# The Berald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, JULY 19. 1861.

Specie continues to pour into New York from Europe and California at the rate of about a million by every steamer. The North Star, on Saturday, brought a million and a quarter from California.

At the Post office Department calculations show that the yearly income from postage in the seconded States was only \$7,000. 000, while the cost of the service was \$3,000;-000 at least, which is all now saved.

Telegraphic Sensation to be Stopped.

The following order from the War Department in regard to telegraphing sensation reports will receive a hearty approval. The three and four different sensation reports about one item is sickening both to the Editor and reader, and we hope to receive no more of it hereafter.

Washington, July 9. Official.—Henceforward the telegraph will convey no dispatches concerning the operations of the army not permitted by the com-manding General. Winfield Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 8, 1861.

The above order is confirmed. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

AGES OF THE GENERALS. - Lieut. Gen. Scott was seventy-six years old the 18th of June. General Wool is 73; Harney, 66; Mansfield 60; Totten head of the Engineer Corps, 80; Thayer (Engineer) 80; Craig, head of the Ordnance department, 76; Ripley (Ordnance) 70; Sumner, 65; Larned, Paymaster-general, 70; Gibson, Commissary-General, Churchill, Inspector General, and Thomas, Adjutant-General, are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the present century -Gibson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812 -General McClellan is not yet 35, Gen. Fremont is under 48. General. Lyon is about 44. General Butler is 43, and General Banks is 44. General McDowell is about 40.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the North American, evinces the appreciation of the action of Governor and Legislature in raising and equipping the fifteen regiments now in camp in our State. Especially do we commend this letter to those Pennsylvanians who have found something to condemn, and somebody to abuse in every movement of our State Government since the debut of this rebellion.

"The acceptance by the Secretary of War of the fifteen splendid regiments of Pennsylvania reserve volunteers will give great satisfaction Gen. Scott commends heartily the wisdom and foresight of Gov. Curtin, who, it must be admitted, deserves much praise for having got ready for service so valuable an addition to the grand army of the Union now in the field. The activity, zeal, and devotion to the cause necessary to the speedy and thorough organization of fifteen full regiments can only be appreciated by those who have been enagaged in the work. We learn here, too, that these regiments are officered and equipped in such a manner as to elicit the warmest commendation from all who have inspecied them. Not the least of Gov. Curtin's praiseworthy acts, is that which put Genera McCall in command. Army officers of dis-tinction here, say that he will prove himself one of the most distinguished in the field, and reflect lustre on the State which delights to honor him. It is probable that six of these regiments will be ordered to this city and five to join General Patterson - two being already heard from, and the remaining two not quit ready for mustering.'

## THE CONTEMPTIBLE YANKEE,

The following article is copied from the Richmond Whig. We commend it to those in our neighborhood who sympathize so much with the Southern Chival-

"When the Yankees go to Lord John Russel and tell him that Virginia, which inaugurated civilization and freedom on this continent, is one of the rebel provinces, why, his lordship, who is as thinvisaged as a razor and as scant of flesh as an Egyptian mummy, will give them a grin which shall last them a lifetime. They, the makers and venders of tin cups and wooden clocks, the liege lords of the Old Dominion, the sovereign and independent state of Virginia! If anything could inflame, the indignation and scorn which this atrocious war excites, it would be this Yankee pretension to superiority and supremacy. To be under the dominion of a lady like Queen Victoria, distinguished by every virtue, would constitute a favorable exchange for the vulgar rule of a brutish blackguard like Lincoln. To be conquered in open and manly fight by a nation of gentlemen, and subjected to their sway, might not drive us raving distracted with rage and shame; but for Yankees, the most contemptible and detestable of God's creation, the vile wretches whose daily sustenance consists in the refuse of all other people-for they eat nothing that anybody else will buy-for them to lord it over us! The English language must be enlarged, new words must be invented to express the extent and depth of our feelings of mortification and shame. No, it is not possble that we can be reduced to a state which there are no words to describe.

Instead of this, we must bring these enfranchised slaves back to their true condition. They have long very properly looked upon themselves as our social inferiors, as our serfs; their mean, niggardly lives, their low, yulgar, and sordid occupations have ground this conviction into them. But of a sudden they have come to imagine that their numerical strength gives them power, and they have barst the bonds of servitude, and are running riot with more than the brutal passions of a liberated wild beast . Their uprising has all the characteristics of a fer pious servile in urrection. Their first nim is demolition, the destruction of everything which has the appearance of superior virtue, which excites their envy and hate, and which, by contrast, exposes the shameful deformity of their own

lives. We of the South sought only to separate our destiny from theirs. content to leave them to pursue their own degraded tastes and vicious appetites as they might choose. But they will not leave us this privilege. They force us to subdue them or be subdued. They give us no alternative. They have suggested to us the invasion of their territory, and the robbery of their banks and jewelry stores. We may profit by the suggestion, so far as the invasion goes, for that will enable us to restore them to their normal condition of vassalage, and teach them that cap in hand is the proper attitude of the ser vant before his master. As to the robbery of the banks and jewelry stores, which the Gallant Col. Webb so much insists on, that we shall leave to their sufforing poor.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war in Virexciting character. At present writing, give out. we have to record two severe engagements, which resulted in complete triumphs for our forces. The rebels being in that State speedily receives reinforcecrushed out.

So far, it has been demonstrated by every engagement, when the position and numbers of the contending forces have even approximated equality, that our troops are vastly superior to the rebels both in discipline and bravery; for whenever such fight has occurred, the much vaunted chivalry of Virginia and Carolina, after firing a few scattering and ineffectual volleys, have ingloriously fled.

We resume our weekly account of current events, giving everything worthy of mention :

On Sunday noon an attempt was made to blow up the U.S. fleet off Aquia creek, by means of floating infernal machines, but it failed.

James Guy, son-in-law of ex-Senator Mason, has been arrestad as a spy. He had about him, when arrested, a bundle of letters for prominent citizens of the south, and plans of all the fortifications about Washington.

Col. Smith's command at Monroe, Mo., was reinforced on Thursday by three hundred mounted men from Illinois, when the rebels were attacked and dispersed. The rebel commander, General Harris, was forced to leave his horse and take to the woods. A large number of the rebels were cantured.

The rebels in northern Missouri have burned the railroad bridges at various points.

At Rich Mountain, western Virginia, on Thursday, a battle took place between two thousand rebels, under Col. Pegram, strongly entrenched, and a detachment of Ohio and Indiana regiments, under General Rosencrantz, the latter having to march seven miles and cut a roid thro' the woods. The fight lasted an hour and half, and resulted in a loss of sixty of the enemy killed, a large number wound ed, and many prisoners; some of the latter, officers. The enemy retreated precipitately, leaving behind them six guns, a arge number of horses, wagons and camp equipage. The loss on our side was

wenty killed and forty wounded. The State Journal, a furious rebel newspaper in St. Louis, has been suppressed

by order of Gen. Lyon. The privateer Jeff. Davis has captured two brigs and a schooner, among them the

brig John Welch. At Fortress Monroe, on Sunday night, J. T. Songster, a Philadelphian, of Col. Baker's California regiment, was shot in

mistake by a sentry, and died. From an official source we at length have some reliable details of the battle near Carthage. It seems to have been a severe one. Col. Siegle captured 85 riderless horses, 65 shot guns, and a number of revolvers and bowie-knives. The battle was renewed at several points, and the enemy suffered heavily. Siegel's Admiles in 29 hours to reach reinforcements The troops of General Sweeney and Col. Brown were met near Mount Vernon, hurrying forward to reinforce Siegle. Lieut.

Col. Wolf was not killed, as reported. Bishop Polk, of the Southern Episcopal Church, has really accepted the office of Major General in the Southern army. Near Laurel Hill, in western Virginia, on Wednesday, a skirmish took place between some Ohio and Indiana troops, of Gen. McClellan's outposts, and a Georgia regiment, in which the latter, after suffering seriously, retreated in disorder, and could not be brought up to the scratch again. The rebel army is very strongly entrenched in a formidable position, and Gen. McClellan has divided his army into two columns, to march from different

Gen. James H. Lane, of Kansas, has received an order from the War Department for the immediate mustering in of our only surprise is, that any one should of on a general bankrupt law. Bills were rehis brigade. General McClellan telegraphs that he Pay! has received propositions from Col. Pe-

points upon them and storm their works.

gram for the surrender of himself, officers, and the remnant of his command, 600 men. This will increase the prisoners to nearly 1000. The rebels at New Orleans are prepar-

ng iron floating batteries to attack the blockading fleet. At Harrisburg, on Saturday, a salute of thirty-four guns was fired in honor of Mc-

Clellan's victory at Bevelry. By an arrival at New York from Havana, we learn that the privateer Sumter vana, we learn that the privateer Sumter my country be saved! She is right, and right had arrived at Cienfuegos with seven prize and justice must prevail, while the stars and vessels, being the brigs Cuba, Machias, Naiad, Albert Adams, Ben Dunning, and the barques West Wind and Louisa Kill loyal, know little of the actual hazards which | House to vote the required amount of money ham. She also fell in with and plundered men in the seceded States encounter who en ar number of men, to suppress rebellion and the Isle of Pines, taking off the officers these. Our patriotism demands no sacrifice were Burnett, Grider, Norton, Reid and Henry and efew. The Captain of the privateer sent an officer ashore with a letter to the us not into danger. We speak, and think. The House then concurred in the Senate Jovernor of the town, who telegraphed to he Captain General at Havana for instruc-

From Gen. McClellan's last official dispatch it appears that he followed up his victory near Beverly by pushing against that place and routing the rebels. The enemy lost 150 killed and wounded, 100 taken prisoners, 6 brass cannons, all their. camp equipage and transportation. Our see, it required a Roman courage to be a patriot. loss was 11 killed and 35 wounded. The ebel force numbered 10,000.

The body of the rebel General Garnet has arrived at Grafton. He commanded the rebel army at Laurel Hill, and was killed in the battle fought on Sunday, eight miles from tt. George, at a place called Carrack's ford. When slain he was attempting to rally his retreating forces. The rebels were completely routed by Gen Morris' division, who captured all their camp equipage, seven cannon and 1,000 The rebels had 200 killed .-nrisoners Our loss is 13 killed and a few wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction.

The Captain General of Cuba has ordered away the privateer Sumter from Cienfuegos and retained the prize vessels, the cargoes being Spanish property: The vessels will be held until the home Government can be heard from. Another account says that the vessels have all been

cleased and were to sail at once. Fairfax Court House has not yet been occupied by any of our troops, the march thither so fully reported in the New York papers being only the usual bogus achieve. ments so common in that quarter.

All mail matter for east Tennessee will to the Cincinnati distributing office.

The Charleston Courier says that the Hale introduced a bill to provide for an Asginia, is of a very gratifying as well as stock of steel pens at the south will soon sistant Secretary of the Navy. A communi-The New Orleans Delta despairs of a General notifying Congress of the suspension

A whole division of troops was sent totally routed with great loss both of life to Alexandria from Washington and viand munitions. In Missouri-too, the cinity, to repel an attack threatened at that arms of the United States forces have been It is known that the rebel army, mainly crowned with victory, and unless rebellion withdrawn from the Manassas Junction, has been concentrated against Alexandria, ments, it may be said to be practically that being deemed the weak point of our lines. The U.S. troops sent consisted of three batteries, five New York regiments, two New Jersey regiments, two Massachusetts regiments, one Michigan regiment, one Penusylvania regiment and the Miles brigade. The Pennsylvanians were Col. Einstein's Twenty-seventh, Germans, with their four field pieces. On reaching Alexandria all these troops were organized into brigades.

> Orders have been received at Easton, by telegraph, for all the troops of the Reserve in camp there to hold themselves in the reports of General Harney while connecreadiness to march at an hour's notice.

risburg en route for the seat of war. An important undertaking is now in progress that will have for its object the lestruction of all the privateer craft affoat, and also the thorough blockade of the Southern ports.

The recent bold scizures of southern privateers have infused new life into the President and his Cabinet, and they are determined that such measures shall be at once adopted as will prevent a repetition of the work, and render northein commerce more safe than it is at present.

Reports from Fairfax represent the Virinians as still in undisturbed possession, and that the rebels were impressing every capable man into their ranks. These reports are confirmed by a number of farners who arrived in Washington from Fairfax, and who have given much valuable information concerning the proposed plans and movements of the enemy.

One of the Richmond papers states that the visit of Col. Taylor to Washington had reference merely to the prisoners taken on board the privateer Savannah. The New York Thirty-sixth regiment

have gone into camp on Meridian Hill.— The DeKalb regiment went over into Virginia this morning. Licut. Green's battery of rifled cannon

has been removed to near Alexandria. -The orders for the Massachusetts Seventh to go over into Virginia have been withdrawn, and the compunies are now in camp near this city. Advices from Arizona represent that

the secessionists have obtained the complete control of that territory. They have instituted a reign of terror, and mean to hold the territory for the southern confederacy. The Union men are overawed and silenced. We have again good news from western

Virginia. On Friday night three companies of Col. Woodruff's second Kentucky regiment attacked 500 rebels, between Mad river and Barbourville, on the and killing twelve and wounding a number. The Kentuckians had but one killed. Gen. Cox's brigade was moving rapidly up the Kanawha against Wise's force. McDowell's corps has marched toward army, mainly infantry, 55,000 strong,

terson's army. The U. S. fleet has blockaded Galveston and captured five rebel vessels. St. Joseph railroad, 800 U.S. troops encountered a body of rebels who had torn up the track, and a battle ensued, in which 7 rebels were killed, several men and 30 horses captured, and 3 U.S. troops killed

and 7 wounded. Secessionism Constipated

Tennessee State Bonds are selling in New York at 35 cents on the dollar, and Kentucky bonds at 80 cents. These are some of the fer 85 cents on the dollar, for her promises to

Senator Andrew of Johnson, Tegnessee, was serenaded on the evening of his arrival in Washington, on which occasion he made a brief speech, which would occupy too much of our space at this time. In reading it as particularly struck with the following sentiment:

stripes may continue to float over us."

and feel, as our neighbors speak, and think, and feel, and there is no espoinage set upon us, to catch our words and carry them to self- passed relative to U. S. District Attorneys. constituted vigilance committees, who are on A select committee of five was ordered on the the hunt for our lives. We sleep quietly at | Pacific Railroad. A bill was passed for the night, and pursue, in conscious security, our relief of the widows and orphans of those lost avocations by day. But with men situated as on board the Levant. Bills were reported to Senator Johnson was at his home in Tennes-Treason, remorseless, bloodthirsty, was all | The resolution to approve the acts of the around him; his dwelling might at any mo- President was taken up, and Mr. Breckenridge ment be given to flames, his person to outrage or his life to destruction. To have drifted along with the current of rebellion would not the amendment relative to Stevens' battery only have been safe and casy, but would have disagreed to, and the bill passed. been popular.—Still with his life in his hand, he spoke plainly, courageously, defiantly, in reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of favor of the Constitution. He wavered not the Navy to hire, purchase or contract for one moment in his loyalty to the Union. In such vessels as may be necessary for the pub Tennessee, as in Washington, he avowed his lic service, arm and equip them, confirming

fimore & Ohio Rail Road. of dollars, which was referred. Bills ve o

millions of the Republic.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, Mr. cation was received from the Postmaster foreign recognition of the bogus confed of the mails in the seceded States. Messrs. Carlile and Willey, the new Senators from Virginia, were sworn in. The loan bill was then taken up. A motion to substitute

> crease the regular army was taken up and cmended so as to require that at the close of the war the army shall be reduced to the standard of the act of May, 1860, and that this reduction shall be effected by the dis-In the House Mr. Blair, offered a pream ble and resolutions to expel Jno. B. Clark. from his seat in the House, for holding a commission in the rebel army of Missouri,

and acting in the late engagement at Rooneville, which was adopted. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War, if consistent with the public interests, to furnish ted with the forces in Missouri. On motion Col March's Fourth Regiment of the of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted State Reserve force left Easton for Har- calling for the correspondence with foreign powers relative to the blockade, privateering, &c. to be communicated at the next Congress. A committee of seven was appointed to report a blan for the reduction of expenditures. A bill to create a retired army list was passed. A bill, also passed to pay soldiers and officers for private property lost in. Forts Moultrie and Sumpter.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Hale introduced

\$150,000,000, instead of \$250,000,000. was

rejected by ayes 4, noes 36. The bill to in-

charge officers and privates.

bills to regulate the employment of volunteers in the navy, to regulate the marine force, to regulate the rations, to increase the navy in time of war, to increase the number of paymasters in the navy, and to reorganize the naval academy; all of/which were referred to the committee on naval affairs.-The committee on Finance reported back the House bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers, with an amendment, making the appropriations \$5,750,000, instead of \$6.000;000. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed. On the resolution to expel the rebel Senators, Mr. Lathum moved to strike out the word expel, and simply to erase the names from the roll, which was defeated, the resolution then passed, 32 to

In the House Mr. Stephens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the usual civil and other appropriation bills for the year ending June, 1862. In the committee of the whole on the army bill, a long debate ensued upon the opposition of Mr. Burnett. An amendment by Mr. Vallandigham providing that the money should not be used to subjugate any States and hold them as conquered provinces, nor to interfere with African slavery in any State, was rejected. The Naval appropriation bill was eonsidered, and both bills reported to the House and passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers. Col. John W. Forney was elected Secretary

Kanawha river, completely routing them of the Senate, by 26 out of 36 votes cast. Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the protection of government contracts. Mr. Trumbull introduced a hill to confiscate the property of rebels. The army appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments of the Finance Fairfax Court House. It is an immense | Committee adopted. An amendment was adopted to give the two years' volunteers from jutant, who brought this news, rode 153 with several squadrons of cavalry, eight New York the same land bounties, etc., as the ege guns, and four mounted batteries. three years' volunteers. The bill was report-General Johnston's rele' army has reed to the Senate from the Committee of the treated to Winchester, pursued by Pat-Whole, and passed. The bill to increase the regular army was taken up, and amended so as to provide that one year after the suppres-At Millville, Mo., on the Hannibal and sion of the insurrection the army may be reduced as Congress may direct. The loan bill was taken up, and several amendments reported by the Finance Committee were adopt-

In the House, a resolution was adopted to inquire at once what further measures are necessary to make the blockade effectual, and agrest the depredations of privateers; also, a resolution reported by the Committee on Commerce to request the Secretary of the Treasury to, employ immediately a sufficient force fruits of Secession. Heretofore, Tennessee to protect our commerce. A resolution was Bonds were second to none in that market .- | adopted to adjourn next Friday, if the Senate But the State has gone out, linked herself with concur. Also a resolution providing for a the destinies of a bankrupt Government, and Select Committee to report at the next session ported from the Committee on Military Affairs to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces, and to reorganize the army. Mr. Wood, of New York, offered a resolution providing for the election of a national convention to make a compromise, which was voted down by ayes 51, noes 93. Mr. Ward, of New York, offered a general bankrupt law, which published in the Philadelphia Press, we were was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution was adopted requesting the government to refuse payment of money "They may confiscate my little property I due under the contract for the Cataline steamown in Tennessee. My life may be required er. Mr. Hickman reported from the Comto lay upon the altar of my country, but let mittee on the Judiciary a bill, which was required er. Mr. Hickman reported from the Compassed by ayes 123, noes 7, to punish treasonable conspiracies. A resolution was a We, of the Northern States, where all are dopted by ayes 121, noes 5, pledging the and burned the ship Golden Rocket, off tertain or venture to express such sentiments as restore the national authority. The nass of personal security, and its expression leads May, a member of Congress from Baltimore. amendment to the volunteer bill.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, a bill was create the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and to reorganize the marine corps.

made a long speech in opposition. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up,

In the House, the Committee on Commerce allegiance to the glorious Old Flag, and de- the appointments previously made of navit nounced secession as alike wicked in principle officers for such vessels, and appropriating and ruinous in policy. Such men should be \$8,000,000 for the purposes of the act. It respected and honored by the true hearled was referred. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebellion or resistance of laws. It authorizes P. V. R. C -- A requisition has been the President to call out the militia for the made by the War Department upon Gov. purpose. The bill was passed almost unani-Curtin for the fifteen Regiments consti- mously. The Committee on Military Affairs tuting the Pennsylvania Reserve, and they reported the Senate amendments to the Loan are soon to be mustered into the service bill, which, on their revolution of Pennsylvabill, which, on their recommendation, were of the United States. Two of these Regiments are olready in Virginia, having oo- tary of the Treasury to issue exchange bills. cupied Grafton, a small town on the Bal- to the amount of - hundreds of millions

reported and passed authorizing the Secretary keeping a supply, regular and sufficient, of the Navy to alter and -regulate the navy and it makes up an amount of labor unrations, and the Senate bills providing for the usually large; yet, these two gentlemen, appointment of assistant paymesters in the navy, and to provide for the widows and or phans of those lost in the sloop of war Levant.

Bills were introduced to increase the west due regard to the public interests, and the Bills were introduced to increase the West rights of private individuals, that they public place.

At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks, and the conclusion of the Judge's remarks. vice. A resolution passed unanimously, of merited and received the commendations the Court was adjourned, and a meeting of thanks to General McClellan, his officers and of all who were cognizant of their pro- the Bar held, over which his honor was called soldiers, for their brilliant victories in western Virginia. The bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces was passed.

In the U. Senate, on Wednesday, a bill was which had previously passed the House. The bill to recognize the army was taken up, and Mr. Wilson offered an amendment providing retired list for the army. Mr. Grimes of fered an amendment to provide a retired list for the navy. A committee of conference was appointed on the disagreeing amendments to se volunteer bill.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, by yens 81, nays 42, to authorize the Select Committee appointed to examine into the War Department contracts, to extend their inquiries into all contracts up to the time of the submission of their report, with any department of the government, and to sit during the re cess of Congress and send for persons and papers. A bill was reported and passed to reorganize the revenue marine. The House ben took up the new tariff bill.

Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Our readers are aware that at the renuest of Col. WALLACE, in command at at Cumberland, Md., Gov. CURTIN despatched two regiments of the reserve line to support Col. WALLACE, in case he should be attacked. Col. BIDDLE, commanding the detatchment makes the following report of their march, to Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BEDFORD, PA. OF DETACHMENT PA. R. V. C., Moved toward the State line

June 23d, 1861. To Major General McCall: - General: I have the honor to report my arrival here to-day.—On the 21st., while in command of Camp Curtin, I received from headquarters an order to prepare two regiments for immediate and acive service. At the time no regiment in the amp was armed or equipped, or supplied with military clothing. Through the active personal assistance of the Governor of the Com monwealth and other public functionaries, within less than twelve hours the rifle regiment under my command, and the Fifth Infantry, under Col. E. Simmons, (who is also a Captain in the Seventh Infantry U. S. Army,) were armed and equipped, and largely sup-plied with military clothing, and started from Camp Curtin at about three o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the detachment being under my command as senior by date of commis-sion from the State, under "orders to proceed n the direction of Cumberland, to defend the order of this State and support the Indiana that vicinity." On the evening of the 22d we reached Hopewell, and, in obedience to your order communicated to me by telegraph, encamped there. At three o'clock on the morning of the 28d, we took up our line of march for this place. The day was hot and the oad unusually dusty, and it was the first foot march made by these troops. It was, however, performed with perfect order, and with great spirit, by the men, and I believe could. with some aid from wagons, have been pushed on much further, under the incentive of a call o perform instantly the duty assigned to us. on reaching Bedford, your telegraphic order to half reached me, and I then moved to this encompment. The spirits of the men did not flag till it was known that their movement was no longer towards an enemy. The actual distance marched was twenty miles, under circumstance of the men was lance marched was twenty miles, under circumstance of the men was lance marched was twenty miles, under circumstance of the men was lance marched was twenty miles, under circumstance of the preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The ance marched was twenty miles, under circumstances, both of weather and newness to service, that render it creditable to the com-mand. In Col. Simmons the State has secured he services of an officer of long and constant military experience, and of the highest instructive capacity. The State government, in offering him a State command, and the national government, in permitting him to accept it, have, I may be permitted to say, initiated a practice that may contribute in a most material degree to the effectiveness of new levies for State or national service. It may place offiers of regular military education in spheres of the high social qualities and amiable charvider usefulness than subordinate positions in he line of the U.S. army, and will greatly ontribute to the comfort and efficiency inteer troops; of an inconvenience from it, I can imagine none. In Colonel Simmons'ne niescence in the superiority in rank which ate of commission fave to me, his junior in years and in military service. I recegnize the pirit which now, as in the war with Mexico imates officers of the regular army in their elations with officers appointed from civil ife. Col. Gregg, who resigned the command of the Fifth regiment to accept a commission rom the Federal government, accompanied is throughout the expedition. Lieut. Col. Kane, by a rapidly performed journey, in advance of the troops, prepared the way for them. Major Roy Stone, of my\_regiment, an officer of the highest merit, gave me most effective assistance, and no officer in the command afforded me any ground for dissatisfaction. At the time of starting the Governor attached to my staff his Aid de-Camp, Capt. William McMichael, to whose intelligence and zeal I am glad to testify. It is unnecessary to trouble you with any mention of the incon-venience suffered by the troops, save of that

Very respectfull, your obedient servant, CHAS. J. BIDDLE. Col. Rifles, commanding detachment. We give place to the above report, not

our supply of tents

which still continues from the inadequacy of

only on account of the public interest atached to it, but because it affords us an opportunity of doing justice to the valuable services of one of our own townsmen, connected with this expedition, whose name has not been introduced into the the front rank of profession Mr. Mahon has report; doubtless because he was not directly attached to the command. When the forward movement of these

PARKER, of this place, one of the Governor's aids, was despatched to Hopewell in advance of the troops, as Superintendent of Transportation, having for his assistant, F. Jordan, Esq., of Bedford .-By the aid of Mr. JORDAN, Col. PARKER was enabled to concentrate some seventy wagons at Hopewell, to be used in transporting baggage, rations, camp equipage, &c., to Bedford, a distance of twenty miles; and few can imagine the amount of labor necessary, in collecting so many teams, in a district of country, thirty miles in extent, in a sudden emergency, and at a scason when farmers cannnot well be atsent from home. A second order two days afterwards, directing the troops to proceed to the Maryland line, twenty-three

and the second second

giving their whole time and attention to ceedings. We speak from personal observation, having been present most of the time and know that they not only faith- journed. passed to appropriate three millions of dollars | fully performed this legitimate duty, but to buy, hire and fit up vessels for the tem. went beyond it by patiently attending to porary increase of the navy. This is the bill the wants of the men who had been left behind sick, in providing them with rations and transportation to reach the camp.

Those, who by their zeal and efficiency, the contribute to the health and comfort of a body of troops, are not less entitled to protector and head. Those, who by their zeal and efficiency, honorable mention, than the men who diract their movements in the field.

A CONFEDERATE BOND. The following is a correct copy of a Bond of the Confederate States, given to Union man of Berkely county, Virginia, to acknowledge the stealing of a span of horses from him. It was copied from the original, by a gentleman of our town, whlie on a visit to Martinsburg, a few days since. If any of our readers desire to make a permanent investment, and at the same time secure an authenticated memento of this rebellion, we understand that Mr. Myers can be induced to sell this bond, and if applied to soon, will say corps, from Camp Curtin to the Maryland | nothing about the interest due thereon.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Berkely County, State of Virginia. June 29th, 1861.

Received of Mr. Jacob Myers, 2 Horses, 3 setts of Harness, pressed into the service of the Government C. S. A., by authority of instructions to me, dated Richmond, June 18, 1861.

Appraised at \$215, by Wm. Riddle, D. B. Morrison, C. W. Doll, three freeholders, of the County of Berkely. Description of horses, 1 bay; one sor-

Signed by A. C. Myers, Quarter-Master General, A. H. Cooper, Adjutant & Inspector General and Thomas R. Sharp, Special Adjutant of C. S. A.

### Town and County Matters.

THE PANTESCOPTICON.—The exhibition given in Rheem's Hall last night was one of the finest affairs ever-presented to a Carlisle audience. A person can take a comfortable seat and in an hour's time travel all over the world, seeing the finest regiment, in the United States service, now in scenery, the most remarkable edifices, the grandest monuments and the rarest views, with a beauty and truthfulness beyond the power of description.

We would advise all our readers not to fail to go and see for themselves on the next night of the exhibition.

We congratulate Messrs. LOCHMAN, PORTER & EARLY for the very creditable manner in which this exhibition was

The Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the Regiment to which Col. Pennose is attached, passed through this place on Saturday last, on its way to New Castle, where it is now encamped.

THE LATE JOHN D. MAHON, Esq. Those of our citizens who are old enough to remember the persuasive eloquence, acter of John D. Mahon, will hear of his death with deep regret. The following proceedings, in relation to his death, which we take from the Pittsburgh Chronicle, contains an appropriate tribute to his memory, coming as it does from one whom we may also claim as a fellowtownsman.

"The demise of the late John D. Mahor Esq., was announced in the Court of Quarter Session this morning by Marshal Swartz welder, Esq., in a few feeling and appropriate remarks. Judge McClure, as soon as Mr. S. had done speaking, addressed the members of the bar present in a speech of some length, in which he paid a high-tribute to the memory of the deceased. His Honor said: John D. Mahon was raised and educated at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. He graduated with honor at Dickinson College. He studied law honor at Dickinson College. with Thomas Duncan, at Carliele. David Watts and Thomas Duncan were then in the zenith of their fame; they were giants in in-tellect; they were leviathans in the law, and both men of magnificent literary acquisitions -they were retained in all great cases within the circuit of their practice, and always on opposite sides. At the very time that Mr. Mahon was admitted to practice, his preceptor, Mr. Duncan, was elevated to the Supreme bench, which he adorned as long as he lived. He transferred his whole business to his then youthful student, John D. Mahon. The responsibility was immense, but he did not shrink from it—he met it, and his eminent success vindicated the highest hopes of his warmest friends. His very first step was into in the last year, that his self posession and success were, in part at least, owing to the magnanimity and kindness of his veteran op-

regiments was decided on, Col. J. B.

PARKER, of this place, one of the Gov.

Mr. Watts, of whom he always spoke with admiration and feeling.

Mr. Mahon was one of those rare men whom nature sometimes, but very rarely, frames in her prodigality of gifts. What others learned by study and painful investigation, seemed to fash upon him clear as the blaze of day. His perceptions were intuitive, quick as thought. and seemed almost to exempt bim from drudgery of books. He was intended by nature for an orator. Who of these good Judges, present but know this well. His powers of ersuasion were exceedingly great, and in ad. lressing the passions, the aympathics, or the peculiarities of the dispositions of men; he never made mistakes. His every ge ture was graceful, his style of eloquence was the proper word in the proper place for the occasion, and his voice was music. He never made a tedious speech in his life; but haw often the court, the jury, and the bar felt regret, almost disappointment, that his voice of melody has ceared so soon; the time he occupied was not too short, it only seemed so. In social intercourse his cheerfulness, good temper, and brilliant conversational powers amounted to

fasc nation.

I have known Mr. Mahon since I was seven miles farther, required a re-engagement years of age, and I here bear witness that I never heard him speak ill of any man. His of the wagons. Nor was this all, but oth- wit was bright and playful as sheet lightning ers had to be furnished to run from Hopewell to Camp Mason & Dixon constantly, and manner of trying causes we are familliar, so as to secure regular supplies of provisions and stores to the men in camp. Add to this the superintendence of loading and unloading goods, the settling of so many were always conducted with as much ability bills of freight, and the responsibility of and real as he would have bestowed; or could

have given to the case, if a large compensation been the reward of his exertions. There are lofty and pure luxuries in this life which oney cannot purchase, and to him the defence of those who had no helper, was always

to preside. The following resolutions, reported, a Committee appointed for the purpose, were adopted, after which the meeting ad-WHEREAS, an inscrutible Providence has

suddenly called away from amongst us, in the nidst of his activity and usefulness, our brother, Jno. D. Manon, E.q. And Wheneas, we are desirous of expressing in an appropriate manner, our sincere regret at his death. Therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of our brother,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death, and from the brilliant lesson of his life, will learn to emulate his genius and professional and personal amiability, courtesy and worth. Resolved, That a committee of nine be ap-pointed by the chairman of this meeting to convey these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and also, an expression of condo-

#### Special Notices.

lence and sympathy at their great bererve-ment; assuring them that we in common with

themselves, have sustained a loss which it is

impossible by words to express.

NAMES OF A TEW WELL ENOWN PERBONS
CURED BY DEGRATH'S ELEBTRIC OIL.

It is utterly impossible to publish all the Certificates we have. It would take a book of 100 pages.
Rheumatism.—Ex-Mayor Sexion, Camden. N. J.: General Welch, Circus Proprietor; G. W. Ward, Esq., Merchant, Chestnut st., Philad'a. Nourelgia.—Dr. Wood, Wood's Museum. Philad'a. Neurelgia.—Dr. Wood, Wood's Museum. Philad'a. Neurelgia.—Dr. Wood, Wood's Museum. Philad'a. Neurelgia.—Dr. He saved.—Mrs. Camnon's child, Coates st., Phila. Hip disease.—Mrs. Vinter's daughter, 50 Ridge Av., Phila. Frosted Feet, 30 gears.—Mrs. Isaac Channel, 16th and Brown sts., Phila.; Edwin D. Blimble, Esq., 184 Marshall st., Phila.; Mrs. Melville Anderson, cor. 4th and Willow sts., Phila.; Edwin D. Blimble, Esq., 184 Marshall st., Phila. Chronic Rheumasism.—John Kain, 23 South Sixth st., Phila. Stiff Neck.—Martin Pancoast, Mullica Hill, Phila. Deafness.—Wm. E. Birch, 88 N. 10th st., Phila. Rheumatism.—His. E. Hirch, 185 N. 10th st., Phila. Rheumatism.—His. E. Hirch, 10s, 17th and Thompson, Phila. Palu in Back and Kidneys.—Jamer. L. Poliner, Evansburg. Penn'a. Swollen Limbs.—J. E. Neian, 528 Chestnut St. Phila. Sprained Ankle.—J. Hiss, Front and Market foot.—Jas. A. Free, West Phila. Indination of Stomach and Bowels.—Mrs. Ogden, 160 North 4th st., Philad's. Phila. Sprained Ankle.—J. Hiss, Front and Market sts., Phila. Crocked Hand Straightened.—Charles J. Green, 13, Brandywine st., Phila. Psuralgia and Caked Breast.—Mrs. Mayland, Providence, Bel. Croup and Crunp.—Henry B own's child. Turner's Lane, Philad's. Rheumatism.—Mrs. Goo. Smith, Corner 10th and Locust sts., Phila. Neuralgia and Palu in Back.—Mrs. Navy Evans, Trenton, N. J. Rheumatism.—Mrs. L. Schnen, Dan Ville, Pal. Chill, Fever and Cough.—R. Thomas's dought. Hutchison st., Phila. Deafness.—H. Woods, Sr., Hancock, Co., Ind.; John Taylor, Mrs. Work, Moltonomery, Ala. Deafness.—Robert Ware, Alanna, by, Montgomery, Ala. Deafness.—Robert Ware, Alanna, J. O., Palmer, Raleigh, N. O. Piles.—John Ammonds, Augusta, Ga. Be NAMES OF A THE WELL KNOWN PERSONS

EVERY SUMMER the demand for Hostetter's celehave not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of the Bitters upon the community. Sold by all druggists.

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To Consumptive Sufferens - Write to me giving a brief discription of your case, and I will send you information that may be of service to you. Address JAMES H. BOHERTY, Jy 5, '61.—3t. Smith's Ferry, Pa.

CANANDAGUA, July 15, 1859.

Messrs Hostetter and Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:—Gents:
—As we are strangers, I herowith enclose you twenty-eight dollars for four dozon Hostetter's Stomech Bitton, which please forward via Michigan Southern Rail; road, Toledo, Obio and Clayton Station. I have purchased several drozen bottles at Toledo blis Summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was Induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material sid that I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation.

Yours respectfully,
June.

Phillo WILSON.

To Consumntives. Persons of a consumptive tendency have need to be very careful in the outset of a cough, and betake themsolves in time, to a proper remedy. A cough is always evidence of irritation in the throat and lungs, resulting from obstruction of the skip. In order to present these attacks, wear finned next the skin, guard the feet from damp and wet, and above all, take Dr. Kryser's Pectoral Cough Syrup upon the first approach of a cough or sore throat, and check the disease thereby in its intancy proach. By due attention to this advice you will save much suffering and sometimes prolong life. Even when consumption has become seated, this medicine will mitigate the suffering and has cured some very bad cases

\*\*COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Loueges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Threat ne ver so slight, as by this precention a more serious attack may be warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them officetizal for clearing and strongthening the yellow hem effectual for clearing and strength

Sold by S. FLLIOTT, Carlisle, Pa. CA

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse MRIS. WINSLOW, an experienced diffes and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all initianation, will allay all pain, and insure to regulate the bowels—Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest toyourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See the advertisement in another column.

July 20, 1860,—1y.

THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF THE Union.—Philadelphia possesses themost splendid Clothing Emporium in the country. It is splendid as regards the palathal structure in which the immense business of the establishment is conducted, and it is a conducted. ed of the establishment is conducted, and it is equally splendld in respect to its great facilities and vast resources. But to its patrons its chief attractions are, first, the elegance of the garmouts for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there; secondly, the beauty and durability of the materials, and the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. We refer, in this description, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockbill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, above 6th, Philiadelphis.

[Ap.12,61-1v.

## Murringes.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. W. Ells, Dr. GEORGE W STINE, of Harrisburg, to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Dr. J. C. Neff, of Carlisle, Pa.

## New Advertisements.

OTICE.—At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for county Treasurer at the ensuing election.

JACOB RHEEM.

CHERIFFALTY To THE VOTERS HIGHLE RALLI I.— 10 The undersigned offices his name to the consideration of the citizens of this County, as a candidate for the office of SIERIFF, and if elected, will perform the duties with fidelity and impartantly.

Carliele, July 12, 1881.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CUMBER. The bodly infirmity which forbids my engagen ent in active labor, compels me to ask of my follow citizens the office of County Treasurer. If elected to that old co at the ensuing election, I piedge call my efforts to discharge the duties of it with satisfaction to the public.

JOHN BOWMAN,

Township Township.

June 21, 1861.—& S. Frankford Township.