AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., FEBRUARY 18, 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. PRESSEL, S. K. DONAVIN, } *Secretaries.*

DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETINGS.

The Democrats of the EAST WARD, Carlisle, will meet at SHRINER'S Hotel, *on Friday Evening, Feb.* 19, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent said Ward in the County Convention.

The Democrats of the WEST WARD will meet at CURVIN's Hotel at the same hour and for the same purpose.

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 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 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 10th 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.

Sale of Mrs. Mary Shughart, of North Middleton township, of one bread mare, cow, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, vinegar by the barrel, &c., on the 4th of March.

Sale of Joseph Eichelberger, of Silver Spring township, of horses, cows, fat steers, young bulls, sheep, hogs and shoats, and farming implements, on the 15th of March.

Sale of Abm. Bessler, of South Middleton township, of work horses, and a large variety of farming implements, on the 7th day of March.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—There is a great deal of complaint against certain Postmasters in this county, on account of their withholding papers from persons to whom they are directed. We will not mention any names at present; but if these officials continue this kind of conduct, we give them notice that they will be attended to.

☞ Reliable news is not to be had. The telegraph is in the hands of the Abolitionists, and everything is made to subserve a single idea and a single wish.

GRAND CONCERT.—The "Handel Musical Association" will give a concert in Rheem's Hall, this (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Aid Society." The concert will consist of Choruses, Solos, Quartettes, &c. The association has succeeded in securing the services of an excellent orchestra.—The proceeds will be distributed within the Borough. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½.

CHILDREN'S FAIR.—The Children's Fair, in aid of the fund for sick and disabled soldiers, will commence in Rheem's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, (Feb. 23,) and continue every evening until all articles are disposed of. A committee of ladies will be present to assist the children each evening, and we have no doubt the Fair will be got up in good style and worthy the patronage of all. The object is praiseworthy, and we hope to see the Fair well patronized.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. JOSEPH BARTY, M. C., for sending us a copy of General M'CLELLAN's Report of the operations of the army of the Potomac while under his charge. is the bare Report, without the accompanying memoranda, maps and documents that are intended to accompany it. These have not yet been printed, owing to the negligence or mulishness of the Secretary of War, in not transmitting them to the printer. The Report, as printed, makes 242 closely printed octavo pages.

☞ The county of Chester is paying a bounty of $400 to recruits. Chester being a strong abolition county one would have supposed as citizens would rather have rejoiced over this new opportunity to join the army, than asked to be excused from going. But it seems there, as everywhere else, that party is in favor of a vigorous war but want others people to do the fighting.

☞ Governor Carney has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Kansas.—This ends the Senatorial career of the noted **Jim Lane.**

"WHEN WILL THE WAR END?"

This is the stereotyped question that we hear asked daily. According to the Abolition papers, the war is now "about being wound up," with all the concessions and "glorious results" that the most rabid of that rabid faction of fanatics and Jacobins could desire. But, to use a hackneyed phrase, we "can't see it," nor have we the least confidence in the predictions and sayings of the blind demagogues who manage, or rather mismanage, our national affairs. No man, not even the wisest, can conjecture what is before us, or what is to be the fate of our distressed and distracted country. There is only one thing that appears certain, and which any one can predict with entire confidence, and that is that stealing, robbery and villainly is to go on *as usual*, and that Loyal Leaguers and loyal thieves will continue to coin money out of the blood of men and the tears of women. The Abolition papers say "we are now approaching a speedy and lasting peace." And what authority have they for making this declaration? Why, answers one, "SEWARD says so, and he ought to know." SEWARD! God help us when we have to look to SEWARD for anything but downright foolishness. Formerly Mr. S. was considered by some a man of mind, but since his connection with the present bungling, unstable and deviating administration, he acts and speaks and writes like an insane person. Indeed, he appears almost as weak in intellect and as unfortunate in his predictions as LINCOLN himself.

It will be remembered that when this fratricidal war broke out, SEWARD made a speech in Washington in which he said that "the contest might last sixty days." After that he again predicted that it would "end inside of six months." Then again, at Gettysburg, last summer, he said he had "a presentiment and felt *sure* that it would come to a close, with a restored Union, before the end of nine months." But all these wise prophecies have proved false; the war goes on, and to show that the administration has no confidence in its speedy termination, we have only to remind the reader that old ABE has ordered another draft for "500,000 more!" That don't look like a cessation of hostilities. "Aye, but it does," say many very "loyal" stay-at-home Abolitionists. "These 500,000 are to break the back-bone of the rebellion; the rebels are on their last legs; one effort more with a powerful army, and the contest is over forever. These 500,000 additional troops will do the business, certain, and they will see the end and be at the funeral," they add. Perhaps so; we hope our Abolition wiseacres may, for once, be correct in their conclusions. But yet we have our misgivings. These same prognosticaters have deceived the people so often by this kind of language, that we feel a contempt for their opinions.

At the commencement of the rebellion, 75,000 men, our authorities told us, would be sufficient to conquer the south. But the ninompoops at Washington found themselves wofully mistaken in their estimate of Southern strength. Then 64,748 more men were called. Still we could not make headway against the enemy. Then "to crush the rebellion at one blow," 500,000 additional troops were called for and furnished. But even this addition to our army did not give us the victories the people had anticipated. Then "300,000 more" troops were asked for; then a draft for 300,000; then another draft for 300,000; and now we have still another draft for "500,000 more!" making in all over two millions of troops, exclusive of the navy, that have been furnished to President LINCOLN since the 15th of April, 1861! And now we are again told that no more men will be needed—that this last call for 500,000, were wanted "to attend the funeral of the rebellion." Who believes such twattle? We venture to say another draft will be ordered before the 4th of July. Mark what we say.

"LOYAL" SLAVE DEALERS.—Loyal substitute brokers and recruiting agents are stealing negroes at the South to sell as soldiers at the North. Why shouldn't they? "Is he not a brother?" The *Louisville Democrat* informs us that this nefarious business is engaged in by men who have no higher motive in view than pocketing the money for which they sell the negro when once they have him in their clutches. For a small amount the victim of their rapacity is induced to run away, and then he is taken to those Abolition localities where patriotism has found its lowest level, and where the bounty has reached its highest point, and there the negro is disposed of to the highest bidder, the kid-napper pocketing the most of the proceeds.

WHAT A STATESMAN IS LINCOLN!—Writers and political speakers are in the habit of quoting great truths from the sayings of statesmen. Here are some extracts from LINCOLN's writings—they are taken from his annual messages to Congress! Let any man read them, even the most ignorant and uneducated man, and then blush for his country:

"It is easier to pay a small sum than it is to pay a larger one."—*A. Lincoln.*

"It is easier to pay a debt when you have the money than it is when you havn't got the money."—*A. Lincoln.*

"I am not a great man."—*A. Lincoln.*

"War should not be looked upon as an alarming evil by any means."—*A. Lincoln.*

"Nobody's hurt."—*A. Lincoln.*

"The crime of silence is what I fear."—*A. Lincoln.*

☞ President LINCOLN's Amnesty Proclamation has been printed in all the papers of the South and scattered in extras among the people and the soldiers. The rebels consider it the best document for *their* cause that has yet been issued—and so it is. Like the Emancipation Proclamation, it "fires the Southern heart," and turns rebels into demons. Mr. LINCOLN is doing all he can to advance the rebel cause.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.—Rebel papers say that "several thousand Yankee prisoners are to be removed from Richmond to Georgia." They also say that the Rebel Capital is soon to be removed to Columbia, S. C. Flour in Richmond is $250 per barrel, sugar $7 to $8 per pound.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER?"

"What's the matter?" asks an honest farmer who has furnished two sons to our glorious and brave army—an army equal in heroism to any the world ever produced.—What's the matter, indeed? The imbecility of the administration—that is the answer to the question. According to the Jacobin programme as laid down by Mr. LINCOLN, the war can never end. His emancipation Proclamation gave JEFF DAVIS fifty thousand bayonets when his traitor cause was sinking.—The Confiscation act gave him armies when he could not have got armies by any other means. The Abolitionists have all the departments of the Government; they have an army such as the sun has never shone upon; they have abundant resources, and can grind out as many millions of green-backs as they please, and yet they cannot put down the rebellion. Why? Simply because they don't want to end it. They desire to use the army for political purposes. He who cannot see this is either a fool or a knave, or both.—LINCOLN would not end the war, with a whole Union, to day, if he could. Politics and the negro are the gods he worships, and we tell the people again that this war will never come to a close so long as ABRAHAM LINCOLN directs at the White House—never!

During a debate in the U. S. Senate recently, Senator RICHARDSON of Illinois, addressing his words to that bad man, SUMNER, of Mass., asked these questions—"Why is it that this civil war has been permitted to linger so long? Why did you not end it last year, as you promised? Why don't you do it now? *Why don't you end the war?*" SUMNER made no reply, and Senator RICHARDSON answered his own questions thus:

"I will tell you why you cannot. Your thoughts are turned upon the negro; your legislation is directed for his benefit; your ideas all float in and around him, from your Executive down. Instead of turning your attention to putting down the rebellion, to enforcing the laws of the Union under the Constitution, which you have the right to do, you are legislating for the benefit of the negro. That white man who has borne civilization so far, you have lost sight of and buried. Sir, you are responsible before the American people to-day for the continuance of this war. You have made no call for troops that has not been answered. You have had the resources of the country with you. Any other country on the face of the earth with the blunders of this Administration would have been destroyed and utterly ruined. It shows the immense resources of this country and its great powers of endurance, when it can stand so many blunders and so much mismanagement. But, sir, suppose we adopt a little different policy; suppose that instead of pursuing this policy that has done so much mischief we turn our attention to another.—We have the lights of history thrown along our path. Let us be instructed by them.—Let us proclaim to these people real amnesty—not such as has been proclaimed by Mr. Lincoln—and give them six or nine months to accept it, and limit the time of its operation. Do that, and this difficulty will be settled very speedily. Open *some* door to those men who have gone into rebellion by which they can escape from the position which they are in, and they will retire from it very soon. My opinion is that if the President of the United States had proclaimed universal amnesty at any time within the last eighteen months, this war would now be over."

A HARD HIT AT SUMNER.—During a recent debate in the U. S. Senate, in reference to the stealing and corruption in the Navy Department, Mr. HALE (Republican, of N. H.) said:

"Mr. President, I will be candid. I want the war prosecuted with energy, with vigor, and with effect, but I do not want the work that are doing it to console themselves for their *patriotic* efforts in behalf of the country by *filching from the public Treasury.*"

Just so. The people "want the war prosecuted with energy," but it has not been and never will be thus prosecuted under the wretched bunglers now at the head of affairs. They do not want it to end; they would not end it today if they could. They desire to go on "filching from the public Treasury" for several years to come. Their conduct amounts to a conspiracy, and the people, thank God, are at last opening their eyes and discerning the real objects of our Jacobin rulers.

CUTE!—The Administration is making ready for the Presidential campaign. Their first work is to prepare the army for their purpose. It is announced that a bill for this purpose has been prepared by the House Military Committee, which is to retire from service all general officers who shall have been unemployed for three months prior to March 15th. This is one of those brilliant designs, which the Republican ostrich thinks is inscrutable, but which is evident enough to all the world. This brilliant manœuvre is to remove at one blow an opponent and a rival, McCLELLAN and FREMONT. What a happy thing it is for the country that, with a war of the present magnitude on hand, they can find time such ingenuity.

☞ The political friends of the Administration prate continually about freedom, and yet they fear freedom's greatest safeguard—free, open discussion before the masses.—When they first began to discuss the merits of slavery, they declared that the system must be evil because it shunned and feared public discussion. Now this argument recoils upon their own heads. The acts of this administration must be evil because it shuns and fears public discussion. Good and honest men love the light of day, none but rogues skulk in the thick mantling darkness of the night. Hypocrites may prate and brawl, but he is the true friend of freedom who stands immovably in defense of its great bulwarks.

SOME DIFFERENCE.—The Salem *Advocate* gives the following incident showing the difference between white men and negroes:

"Last week in the Methodist Church a collection was taken up for the runaway negroes by an agent of the "Freedman's society," amounting to twenty dollars and a half."

A few evenings afterwards, a collection for the benefit of soldiers' families and destitute white people, was taken up and we are told the magnificent sum of *six dollars* was raised.

☞ The President's stables, located between the Treasury Department and the Executive Mansion, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th. The carriages were saved, but six horses perished in the flames.

THE U. S. SENATE----BLACK, VERY BLACK.

The entire time of the U. S. Senate, day in and day out, is occupied in the same kind of legislation. Below we give the proceedings for Saturday last, which is a fair sample of the daily doings of that body of crazy fanatics. "Our colored brethern" is the burthen of their song every day. It is positively disgusting to read the speeches delivered by Abolition Senators. But to the proceedings of Saturday. We copy the entire day's proceedings from the *Globe*:

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Mass.) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, providing that in cases where the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that persons of color have been mustered into the service at the rate of $13 per month, they shall be paid at that rate for previous services.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) hoped that the Senator would withdraw his proposition, and that from this time forward every soldier, whatever might be his color, may receive the same pay; and if any abuses or acts of injustice arise they could be remedied by subsequent legislation. He hoped that the bill might be allowed to stand on its merits without making it retrospective.

Mr. HOWE concurred with the views of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. SUMNER said he would not withdraw his amendment without explaining that its provisions would only apply to a few regiments, and therefore there would be no great draft upon the Treasury. He did not think that the United States could afford at this time to do injustice to the colored troops.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) in reply to Mr. Sumner, said that if the black men of Maryland were as good as the black men elsewhere, why make exceptions? They were all enlisted under the same law. If justice were done according to the views of the Senator from Massachusetts, some eight hundred thousand dollars would be taken from the Treasury, or, as he understood it, about one million five hundred thousand dollars.—All should be paid alike. Why did not Massachusetts pay these troops herself?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he understood that the colored troops refused to receive it.

Mr. WILSON explained the circumstances under which the colored troops from Massachusetts had refused to receive their pay.—They held the Government to the pledges made to them, and wanted the full pay of $13 per month, or asked to be discharged from the service.

Mr. JOHNSON said when they were colored men they were extraordinary sensibilities.

Mr. GRIMES said he was in the very outset his colleague (Mr. Harlan) and himself were in favor of putting the negro on an equality with the white. He was on the record in this respect, previous to the action of the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner.)

Mr. SUMNER said that in a public speech he had stated that while he was in favor of carrying the war into Africa, he was more in favor of carrying the African into the war. (Laughter.)

Mr. GRIMES said he was not only in favor of carrying the African into the war, but for paying him $13 per month, and for placing him on a footing with the other soldiers. If we were going back to pay these colored troops from from Massachusetts, &c., why not pay those from Tennessee? He was informed that there were some thirty regiments of these troops there. He thought that there was trouble in the future to be apprehended from making the retrospective character of this bill indiscriminate. He sympathized with the gallant and patriotic young men of the Fifty fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) troops, but he could not help believing that it was on account of their color that these colored men of the South Carolina regiments refused to receive their pay.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.) said that if we were going back for these colored men, he was also in favor of going back in favor of the white men who were our earliest volunteers, and had borne the brunt and burden of the day. He was not in favor of overriding the statutes to do justice to these negro troops until equal and exact justice has been done to the veteran white soldiers. When the country should be restored to its wonted prosperity we could do justice to all; but now it is exceedingly lavish.

The amendment (Mr. Davis's bill, providing that from the monthly pay of colored troops mustered into the service, in the insurrectionary States, the sum of three dollars per month shall be received to reimburse the expenses incurred by the United States in feeding and clothing the widows, children and parents of the deceased, was rejected after some debate.

Mr. CARLISLE (Va.) said that in the old days of peace, the negroes had a holiday on every Saturday afternoon, and as all persons were equal under the law, and as half the afternoon had been spent in the service of the negro, he moved that the Senate do adjourn. (Great laughter.)

At the instance of several Senators, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. COWAN offered a substitute for the bill as amended, providing, that from and after the passage of this act, all soldiers of the United States of the same arm of the service shall receive like compensation.

Mr. COWAN supported his amendment at length, claiming that the negro must be regarded as a citizen under the Constitution, as he received the protection of the laws.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) said that if that was the basis of the Senator's substitute it was abhorrent to his views, and he would not support it. The old-fashioned term was "negro;" now they are "colored citizens."

Mr. HOWE would inquire whether the negroes were not colored in Delaware?

Mr. SAULSBURY doubted if they were as "colored" as they were in Wisconsin, according to population. He would never consent to equality, either political or social, with the negro.

Mr. COWAN asserted that the negro had a legal status under the Constitution which protected him.

Pending the action on the substitute of Mr. Cowan, the Senate adjourned.

TREASON AT THE REBEL CAPITAL.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th inst., says that for several days past the government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the prisoners held at Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of President Davis, and the destruction of the government buildings and workshops. A German, named Heinz, was arrested as the ringleader of the plot.

☞ In a late number of the *Whig*, Parson Brownlow says:

"There is now no equal extent of territory on earth that has so large a delegation in hell as the Southern Confederacy can boast! Rebels have gone to hell from the South since this war commenced, at a fearful rate, and the cry is *still they come!*

A correspondent, who sends us the extract, tacks the following paragraph to it:

"We do not know whether to be sorry or glad at this intelligence from the *pious* Parson. It is, however, the first *direct* intelligence that we have had from that quarter since the Devil left there to enter Paradise and ruin the human race."

☞ A very large Prairie wolf was shot in Berks county last week.

Trouble in the Abolition Camp.

OPPOSITION TO UNCLE ABE.—The following extracts from Abolition papers show that the current of opinion in that party does not run entirely in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Among the German radicals of the West and the extreme Yankee schools everywhere, the opposition to him is unconcealed and out-spoken:

The Albany *Statesman*, the most ultra of the Republican press, confess that "the proud and numerous party which was represented in the convention at Chicago, no longer retains an existence. It has been dissipated by the action of its chosen head. The administration, therefore, stands in the anomalous and painful position of having no organized political support outside the circle of its own office holders and retainers—a very noisy but by no means controlling faction."

It points out the causes of this dissolution as follows:

"A pack of sharks, hungry villanious and incorrigible, have fastened upon the public Treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; that the patronage of the Federal government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings until high places of trust are held by known and convicted cormorants, and men drive fast horses and live in free-stone houses purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes:

"On the part of the radical Emancipationists one can but see an increasing desire to nominate Gov. Chase, Senator Sumner, Gen. Fremont, or some other representative man of their own stamp. They declare, in Congress and out of it, that Mr. Lincoln has shown deplorable hesitancy in meeting the great question of emancipation, which now underlies all other questions. His proclamations, so reluctantly made, are not sustained by any constitutional provision, and can be revoked by him to-morrow, while their exceptions impair their value. In short, it is evident that Mr. Lincoln cannot count upon many who have been reckoned as foremost among the supporters of his administration."

The *Spirit of the Times* talks sharply, even insultingly. It says:

"The country is all right in tone. It has been willing to laugh at Mr. Lincoln's *jokes* for a season; but now that the true strain of our institutions is approaching, it requires courage and decorum in the chair of state.

"For our part, we believe the people will, in this matter, meet with the relief they wish. We can conceive how a popular tumult may, in its first emotions, upheave some *focose clodpole* to the apex, but we cannot conceive how, in the face of dripping gridirons and a rocking empire, *Jack Bunsby* could be elected to preside over a period like that of the old French Revolution for a second term."

LOUISIANA.—Gen. Banks has issued a military order for the election of State officers in Louisana under the provision of the President's proclamation, which provides that *one-tenth* of the people of a State may make elections binding on all the people of the State. Banks does not mince the matter. He coolly destroys the Constitution and deliberately avows it. In his proclamation he audaciously prescribes a qualification for voters without which no citizen shall be allowed to vote, however qualified under the Constitution and laws of the State. All are to be disfranchised, whether loyal or disloyal, who will not take the prescribed oath—calls upon *his* voters thus qualified to hold a State election, and tells them what officers to elect without the least regard in those respects to the State Constitution—designates the time and place for holding the elections—declares that the persons then and there elected shall be, for the time being, "*the civil government of the State*"—commits the registration of the voters to the "Military Governor and the several Union Associations"—announces to his voters, that "arrangements will be made, (by his order of course) for an election of members of Congress for that State"—announces to them, that an election for delegates to a state Convention will be held on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of so altering the State Constitution as to make it, as we are in mockery told, "*conform to the will of the people*"—tells them he will hereafter announce "the basis of representation, the number of delegates and the details of election."

To cap the climax of these assumptions of power over State voters and State institutions the President, through his Major General, declares certain portions of the Constitution and laws of Louisiana "*inoperative and void.*" What, but the wantonness of power could dictate such a declaration as this, while treating the entire Constitution of the State as a nullity, and proceeding to establish a new State Government! It is tantamount to a claim of right in the President to nulify *all* the constitutions and *all* the laws of the seceded States, assuming sovereign power into his own hands, and then doling it out to his followers as European monarchs grant privileges to their dutiful subjects. It is an unparalelled audacity for any man to dare to commit, and another proof that white men are reduced to slavery to make slaves free.—*Westmoreland Rep.*

IS IT TREASON?—The Boston *Courier*, in the following anecdotes, throws some lurid light upon the blood-stained intrigue to which M'Clellan's men and the nation's cause were sacrificed:

"We do not believe it possible to add to the works of Gen. M'Clellan, but we desire to put on record a conversation reported to us, on the best of authority, more than a year ago, as having then recently occurred between a leading politician of a New England State and the Secretary of War. Said the Secretary: '*Gen. M'Clellan is getting too popular, we will have to check him.*' 'You will have to check him very quick then, or he will get in Richmond,' responded his interlocutor. '*Oh he cannot do that, he has not men enough; and we don't intend to send him any more!*' was the answer of the Secretary. Well might he be shortly afterwards charged to his face by the man whom he thus sought to destroy, with 'doing his best to sacrifice the army.'

"To further illustrate the satanic policy which led to such a course on the part of the Republican leaders, we give another scrap of conversation, which, by chance, once fell upon the ears of a most trustworthy friend of our own, in a place of public resort, from whose lips, as repeated to us now again, we give it. Said a Republican citizen to a radical politician, and this occurred shortly after the first evence was made public, showing that M'Clellan's failure was owing to M'Dowell's being prevented from co-operating in the attack upon Richmond—'It appears to me that the President or Mr. Stanton was to blame in not carrying out the plan of the campaign, as agreed upon with M'Clellan. Had that been done I believe we should have had Richmond.' '*You will sometime recognize the truth, if not now,*' said the other, '*that it were better never to take Richmond than to have M'Clellan for the next President, as he surely would be if his campaign had succeeded.*' This is the spirit of radicalism in power. Such are the men who now sway the destinies of the republic."

☞ The Supreme Court of California has decided that the State law allowing soldiers to vote is unconstitutional.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Saturday.]

Another Attack on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—An Express Train Captured—The Passengers Ransomed—$30,000 Taken from Them.

The express passenger train which left Camden depot on Thursday night, for Wheeling and intermediate points, was captured by a company of Confederates when near Kearneysville depot, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry.

It appears a switch had been turned and the usual signal, the waving of a lighted lamp, made by the raiders, as the train approached. The signal caused the engineer to stop the engine. The train was then surrounded by the raiders and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom, of course, there was great consternation, were more or less mulcted in the shape of ransom. Some produced greenbacks, others watches, while several reluctantly gave diamonds, rings or breastpins, as equivalents for their personal liberty.

We are informed by one of the sufferers, who returned to this city by express train, that reached here from Wheeling at noon yesterday, that the aggregate amount of money taken from passengers was not less than $30,000, while the value of the jewelry was also considered large.

Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from the Western Counties, were among the passengers—but on the occasion, are represented to have been quite taciturn as to their official positions. Their greenbacks and watches are said to have formed a part of their booty. It was also stated that several Federal officers and soldiers were on the train, but fared no worse than their fellow-passengers. After the raiders accomplished their purpose, they ran the locomotive and tender off the track causing some injury to the engine. They then left the train, going through the fields, in the direction of Smithfield, a small village in Jefferson County, Virginia.

Although a company of Federal troops were stationed within a short distance of where the train was stopped, none of the passengers or employees of the road were enabled to get any information to them, until all hope of capturing the raiders had vanished.

The scene inside the train after the affair as stated by an eye-witness, was mournfully ridiculous, as certain of the passengers would bring forth from a hiding place, various amounts of greenbacks, or other valuables, which they saved from confiscation. Congratulations and merriment would ensue, which however, were from time to time well balanced by imprecautions and mournful announcements of loss on the part of others. The whole affair, indeed, is a strange and novel one.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—It is now very strongly suspected that the attack upon the express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles east of Martinsburg, the other night, was by a gang of robbers and cut-throats from the loyal States, penitentiary birds and probably deserting Federal soldiers, who had no connection with the rebels.

The robbery of the affrighted passengers was very general; not one of them escaped losing something. One man is said to have lost over four thousand dollars in greenbacks. The passengers made no resistence, supposing they were surrounded by an overwhelming force of rebels. A good many of them threw their watches, jewels, and money away, some of which have since been found. No insult was offered to the ladies, and no attempt to make any one a prisoner. Neither was there any effort to burn or destroy the train. The deed was commited almost in sight of a strong Federal encampment. All these things look very much as if the offending party was a band of robbers belonging to our own side. No clue has yet been had to the perpetrators or guerillas, as they are called.

The cars are running regularly and undisturbed over the road.

AIDING THE REBELLION.—Ever since the breaking out of this "cruel war," the Abolitionists have charged the Democratic party with being in sympathy with those in rebellion, giving them aid and comfort. But notwithstanding these vile charges, no Democrat has yet been detected in furnishing "aid and comfort" in any shape whatever to the rebellion. That treasonal occupation was reserved for leading Republicans, like Harvey of the *Tribune*, H. B. Stanton and Palmer, of the N. Y. Custom House, and many others high in authority under the Administration, who have been caught, sending supplies and munitions of war to the rebels, to assist them in carrying on the war. The Abolitionists had better purge their own household of traitors, and cease their foul imputations upon Democrats. There was a time when Richmond could have been taken by General McClellan and his army; but he was becoming too popular for the comfort and ambition of his inferiors at Washington, and to cut him down, the brave men under him were sacrificed through bad faith in refusing to furnish the men promised and acknowledged to be necessary.

☞ Michael Dan Magehan, Esq., a gentleman who was formely well known in political circles at Harrisburg, died suddenl at Johnstown, Cambria county, a few days ago. He enjoyed a lucrative practice as a lawyer in the Westeren counties of the State, and, combined with some eccentricities of character, possessed talent and eloquence of a high order. He was, for some years, a prominent and useful member of the State Legislature, and one of the earliest and most zealous friends of our Common School system. He commenced political life as a Whig, but upon the disruption of that party, took sides with the Democrats. He was a warm-hearted generous man, and greatly esteemed for those qualities which make men popular in social life.

THE FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.—The teachings of the Abolitionists are beginning to produce their inevitable fruits. A week or two ago, the wife of an honest soldier of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, residing in East Whiteland township, Chester county, eloped with a negro, carrying off with her two or three hundred dollars of her husband's money, which he had sent home to her, from time to time, for the support of his family. The little children of this degraded mother were taken to her father's.

☞ It is said that nobody now appears at the so-called Union meetings in New Orleans, except the northern disunion Abolitionists, who have been exported to that city by Mr. Lincoln. These wretches assemble, to the number of a few hundred, and call themselves *the State of Louisiana*—elect members to Congress, and perform other similar frauds and abominations, as they are instructed from Washington.

☞ The army of the Potomac, it is said, shows signs of discontent, because it has not been paid off. "The government" owes it six millions of dollars. The truth is, that Chase's printing machines cannot print money so fast as the Republicans in office steal it.

HALE'S FRAUD.—The Senate Committee, to whom was refered Mr. Hale's case, (for receiving two thousand dollars for procuring the release of two rebel prisoners) have reported that he commited *no offence*. Their report is based on Stanton's statement that Hale appeared before him professionally, and that he (Stanton) acted judicially. Of course this is false, for Stanton is not a judicial, but an executive officer. But, apart from this, no man can believe but that Hale was employed because of his influence as an Abolition Senator, and this money, therefore, was, in fact a bribe. Alas, how the once high and honorable Senate has fallen into the very filth of degradation. Washington is a stinking sink of corruption, reeking with infamy; and it is disgraceful, or at least suspicious, to be connected, in any way, with the present Administration. Enough is known to induce the belief that there are few honest men to be found among the supporters of the government. The people are taxed to death and then robbed with impunity.

☞ "Union Slide" Banks has issued a proclamation, calling upon the "one tenth" to come forward and organize a state Government for the remaining "nine tenths" of the voters in the State of Louisiana. This is, as our readers will at once understand, in accordance with the programme, as laid down by Lincoln in his last message—the programme, to insure his own election, contrary to the wishes of four fifths of the American people.

RIOT IN LANCASTER, OHIO.

The Eagle Printing Office Gutted—The Democrats Retaliate with Compound Interest.

The Columbus *Inquirer* of the 10th inst., contains the following dispatch from Lancaster, Ohio:

The Abolitionists of Lancaster intoxicated a lot of soldiers and then instigated them to destroy the *Ohio Eagle* printing office, which they did. A counter riot occurred, and the houses of two Abolition leaders were gutted and totally destroyed.

The Loyal League are apparently making a systematic effort to inaugurate civil war in the State, by betraying the soldiers into such unwarrantable acts of violence as will certainly produce retaliation.

Married.

In this place, at Shriner's Hotel, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Mr. JOHN GLEIM, to Miss REBECCA M. GIVLER, both of South Middleton twp.

Died.

In Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., MRS. SARAH FLECK, formerly of Carlisle, aged 32 yrs.

At Oyster's Point, this county, on the 16th inst., Sergeant JAMES F. WARDEN, a veteran soldier, aged 39 years.

His first enlistment was dated Aug. 21, 1861, and he re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 1, 1864. He had participated in eleven regular battles, Gettysburg being one of them—Peace to his ashes.

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—Feb. 17th, 1864

Corrected Weekly by R. G. Woodcock.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.,		6 00
do., EXTRA,		7 00
do., Rye,	do.,	5 50
WHITE WHEAT, per bushel,		1 50
RED WHEAT,	do.,	1 40
RYE,	do.,	1 [illegible]
CORN,	do.,	85
OATS,	do.,	50
SPRING BARLEY,	do.,	1 00
FLAX, do.,	do.,	1 20
CLOVERSEED,	do.,	5 00
TIMOTHASEED	do.,	2 00

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Feb. 17

FLOUR, superfine,	6 25
" EXTRA,	7 00
RYE FLOUR,	6 50
CORN MEAL,	5 00
WHEAT, red,	1 65 a 1 68
" white,	1 80 a 1 [illegible]
RYE,	1 [illegible]
CORN, yellow,	1 12
" white,	1 10
OATS,	86
CLOVERSEED,	8 [illegible]
WHISKEY,	91 a 92

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary on the estate of Henry Reading, late of Mifflin township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Middlesex towns hip—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.

WILLIAM REALING,
Feb. 18, 1864—6t.* *Administrator.*

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 10th day of April, 1826, an election will be held at the public house of Henry L. Burkholder, in the Borough of Carlisle, *on Monday, the 7th day of March next*, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to elect three managers for said Company.

B. FRANK IRWIN,
Feb. 18, '64-3t *President.*

New Goods! New Goods!

ANTICIPATING a *rise* in Goods, I have bought a large stock of

Domestic and Foreign Goods,

such as 3-4, 4-4, 6-4, 10-4, brown sheetings and shirtings, 3-4, 4-4, 6-4, 10-4 white sheeting and sheeting muslins. All the desirable makes of Calicoes, Ginghams; all the widths and qualities of Tickings, Checks, Stripes, brown and colored Drillings, Cambrics, Dankins, Crash, Table Diaper, Counterpanes, Jeans and cotton Pantings.

Also a large and well selected stock of

CARPETS,

all grades. Carpet Chain, Oil Cloths, Shades and Blind materials, and all other goods of house-furnishing goods, together with Dress Goods. All kinds of Notions, Hoop Skirts, White Goods, &c.

Carpet Rags Wanted.

Please call at the old stand, one door below Martin's Hotel.

W. C. SAWYER.

Feb. 18, 1864.

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.*