

We are reluctantly compelled to ask the indulgence of our readers for the lateness of our paper. The machine shop of F. GARDNER & Co., which furnishes the power for our press room, was shut up yesterday, to afford the hands an opportunity to go to the fair, and we consequently are unable to get our paper out on Friday, as usual.

We offer our congratulations to the Shippensburg News, for the independent course pursued by that paper, during the recent political campaign. His efforts should not go unrewarded, and, *surely*, will, no doubt, be sufficiently grateful. If the editor has no other leading on hand this week, he can freight his "local and variety" with the majority for Mr. Rippey at Shippensburg.

False Sympathy.
The *Volunteer* of this week, sheds copious tears over the death of Col. Lind, a Washington, who was recently shot at the head of a rebel force in Virginia. Was he a rebel? A descendant of Gen. Washington. If the Father of his country whose blood this recent disgraced, was now living, Col. Washington and every other prominent Southern rebel would have received a traitor's doom long ago, on the gallows. If the editor of the *Volunteer* designs to manufacture sympathy for rebels, he must take some other exemplar than John A. Washington, who threw the bones of his great ancestor into the market, and lusted after a price to the highest bidder.

One Good Effect of the War.—The commercial editor of the *Daily Advertiser* thus speaks of the effects of the present state of our public affairs. The war appears to be introducing a system of economy into the country which it is to be hoped will continue after quiet shall have been restored. The decline in imports for the year will probably exceed \$175,000,000, and the exports will show a large increase, exclusive of cotton. The heavy importations of previous years have been such that the people, in the present state of affairs, are very willing to dispense with, being composed largely of articles of luxury, manufactured cotton and wool goods, &c., to the exclusion of such home manufactures. We are importing very little besides the necessities of life, and such as cannot be produced in the United States.

THE FRENCH AT THE SOUTH.—A correspondent at Fortress Monroe says: Persons who by flags of truce reach here, via Norfolk, from Richmond and other cities in the South, bear witness to the comparatively liberal state of feeling prevalent at Norfolk. I have before referred to the fact, that in that city there is a Union League that has grown so influential as to cause Gen. Huger to be unwilling to undertake to deal with it, lest he should make (for the Rebels) a bad matter worse. I have heard Gen. Huger lately speak of the liberal treatment received at his hands in "passing through the dreary land" of Secessionism, as well as the general deportment of the community, differing in no marked manner from what they saw elsewhere as to make them feel that they were in another land, and indeed about to emerge from darkness into light. It is well known that Gen. Huger went into the service left Davis, not only at a late day, but with extreme reluctance, and with the assurance to his Union friends that he joined the rebellion in the hope of being useful in giving it a speedy termination, and more in love for the old flag than with a spirit of resentment.

REBEL INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH.—A statement of the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, illustrates the complete exclusion of the enemy's communications with its agents at Washington and the North. When the rebel quarters on Munson's Hill were occupied, on Sunday, copies of the New York Journals of Saturday were found among other matters the runaways left behind them. As papers of that date had not yet been distributed among the National troops, our fellows had the curious satisfaction of receiving news from home by the hands of the rebel fugitives. Nothing can be clearer than that the embargo on military authorities have endeavored to lay upon such intercourse, is of small value; and that if the rebels fail to learn news of value to their enterprise from New York papers, it is because those papers discreetly withhold from publication all material having that tendency.

An Earnest Secessionist.
A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal lays down the following alternative propositions: "If hell does not break loose under the feet of every Federal soldier and every Federal adherent—aye, every persistent Union man—in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, it will be because there is no such place as hell. These States are unworthy to join our glorious Confederacy."

"We know what vast pyramids of human bones they see in the distance arising all over our Southern plains. And every Southern man, with every piece of soul in him, should bring himself like steel for the rush of Scythian hordes. His blood is preparing to run upon us. Hot every Southern man, hot every man on this side of the border—bring yourself from this day forward, head and soul, into the conflict, each in his appropriate sphere of action."

"Let the brutal minions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter pens are ready, and Yankee blood shall flow as free as fœtal wine!"

Will not some one hold that man? If left to his own misguided impulses he will certainly let his shirt fly."

"YELLOW" A BRANCH OF MILITARY TACTICS!
—Speaking of Col. SIMMONS, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, the Philadelphia Press says: "Col. Seneca G. Simmons entered the army more than twenty-seven years ago, from West Point. During the Mexican war he was promoted to a Captain, and received the account of a wound in the foot, was granted a furlough for three years. By permission of the War Department, he took command of his fine regiment, which he took to the hills and talents; is now one of the best drilled and most efficient in the service. Their evolution were almost as interesting as a battle. After a manner of his own, he threw them into a hollow square; four deep, to resist cavalry; in fewer seconds than it takes to write this sentence. Besides many other evolutions, he made them charge on a full run, with a shout, to union from nine hundred throats, so loud and terrific, that, if I had not seen them, I would have sworn there were nine thousand instead of nine hundred."

This citizens of Westmoreland county, Va., have invited John C. Breckinridge to make his home among them. They promise that he shall there be properly appreciated and cherished.

Two privateers in Richmond, Va., in consequence of the high prices of every article of consumption, have raised their prices from thirty to thirty-five cents.

Two buildings of the Taunton (Mass.) Oil-works Company were destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss \$12,000.

THE ELECTION.

The election is over, and has resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket in this county. The apathy of our friends, and the "side door" arrangements of some of the candidates, as well as the withdrawal of a large portion of our most active young politicians, no little to our defeat. Without attempting to derive from the well-earned reputation of Judge GRAMM, we cannot but regret the defeat of Judge WARR. No man in the State possesses higher qualifications for the position of President Judge; no man had stronger claims on the voters of this Judicial District for their support. That he has not received a larger vote in this county, may be traced to the efforts of a few grovelling politicians in the townships, who call themselves *Republicans*, but are unworthy of the name. Fortunately, their names are known, and their fortunes will be soon exposed, and we shall take occasion hereafter, to warn our friends against their machinations in future elections. Judge WARR has great reason to be proud of his vote in the borough. His fellow citizens, who have reason to know him best, have endorsed his character by a majority of one hundred and sixty-seven, including the vote of the three companies, now at Camp Tennally. It is impossible as yet to obtain correct returns; we submit some of the most important, and shall give the official vote in our next.

MAJORITY.
West Ward, Carlisle—Watts, 100; Stuart, 50; McCurdy, 30; Bowman, 17; Kennedy, 4; Marshall, 14; Anderson, 31; May, 25; Gardner, 6; Hemminger, 39.
E. Ward—Graham, 13; Stuart, 158; Cocklin, 96; Rhoads, 112; Singer, 93; Rippey, 68; Gushall, 147; Kost, 60; Gardner, 1; Irvine, 56.
South Middleton—Graham, 61; Stuart, 122; Cocklin, 127; Rhoads, 49; Singer, 49; Gushall, 50; Rippey, 23; Kost, 49; Cornman, 48; Irvine, 49.
North Middleton—Graham, 22; Cocklin, 57; Stuart, 77; Rhoads, 61; Singer, 42; Rippey, 64; Gushall, 48; Kost, 60; Gardner, 1; Irvine, 68.
Lower Frankfort—Graham, 10; Cocklin, 10; Stuart, 14; Rhoads, 16; Singer, 4; Rippey, 19; Gushall, 21; Kost, 10; Cornman, 4; Irvine, 10.
Hampton—Graham, 10; Cocklin, 5; Stuart, 2; Marshall, 1; Kennedy, 1; Anderson, 2; Bowman, 1; Kost, 2; Gardner, 1; Hemminger, 1.
Mechanicsburg—Watts, 66; McCurdy, 84; Dunlap, 98; Marshall, 71; Kennedy, 70; Howard, 68; Anderson, 52; May, 69; Gardner, 68; Hemminger, 63.
Silver Spring—Graham, 217; Stuart, 210; Cocklin, 210; Rhoads, 207; Singer, 214; Rippey, 211; Gushall, 225; Kost, 216; Cornman, 215; Irvine, 212.

SHIPPENSBURG DISTRICT.

WHOLE VOTE.
Judge, 299
Associate Judges, 257
Assembly, 263
Sheriff, 281
Treasurer, 286
Gutshall, 286
Watts, 160; Graham, 120
Associate Judges, 100
Assembly, 107
Sheriff, 108
Treasurer, 101
Gutshall, 119
NEWVILLE.
Watts, 667
Associate Judges, 548
Assembly, 542
Sheriff, 582
Treasurer, 618
Gutshall, 460

COFFEE, SUGAR AND TEA.

Our citizens are aware that the prices of these necessary articles have rapidly advanced of late. This is not warranted by scarcity, nor by the moderate tax which will soon be laid by the Government upon them, but is caused by action on the part of speculators, which journals everywhere should expose. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in alluding to this subject, says: "A very active speculative movement in coffee, sugar and tea, has been in progress here for some time past, the effect of which has been to run up the prices of these almost necessities of life to a figure which places them quite beyond the reach of those who have the most need of them—the poor. In anticipation of the increased duty to which these commodities will soon be subject, the speculators have bought, or are buying up, and placing in store, the surplus stock on hand, in the expectation of commanding their own prices for them. Even now, the common qualities of brown sugar cannot be purchased at retail at less than 12 1/2 cents per pound, which is an increase of one hundred per cent. upon prices current for the same quality a month ago. The advance on coffee and tea is not so enormous, but it is sufficient to excite speculation to a very perceptible extent, and to make the working class realize the necessity of abandoning their *usé*. The moderate tax imposed by the Government upon these articles, will be borne in the same patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice which has characterized our people from the beginning of the war, but it is questionable whether as much can be said in regard to the speculators who are thus taking advantage of the necessities of Government to add to the burthens of the public, for the purpose of enriching themselves."

The following brief but pertinent paragraph, so full of truth and meaning, applies with much force to our own locality.
NATURAL SCIENCE.—There are natural secessionists as there are natural patriots. A method for detecting the former is thus set forth by the New York Times: "Take notice that where you see a man in a flannel shirt or female, you will find a secessionist. There seems to be a sort of electric affinity that draws the species towards the thing. One encounters at times specimens of the kind in society—brainless creatures, who, unable to feel that there is nobility dignified in sharing the identity of a great nation, driven out of their fields and hills, and that it is a fine aristocratic thing to be a secessionist. These miserable creatures are infinitely more offensive than out and out traitors. It sometimes becomes a duty to squelch an insect of this kind, even though the operation disgusts you."

Gen. Henry A. Wier in by this time in Richmond. He was to report to the rebel War Department in person.

TREASON—WHAT IS THE LAW?

We remarked last week, says Dr. COOKS, that there was a prevalent misconception of the enormity of the crime of treason against the Government of the United States. In no other way can we account for the extraordinary spectacle presented to the world by our nation for several months preceding the fall of Sumpter. That spectacle was indeed extraordinary. A Chief Magistrate in one and the same message declared the unlawfulness of secession and the unlawfulness of any punishment of it. According to this new revelation, treason might be a crime, but there was no legal warrant for laying hands upon the criminal. Those were days never to be remembered but with shame. Treason lorded it in the high places of power, at the council-board, and plotted in the name and by the authority of the nation, for the nation's overthrow. Treason unlocked fortresses to traitors, surrendered arsenals, and handed over the broken fragments of an army to the public enemy. Treason eluded us in the streets, occupied desks in the public departments, wormed its sinuous way into the secrets of the administration, and was paid for by the public treasury while it inwardly chubbed over its own prosperity and our trust simplicity. Little wonder is it, since the good and the bad have been so closely commingled, that the public confidence has not yet come to a full sense of the enormity of this crime. The scorn which blasted Aaron Burr, was the honest expression of the indignation of the past generation against a traitor to his country; but Burr's offence was trivial, my veil, in comparison with that of the men who are now exerting all their powers to overthrow the Constitution of the United States.

What, then, is treason? In general terms it is an attempt to subvert a lawful government. The humane spirit of the American Constitution is nowhere more apparent than in its limitation of the definition of this crime to two species of actions, thus ruling out all less distinctly defined acts which were anciently construed as treason. Treason consists only "in levying war against" the U. S., or "in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The *construo*, however, taken by the framers of the Constitution to limit the definition to the most palpable species of the crime, makes it the more our duty to visit upon its commission the penalties of the law. As to the criminality of "levying war against the United States," no intelligent, loyal citizen has any doubt. But this high crime is committed also, "by adhering to the enemies" of the country, "giving them aid and comfort." The sending of the public enemy intelligence, with the purpose of assisting him in his operations, is treason. The supplying of arms, provisions or selling his arms, is treason. And yet these and similar violations of the law have been committed in broad daylight, and it is only late that their perpetrators have been apprehended and put under arrest. Such acts of complicity with rebellion as are performed under fear of compulsion may be excused, and in a just administration of the law are forgiven. But the Government has been humiliated by the giving of aid and comfort, freely and zealously, "to the enemies of the United States," right before its eyes, and under the shadow of the Capitol itself.

But it is said that the press should be held to be exempt from these liabilities, and that under cover of the constitutionality of "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," our public journals may stir up "sedition and rebellion" without incurring any penalty. This is conceited to be one of the most extravagant notions of the time. The editing and publishing of a newspaper is a branch of ordinary business, and as such amenable to law, and when carried on with the manifest aim to subvert the Government, should be repressed by the arm of justice. To claim that it is beyond the reach of the law is preposterous. That the clause of the Constitution, in relation to the freedom of the press, "was intended," says Justice Story, "to secure to every citizen an absolute right to speak, or write, or print, whatever he might please, without any responsibility, public or private, therefore, is a supposition too wild to be indulged by any reasonable man. That would be to allow every citizen a right to destroy, at his pleasure, the reputation, the peace, the property, and even the personal safety of every other citizen. A man might, then, out of mere malice or revenge, accuse another of infamous crimes; might excite against him the indignation of all his fellow-citizens by the most atrocious calumnies; might disturb, nay, overturn his domestic peace, and embitter his domestic affections; might inflict the most distressing punishments upon the weak, the timid, and the ignorant; might prejudice all the civil, political, and private rights of another; and might stir up sedition, rebellion, and even treason, against the Government itself, in the weakness of his passion, or the corruptions of his heart. Civil society could not go on under such circumstances. It is plain, then, that every man shall have a right to speak, write, and print his opinions upon any subject whatsoever, without any prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, property, or personal reputation, and so always that he does not thereby disturb the public peace, or attempt to subvert the Government." Those opinions common to themselves to every man's good sense; for if the Government or its officers attempt a press working for its subversion, his condition would be most miserable.

This war for the suppression of rebellion, will trace out in the popular mind a clear definition of treason, and leave it ineffably impressed there. It will settle the question where the paramount allegiance of the American citizen is due, and settle it, we hope, forever. It will correct the delusion, that a citizen of the Union has a higher allegiance than that which he owes to the Union itself. And when the public judgment has become clear to this extent, an honest, hearty scorn of treason and of traitors will become universal. The nation has not yet quite grown up to this height, but it is growing rapidly. Its conscience has been paralyzed by sophistries, and it is fast recovering the tone of health.

"Whom the Gods wish to DESTROY THEY FIRST MAKE MAD."—Never since the day this aphorism was first uttered, a thousand years ago, has it been more strikingly illustrated than in the outrageous behavior of the miscreants who are now attempting to subvert this Government. Disregarding every right, every instinct of humanity, wherever they appear, whether in poor, wretched Virginia, or on the rich plains of Kentucky and Missouri, they rob, murder and destroy, and leave in the wake of a desolation or a pestilence. Follow the course of a secession army, and you follow the path of the genus of Destruction. From the very start the career of Secession has been one of the wildest madness. Truly, "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

The Dispute Between Fremont and Blair.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes:—"The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday, to consider military matters. The result of the deliberations will be made apparent in a few days."—concerning military matters, was agreed upon, and the much vexed question will be solved soon in a manner highly creditable to the Administration and conducive to the public interest. I am not now at liberty to speak of the plan, agreed upon.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Summary of News and Incidents.
Every thing in and about Washington, wears an appearance of quiet, so far as regards any advance movement by Gen. McClellan, or an attack on the line of the Potomac by the rebels. But the interminable line of wagon carrying supplies to the different camps, and the ceaseless moving of men in uniform, show no want of activity in the army. Speculation is on rife now as to the probability of Gen. McClellan, making another forward movement with a view of giving battle to the Confederates somewhere between the Potomac and Richmond. All idea of an attempted attack on Washington by the rebels is abandoned, and the army seems to be retiring in the direction of Manassas.

Some pretend to say there are from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty thousand Southern troops within, and so contiguous to the Manassas fortifications, as to be available at any engagement that may take place there; others again who pretend to know their number, say it is by no means so great. A strong body of Federal troops is now in possession of Munson's Hill, and the encampment along Arlington Heights present a very formidable appearance.

On Tuesday last a grand review was held of cavalry and artillery; the force consisted of one hundred and twelve pieces of artillery and about five thousand cavalry. The display was very fine and was witnessed by the President, and a large number of distinguished spectators.

As the Campbell artillery were passing near the President's house, on their way from the grand artillery and cavalry review, the ammunition box on one of the gun carriages exploded with a noise like the report of a cannon. The box contained shell and solid shot.

The three Federal men sitting on the lid of it were violently injured, and one, slightly scorched, and falling into the street were considerably bruised. They were at once removed in ambulances to the hospital. The explosive force was principally at the back of the ammunition box, that section being broken into charred fragments, while the lid on which the men were seated escaped fractured. It is doubtless owing to these facts that they were not more seriously injured, if not killed. The wheel horses were severely scorched.

A flag of truce brought 57 wounded prisoners to Newport News on Monday. Batteries are ordered along the James river, in anticipation of an attack on Richmond. The rebel troops are said to be suffering from want of medicines, food and clothing. Gen. Beauregard is at Manassas. Jeff. Davis returned hence to Richmond on Saturday, in feeble health. Mr. Ely is detained at Richmond. Colonel DeVilliers has escaped to Norfolk. Brigadier General Williams has arrived at Old Point, and will proceed to Hatteras to assume command.

Generals Fremont and McKinstry left Jefferson City on the 7th for the west. General Wier is said to be on his way to St. Louis with 50,000 troops.

A deserter from Gen. Pillow's army, formerly a resident of northern Illinois, and reports that Gen. A. S. Johnston is in command at Columbus, with 40,000 men. They have fortified the banks of the river four miles above Columbus, expecting an attack from the Union troops. Gen. Cheatham, Pillow, Polk and Johnston are all at Columbus. The troops at that point are well armed and equipped, and have large bodies of cavalry.

On the 29th of September, Jeff. Thompson had 4,000 men near Belmont, his army being fast demolished by desertions.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Fortress Monroe, Va. BALTIMORE, Oct. 8. The frigate *Susquehanna* has arrived from Hatteras Inlet and brings most interesting intelligence. The day after the capture of the *Fanny* the *Cores* and *Putnam* having one of the launches of the *Susquehanna* towed up to Chickinnoggon and landed seven days provisions, returning the same evening without having seen anything of the Confederates.

On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet by the *Stars* and *Stripes* that twenty-five hundred Confederates consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiment, had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners with flat boats, and had attacked the Indiana regiment, who were obliged to retreat. The *Susquehanna* and *Monticello* steamed up outside while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras light by night fall, a distance of thirteen miles, and during the night Col. Hawkins was joined by the Twentieth Indiana regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of the rebels landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Col. Brown reported a loss of fifty men as prisoners, comprising his sick, wounded, and twenty pickets who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.

On Saturday morning the *Monticello* steamed around the cape, and a few miles up the coast met the confederates marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. Rebel steamers were also landing men to co-operate with them. They were in easy range and the *Monticello* opened upon them with shells of five second fuses. Two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution. The confederates at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand hill, and then in a narrow cove, but soon broke in every direction and took refuge upon their vessels.

As they passed through the wheel house of the *Fanny* which was already engaged against us. It is supposed that three hundred killed and wounded. During the engagement a member of the Indiana regiment who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope with which he was tied and escaped. He took to the surf and was picked up by a boat from the *Monticello*. He reports that the first shell from her killed Col. Barlow, of Georgia regiment, and that the havoc was frightful. He also reports that when he escaped he killed a confederate captain with his pistol, upon the withdrawal of the confederates, the *Monticello* and *Susquehanna* landed the forces and returned to Hatteras Inlet.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

This fine body of troops, of whom Pennsylvania has just reason to be proud, is encamped under the immediate command of General McClellan, at Tennytown, a small village about six miles from Washington, and some two or three miles from the Potomac.

To the left of the road leading to Tennytown, the 9th Regiment, Col. Jackson, and the 11th, Col. Gallagher, are encamped; on the other side are the 10th, Col. McCalmont, and the 12th, Gen. McClellan's quarters, are on the hill, near the village, and just in front on a gentle slope of woodland, are the 3d Regiment, and Campbell's artillery. To the left, half a mile, the 7th, Col. Harvey, is encamped; in which are Capt. Henderson's Company, of Mechanicsburg, and Capt. Jamison's, of Liverpool, Perry county. Adjoining the 7th, is the "Bucktail" Regiment, commanded by Col. Bidde. Near these regiments, a formidable entrenchment, known as a *Lentz*, has just been finished. Immediately to the right of the General's quarters, the 6th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Penrose, is encamped, and near the 6th is the 1st, Col. Roberts, in which are the Carlisle Infantry, Lieut. Stuart, and Capt. Cropp's company, both of this place. To the right of the 1st are the 8th, Col. Hays, the 9th, Col. Simmons, and Col. Mann's Regiment, a militia known as "Fort Pennsylvania," is close by the 8th. It is a strong earth-work, mounted with heavy guns, and defended by a deep ditch, and a strong *entrenchment*. It commands all the approaches to Tennytown from the Potomac, and is one of a chain of redoubts, which are intended to guard this portion of Maryland.

Gen. McClellan's division is doing good service to the Union cause; they are stationed at the most vulnerable point of Maryland, if the rebels design to attack Washington in the rear. The troops are all in good condition and eager for a brush with the enemy; and if the "tag of war" should come, we feel assured that "our boys" will do their whole duty.

ARIZONA.

The *Messila Times*, of August 10, gives the particulars of the abandonment by five companies of United States regulars, of Fort Stanton, the last post in Arizona, left in the possession of the national troops. It appears to have been abandoned in a panic, growing out of the surrender of Major Lynde's command. The United States troops made an attempt to destroy the property, (estimated by the rebels at \$500,000) before leaving it, but the attempt was nearly as ineffectual as the similar one made at the Norfolk navy yard. The *Messila Times* says: "A battery of flying artillery was abandoned unharmed, consisting of four 6 pounders and two 12 pounders. A large amount of ammunition, valued at \$200,000, was left behind, but the rebels were nearly as ineffectual as the similar one made at the Norfolk navy yard. The *Messila Times* says: "A battery of flying artillery was abandoned unharmed, consisting of four 6 pounders and two 12 pounders. A large amount of ammunition, valued at \$200,000, was left behind, but the rebels were nearly as ineffectual as the similar one made at the Norfolk navy yard."

The *Times* states that the following resigned United States Army officers arrived at Messila Jan. 31, from California, and proceeded on to Richmond, to join their respective regiments: Gen. A. S. Johnston, a native of Kentucky, late in command of the depot of California, and commander of the Utah expedition; Major L. A. Arnstedt, late of the sixth infantry; Lieut. A. B. Hardecate, late of the sixth infantry; E. B. D. Riley, late of the fourth infantry; Lieut. Francis Mallory, late of the fourth infantry; Lieut. N. Wickliffe, late of the ninth infantry; Lieut. A. Shaaf, late of the fourth infantry; Lieut. R. H. Brewer, late of the first dragoon.

CANNON MAKING IN PITTSBURGH.—Six or seven establishments in Pittsburgh are largely engaged in rifling and finishing cannon. It had twelve inch guns, throwing an elongated shot of nearly four hundred pounds, are cast in that city. Forty-two pound columbards, of the old pattern, are being rifled, and these are to be followed up by the rifling of guns of even larger calibre.

JAMES BUCHANAN.—The editor of the *Monmouth (N. J.) Democrat* has been on a visit to ex President Buchanan, and says the old gentleman has been sick, for the first time in his life, and complained that the former bodily strength was gone. He now goes forward, and says there is no other way to get out of our difficulties but to fight it out. Pity he hadn't thought so before.

The Washington Railroad.

The Government, which has had the management of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for several months past, has restored it to that company.

Colon and County Matters.

THE MAILS.—As soon as the Froemont difficulty is settled, we hope the D. M. General will turn his attention to the mails between Carlisle and Washington. It generally takes about three days to get a letter from Washington, which, in these exciting times is rather too long.

A NEWS DEPOT.—Messrs. BRETZ & CARSWAY, have opened a News and Periodical Depot, on West High street, opposite the Railroad office, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. N. HANCOCK. Mr. BRETZ is an energetic young man, and we feel assured the new enterprise will flourish.

PROMOTED.—We learn with pleasure, that D. A. MURRAY, so well known as the efficient Sergeant-Major at Carlisle Barracks, has been appointed by the War Department, Lieut. Colonel of a regiment of Ohio Cavalry. This is a well merited tribute to the worth and military qualities of Mr. MURRAY, whose experience in the service renders him fully equal to the command.

This is the true plan to give efficiency to our volunteer forces. There are plenty of non-commissioned officers still in the army, who are in every way worthy of the *shoulder-straps*, and we hope the Department will not forget them.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—ANDREW H. BINKER, a member of the Carlisle Fencibles, has returned home, having been honorably discharged from the service. This young man was in Glass' Hotel, at the time of the burning of that building, and only saved his life by a bold leap from the third story window. In the fall he injured his foot, that he was detained from the company for several weeks after their departure. He joined them however, and was on duty about three months, when his injured foot became so swollen and painful, that he was compelled, reluctantly enough, to accept a discharge.

A SUCCESSOR TO BISHOP DOWMAN.—A special convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania has been called by the Right Rev. Bishop BOWMAN, to meet at St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 23d day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The object is to elect an Assistant Bishop, in the place of the late lamented Bishop BOWMAN.

OUR COUNTY FAIR.

Notwithstanding the depression in trade, and the unsettled state of the public mind consequent on the war, the Fair of the County Agricultural Society is quite a successful effort. The truth of which, the numerous visitors must be convinced, as they look on the splendid display within the enclosure. The contributions are equal, and in some cases superior, to any former year, and we regret that the near approach of our publication day, prevents us from giving full details of the exhibition.

The entries of stock are larger than last year, and the horses, and cattle are of very superior quality, showing the beneficial workings of the Society in turning the attention of our farmers to the importance of improving the breed. The imported horse *Hampton*, is quite a curiosity from his size and make; he is probably the best specimen of an English draught-horse ever seen in Pennsylvania, being 17 hands high, and weighs nearly 1700 pounds. He is six years old and cost \$2000. Mr. Parker Moore exhibits the finest display of Devon cattle we have ever seen.

The display of sheep and hogs is not so good as it was last year. Of apples there is a larger quantity than usual on exhibition. Longshore & Kast alone contributed 70 of the leading varieties, all of which they have under cultivation. Wm. B. Mullin, Esq. and A. Calhoun present specimens of apples. The only other fruit we noticed were pears and grapes, of which the supply is small.

The display of agricultural implements is very good, among which we noticed an improved seeder with a gunn attachment, presented by J. F. Keller. Very tempting specimens of jellies and preserved fruits were presented by Mrs. Adams, Geo. Murray, Wm. McMillan, Wm. Friddle, and among the preserves we may mention 37 specimens of preserved snails, by D. K. Huyett, although we are at a loss to know under what head of domestic products to class them.

The display of potatoes, cabbage, beets, pumpkins and other field and garden products is very superior, especially potatoes, of which several varieties were exhibited. Mr. A. B. Esing has a fine display of furniture, Mr. Ogilby a large amount of fashionable goods from his store, and Mrs. Hutton and Miss Dole choice articles of fine millinery. Luther Lyng has the finest display of dahlia we have ever seen, and William Line and John Campbell, present an array of rare flowers. The exhibition of articles of home industry is not large, but quite sufficient to show the skill and good taste of the contributors, among which we noticed some very handsome quilts, a finely embroidered skirt, by Miss Emma Mullin, an embroidered wrapper, by Miss Hostetter, and a carpet by Mrs. C. Hummerich.

"But, we have not space to describe the many articles that deserve honorable mention; and in closing our brief and imperfect account, we take occasion to express our gratification at the extent and variety of the exhibition. The crowd of visitors was not so great yesterday, as on the corresponding day of last year, but that may have been partly owing to the threatening aspect of the weather. To-day, the plowing match will come off, the annual address delivered, and the premiums awarded, after which, the fair of 1861 will close. Taking altogether the exhibition has been much more successful than any one anticipated."

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.—MR. WILLIAM B. STILES, whose death we announced in another column, was a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. On the call being made for the three years' volunteers, Mr. STILES, although a mere youth, promptly responded to the call, and attached himself to Capt. HENDERSON'S "Carlisle Fencibles," which was afterwards mustered into the service of the United States. He remained with the army until quite recently, when he was discharged in consequence of ill health. He returned to this place some time since where he languished until Friday morning last, when death relieved him of his sufferings. He was a young man just entering upon the active duties of life, and his untimely death deprives his country of a brave defender, his young wife of a loving husband, his parents of a dutiful son, and his associates a firm friend. On Sunday afternoon last, his remains were interred in the Catholic burial ground, and were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of weeping friends and sympathizing acquaintances.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, as the freight train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad was within about two miles of this place, a man was discovered lying across the track. The engineer reversed his engine, but before the train could be stopped, the cow catcher struck the man and pushed him a considerable distance, mangling his body most terribly. He was a member of the Pennsylvania regiment, which passed through on its way to Missouri on Monday evening about 7 o'clock. He must have fallen from the train, and lain on the track all night, and was probably dead before the train struck him. In his pocket was found an instrument of writing, which was so discolored by blood that the name "James," and the name "James Hassler, witness," was all that could be deciphered. The deceased was a young man, with light hair and eyes.

An inquest was held by Coroner D. SMITH, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Our merchants and business men should be on the look out for counterfeit recently put into circulation. A counterfeit five dollar note, on the *Bank of Commerce*, Philadelphia, has made its appearance, which, although copying like the genuine, except in the size and form of the letters in the name, has deceived many accustomed to handling money. The note is printed on flimsy paper, of a lighter color than the genuine. In the right corner is a vignette of a stone man, very clumsily executed; on the left are three female figures, two sitting and the other reclining, the one nearest the corner of the note is holding a sheet of sheet. The note is marked with the letter D. The signatures do not resemble those of the genuine at all.

POETRY.—We frequently receive patriotic pieces of poetry, original and selected, with the request to publish. The present war has called into requisition the poetical abilities of a large number of verse writers, both male and female. Should a paper we open to the world, "Lines to our Gallant Volunteers," etc., etc. Could doggerel rhyme save the Union and crush out this wicked rebellion, the matter would soon be accomplished, but our hopes of success are founded more upon *bullets than ballads*. However, these poetical effusions, if not of a very high order of merit, will give the patriotisms of the writers, and are so far worthy of commendation.

THE KYMELIA HOUSE.—We call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Kymelia House, to be found in the next column. These of our friends who may have occasion to visit Washington, will find at this hotel, quiet and comfortable quarters, and a table which is not excelled by any house in that city. Being kept on the European plan it is especially advantageous to strangers, who, in that city of "magnificent distances," may not always be able reach the Hotel at meal-time.

KERSENE OIL, which was formerly very popular with prudent housewives, is being so greatly adulterated by unprincipled men, that many persons are losing confidence in it as a safe illuminating agent. We are assured that much of the oil now in the market is an expensive as gunpowder. Those who wish to procure a pure article should be careful to purchase only of dealers in whose integrity they have reason to repose confidence. Kerseene is manufactured of as good quality now as at any former period, but as the worthless and unsafe brands afford the largest profit, the temptation to deal in them is very great. Those who do wish to improve a piece of fine work, which should be lighted up without involving members of