

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 21, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. N'CLELLAN [Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

MERTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

attendance is requested.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, July 14, 1884. Chairman.

THE LAST MAN CALLED FOR.

Unless the quotas are filled up-which is by | gubernatorial contest last fall. Let any Reno means likely-a draft is to take place on | publican who preserves the newspaper he

the fifth of September. And so the dance of death goesen. With. out counting the hundred days men from the, various States, these five hundred thousand will make an aggregate of one million two hundred thousand in less than one year-ta- TIN's imbecility and culpable carelessness in king Senator Wilson's statement as true that seven hundred thousand men have been ad- often as they pleased. The Abolition editors ded to the armies since last October. Is not (in this section particularly,) were uncomthe fact humilliating that millions after millions of men are added to the fray and no results attained toward an ending of the war by the overpowering of and New Jersey,) to be ready to repel invathe rebellion? How long must the " policy" of mere numbers be made to take the place | not done," they said, " was all owing to the of brains and military skill at the Capitol of Legislature of the session previous, which the nation?' What is the use of le aders and was composed of a majority of copperheads, rulers at all if the people must go en masse down upon the rebellious South, and, sans every principle of military genius, carry off apology for Curtin, and, lie as it was, it had every opposing or adverse element? With its effect, and every traitor Blacksnake polithese numbers added to those already out, tician in this valley had this falsehood in his the people could very well set aside the present incompetents, and, setting up men of heads and knowing looks, "just give us Curstraw for President and Secretary of War, carry the South off bodily. There can no longer be any need for a head of the nation, when all he can do is to call for semi-annual | gency, and no rebel will dare even look over instalments of fresh victims to his incapaci-

drought as it does at the present time. For and the earth is literally parched up. The suffering much, and if we are not speedily blessed with copious showers of rain-good soaking ones-we shall have but a very indifferent yield of that important crop. Potatoes, too, are suffering, and, indeed, every description of garden vegetables are dying or dead from the effects of this unprecedented drought. The long absence of rain, and the sun glaring upon the earth like a furnace has parched up or destroyed nearly everything. bels a thought, and as to organizing the mi With all the necessaries of life at starvation litia, he considered it unnecessary. The Leprices now, and tax upon tax accumulating upon us, it is really frightful to look into the future and estimate what it will bring forth. Oh, for a soaking rain, if it were only to relieve the parched earth and give us some nopes for the future.

RECRETTING .- During the whole of last week, the martial music of the drum and fife was heard resounding through our streets every day and evening, drumming up recruits under Gov. Curtin's call for 24,000 men to serve for one hundred days. The music reminded us of the early days of the rebellion when men rushed to arms with alacrity from motives of patriotism and a love of country No tempting offers of high bounty were needed in those days to induce men to turn out The aspect of affairs has greatly changed in this respect. With all the public meeting, and with all the drumming, the effort to raise a single company in Carlisle has signally feiled. On Saturday evening last, Capt. CAUF-MAN, an accomplished soldier, who had under taken to raise a company, seeing the want of has been recommended by the President to patriotism and public spirit in our midst, be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting struck his tent, discharged his musicians, and and Prayer. We presume all our churches abandoned the effort in despair.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN .- Rev. BEJAMIN Keller, General Agent of the Lutheran Pub lication Society, died recently in Philadelphia in the 71st year of his age.

The deceased was formany years a Pastor of the Lutheran Church of this borough, (Rev. Mr. FRY's.) where he labored with great success and usefulness. He was eminently a " father in Israel"-a devout and true shristian. Whilst he labored here, he was bless ed and esteemed by the members of his congregation as well as by the christian community generally. A son of the deceased, Rev. P. A. M. Keller, who was born and educated in Carlisle, died some months since in Reading, Pa.

Docs .- In Philabelphia, at the present time, the authorities are having the unmzzled dogs destroyed.

The same thing should be done throughout the whole country. It would not only be a safeguard against the dreadful disease of hvdrophobia but would also save annually the lives of many valuable sheep. So numerous have become the nacks of worthless dogs, that in many parts of the country the rasing of sheep has been almost entirely dispensed with. It appears that the poorer s man is the more worthless curs he keeps. Let a war of extermination be declared aganist them.

Senator Hale caid, some time ago, that the stealings under the Lincoln administration were more than the entire legitimate expenses of the Government. Can anybody guess why these shoddies disgorged Schator

GOV. CURTIN THE REBEL RAID.

It is perhaps well for Andrew G. Currin that the people of this State are law-abiding and strangely submissive, and wi ling to put up with any calamity in store for them .-Were it not so, he might find their indignation so great as to endanger his peace of mind very seriously at this time. Having been foisted into the executive chair by the most infernal frauds that were ever practiced by nan or devil, he appears entirely careless as o his duties to the people and the State .--. Four times have the robels, with utter impunity, entered this valley, leaving desolution in their train, and mortification in the hearts of our people. After their raid through this valley last year, the feeling against the Governer was so great, that for a time no one dared to defend him. Indeed, it was supposed then that no man in this spotion would ever presume so far as to support him for reelection. But, the political whip was brought into regisition, and the woolly-heads, obeying The Democratic Standing Committee of the orders received from Washington, at once Cumberland County will weet at Shreiner's determined to re-nominate him, and, by Hotel, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Satur- fraul and perjury, re-elect him. All sorts day, July 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full of devilish lies were resorted to by the conspirators against our State, to hoodwink and deceive the people. "Elect CURTIN and. avoid additional drafts;" "elect Currin and the war will end inside of nincty days;" elect Curin and stop the flow of blood and In another column will be found the proc- the demand for money." These were the lamation of the President, calling for five captions of the articles that graced the colhundred thousand more men for one year .--- umns of the Abolition journals during the

akes turn to his file and examine the numbers published last summer, and see if we are not correct in what we assert. But, the heaviest task imposed upon Republican editors was to apologize for Curpermitting the rebels to invade the State as monly zealous to hunt up excuses for the Governor's neglect in not having the State militia organized and equipped, (like New York sion at short notice. "The reason this was who refused to pass a bill ordering an organization of the militia." This was their mouth. And they added, with swaggering TIN for another term, and with him give us a Republican Legislature, and we will orga nize the militia at once, ready for any emerthe Potomac after that!" Well, Currin was elected-no, not elected, but sworn into office for a second term-and with him a majority THE DROUGHT.-The Cumberland Valley of Abolitionists in both branches of the Leghas never suffered so much from the effect of islature. Now, for the Militia Bill and the military exploits, soliloquized the people, who eight long weeks we have had little or no rain, had been deceived and lied to. But, all these promises were neglected or forgotten. The oats crop will be a partial failure; the corn is Legislature dragged its slow length along; days, weeks, months passed, and nothing was done. The prince of liars, BIGHAM, of Allegheny, made some fifty speeches in the House, lauditory of the negro; and "the crazy man, Lower," and "Champners, in his dotage," occupied the time of the Senate in the same interesting manner. Curtis.

> -adjourned, without doing a thing for the protection of the State from rebel invaders! Such were the promises of the woollyheads, such their actions. When the rebels loor-then Gov. Curtin and his friends cry to Governors Seymour and Parker for "help, help!" Then they are frightened, and tremble like cowardly dogs, and appeal to the people they have betrayed to "fly to arms and protect their own homes." Oh, how the people have suffered from the imbecility, the lies, and the treachery of those in power .-But facts in this case have been duplicated a hundred times since the war broke out-a war which has been energized, prolonged. and made almost hopeless by the folly, wickedness and treason of the State and National Administrations, God save the Common-

happy as a lord that he had again usurped

power, never gave the country or the re-

gislature-"that infamous body of rascals,"

FAST DAY .- The first Thursday of August will be open for divine service upon that day, and that it will be observed with more than usual solemnity.

Never, at any period of our history as a forgiveness and implore the blessings of Divine Providence than at the present time .-In the midst of a bloody fratricidal war, which has deluged the whole nation in blood, and brought death, desolation and lamentation to almost every household; our foreign relations on no very sound basis; with want and suffering staring as in the face; and with fraud, iniquity and corruption abounding in high places, it becomes us as individuals and as a people to humble ourselves before the throne of the Most Iligh, imploring Him to turn away Mis wrath and restore us to His divine favor and protection.

It is vain and useless to inquire as to what or who brought about this lamentable state of things. It is sufficient that they do exist, and it is our duty to repent in sackcloth and in ashes our manifold sins and transgressions, with a firm determination to turn from the error of our ways. We hope, therefore, that all our people will unite in observing in a proper manner the approaching fact day.

Negroes and white women are impris ned in the same room in a station house in Memphis. So says one of the Memphis pa-

The new shoddy candidate for Vice President is professionately a tailor. Let him stick to his trade and make a straightjacket for Lincoln.

The Philadelphians are going to buy Gen. Hancock a house.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The Gazette echoes the sneers of the press in New York and Ohio in reference to the lefonceless condition of Pennsylvania to meet

raids or invading armics, it says: "The sting of this taunt is in its truth. We squirm under it because we know it to be true, and every Pennsylvanian, at this hour, when he reflects that the State is liable at any moment to be overrun by rebels and has not an armed man of its own to put up against them, must feel ashamed of his State and bulsh for her credit among her sister

Now this, in the face of the fact that Pennylvania has given more men to this war than any other State in the Union, is ungenerous. That we have no National Guard to-day ready for the field at a moment's notice is not the fault at least of the people. Immediately after the outbreak of the rebellion the Governor prompt to measure the necessities of the State and anxious to preserve its honor, and soil from the foot of the invader, organized fifteen regiments which were armed and equiped at the expense of the State. Their name indicated their duty, the Pennsylvania Reserves. There was not a man enlisted in that organization but understood distinctly that he was not to serve out of the State, or if he did it was only to repel invasion and then return—the Reserves were not intended for the army of the general Government, this Sate paying all the expenses. How much more valuable this splendid body of well disciplined men were, than raw militia we will not discuss. The peril of the general Government robbed us of the Reserves, and f twenty such organizations had been similarhe front by the same imperial power. The National Guard of Ohio was enrolled for State lefense alone, yet the Governor sent his miitia to Washington, from there they were orthan Ponnsylvania. We dislike this continual upbrading of Pennsylvania after the gross injustice practiced upon our brave Reserves.

-Pittsburg Post. THE STAKES TO ELECT THE NEXT PRESI-DENT .-- Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declar ed in insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approach-

ng Presidential contest are as follows: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Texas,

Florida, Arkansas.

Tennessee.

Mississippi

Louisiana,

Our next President and Vice-President therefore to be chosen by the following: S'ates: Electors. States: Electors: New Hampshire, Indiana,

4 Michigan, Rhode Island. Minnessote Vermont. New Jersey. |Kansas ennsylvania, 25 Kentucky Missouri, Delaware, California West Virginia, 5|Oregon

Total, 24 States; Electors 241. Necessary to choose, 121.

The Philadelphia Agesays, never was Pennsylvania humiliated as she is to-day ---Twice before the Confederate forces invaded their onward march. For two successive ing in the sunskine, their steady tramp was them in favor of Denmark, Lord Palmersten heard on our borders, and their bayonets glis- will not undertake a war which would be in the summers of 1862 and 1863. And now as it was termed by the Philadelphia Inquirer 1864 has come. One whole year has passed away-twelve long and dreary Months of fruitless carnage-and the Confederates again threatened our capitol, with as little preparaapproach our valley—when the wolf is at our when they first appeared in Cumberland Valley. The incapacity and imbecility of Andrew G. Curtin are alone responsible for the present defensless position of Pennsylvania. To him alone attaches the fearful responsibility of the present gloomy hour. We warnthe people during the last Gubernatorial contest against this faithless Executive, but they did not listen, and now we are cursed with another term of Governor Curtin.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CIGAR MAKERS .-The provisions of the new Excise Law are very stringent in respect to many things, but is perhaps none more so than that relating to the manufacture of cigars and tobacco .-The manufacturer is required to make out and deliver to the Assessor a true inventory of each kinds of tobacco, snuff, cigars, &c., owned by him on the day this law takes effect, which was the first of July, or at the time of commencing business under this act, and an inventory to be made on the first day of January in each year, hereafter, and evenation, have we had more cause to seek the ry manufacturer shall keep a book in such manner as the commissioner may prescribe, in which he shall keep an account of all the different kinds of tobacco, cigars, &c., from which he must make a weekly statement on the Saturday of each week, and render the same to the Assessor on the following Wednesday, and the tax to be paid within five days, and in case of failure to make payment the collector may destrain on one day's no-

> All persons now engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c., are required to give notice to the Assessor, or his assistant, and obtain from him in addition to the license, a permit, for which he shall be required to pay 25 cents. He who manufac tures cigars, &c., now without this permit, is subject to a penalty of \$300, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

CANNING FRUIT .- A correspondent of the Country Gentleman seasonably reminds us that many fruits may be preserved with little or no sugar. He says: "Currants, gooseberries, peaches and pears require no sugar o preserve them. Raspberries and blackberries do not require more than four ounces of sugar to a pound of fruit, and strawberries but little more. Put them up the same way as if you used the usual quantity of sugar; that is, expel the cold air by heating the fruit after it is placed in the jars, by setting the jars in cold water, which heat to boiling. The jars that we use are self-sealing, with zinc covers, which can be screwed on before the jar is removed from the hot water. We have never lost a jar of fruit put up in them. sry.

[For the Volunteer OUR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. MR. EDITOR-There has been some commo

ion because our excellent and honest County Commissioners refused to pay a bounty t the hundred days sen. A meeting of Mechanicsburg hissing vipers indulged in the siblant sound of their nature at the mention of their names. The Commissioners were right. They have already spent a vast sum of money for bounties, without any adequate of money for bounted, return, while many of their country constituents have complained that the blatant patriotism of Carlisle Republicans has saved its pocket more than once at the cost of the tax-paying widows and orphans. They are now asked to pay \$50 bounty to the hundred days men. Does shoddy think there is no standard of patriotism but money? Are the youthful and vigorous editors of the Carlisle Herald unwilling to risk their lives for the Lincoln dynasty unless the \$50 bounty smoothe their way to the realms of bliss?— Out upon such patriotism. The Commissioners deserve, for their firmness and integrity. the thanks and gratitude of the widows and orphans who cannot afford to pay more TAX.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS .- The Mountain Democrat gives the following sensible advice concerning the importance of circulating Democratic newspapers to which we carnestly invite the attention of the Democrats of this

Among the many imperative duties devolving upon Democrats, we regard a united and cordial support of county new papers as the most important. A consistent and ably conducted Democratic newspaper always exercises a great influence in its county and State. All other influences combined are not to be compared with it. How much more this influence is increased when each Democrat feels personally interested in its success-when y constituted they would have been ordered to each Democrat makes its cause his own, Democrats, your duty is not discharged when you simply take a copy; you should labor to increase its subscribers and thus increase its usefulness. In this way you can assist and strengthen the Democratic party more than dered to Gen. Grant, and Chio is stripped of militia at this hour and is more defenseless ed upon an important and exciting campaign, in which are involved questions of greater magnitude than ever before agitated the public mind. The opposition are circulating doc-uments extensively, filled with the basest misrepresentations and foulest libels against Democratic measures and men. To counteract their wicked influence, to correct their mis representation, to warn the people against the mischievous tendency of their dectrines, Democratic newspapess must be circulated, the antidote must accompany the baneto preserve a healthy atmosphere. we therefore carnestly appeal to the Democracy everywhere to subscribe for and circulate Democratic newspapers.

THE WAR IN EUROPE .- The Danish war has recommenced, as we learn by the latest advices from Europe. The London Conference failed in its efforts to secure peace, and sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel to resume hostilities. This took place on the 26th of last month. Since then the Danes have 16 retreated from the Island of Alsen, after some hard fighting, and we shall doubtless hear soon that Denmark is being crushed by her German enemies. It was stated in the Berlin journals that the German sovereigns had come to an understanding that Prussia, with the concurrence of Austria, should propose at the Federal Diet that the Germanic Confederation should declare war against

Den mark. The excitement in England upon the resumption of hostilities was immense, it clearly being the desire of the people that their government should aid the Danes. Lord our soil and found no preparations to resist | Palmerston, however, has declared that England cannot alone go to war for Denmark .ummers, when the golden harvest was ripen- Assured that no other Fower would side with to nlin our valleys. These events occurred | based merely, upon chivalrous, and not selfish motives, the latter being the usual incentive where England is concerned.

WHAT PURE PATRIOTS !-- It is amusing to hear that class of men, consisting of Butler, Dix, Dickinson, Holt, Johnson, Cameron, Forney, Dougherty, &c., talking about the pure patriotism which guided their actions in leaving the Democratic party. A slight re-ference to the present positions they occupy shows that the present positions they occupy shows that the patriotism which governs them is of the paying kind. Butler and Dix are Major Generals; Dickinson is a State officer in New York; Holt is Judge Advocate General; Forney is Clerk of the Senate and Chief of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington; Cameron was Secretary of War, and Dougherty is a shoddy contractor. Of course the idea of making it pay was not thought of by these worthies when they joined the Aboliion party. Again at the recent Abolition Convention at Baltimore, out of the ten canlidates named for the Vice Presidency, eight of them were of this class of unadulterated atriots. This shows that office is what governs these fellows and not principle or patriotism. Out upon such hypocrites.—Easton

PILE ON THE TAXES .- The New York Times Lincoln Organ, calls for more taxes. It says we must tax more heavily, although in 1864 the people will be called upon to pay:

Federal Taxes,
State Taxes,
Borough and Township Taxes,
School Taxes, Bounty Taxes,
Conscription T
Militia Taxes, Printer Taxes,

Chicense Taxes,

Road Taxes,

Poor Taxes,

Internal Revenue Taxes,

Income Taxes, and a heavy additional > Special Taxes, taxation for everything they eat, drink, and

The Democrats predicted that the trifore the country.

wear! Oh the beauty of keeping Lincoln in

We now predict that the re-election of Lincoln, should it occur, will render permanent the separation of the Morth and South. This will be termed "Copperhead nonsense !"-Well-try it !

The Ohio Statesman says that 3,000 farms in that state are left without a man to attend them. So much for this nigger war in

Hon John Covode received only 560 votes at the abolition primary election in Westmoreland county. His abolition oppo-nent Wm, M. Stewart, received 1415. "Honest John" is played out.

HON. ISAAC SLENKER .- This gentleman, Auditor General of the State, is still, we regret to say, very ill, at his home in New Berlin. There is but little hope for his recovCorrespondence of the Volunteer ARMY LETTER.

CAMP 2nd New Jersey CAVALRY, WHITES STATION, TENN., July 8, 1864. Editor of Carlisle Volunteer: .

Correspondence from the army seems to be always welcome news to every one, and that must be my excuse for trespassing upon your time and space. Your readers have all, ere this, heard of our disastrous defeat at Guntown, Mississippi. Among those who fell badly wounded in that ill-fated field, was private Geo. W. Green, Co. G., a native of your beautiful town. He was taken to Gay-osa Hospital, Memphis, and although every attention was paid to him, yet on the 30th of June his spirit departed for another and better world—another pure and noble heart sacificed upon the altar of our country. He was a member of Co. G., from its organization, and had endeared himself to all by his many winning ways. Always faithful in the discharge of his duty, he had the esteem and confidence of his superior officers, any had not death claimed him as his own, would have been promoted on the first opportunity. But he has been promoted to a world, and there is nothing left for friends, relatives and comrades to do, but to weep and lament over is untimely death. He has gone from ushis merry voice and smiling countenance will no longer appear as of yore to his com-rades. He has died upon the field of honor, and let our prayer be that he may rest in Yours, &c. "Tyro." pence.

It is not long since an army correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer was sent out of the lines of the Potomac army by Gen. Meade for sending contraband intelligence to his employers. The other day two other correspondents—one of the New York Times respondents-one of the New York Times and the other of the New York Tribunewere sent out, with orders to remain away. for similar offences. It is singular that all the newspapers for which these men correspond are "loyal," and that although they published the offensive matter, they pass along unsupressed and unreprimanded .-What would have been the result had those papers been Democratic? Why they would have had a file of bayonets at their doors at once, and their publishers would have paid the penalty by imprisonment in one of the He then coughed loudly and made considera-Federal forts. That would have been the ble noise, thinking that they wanted an exnatural result, of course.

MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY .- The old oker at the White House has issued a Proclamation placing the State of Kentucky under Martial Law; and his military officer in command in that section has issued an "order" which prohibits the circulation of Democratic papers in the State! Was ever such scoundrelism practiced by any former desnot? The object had in view by resorting to these devilish and infamous measures, is to secure the electoral vote of Kentucky for as a consequence, the Prussian government | the smutty joker. There is no other reason Politics and self are all Lincoln thinks of, and, to carry his points, he is ready to see civil revolution in the North.

CANT STARVE THEM OUT .- One of Greely's army letters from Grant's army says:

"Gardens grow all the luxuries of the sea som. Flocks and heards have not deserted the pastures and hills. Fowls frequent the barn yards, and the dove cotes are not abanloned by their meek and innocent inmates Our horses wade through clover knee deep, and the growing wheat brushes their side going through it. Immense tracts are filled to keep them out of the hands of the——Rewith thriving corn-fields. Even the maidens bels, and we are going to feed them." stand in the doorways and smile on us as we pass, in spite of their hatred of Yankees in the obstruct. We have very serious doubte engendered by our late experience, of ever starving the Confederady, and we look for the and only by hard fighting, in connection with Ganeral Gramt's left flant strategy.

Downfall, or High Bonners.—One lady pitably received by the family.

Being in a neighborhood surrounded by Rebel sympathisers, and some of the Rebel test news about bonnets. A Paris corres-scoutts still prowling around, apparently pendent of an Eastern paper says: "It is watching for him, his whereabouts was kept now difficult to distinguish between a bonnet a profound secret by his loyal host, who, on and a cap, the ears and ear-rings being the Wednesday, set about devising means of most conspicuous objects which you remark getting him to the city.

This lie accomplished, and at midnight with a fringe, either of jet, white beads, or straw, which falls upon the hair.

BLACK VS. WHITE. — The community of Washington City were, the other day, shocked by the intelligence that while a white murderer was being hung there, President Lincolor was being noug there, Fresident Linscoln had pardoned a black murdorer. The white man had been circumstantially found guilty of having murdered his wife by excessive beating. The negro murdered the husband of a wife with whom he held unlewful relation. But was recommended by the relations. Both were recommended by the courst for mercy, but the President had no for the double crime of the negro. How unjustly fanaticism compels its victims to act is, in these cases, strongly illustrated.

Ir is stated by the Major of the 1st Va. cavalry, that on the march to Lynchburg Gen. Hunter had a former member of the Virginia Legislature, from Greenbrier county arrested for the murder of a Federal soldier, and on

BREAD AND CHEESE .- Professor Johnson says that a pound of cheese is equeal in nutritive value to two pounds of flesh. The Europeans seem to be better acquainted with this fact than our town people. With us, cheese is regarded rather as a luxury, while in England it is considered one of the sub- and are being taken to pieces! These vesstantial articles of food, and it is not uncommon for the workmen there to make a full meal on bread and cheese alone.

THE THREE GRACES OF SHODDY .- Howard dissolution of the Union. That was denounded in the Times, Stanton of the Tribune, and Henderson of the Post, all have niched in the ced as " loco foco stuff!" The result is be- in the walls of Fort La Fayette.—Albany Ar-

Democratic editors are sent to Fort La Fayette, but there is a difference between the "order of their going" and that of the Shoddies. The former are sent because of their political opinions, but the latter are sentone for forgery, another for furnishing the enemy with contraband goods, and a third for swindling the Government.

Tt appetrs that Morgau has carried out the threat to shave the heads of prisoners taken in Kentucky. A lieutenant, capthred at Mt. Sterling, was duly shaved, in retaliation for the tonserial operations upon Morgan and his staff.

THE REAL SLAVERY PARTY. - Slavery of speech, slavery of press, slavery of mind, slavery of election; but absolute freedom to the Wilderness." break the constitution, suppress opposition newspapers, and insult the people.

The Escape of General Franklin.

BALTIHORE, July 14.-Major Gen. Frank in arrived safe in this city about three o'clock this morning, as was anticipated from the in-formation received yesterday, and went to Barnum's Hotel, whence he departed to-day

for Philadelphia.

The following is a brief account of his capture and escape:—He was seated in a car at the time of his capture alongside of a wounded Lieutenant-Cononel, when a Rebel officer came on the car and addressing himself to the wounded officer, said :-"Are you Major-General Franklin?"
He replied that he was not, and gave them

is name and rank.

General Franklin was in citizen's dress. but the Rebels also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank. There was no doubt in his mind, from the manner of the interrogator that he had been pointed out by some of the

passengers.
The Rebel said, "General, I am happy to The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterwards Gilmor came into the car, and, addressing himself to General Franklin, said, "General, you will conider yourself my prisoner."

He was then put into a carriage, and, with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping awhile at Townstown and then go ing across to Reistertown, where they arrived at about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately bivouacked for the night.

The General was put in custody of Captain Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe-keeping. Excusing himself as sick and weary, he immediately lay down

persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in. heavily, momentarily increasing in volume and profundity until it became sufficiently

loud to wake any ordinary sleeper.

The Captain and his other guard had also n the meantime commenced to breathe rather heavily, and the General continued, with his ears open, to feign sleep. He lay in this way for some time, until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep.

Fearing that they were playing possum

he got up and walked carefully around, and moved over to the fence still watching them. cuse to shoot at him, each man lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of his rifle. The indications of profound sleep be-ing so unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking buck could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him towards the city. He ran for about three-quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his state, being really broken down by fatigue,

e sought a place of concealment. He remained concealed for the rest of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the Robel scouts search ing for him, and scouring the bushes and the roads. Finally, about sunset, almost tamished for water and food, he thought he would venture out, having come to the conclusion that freedom and starvation were nearly as

ad as being a prisoner.

He still kept to the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving towards him, carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them, and asked them what they were doing with hav in the woods, when one of them replied, "We have hid our horses in the woods bels, and we are going to feed them."

This reply was a sufficient indication of

their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his press ence in the woods, and who he was. They greeted him most kindly and cordially, dropped their hay, and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm-house, there he was treated most kindly and hos-

at their sides. The Empress herself has last night a carriage went out from the city adopted a small, round shape, encircling the and returned with the General; he feeling, oval of the face, and almost always garnished as he expressed himself, "more free than he ever had before felt in his life." The name of the gallant and patriotic

Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has reason to fear Rebel retribution should any more of the highway-men of Gilmor's band be still in his neigh-The General left this morning for Philadelphia, to join his family at York, Pa., where he will spend a few weeks to recuper-

ate his shattered health. The New York Independent, a lead ing republican paper, of a recent date, says We have reached a point when we are willing to greet the black man as a soldier. We must advance to that inevitable goal when we shall meet him as an officer, a general, a ruer,-when we shall be unmindful of color

as we are now of language." The Administration and war press is beginning to open their fire upon Gen. Grant. oy a court martial and sentenced to be hung and his property to be burned; which sentence having been approved by Gen. Crooks, it was fully carried out.

| Output martial and sentenced to be hung print, says, in speaking of the Petersburg tional Federal force. Excepting along the slaughter, "let us fervently trust that the experience of the army in front of Petersburg scarcely a Federal soldier in Kentucky.

may not now, nor ever be repeated." A fact that speaks volumes for the mbecility of the Navy Department has just come to light. No less than ten monitors building at New York and Boston, are so miserably designed that they will not float, sels have cost an immense sum, that might as well have been flung into the sea.

The Baltimore Eun says that Francis Key, son of the author of the "Star Spangeled Banner," was recently arrested for alleged "disloyalty." So we go. Patriots and sons of patriots are imprisoned and exiled, whilst traitors, corruptionists and bullies and blackguards are elevated to place and

The New Nation, Fremonst's organ ublished in New York, uses the following language in a late number : " If Lincoln shall attempt, as it is quite probable, to defeat apposition to him by violence and corruption, resistance to such proceedings can hardly be avoided. In order to rid themselves of a tyrant, the people may be driven to strike at the foundation of government, and in the struggle public credit can hardly fail to suffer."

The Richmond Sentinel claims that tde Rebel government gathered thirty-eight thousand small arms on the battle-ground of

Gold in Philadelphia yesterday 264.

## THE WAR NEWS

500,000 MORE! ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED BY THE PRESI-

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 18 -- WHEREAS, By the WASHINGTON, July 18.—WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled an act further to regulate and provide for the enrollment and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States, may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for his discretion, at any time determine, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota military service, and that in case the quota of any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be untilled. filled:

And whereas, The new enrollment hereto fore ordered, is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and such military operations as may be on and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; Provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act on account of excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist. And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of

eptember, 1864. ° testimony whereof I have hereuntoset my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

PHE REBEL INVASION

## THE RAID ENDED.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.—Intelligence was received here this morning that Mosby recrossed the Potomia into Virginia, at Rouse's Ford on the 12th of July. He had six hundred cavalry under his command.

Also, that Breckinridge's column comthenced crossing at White's Ford and Edward's Ferry and at the Point of Rocks between two and three in the morning of July

Also, that 1.500 Rebel cavalry crossed at Walker's Ford at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and 1,800 more at 5 o'clock in

the afternoon of that day.

Also, that the Rebels held every ford from Edward's Ferry up to the top, with artillery

and cavairy.
Also, that the head of their retreating column was moving toward Ashby Gap.
At this hour of 2 p. m., the third annual raid into Maryland is at an end, and every man concerned in it, and every horse, wagon mule, ox, cow, sheep, and hog that was captured, is sate on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

THE LATE RAID.

We are beginning to receive Southern accounts of the Confederate expedition into Maryland. They bring its history down to the battle of the Monocacy, though nodesails of that action are given. At Martinsburg stores for over filty thousand troops were captured. Clothing, arms, ammunition and rations all fell into into the enemy's hands. Martinsburg was the great supply depot for all the Federal troops in the Shenaudoak Valley and Western Virginia, and the Confederated seized a complete outfit intende for Hunter's column. Among the capture for Hunter's column. Among the were one million dollars worth of stores, and one hundred thousand bushelse grain. Four hundred and fifty prisoners, is ken before the Confederate advance reachet the Potomac, had been sent to Richmond. Cur advices are not late enough to give any ecord of the captures made after the enem

record of the captures made are services of the Potomac.

There is nothing new from Gen. Grant's army. General Smith's Corps is now commanded by General Martindale. Smith and manded by General Martindale. Hancock have both, it sooms, retired from their corps. They have had difficulties will Meade and Grant. General Franklin, it rumored, will be ordered to the command o one of these corps, on the expiration of his leave of absonce.

The guerillas are so thick in all parts of Kentucky that a deputation of citizens has been sent to Washington to procure an addi-

scarcely a Federal soldier in Kentucky.
General Price, it is reported, has taken seventage of the absence of Federal troops from the country west of the Mississippi, and has begun an invasion of the State of Missouri. He leads twenty thousand men, and has no large Federal force to oppose him.
The President has made a call for ave hundred thousand men, the draft to begin on

September 5th.

Died.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst, Mn MARGARET GOULD, wife of the late Frederic Gould, in the 73d year of her age.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under signed intends making application to the next Court of Quarter Socsions, to be held at Carlisle, on the 22d day of August, 1864, for Liceate to keep an Eating and Beer House and Restaurant, in Newton township. Newton township.
C. A. HENNEBERGER.

July 21, 1864-2t\*

Prothonotary's Notice. THE following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Courts

Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for exami
nation, and will be confirmed by said Court, on the
24th day of August, 1864, unless cause be shown
to the contrary, to wit:

The second ascount of Joseph Baker and John
Kunkle, Committee of Moses Wolf, of South Middleton township.

Kunkle, Committee of Money House dicton township.

2. The account of Robert McCartney, Assign of the firm of Keepers & Rhoads, of the Borog of Carlisle, under deed of voluntary assignment the benefit of creditors, made by Stephen Keeper

one of said firm.

3. The account of Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, of Mondard account of Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, of Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Trustee decided of trust from C. H. Beltzhoover, or Michael G. Brandt, Michael

S. SHIREMAN,

July 21, 1864.