of the old flag, and an honor to the Government. And this must be the re-establishment of the old Union in its former glory, and the acknowledgement of the Constitution from one end of this continent to the other."

In delivering the above little speech Gen. MEADE committed the unpardonable sin against the administration; and, our word for it—and we desire this to be remembered—he will feel the power of the administration against him before the first of April.—He will be removed from his command for his temerity, in daring to say that this war is to be waged for "the re-establishment of the old Union," and "the acknowledgement of the Constitution." For using language similar to this the glorious MCCLELLAN was dismissed from his command, and the same fate awaits MEADE, the hero of Gettysburg. No man but a fanatical disunionist can carry favor with the Administration. The "re-establishment of the old Union" is just what LINCOLN and the leaders of his party are determined shall not take place. Let a man curse the Union and stigmatize the old flag as a "flaunting lie," and he will be hail-fellow with the powers-that-be. But let him dare to sigh for the old Union as it was, and his official head will drop from his shoulders.

The freedom of four millions of slaves, and the confiscation of Southern estates, appear to be the sole objects of the Jacobins at present; and Gen. MEADE is not well booked up if he fails to see the concocted schemes of the administration. To-be-sure, the "re-establishment of the old Union" was the popular cry when the rebellion first broke out. With these words for their motto, men of all parties, with scarcely a dissenting voice, rushed to the rescue, (as they supposed,) of "the old Union." Men and money, and aid and comfort, were tendered to the Administration with almost reckless prodigality, and neighbor vied with neighbor in efforts to put down the rebels who had dared to fire upon the "old flag." The fire of '76 burned in every breast, for every man, (except the initiated leaders of the Abolition party,) then believed that it was for the old Union and the old flag that we were contending. Suppose at that time the President had lifted the curtain and exposed his policy—for we have no doubt his policy was then marked out—how many men could he have got for his army? How much money? A child can answer the questions.

Gen. MEADE, then, in making a speech in favor of the old Union and the old Constitution, has secured for himself the enmity of the Administration, and for this sin he will be removed from his command. Mark the prediction! Already the little whiffets who feed on corruption, are barking at his heels; they remember that he has refused, time and again, to make an Abolition speech, and that he was the first to sign the subscription to purchase a magnificent present for Gen. MCCLELLAN—an evidence that he is fond of "copper"—and therefore not the man to carry out the behests of the petty tyrants who rule at Washington. He is, in their opinion, too good a man, too pure in his patriotism and love of country, to command the army of the Potomac. Like MCCLELLAN, he is in favor of ending the war with a restored Union, and for entertaining these views he is to be the next victim.

COMPETITION FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.—There is a great strife between the towns in Connecticut to procure volunteers for their quotas, and often one town bids above another to procure men held by brokers who sell themselves. A neighboring town has been very active, and sent agents abroad to purchase negroes. A few days ago they made returns, and had three more negro volunteers than the town wanted, and one of the agents put them up at auction, several towns bidding, but Vernon bidding the highest, took them.—*Republican paper.*

Who ever suposed that here in the North where slavery is not tolerated, free negroes would be "put up at auction," and knocked down to the highest bidder? What is this trafficking in human flesh, about which our pious Abolitionists have been shedding so many crocodile tears? Really, this Abolition party is consistent in nothing but its inconsistency.

☞ *We do not know whether the following was written in earnest, or is intended, as Artemus Ward says, to be "sarkastical." Perhaps some one of our readers can tell. We find it strolling around in the columns of our exchanges:*

We hope no Democrat will be guilty of discouraging any of the Loyal Leaguers, "War Democrats" or Negro Emancipationists from volunteering to defend the Emancipation Proclamation, in the ranks of the army, and on the field of battle. Remember banishment is the punishment for such a crime.

☞ One of the pet nigger schemes of Old Abe and his "loyalists" has exploded. The last Congress appropriated thousands of dollars for the colonization of negroes to Hayti, paying their fare and starting them in life there with a handsome sum of pocket money. After a year of trial the money is expended, the plan a failure, and the few negroes alive petitioning to be brought back. The democrats at the time pointed out the falacy of the movement, but, as in everything else where they do not chime in with the ideas of our masters they were declared "disloyal."

☞ Arnold, member of Congress from the State of Illinois, says:—"The devil has no bribe big enough to tempt Abraham Lincoln." Perhaps few men know more about the size of the devil's bribes than this man, Arnold. Who imagines that the devil has any idea of trying to bribe Lincoln? The most likely thing is, that Lincoln might set out to bribe the devil. Poor devil, he has no such printing presses to make money as Lincoln has.

Of White House jokes the world is sick,
Even loyal men—outsiders—
Pronounce Old Abe a "sorry brick,"
And fun for owls and spiders.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—Some of the New York banks have given notice that they will not receive at their counters the new issues of the National Banks just starting into life.

What the Soldiers Say.

The Abolition journals have often, as a kind of a threat to Democrats, said to us "wait until our soldiers get home, and see what they say." Well, some of our soldiers are at home, and their *say* is rather severe on Abolition rule, and Abolition deception. In our last we spoke of the bad treatment our returning veterans received at the hands of the "soldier's friend," CURTIN. Their treatment was outrageous, mean, and disgraceful to the State. The veterans at Harrisburg have published an account of the manner in in which they were received at the seat of government. Here is what "the soldiers say." Read it, blacksnakes, and see your characters painted:

CAMP CURTIN, Feb. 1, 1864.

Editors Patriot & Union:

We wish to say a few words through your paper to the public in relation to the condi of Camp Curtin, which, as it is now, and has been for some time past, is a disgrace to the State that boasts of being the Keystone of the Federal arch. It is a shame that the brave men who have suffered, who have undergone all the stern realities of war, and sealed their devotion to their country with their blood and not their mouths, should be treated so meanly in the capital of Pennsylvania. Instead of a clean healthy camp, let Pennsylvania blush to-day that her returned and returning volunteers are quartered in a place worse, if possible, than the swamps and mud of Old Virginia. Nor is it her own noble sons alone who suffer. When the brave men of sister States come this way, on their return home, they are welcomed to that dirty hole in mud ankle deep—and they, like the rest, are treated any way except the way a feeling and provident administration should treat them. Pennsylvania soldiers feel mortified to hear their fellow-soldiers from other States speak of the disgraceful treatment; which, if it is not soon changed, and the abuses complained of remedied, will be recorded on the page of history as a stigma upon the State. The fault is not with the people, who are noble and generous, and feel with us the wrong done, but with the administration or the military authorities, who, sitting around their warm stoves in comfortable rooms, appear to care little or nothing whether the men who have endured for weary years the hardships of the field, many of whom have lost health and many limbs in the service, make their beds in the mud and starve at Camp Curtin.

Why is it that here, in the capital, men are put into a smokey, dirty, lousy tent, and compelled to do guard duty twenty-four hours in *mud up to their ankles with the rain pouring* upon them, and when relieved have no better place to retire to for rest than a dirty, smokey and lousy guard house? We speak freely and fearlessly about this—the guard house at Camp Curtain is composed of two old, rickety tents, in which there is little fire, abundance of smoke, and lice without number. If such quarters are fit for white men, then we prefer being "unbleached Americans." The authorities of Pennsylvania should blush to give soldiers of the Army of the Potomac such filthy quarters and miserable accommodations as are provided for them here at the capital of the State. We have tested our "loyalty" and *devotion to the* Union, and some of us can point to honorable scars, received in defence of the "stars and stripes" in the peninsular campaign, and on the glorious fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. To these we appeal as evidences of our loyalty to the government and love for the Union, and not to anything that may appear in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. If ever God cursed the earth with a traitor, it is the "loyal" Hessian of that exceedingly "loyal" sheet; for the man who would sooner see Lee's army in the capital of Pennsylvania, than a political opponent should fill the Gubenatorial chair, is worse than a traitor.

It is the duty of soldiers to do their duty, and all good soldiers will do it, under every circumstance; but it is equally the duty of the authorities in charge to see that the soldiers are made as comfortable as possible, which is not done here. When confronting the enemy in the field, we are content to endure all sorts of hardships and privations; but here at the capital of Pennsylvania, where the ravages and desolations of war are not felt, and peace and plenty abound, the men who have fought and suffered in their old should receive different treatment than they have experienced amidst the smoke, dirt and vermin of Camp Curtin. Justice to the soldiers, respect for the State, require that the shameful and disgraceful condition of Camp Curtin be immediately reformed; and to our Legislators we look for the adoption of such measures as will remove the foul stigma from the State, and do justice to her gallant defenders. If the men who promptly responded to the call of the Commonwealth are deserving of no better treatment than they receive at Camp Curtin, then let Pennsylvania be disgraced, as she ought to be and will be. If any doubt our representations as to the condition of Camp Curtin, we invite them to visit the place and see for themselves.

TWO VETERANS.

SPECULATION OF OLD AGE.—It appears that the President is laying something by for a rainy day, and in the pursuit of that laudable undertaking, is using the advantages of official position. An instance of this has lately come to our knowledge, that is vouched for as true. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago he located the central route of the Pacific Railroad in favor of Council Bluffs and Omaha City. It now turns out that he is quite largely interested in land speculations in the latter place being the owner of a considerable amount of land, which the location of the road will of course, very much enhance, and should one-half of the expectations of the other land-holders of the place be realized, will in the end, get him a much larger amount than he will derive from his whole four years' salary. Honest old Abe!—*Sunday Mercury.*

☞ President Lincoln's man Forney says, "the wretches who cry peace ought to be crucified!" What then should be done with the Republican Custom House robbers and freedom shriekers who are sending arms, ammunition and clothing to the rebels?—*Atlas and Argus.*

Promote them—give them better offices where they can exercise their genius on a more extended scale, as the case with Callicott. These Custom House robbers and freedom shriekers who send arms to the South do so to prolong the war, while the Administration may prolong the power.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The siege of Charleston has been raised. Most of the troops that have been employed there under General Gilmore, it is said, have been sent South to operate under Banks, either against Mobile or in Texas. The Ironsides will remain there as a guard to the blockading fleet, while the Monitors will be sent elsewhere.—The idea of taking the rebel city by a front attack has been abandoned. Such at least is the news.

NEW TEST OF LOYALTY.—Small-pox is all the rage at Washington since the President has had it. It rages in the hotels and among the "upper twenties" of Shoddom, and the streets swarm with freshly pitted contrabands. Has small pox got to be test of loyalty?

[For the Volunteer.

THE STATE INTEREST.

MR. EDITOR—It will be gratifying news to every true and *honest* Pennsylvanian to learn that Mr. M'GRATH, the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, paid off (on the 1st inst.,) the semi-annual interest of the debt of the State at the rate of fifty per cent. advance in currency, to make the payment equivalent to gold. That is to say, one dollar and fifty cents in currency was allowed in liquidation of each dollar of interest. Thus the credit and plighted faith of our good old Commonwealth will be maintained, notwithstanding the official recommendation of the Governor in his message, and the action of his political friends, in attempting to take the first step towards repudiating the honest obligations of the State; for in fact the payment of the interest in currency would be virtually paying but fifty cents on the dollar. And we regret to believe that should such a policy be ultimately carried out, that confidence in our State securities will be materially weakened in the future. But for the controlling power of the Democratic party in the State Senator we have great reason to believe the State would to-day suffer the stigma of bad faith in the payment of the interest upon her indebtedness in the depreciated currency of the country, which upon her five per cent. bonds would amount or be equal to about two dollars and fifty cents on the hundred dollars.—The payment of debts is not a political but a moral question, in which all are equally interested; it therefore comes with a very bad grace from the Governor of the State, who has always been prating so much about "good faith, integrity of character," &c., to recommend to the representatives of the people to enact a law disregarding the plighted faith of the State, and pay the interest upon her indebtedness in the depreciated currency of the country. But a few months ago the *five per cent. bonds of the State were eagerly* sought after at par to one hundred and one, and now, because of the acknowledged bad faith of the Governor and his party, and their efforts to depreciate those securities, we find them quoted at ninety-five on Saturday last. We trust, however, the action of our worthy State Treasurer, who is a Democrat, and who has acted in good faith in paying the State interest in what is equal to gold, that which *the holders of those securities had a right to* expect, may, and we trust will, place our State securities on a par with those of our neighboring States; and having ample means within ourselves to give them a position to which they are justly entitled. We trust they may occupy that position until the party in power—no better than repudiators—are hurled from the position they now occupy, and stigmatized as the worst enemies of our State.

BENTON.

"Who's Afraid?"—Nobody's Hurt."

Everybody will remember the paternity of the above expressions, the time when and the circumstances under which they were uttered. The effect they were intended to produce upon the public mind was also well understood at the time by every one intelligent enough to comprehend the subtleties of Abolitionism. The same shameful deceits are practiced now by the same parties, and to a great extent, we are pained to say, with the same pernicious results. So blind, in times of high excitement, are the masses of men to truth and their own moral and material interests.

Each of these memorable phrases, says the New York *World*, when uttered, reflected the feelings and elicited the warm approval of the Republican party. They prove that in the presidential canvass of 1860, and for some months afterward, there was no statesmanship in that party with forecast enough to form the faintest notion of coming events. In our judgment, time will show that these men are as politically blind now, in 1864, as they were in the autumn of 1860, and the ensuing winter. But, for the present, we wish to call attention only to the instructive contrast between the light and cavalier manner in which the Republican statesman scouted the idea of possible danger, with the actual consequenses of the election of Mr. Lincoln. When Mr. Seward was scoffing at the apprehensions of more prudent and sagacious men, and jeeringly crying out, "Who's afraid?" what would his audience have said if the curtin of a near futurity could have been lifted, and the danger disclosed to their view which has since justified these enormous calls for troops?

April 16, 1861,	75,000
May 4, 1861,	64,748
From July to December, 1861,	500,000
July 1, 1862,	300,000
August 1, 1862,	300,000
Draft, summer of 1863,	300,000
February 1, 1864,	500,000
Total,	2,039,748

This is the aggregate of the calls for men in only one branch of the service. The navy has not, indeed, been developed on the same enormous scale as the army, but the number of vessels purchased and built, the number of seamen enlisted and the expense incurred in the brief space of three years, has no parallel in the history of any other nation. From the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, we compile the following statistics of that branch of the service:

Total number of vessels in the service,	588
Total tonnage,	493,000
Number of guns,	4,443
Number of seamen, July 1st,	34,000

Patriotism naturally enough exults in these exhibits, which so splendidly attest the resources of the country; but they equally attest the fearful magnitude of the danger which so enormous a strain puts upon the national energies. But do they not still more emphatically attest the unstatesmanlike blindness which so misjudged the tendency of events, and laughed to scorn the predictions of those who foresaw what was coming? But our prodigious armies and fleets are not merely displays of power; they are also evidences of debt. The following figures, which we find compiled to our hand, show the various loans and liabilities of the government thus far authorized by various acts of Congress:

Loan of 1842,	$242,621
Loan of 1847,	9,415,250
Loan of 1848,	8,908,341
Texas indemnity loan of 1850,	8,461,000
Loan of 1858,	20,000,000
Loan of 1860,	7,622,000
Loan of 1861,	18,415,000
Treasury notes, March, '61,	512,000
Oregon war loan, 1861,	1,016,000
Another loan of 1861,	50,000,000
Three years treasury notes,	139,679,000
Loan of August, 1861,	320,000
Five-twenty loan,	400,000,000
Temporary loans,	104,934,103
Certificates of indebtedness,	156,018,437
Unclaimed dividends,	114,115
Demand treasury notes,	500,000
Legal tenders, 1862,	397,767,114
Legal tenders, 1863,	104,969,937
Postal and fractional currency,	50,000,000
Old treasury notes outstanding,	118,000
Ten forty bonds,	900,000,000
Interest bearing treasury notes,	500,000,000
Total,	$2,774,912,818

All the loans included in this table have not yet been raised and expended, but they are no more than sufficient to carry the war through the next fiscal year. But all the expenses of the war are by no means included in the expenditures of the Federal government. If we include the large sums paid by the several States, and by municipal corporations in bounties, in the outfit of regiments, for sanitary purposes, and for supporting the families of soldiers absent on duty, several hundred millions would be added to the enormous total. If we farther include the losses occasioned by the shock given to business in the first years of the war, the injury done to our commerce by the rebel privateers, and the wealth which would have been created by the men employed as soldiers, the aggregate will swell to a sum so formidable that the party that laughed and sympathized when their leaders so jauntily exclaimed, "Who's afraid?" should at least be convinced that they were then following blind guides. But what reason is there for supposing that these leaders possess more wisdom now? Have the fanatical passions and sectional hate which blinded their judgment then abated anything of their violence by the progress of the war?

"Nobody's hurt." The shallowness and levity which prompted this noted remark were a shocking prelude to the bloody scenes that were about to open under the direction of the man who uttered it. The corpses that moulder beneath the soil of a hundred battle fields; the hundreds of thousands of brave fellows who have perished in military hospitals; the hundred and twenty-four thousand widows that are now applicants for pensions, are a sad and terrible commentary on this heedless and heartless text. Do such leaders deserve the confidence of the country? Shall its destiny be longer committed to their keeping?

"LAW" PRACTICE.—By the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, any man, innocent or guilty, may be thrown into prison.—But, then, it is gratifying to know, says the Hartford *Times*, that the prisoner may go to Senator Hale, and present him with $5,500, and Senator Hale will practice law for him before the War department.

☞ Printing and other kinds of paper have again taken a considerable rise.—*Ebensburg Democat.*

An exchange suggests that unless "the government" buys up a few tons before it goes any higher, it will have to raise the price of "greenbacks"

☞ It is said that Grant has announced that he has no desire for Presidential honors.

THE WAR NEWS.

ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

A Large Federal Force within Twelve Miles of the Rebel Capitol.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.—The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day is just received here and contains the following important news:

Richmond is threatened by the enemy.—On Saturday night our pickets were driven in at Bottom's Bridge, twelve miles from the city. The enemy crossed the York river railroad near Dispatch Station. A large force was massed at Barhamsville, and moved forward to Talleysville yesterday afternoon, and was then advancing. Their force consists of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy's demonstration yesterday was probably intended as a reconnoissance preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly, the enemy has come in numbers which precludes the idea of a mere raid.

The Advance on Mobile—Battle on the Big Black—Great Excitement Among the People—Thirty Thousand Yankees Coming!

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 8.—To-day's *Examiner* has the following:—

MOBILE, Feb. 6.—The enemy crossed the Big Black River yesterday, with six Regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries, at the railroad bridge. They attempted to cross at Mesenger's, but failed.

The city is full of rumors, and some excitement prevails among the people, though they are generally confident. The enemy is thirty thousand strong. General Ross whipped their cavalry yesterday, on the Yazoo.

Died.

In Middlesex township, on the 30th ult., ELIZABETH BRINDLE, wife of George Brindle, aged 66 years, 11 months and 18 days.

On the 15th of Jan, near Stinesville, Monroe Co., Indiana, Mrs. ANN AMELIA CORNMAN, wife of Mr. Martin Cornman, formerly of Carlisle, in the 42d year of her age.

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—Feb. 10th, 1864.

Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.,	6.00
do., Extra,	6,50
do., Rye, do.,	5.75
WHITE WHEAT, per bushel,	1,55
RED WHEAT, do.,	1.50
RYE, do.,	1,30
CORN, do.,	95
OATS, do.,	80
SPRING BARLEY, do.,	1.10
FALL do., do.,	1.20
CLOVERSEED, do.,	8.50
TIMOTHASEED do.,	2,50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Feb. 10.

FLOUR, superfine,	5 75
" EXTRA,	7 50
RYE FLOUR,	6 25
CORN MEAL,	5 60
WHEAT, red,	1 65 a 1 68
" white,	1 85 a 1 95
RYE,	1 33
CORN, yellow,	1 12
" white,	1 10
OATS,	56
CLOVERSEED,	8 81
WHISKEY,	94 a 95

Valuable Town Property For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the valuable property where he at present resides, corner of North Hanover and Louther streets, Carlisle. The house is large and in good repair, with the gas and water introduced, and the garden is in a high state of cultivation. The lot measures 30 feet in front by 240 in depth, to an alley, on which is erected a large stable, carriage house, &c. This property is admirably calculated for a business stand, and is worthy the attention of capitalists. For terms, &c., inquire of

J. J. ZITZER.

Feb. 11, '64-4t*

Stray Calf.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber about the middle of October last, a black BULL CALF, supposed to be about one year of ago. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

PHILIP THUMMA,
Feb. 11, '64-3t* *South Middleton Twp.*

LIST OF SALES

BY WM. DEVENNEY.

Feb. 11. Elias Hoffman, Upper Allen.
12. Epham. Baker, South Middleton.
15. John Gutshall, "
18. Peter Stock, North Middleton.
19. John K. Stouffer, Dickinson.
20. Mary Shuh, South Middleton.
22. Abm. Sollenberger, Monroe.
23. John C. Powley, South Middleton.
24. John G. Keeney, "
25. John G. Beltzhoover, Monroe.
26. Benj. F. Tritt, West Pennsboro'.
27. S. & W. A. Myers, "
29. Jacob Lehman, South Middleton.
Mch. 1. A. A. Ricker, Silver Spring.
2. Elias Buttorf, "
3. W. D. Wunderlich, Middlesex.
4. Henry N. Grabill, Monroe.
5. Geo. J. Beltzhoover. W. Penn.
7. J. O. Saxton, Silver Spring.
8. Frederick Reep, Dickinson.
9. Sam'l. Williams, adm'r., S. S.
10. John Reep, South Middleton.
11. Eliza Trout, North Middleton.
12. Jonathan Holmes, "
14. Jacob Burkholder, S. Middleton.
15. Jos. Newcomer, Monroe.
16. John Q. Grove, Silver Spring.
17. John Hemminger, S. Middleton.
18. G. A. Searight, Dickinson.
19. Christian Hoover, Upper Allen.
20. Josiah Nelson, "
22. Henry Leidich, Monroe.
23. Jacob Weitzel, Silver Spring.
26. Josiah Swiler, "

THE GREAT

American Tea Company,

51 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK,

Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of

Selling TEAS in this Country.

ALL our Teas are selected by a Professional Tea-taster, expressly and exclusively for us, and we never charge over Two Cents (02 CENTS) per pound above cost for original packages.

We have but One Price to every one for each quality, and that price is always marked on each sample package at our store in plain figures.

We issue a Monthly Price List of our Teas, which will be sent free to all who order it—we advise every Tea Seller to see it. It comprises a full assortment selected for every locality in the States, Provinces, South America and the West Indies.—In this list each kind is divided into Four Classes or Qualities, namely: Cargo, High Cargo, Fine, Finest, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole tea trade.

We guarantee to sell all our Teas in original packages at not over Two Cents per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying Enormous Profits.

Our business is largely done on orders, which we always execute as well and promptly as though the buyer came himself, giving true weights and tares, and always guaranteeing everything; our responsibility enabling us to do all we promise. Every dealer can order his Teas direct from the Company, and parties doing business within Five Hundred (500) miles of New York, can return Tea bought of us if they are not cheaper than they can buy elsewhere, and the purchaser is dissatisfied with his bargain, within fourteen days (14), and have the money refunded to them. Those who are over Five Hundred miles can have thirty days (30), and the same privilege extended to them.

Besides the advantages the Company will pay all Expenses, both ways, if the Teas are returned.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

51 *Vesey Street, New York.*

Feb. 11, '64-3m

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non*, on the estate of Joseph Brown, late of Penn Township, dec'd., have been issued to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims will please present them for settlement.

WM. A. BROWN,
Feb. 11, '64—6t* *Administrator.*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Goodheart, late of West Pennsborough twp., Cumberland county, dec'd, have this day been issued to the undersigned, residing in the same township. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will also present them for settlement.

JOHN GOODHEART,
Feb. 11, '64 6t* *Executor.*

M. C. HERMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, *next door to the* "Herald" Office, Carlisle. [Feb. 4, '64-1y*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to Hotel Keepers and Retailers of Liquor, that applications for License under the several Acts of Assembly, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions on or before the *7th day of March next*, otherwise they will not be heard.

E. CORNMAN.
Feb. 4, 1864. *Clerk.*

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Capt. James K. Kelso, late of Southampton twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will also present them for settlement.

WILLIAM G. DUNCAN,
Feb. 4, 1863—6t.* *Administrator.*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary on the estate of George Thomas, late of Upper Allen township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township. 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.

JACOB B. BISHOP,
JACOB H. COOVER,
Jan. 7, 1864—6t.* *Executors.*

Ladies' Seminary.

THE Ladies' Seminary of Carlisle will commence its next session on the 1st of FEBRUARY. The best teachers, the most thorough instruction, and the most reasonable terms.

REV. EDWIN H. NEVIN,
Jan. 14, 1864. *Principal.*

Harrisburg Venitian Blind Factory.

PERSONS in want of BLINDS, will find an assortment always on hand at Philadelphia prices. In sending orders for blinds the size of the windows should be sent with the order.

Old Blinds repaired to look equal to new, at No. 28 *South Second Street*, Harrisburg, Pa.

A. R. SHARP.

Jan. 28, '64-3m

NOTIC.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland Co. No 93, November Term, 1863.

IN the matter of the petition of Mrs. REBECCA BLACK, to set as a feme sole trader.—*Now to wit, January* 11, 1864—The *Court order* that notice of the same be given to JOSE