

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 21, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1764,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

[Bubject to the decision of a National Convention.]

FUN . AHEAD !- The Union Minstrels of great success. Those who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh should not fail to be present.

Trery spot of ground which a man may have attached to his premises ought to be cultivated this year with semething that will supply the table with an article of food. The high price of vegetal les, and the exerbitant prices of everything else, demand that the people should put forward every effort to increase the supply of food.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE .- In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday last, on motion of Col. Wm. M. Penrose, WILLIAM KENNEDY Esq., of the Chambersburg Bar, was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Cumberland county. Mr. K., we learn, has opened an office in Shippensburg for the practice of his profession.

THE BEST TIME TO PAINT HOUSES .- Experiments have indicated that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun will be much more dura-Lie if applied in autumn or spring than if put on during hot weather. In cold weather it dries slowly, forms a hard, glessy coat, tough the oil strikes into the wood, leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by

Relieved .- By an order from the War Department issued last week, Major Hastings is relieved from command at Carlisle Barracks. Immediately upon the receipt of this order Major HASTINGS turned over the command to Lieut, H. T. McLEAN, of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, who is the next ranking officer. We believe it is the intention of the War Department to place Major II, on the retired list. Captain D. P. HANCOCK, of the attached to Carlisle Barracks.

THE DRAFT. - Friday last was the day appointed by the President for the enforcement of the draft for 700,000 men, and we understand that the Provost Marshals have received instructions to prepare themselves accordingly. As Carlisle is yet lacking a few matter in hand, we feel conflict that the why the fell spirit of Abolition ism, which has being went sound by way or correspond to the work of the way for its own infernal purchased band goods in several large trunks, so giving have done so and succeeded.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.-We notice determined to improve and beautify the square on which the Court House is erected The condition of this square for the last number of years was indeed horrible. Immediately after a heavy rain large ponds of water would collect therein, which would re- Pittsburg Post. main there for several days-and sometimes weeks-looking more like a place for pigs to wallow in than a public square. It has also been made a resort by the boys of the town to indulge in their daily sports, and by the numerous "quack-peddlers," who very frequently visit our town to humbug the people. But we are glad to know that this nuisance will be no longer tolerated. Workmen are now engaged in filling up the muddy hollows and making the entire square as level as a new floor. We hope the day is not far distant when this square will be as much admired as the two others on the opposite side

THE MILITIA OF 1862.—It has at last been determined to pay off the militia of 1862. which will, no doubt, be good news to these who were connected with that organization. The muster rolls have been sent to Washington for examination by the proper authorities, who have accordingly placed them into the a conspicuous place - they are so statesmanhands of the chief paymaster and ordered that officer to have them executed. Acting under these orders, the chief paymaster has divided the State into three districts, and appointed a sub-paymaster for each district. who are empowered to appoint assistants for each county in their respective districts .-They are also required to give due notice in the county newspapers, designating the time and place when said payment will be made. Cumberland county, which sent seven companies, is placed in the 2d district, Major McPnair, paymaster.

TOBACCO CULTURE .- The farmers of Laneaster county are turning their attention to tobacco culture. One farmer has sold his in the work. The life and speeches of ABRAcrop, the product of three and a half acres, for \$1,050. It is estimated that the crop raised in the county last year was worth \$1,500,000. The price paid in Lancaster is from eight to twenty cents, as to quality.

A Would Shor .- The Favette county Genius of Liberty relates a painful accident which happened recently in the family of Mr. James C. Ramsey, from Springfield township, from the careless handling of fire arms. Mr Ramsey was handling a loaded gun outside the house, when, by some accident, it was dis charged, the ball passing through a window into the house, striking Mrs. Ramsey in the face and penetrating to the back part of her head. At latest accounts the unfortunate was living, but unable to speak.

TO SEAR OF THE REFERENCE.

From the breaking out of the rebollion, ut that the leading Abilitionists of the country have not predicted when it was certain to come to a stadden and plorices termination .will make there work of it, and that the beginning of summer will see the S athern Conoderacy melting away like breath into the this light, but we can't. On the contrary, we have reason to apprehend that our troubles have not yet reached their worst; we have in three years, gone through much that was Horace Greeley that not only himself, but and, but it looks as if the future were likely

Napeleon's operations in Mexico are unquestionably alarming, and our Adminisof the lofty tone becoming the inheriters of the. " Monroe Doctrine," in opposition to Napoleon's eneroachments by our government. Carlisle will give another grand entertain we have a gentle protest spoken with bated the hardihood to deny that Greeley has now ment in Rheem's Hall, this (Thursday) even- breath, and in a suppliant's key. Read the made free confession of his guilty complicity ing, which, we have no doubt, will be a following mild and gentle protest by our Con- with the Southern robels, and charged Lingress against a monarchy in Mexico, after it ras become a foregone conclusion;

Resolved, That the Congress of the United that they are indifferent spectators of the de-plorable events now transpiring in the Repubent in America, under the auspices of any European power.

like glass, while if applied in warm weather, r aton's designs upon this continent were the object of Mr. Lincoln's celebrated arguvored his usurpation. But whether it did or not, it will soon have to act; and this brings

Naroleon's factics now, regarding his Mexican dependencies, is to compel our government to acknowledge his Viceroy, Maximin-7th U. S. Infantry is, by virtue of an order edge the Southern Confederacy. This is his The terrible recoil after the firing on Sumfrom Washington, placed in command of the game in a nut-shell. Is our Administration | ter, sacred the Abolitionists, and the hope Volunteer camp, which has heretofore been prepared for it? or has it squandered its time now of utterly subjugating and crushing out and the people's means, in schemes for the openly acknowledge the new Monarchy, but troops in a general plunder of Southern esit may give private consent to it; and this tates, besides the immediate enjoyment of all is most likely what such an Administration | the offices, empluments and pickings incident as ours would do. But, should Mr. SEWARD, in becoming terms, protest against the inva- of Union, but at heart they are as honest and sion of our "Monnor Doctrine" and Naro- absolute traitors as they ever were, men to complete her quota, we would urge | LE ix in return acknowledge the independence our citizens to exert themselves to the ut- of the South, then comes the rub. Instead, most during the short interval and procure then of having only the rebels to fight, we the necessary number to save our town from would have Franceand Mexico to back them; the stigma of a draft. By continuing the and it is not improbable that to this condition bounties to the last moment and increased will we come at last. It we do have to enexertions on the part of those who have the counter this alliance, what will be to blame? ses. Had Abolitionism allowed hostilities proceed as they began, simply for the resoration of the Union there would have been that our County Commissioners have at last Union men enough in the Southern States to before the French Emperor succeeded in his designs upon Mexico; but our Administra-

> LIVE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.-The Life, LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—FIRE Life, Speeches, Proclamations, Acts, and Services of President Lincoln, is the title of a new work about to be issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.—Exchange.

Well, really, if the book contains a true re-

port of Lincoln's speeches and wise sayings, t will rank with the celebrated works of "Pussy in a Corner," "Mother Goose," &c. The life and speeches of ABRBHAM LINCOLN! Is it not wonderful that this vain, weak man s not aware that he is laughed at by the world, and has been spoken of as a" mud turtle" by many men of sense of his own treasonable party? The speech he made when ia Congress, in which he attempted. in his own weak way, to argue in favor of sccession and treason, will we presume, form a chapter of the Peterson & Brothers book. Then several of his smart sayings should have like and elegant. For instance-" it is easier to pay a small debt than a big one;" "it is casier to pay when you have the money than when you have none;" " the blacks of the South after obtaining their freedom can Therefore it will only be a change of position." These and many other elegant extracts from ABE's writings should be carefully compiled for the new book. Then his letter to prayers and labors sustain the cause which a General out west, directing him to give a is thus betrayed in the very White House. a General out west, directing him to give a certain rascal heavy contracts, without advertising and in a secret manner, thus enabling sail rescal to swindle the Government to the tune of \$800,000, should also appear HAM LINCOLN! Who will not after this consider it his privilege to publish his life and services? The price of the work is 50 cents, but even at this low rate we fear the PETERson's will find themselves minus the amount they expended in its publication.

The following from the Buffalo Courier shows how the Olustee disaster is regar-

ded by the army in Florida: An officer in a New York regiment, engaged in the recent Florida fight, writes as follows to a relative in this city:

"I have had my foot shot off and may lose part of my leg, all for being a delegate to the first political convention Abe Lincoln held in

To Gold closed yesterday at 1701.

Who Have Occlared and Favored Disunion

"We hold that the secessionists could til the present time, there has not been a week have had a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the peo-ple of their States, after a free and fair disussion, decided to separate from the Union. So we told them at the time; so some of the Just now we are assured that Gen. Gaant leading Republican journals told them-all in good faith. President Lincoln. Governor Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a convention of the States, which (and which only, as the disunionists well know,) would wind. We wish that we could see things in have had power to decree a peaceful dissolu-There it is-says the Cleveland I lain

President Lincoln, and "nearly all" of the

Republicans were in favor of a peaceful dis-

avers that they so told the secessionists .tration is beginning to think so: but instead This, it is to be observed, is no declaration made some time ago, but is published in Monday's issue of the Tribune. There isn't a "loyel" sheet in the country which will have the time of the execution of the deed, (which coln with being particips criminie. When first of the bonds, and objected to allowing it is remembered that the Southern leaders in rebellion are charged with having been States are unwriting by stience to leave the plotting the great revolt for years, it should leet the debt, they gave as a reason that the nations of the world under the impression be graven in characters of fire upon the memory of the American people, that with full lie of Mexico; therefore, they think it fit to declare that it does not acc. I with the control with the people of the United States to acknowledge a Monarchical Government erected on the ruins of any Republican Government of the might peacefully dissolve. The strong fact demonstrated by this confession is that cognizance of the designs of Davis, Yancey, fact demonstrated by this confession is that the Republican party really coveted the dis-Is this the tone becoming a nation like this ruption of our glorious Union; it ardently and upon a subject involving such vast con- thirsted for a division of the nation, rather sequences as the establishing of a monarchy than there should be any further participaacross the Rio Grande? It is evident to us tion of the South in the public councils. We that our Administration is paralyzed; it stands | have now the very key to the anti-slavery petrified, unable to even firmly protest against excitement which was fomented by stadical the inroads of the aspiring Frenchman .- journals and stump speakers. It sprung from Even this gentle objection, upon the part of no genuine hatred of slavery, and no genuine Congress, is decidedly hostile in comparison philanthropy for the negro, but was a mere to Mr. Sawann's milk and water dispatches engine used to bring about a separation .upon the same subject. But the alarming This was the real object of the statistics so part of this business is that our Government often propared by Wendell Philips to show hould have permitted the French to lay Mex. that both North and South would be bettered co protrate without interfering. When N v-1 by dissolving political connection. This was made manifest, then was the time for us to ment in favor of the right of even a segment nip them in the bud; walting two years, un- of a State to revolutionize. This was the til his armies overran Mexico and made him object of the bitter invectives in Congress inqueror, looks as if our Administration fa- against the South, winding up the taunt that Union." For this object such men as Thompus back to our first reflection regarding the | son were imported to widen the brench, and probable termination of the Southern rebel- such legislation as the "personal liberty bills" made chronic, and the foolish enthusi ast John Brown urged on to his mad raid in about a change in the sentiments of these LIAN, as King of Mexico, or he will acknowl- men? We reply that there is no real change.

"the South couldn't be kicked out of the Virginia. It may be asked what has brought the Louthern people, placing negro soldiers suppression of its own people? It cannot over them, and sharing with these black

> A pretty set of fellows to be deno Jeff. Davis and the Confederates!

> to the war, make them for the present prate

Mrs. President Lincoln's Sister.

We must injustice apologize to the Trebune or refusing our credence to to its story, that Mrs. J. Told White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoh ho laidly went South by way of Fortress

-are even worse; and in apologizing to that journal for an incredulity which its habitual mendacity regarding political opponents has have brought them back into the Union, long created and fostered in our minds, we have no other alternative than to restate the facts recisely as they are painful as it may be to any loval American to join that faut cal jourtion was not able for the crisis, and behold nul in any course, or to indorse its imposent the consequence of its inability. So says the States for assisting openly in giving direct aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Inion. The facts then are these, and we nake no comment upon them ; for if they do not, in themselves, make the heart of every ntriotic northern man and woman shudde rithout them, than the fanaticism of the time as drugged the North into an insensibility

rhich nothing can arouse: Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Pres-dent Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she passed into the confederacy a few days ago, by way of Fortress Monroe she carried with her in her trunks, all kinds f contraband goods, together with medicine, papers, letters, etc., which will be doubt'ess of e greatest assistance to those with whom she

When Gon. Butler wished to open her truuk s the regulations of transit there prescribe, his woman showed him an autograph pass order from President Lincoln enjoining upon the Federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the hearer of the ass, her packages, parcels or trunks to any n or annoyance. Mrs White said Gen. Butler, or the officers in charge there "My trunks are substance, as follows: led with contrband, but I defy you to touch hem. Here," (pushing it under their noses) here is the positive order of your mas-

Mrs. White was thus allowed to pass withthe South after obtaining their freedom can come North, and the same number of white torily forbidden by President Lincoln in an men can leave the North and go South.— order written and signed by his own hand Therefore it will only be a change of positrunks are giving aid and comfort to the enmy—nor least in the shock which these facts will give to the loyal hearts whose hopes and

New York World.

HYDROPHOBIA .--- A few weeks since we sta ed that Dr. Haldeman's horse had been bitten by a mad dog. The Doctor shortly after the occurrence administered chloroform to his horse, and removed the poisoned part of the wounds with a knife. It appears that one of the dog's teeth had made an incision under the horse's lip, which escaped the Dr's, notice, and from this, the dreadful infection spread. On Sunday last the disease began to manifest itself, and by Sunday evening the spasms were so severe that the animal was shot to end its misery. We have never known of such a wide-spread alarm on ac-count of this terrible disease as exists in neary all parts of our county just now. Yesterday, another mad dog was killed at the Depot, and week before last we heard of no less than six on the turnpike above and below Stoughstown.---Newville Star.

In John C. Rives, for thirty years pub-

COURT PROCEEDINGS APRIL TERM.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Williamson, Esq., Samuel Hepburn, Esq. vs. Joel Shapley.—This was an action upon the following facts: On the 3d of April, 1854, plaintiffs conveyed to defendant by deed with covenant of general waranty, the undivided half of 88 acres of land in Shippensburg township, for \$1,720. On the same day the defendant executed two judgment onds, one for \$520, and the other \$500, pay able 1st of April, 1855, with interest from date, it being for balance of purchase money. It was admitted that one of the bonds should have been made payable April, 1856. Dealer-the hold, undisguised declaration of

fendant had in his possession the bond for \$520, it having been paid, as he alleged, in April or May, 1854.

On the 30th of May, 1861, judgment was entered on the bond for \$500, and an execution issued in November, 1863.

On petition solution of the Union. Moreover, Greeley tion issued in November, 1863. On petition avers that they so told the secessionists.—

This it is to be observed is no declaration \$300, on the 20th of July, 1854, and \$75 on the 17th of November, 1854, and that he was entitled, under the article, to credit for the plaintiffs share of the grain in the ground at was about \$100,) the execution was stayed by the Court, and the defendant let into a defence. The plaintiffs admitted the payment of the \$375, but alleged that it was upon the credit for a share of the grain because the land was leased for a rent payable in money, and for the long delay of proceeding to coltitle to the land was in dispute and was not finally settled until 1860. The amount claimed was \$500, with interest from 3d of April, 1854. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the plaintiffs for SSS. Penrose, Hepburn and Williamsen for plaintiffs.— Watts, McClure and Shapley for defendant. Alexander Murdock, C. U. McCoy, Alex-

ander F. Murdock, trading as Murdock & Co., of Baltimore, rs. Lewis Steiner, Moses Steiner, Jacob Steiner, Samuel Calm, trading as Steiner Bros. & Co., of the same city.—On the 6th of April, 1861, there was an agreement signed by 13 creditors of the defendants including the present plaintiffs, allowing an extension of time to the defendants in order that they might be enabled to carry on their business without interruption. The present plaintiffs afterwards and before the experaion of the extension, attached some bonds given by the purchaser, of real estate in Carlisle, situate on the north west corner of public square. It was contended on the part of the defendants, that the plaintiffs course of proceeduro was a fraud upon the other crediors, and the going behind the agreement was in bad faith towards them, and therefore should not recover. On the other hand it was contended that the agreement not having been signed by all the defendants creditors, that the rest, that is those who had signed, were liberated from the binding force The plaintiffs claimed \$5000, and de fendants admitted their rights to recover \$900 and interest. Verdict for plaintiffs by consent, subject to exceptions, for \$1082 40 Watts, Parker and McGlaughlin for plain-

tiffs. Penrose and Maleom for defendants. IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS. Com. vs. Joseph Valles .- Indietment for orse stealing. Defendant was living with Mr. Jacob Weast, in Hopewell township, and suppeared to be a very religious man, attended prayer meetings and made great prefessions. On the 24th of December last, he wanted to borrow a horse from Mr. W., to go o a Mr. Stouffers for his clothes, promising to be back in the evening, as he wanted to attend meeting; got the horse, and not returning next day, search was instituted, and on the following Sunday he was captured at ry Jourdan. Settled by the parties. Gil Watterloo, near the Maryland line, and ac- en for Com'th. Newsham for defendant. knowledged that he intended to steal the horse. The saddle and bridle were got at his aunts. Verdict guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Sentenced to the cas-

tern penitentiary for two years, restore the property stolen, and a fine of \$1 and costs.dillellen and Smith for Com. Miller for de-Hugh Smith the constable who made the

arrest in the case being outified to 520, the Court directed the clark to make the order the county commissioners for its pay-

vs. James Suerman .- Larcenv. True bill. It was alleged that this defendant being in want of an overcoat, on the 23d of January, 1864, stepped into the office of Jas. R. Smith, Esq., representing that he was a discharged soldier, and asked assistance; he was referred to another law office. Shortly after he returned, while Mr. Smith was standing a short distance from his office, and passed him having an overcoat thrown over his arm. Mr. S., soon found that his was gone, had the defendant arrested, but get no coat. There being no identification of the coat, or that the coat that he had was Mr. S's, he was acquitted. Gillelen and Smith for Com. M. C. Herman for defend.

Com. vs. Peter F. Ere. Assault and bat tery on oath of Peter Spahr. Committed by defendant on the 5th of February last; th defendant being co-surety with the plaintiff, for a tax collector who had come out short of funds, they had to pay for his default. On the day of this alleged a sault it is said that the prosecutor was passing the defendant's house, and defendant accosted him relative thereto, but did so in rather an excentric manner, striking him &c., for which this prosecution was entered. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to pay the costs. Gillelen for Com'th. Todd for defendant.

Com. vs. Wm. A. Lindhurst, Charles Lindhurst .- Charged with selling liquor without a license, on Sunday, to intemperate persons. and gambling. Charles Lindhurst having been in the army, had the misfortune to be wounded in the service, lost his leg, which disabled him from procuring his livelihood by manual labor, and some of his friends furnished him with domestic or white wine, and beer. It appears that the defendants believed that as they had taken out a U. S. license, they had the right to sell liquor, &c. but the Court decided (and the law expressly says) that it confers no such right when reg ulated by the State laws. They were too anxicus to get along, and, and unconsciously exceeded their limits. Plead guilty and submitted Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 each, be imprisoned in the County jail for ten days, pay the costs. Gillelen for Com'th.—
Todd for defendants.

Com. vs. John Thompson,-Assault with intent to kill Simon Kline, on the 25th of January last. True bill. Defendant not appearing his recognizance was forfeited.
Com. vs. Mary Ruggles.—Assault and battery. On the 9th of March defendant had

thrown some "slop" on prosecutrix, Ann E. Harlan, saying, "if you'll take that you'll take more." Defendant plead guilty and submitted, but said that it was an accident, and that the "slop" was intended to be thrown to the place they were accustomed to throw it. Fined \$1 and the costs. Gilleler for Com'th. Shearer for defendant.

Com. vs. Scott Offert .- Charged with an assault upon Barbara Noll. Some of defendant's chickens got into the lot of the prosecutrix, and defendant went to get them when e was ordered out, with the threat that she would break his head with a clothes-prop, and ma to at him. He defended himself and she prosecuted him. He was shown to be an unusually quiet and inoffensive negro. Verdiet not guilty and to pay the costs of prosecution except the witnesses on the part of the Com'th, and which are to be paid by prose-

Shapley for defendant.

Com. 13. Susan Lehman, Malvina Elliott,
Laura M'Leister and Fanny A. Caster.—Assault and battery on the 11th of February on to bring her boy home, a disturbance was empty.

the result. Guilty in manner and form as idicted and sentenced. they stand indicted and sentenced. Susan Malvina and Laura 3 months to jail and \$1 fine each, and Fanny to pay the costs. Gil- plicable to this co-lelen and Shearer for Com'th. Penrose for eral information:

lefendants. Com. vs. Catharine Garrett, Mary Mathias nd Harriet Kanaga.—Assault and battery. This was the same melee as the one repre ented above. True bill as to Catharine .-Verdict not guilty and the prosecutrix pay rine her own witnesses. Gillelen for Com enrose for defendant.

Com. vs. Philip Reasoner .- Hawking and peddling without a license on oath of Jos. W. Ogilby. True bill, and defendant not ppearing his recognizance was forfeited, Com. vs. John Lavelle.—Hawking and peddling without a license. Recognizance

Com. vs. William Donnelly.—Forgery, falso pretense and passing counterfeit money.— The counts in the indictment for forgery and passing counterfeit money were abandoned by the District Attorney and the trial proceeded as to the false pretense. On the 31st of January, 1864, Wm. A. Dean and defendant met, when they struck up a bargain for a mare, saddle and bridle, defendant agreeing to give \$65 in gold for them, but said that he had not the money with him but would go to get it. Upon their meeting again on the 1st of February, defendant said that he was \$5 short, but would give his note for that; handed the prosecutor 12 pieces, which he hastily put into his pocket without examining it and started for Harrisourg; while in the cars prosecutor examined ais pieces of, as he supposed, gold, and found it a very poor imposition; having on one side an eagle surrounded with stars like a \$5 gold piece, and on the reverse side a man seated at a table apparently playing at some game, and around the border the words "Keep your Temper," which was somewhat difficult under these circumstances. The pieces had been bought by defendant in Har risburg, (fourteen for twenty cents,) and did not upon ther faces purport to represent mo-

nor pretended that it was money. Verdict not guilty, but that each pay half the costs. Penrose and Gillelen for Com'th. Chas. and S. Hepburn, jr. for defendant. Com. vs. Oliver Brenizer. - Fornication and bastardy on oath of Theresa Downings. Not arrested. Com. vs. Wm. M. Kendig.—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Margaret McGlaugh-

Com. vs Abraham Hostetter .- Selling liquor to minors and on Sanday. True bill. Continued. Gillelen for Com'th. Penrose

Com. vs. Henry Ruby and Henry Walters. -Arson on the 1st of February of the pro perty of Mary Ann Mateer. Continued. Com. rs. Frederick Cobler and Catharine Cobler.—Disorderly, house and selling liquor without a license. True bill. Not arrested. Com. rs. Samuel Shugart and Wm. Shuster.-Selling liquor on Sunday. True bil

for defendant.

Continued. Com. vs. John Shuster.—Selling liquor or Sunday. True bill. Continued. Com. rs. James Burke.—Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Catharine Jones, and a

on Sunday and without a license, also for having a bawdy house and a disorderly house. Arranged by consent of Court. She giving up the license as granted to her. Gillelei

for Com'th. Penrose for defendant. Com. rs. George W. Foland.—Assault and Battery, on the 15th of June, 1863, on Ma

Com. rs. Catharine Strike.—Fornication and bastardy. True bill. Not arrested.
Com. rs. John Martin.—Fornication and bastardy on eath of Mary Frymier, a female

child born. Continued.

Com. vs. Thomas Daugherty.—Largeny of an entire suit of clothes, boots shirt and stockings, the property of Noah Seitz, on the 31rt of March, 1864. Settled by the parties. Com. rs. Sarah Jackson.-Largeny on the 12th of November, 1863; of \$7, the property of George L. Gougher. True bill. Contin-

ned. Com. vs. Richard Brown .-- Fornication and bastardy on oath of Lucy Bateman.

True bill. Not arrested.
Com. vs. Mrs. Ruggles and John Ruggles Surety of the peace, on oath of Mrs. Fanny A. Caster. Prosecution grew out of the case before reported, and was dismissed by the Court, each party to pay its own costs. lelen and Penrose for Com'th. Shearer for defendants.

Com. es. Henry L. Burkholder,-Selling

FRED DOUGLASS, the colored Abolitionist, says the American Eagle laid pro-slavery eggs, twenty years ago. In his late lecture at Hartford he said:

"The Democratic party was not dead.— Far from it. It had the elements of great power. But there was not so much danger from it as the Republican party. The Democracy boldly and truthfully announced the true issue of the war. It was a negro war. It was an Abolition war. The Democrats were right on the head, and hit the nail every time. But he did not respect their mo-tives. They would continue the Constitution as it is. They would perpetuate slavery, in order to bring all' together as formerly. He denounced this as rascally. The Republicans, fearing that Abolition was not popular, denied that the war was in reality and in fact for Abolition. The timid, cowardly men among them were shrinking from the true issue, in seeking for popularity. Here was the danger. The war is for Abolition, and its obect must be annouced, and carried on accordingly.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY .- The Chambersburg Repository of Wednesday has the follow-

" One evening last week two poor women came from a distance to town, to see their sons, belonging to the 20th and 21st regiments of cavalry, who were sick. They were unable to get a conveyance to camp (four miles) under six dollars, and not being able to afford the expense, concluded, though weak an weary, to walk out. On their way they were met by four soldiers, who stopped one of them, beat her, choked her and robbed her of her all. her of her all. We farbear to comment."

not soldiers, would comment have been forborne? and are the perpetrators any the less villains, or the deed less barbarous or censu- Lemming. rable because they were soldiers? Such forbearance is sheer cowardice.

THE WORTH OF GREENBACKS .- " The Government" has given a temporary value to Green-backs. These plasters are paid out of phis. the Treasury at the neminal value-dollar for dollar; but from the Secretary of the Treasury they will be received back again, through cutrix. Gilleleu for Com'th. Penrose and the Custom House, at sixty-six and two-third cents. This, then, is the Government estimate of the value of a green-back.

The following Acts of Assembly, both applicable to this county, we publish for gen-

AN ACT to increase the pay of County Commissioners, County Auditors, Assessors, Assistant Assessors, Directors of the Poor and

House of Employment, Jurors, Witnesses, in Cumberland County.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, the County Commissioners and County Auditors of Cum-berland county shall each be entitled to receive from the county treasurer two dollars per day for each day employed in the duties

SEC. 2. That the Assessors and Assistant Assessors in said county shall each be entitled to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day for each day employed in the duties of their office to be paid as now directed by law. Sec. 3. That the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of said county shall be entitled to receive for their services fifty dollars per year instead of thirty as now directed by law.

Sec. 4. That the Jurors serving in the several courts of said county shall be entitled to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day with nileage as now directed by law.

Sec. 5. That the witnesses attending the several courts of said county and residing one mile or more from the county seat shall each be entitled to receive seventy cents per day with mileage as now directed by law.

AN ACT relating to Restaurants and Beer Houses in the county of Cumberland.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the provisions of an act entitled a further supplement to an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1860, be and the same are hereby extended to Cumberland county, and all acts and parts of acts now in force in said county inconsistent hereney; hence it was contended that he had not with, be and the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 2. Licences to keep restaurants and passed counterfeit coin, nor had he forged it, beer houses in said county shall only be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions at the first or second sessions in each year, and the applicant shall present to the Court with his or her petition a certificate signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough or township, in which such restau-rant or beer house is proposed to be kept, setting forth that the applicant is of temperate habits and good moral character, and said applicant shall give notice of his intended application in two newspapers printed in said county for two successive weeks prior to the Court at which application is made.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of House of Rep. JOHN J. PENNY,

Speaker of the Senate Approved the 8th day of April, A. D.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY Capture of Fort Pillow by the Rebels.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES OF THE

Black, and White Soldiers Murdered in Cold Blood.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLET Guns Captured and Large Amounts of

Army Stores Destroyed. GENERAL LEE IN COMMAND OF THE REBELS

The Inhuman Massacre Indorsed by Rialmers.

CENES OF THE MOST HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

CARIO, III., April 14 .- On Tuesday mornng, Forrest, with some six thousand man, at-ackted Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain an advantage. Major Booth, of the Thirteenth Tennessee (U.S.) Heavy Artillery, formerly the First Alabama Cavalry (colored) refused liquor on Sunday and to minors. Case con- to receive the flag of truce, and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the Rebels the advantage of gaining new posi-

tions.

The battle was kept up till 30'clock P. M. when Major Booth was killed and Major Brad-ford took command. The Rebels had come n swarms over to our troops, compelling then o surrender. Immediately upon the surrender the Rebels commenced an indiscriminate buckery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded.

The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both black and white were bayonetted, shot or sabred, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated .-Children of seven or eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed. Soldiers unable to speak, from their wounds, were sho lead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. Out of a garrison of six hundred men, only two hundred remained alive.

Among our dead officers are Captain Brad-ord, Lieutenants Barr, Ackerstrom, Willson, Revel, and Major Booth, all of the Thirteenth Cennessee Cavalry; Captain Posten, Lieutenant Lyon, of the Thirteenth Tennessee, and aptain Young, of the Twenty-fourth Missoui, Acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisners, Major Bradford was also taken, but he is said to have escaped. It is feared, however that he has been killed. The steamer Platte Valley came up about

3½ o'clock. She was bailed by the Rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent ashore to bury the dead, and take aboard such of the wounded as the Rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, inclu-ding seven or eight colored men. Eight of And why forbear to comment? If the rived here this evening, and was immediate-brutal act had been committed by persons brutal act had been committed by persons brutal to the Mound City Hospital to disthem died on the way up. The steamer archargh her suffering passengers. Among the wounded of the colored troops are Captain Porter, Lieutenant Tibberts and Adjutant

Six guns were captured by the Rebels, and carried off including two 10-pound Parrots and two 12-pound howitzers. A large amount stores were destroyed and carried away. The intention of the Rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move on towards Mem-

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Cario, April 15 .- No boats have been allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of the fort Pillow af-

Gen. Lee arrived and assumes the command at the beginning of the battle, previous to which Gen. Chalmers directed the movements. Forrest, with the main force, retired after the lisher of the Congressional Globe, died in Washington city en Sunday morning last, Washington city en Sunday morning last,

Many of those who had escaped from t works and hospitals, who desired to be tree ted as prisoners of war, as the rebels said were ordered to fall in line, and when they

had formed were inhumanly shot down. Of three hundred and fifty colored troop not more than fifty six escaped the massacree, and not one officer that commanded them survives. Only four officers of the Thirteently

Tennessee escaped death. The loss of the Thirteenth Tennessee eight hundred killed; the remainder wer

ounded and captured.

Gen. Chalmers told this correspondent tha although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers or their officers, he had done all in his power to spare the spare to t carnage. At the same time he believed it was right. Another officer said our while troops would have been protected had they act been found on duty with negroes.

White the steamer Platte Valley lay under

flag of truce, taking on board our wounded. some of the rebels officers, and among them General Chalmers, went on board, and some of our officers showed them great deference drinking with then, showing them other mark

of courtesy.

The negro soldiers, wounded at Fort Pillow, were buried by the rebols, but afterwards worked themselves out of the graves. They were among those brought up in the Platte Valley, and are now in hospitals at Mound Cotter. Ctty.

Army of the Potomac—Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture Gen. Grant,

Washington, April 16-Despatches from he headquarters of the Army of the Poloma state that yesterlay about noon a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristoe Station, but were driven off alter brisk skirmish.
One man was killed and two were wounded

elonging to the 13th Pennsylvania. Several of the wounded, were carried off by their omrades.

The mail train with Gen. Grant aboard had

just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention

Fight in Florida—The Rebels Whip ped-Movements in Alabama.

New York, April 15 .- Pensacola advise received to-day, by way of New Orleans report a fight between Captain Smidt, Co. M, 14th New York cavalry, and fifty rebels under Major Randolph, of the 6th Alabama cav alry, near that place. After a ten minutes hand-to-hand fight, the rebels fled, Their loss was fifteen killed and wounded, and eleven prisoners. Our loss was three slight

wounded.
The rebels are concentrating in heavy forat Pollard, Alabama, to operate on the line of the railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery, Most terrible persecutions are inflicted on the Southern people in that vicinity who try to evade the conscription. Hundreds of men, women and children are concealed in the swamps, and numbers die off. A terrible storm had raged at Pensacola but no marine osses are recorded. The sloop of war Rich-nond rolled so as to tip her guns under water.

Important from Tennessee. NASHVILLE Tenn., April 15.—The columns of the rebel Memphis Appeal show that Johnson is building up a large army, and that most all of Bishop Polk's fifteen Beauregard's army have arrived, and many raw Georgia State troops. It is not known what the intentions of the rebels are at present. It is believed that Johnson will endeav or to dislodge us, if Grant attempts to take

Died.

In South Middleton township, on the 7th ist., Mr. RIGHARD CRAIGHEAD, aged abou 54 years.

Murkets.

CARLISLE MARKET .- April 20, 1864 Corrected Weekly by R. G. Woodward. FLorn, Superfine, per bbi., RED WHEAT, Γιμοταγέεευ PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, April 20. FLOUR, superfine, Extra, Ryn Frot R, VHEAT, red, white, Rve, long, yellow, -_ 85 a Yniskey,

RECEIPTS and Expenditures of Carlis School District for the year commen 1st June, 1862, ending 1st June, 1863. J. W. EBY, Treasurer.

To balance in Treasurer's hands at last settlement, une 1. To outstanding taxes at last setune 1. To amount duplicate for 1862-3, 8,050 pril 11, 1863. To State appropriation for 1862-3, une 1, 1863. To recoipts of non-resident

\$11,767 CREDIT EXPENDITURES OF YEAR, VIZ: Salaries of teachers.

Wood and coal,
Advertising and other incidental expenses, 13t
Interest and insurance,
Ropairs, fixtures, &c.,
7t Cleaning and sweeping rooms, &c. \$,5,801 Outstanding taxes 1 June, 1863, subject to exonerations, &c.,
3,281
to exonerations, &c.,
thatement to tax payers, collector's fees,
1,935

salunce in Treasurer's hands. \$11,767 Fo balance due by Treasurer, June 1863, \$1,935 9 I have examined the accounts and vouchers of W. Eby, School Treasurer for the year adding st June, 1863, all of which is exhibited in the contract of the year adding to the contract of the year adding to the year and approved the year and year

above account, which I have settled and approfit the 30th of March, 1864.

April 4, 1864.

April 4, 1864.

April 4, 1864. Financial Secretary.
Approved and ordered to be published in the ewspapers of the district.
By order of the Board,
C. P. HUMRICH, Secty.

DISTRICT INDEBTFDNESS. AS OBTAINED JUNE 1863. Old College dower to Mrs. Knox.

James Hamilton—loan—(judgment,)
L. Harlan's estate—loan—(judgment,)
David Scoby—loan—(judgment,)
Martha A. Woods—loan—(judgment,) \$4,590 2 April 20, 1864-3t

JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CARLIBLE, PA. Office with Watte & Parker.

April 14, 1864-1y,