



OUR COUNTY'S FLAG

Let us then with both thread of the glorious stars of our country's flag about our hearts strings, and looking upon our homes, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come what or, we will in life or in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles; let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the shores of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezuma, and amid the soft folds of every sea, and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistance and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been our fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altar of a national ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sun of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands over outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in His infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation. —Joseph Holt

We would call the attention of our readers to the letter on our first page, (which should be signed "REAL CARLINIAN," but a typographical omission makes it read "REAL CARLINIAN.") It is from an old and respected citizen of our town, and contains many interesting and pleasing reminiscences, which will amply repay a perusal.

President Lincoln, says the Louisville Journal, will undoubtedly have a special interest in the conflict now going on in Kentucky, between the people and the people's militia, in the vicinity of Bowling Green, near Muldrough's Hill, as he was born in that neighborhood.

Mr. Buchanan wrote a letter, a few days ago, to a Union meeting in Chester county, in which he advocates "prompt, energetic and unflinching" action in putting down the rebellion. If the Ex-President had known a little of this action when he was in position, the country would not now be in the peculiar condition it is.

GEN. E. V. SUMNER. It is reported by the press of the Government at Washington, to recall the gallant and meritorious veteran, Gen. E. V. Sumner, from California, with all the regular troops now in service in that State, and to authorize the raising of a volunteer force of thirty thousand men in California for the defence of the frontier, and operations in the adjoining Territories. The necessary orders are already in preparation. It is said by intelligent Californians that half the proposed force can be organized in San Francisco. The recall of Gen. SUMNER is at the suggestion of General McCLELLAN. He has now upwards of five thousand regulars under his command.

We hope "old Ned" may be assigned to some post where there is fighting to be done. No man in the army is better qualified to fill a difficult and dangerous post, and none would acquit themselves with more honor and credit than he. The army and country have full confidence in the bravery, patriotism and integrity of the chivalrous SUMNER.

THE GAMES OF THE VIRGINIA SIDE CLOSED so far as the information of many persons who, at a great expense of time, money and personal comfort, visit Washington for the purpose of meeting their relatives on the Virginia side of the Potomac, it is proper to state that, as Gen. McCLELLAN considers such visits as inconsistent with the good of the soldier, as well as prejudicial to the success of the army generally he has, by positive orders, refused passage. The constant communication of families with their brothers, husbands and sons is prevented by the refusal, which in very many instances is the occasion of much painful embarrassment to the officer in charge, as well as to those of the family in Washington, are without means of providing for their comfort. Many visit the city through curiosity, but they incur a needless expense, as it cannot be gratified. No passes are granted excepting in extreme cases where it is positively necessary.

Dr. Hayes' Polar Expedition, which sailed from Boston on the 7th of July, 1860, has just returned. The party are all well. Two have died, including Augustus Sontag, the astronomer, and Gilbert Currier. Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Sound on the 25th of August of last year, but could not penetrate further with his vessel; after last season's trials, he wintered at Fort Foulke, near Cape Alexander, and with a dog sled reached back 81 degrees 56 minutes, on May 12th of this year. Dr. Hayes reports the Expedition will be looked for with interest.

OF THE ELECTION HELD IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Table with columns for various offices: Judges, Sheriff, Treasurer, and others. Lists names and vote counts for each office.

Democrats in Roman; Republicans in Italian. Majorities: Graham, 813; Cocklin over M'Curry, 107; Over Dimple, 628; Stuart over M'Curry, 102; Over Dimple, 811; Rhoads over Kennedy, 485; Over Marshall, 697; Singer over Kennedy, 219; Ripper, 865; Gutshall, 262; Kost, 859; Cornman, 198; Irvine, 859. No returns have been received from Capt. Cropp's and Capt. Zink's companies.

SIX MONTHS. The great conspiracy of the southern slave-revolution blossomed out into open rebellion. On the 15th of April the insurgent Davis commanded that fire upon our flag and faithful garrison in Fort Sumter, which awoke a nation to its peril. It was a memorable day for Americans, and those who experienced its anxious hours will read those to their children a story which has no parallel in history.

A short half year has passed since then. The 12th of April found the nation utterly and pitifully disarmed; and our crafty enemies armed at all points. The conspirators had already in abundance for four times the amount of 300,000 muskets, the treasury of six million dollars; had dispersed our navy and the most faithful among its officers on the most distant frontier posts; had placed the most important military positions in the hands of traitors like Twiggs. They had deliberately destroyed our credit abroad and at home; and having in every way tied the people hand and foot, these audacious aristocrats proceeded to revenge themselves for their political defeat. They believed themselves secure; they had prepared their great batteries; they had submitted to 340,000 pampered, labor-hating aristocrats. They played a great game—and they have lost it.

Let us review the months which have passed since the day of Sumter, and see what we have done. Six months ago we had not seven hundred soldiers within reach of a defenseless capital. To-day we have probably two hundred thousand armed men on the line of the Potomac, and another hundred thousand in the west. Six months ago we had not arms to put into the hands of seventy-five thousand volunteers; to-day we have muskets, cannon, and every supply in abundance for four times the number. Six months ago we could neither feed nor move an army of five thousand men; to-day every department of our vast military organization is completed, and we can make war across the continent. Six months ago we had not a dozen ships at sea; to-day we number our navy by the hundred, and are guarding a coast line of more than two thousand miles.

Six months ago the government could scarcely borrow a few hundred thousands of dollars; to-day two millions of dollars at par. Six months ago the question was whether the people would support the government; to-day the only question is whether the government will support the people.

It is no slight work to have done in six months. An army of three hundred thousand men is recruited, organized, drilled; commissary, supply, transportation and hospital services are prepared and collected in the vast quantities required; all departments are systematized; and a people till now curiously ignorant of war, look with just pride upon labors which have won the admiration of Europe, and never achieved in the same short space of time. In these six months there have been many days of deep discouragement—almost of despair, days—like that of Bull Run—when our women wept bitter tears of shame at the disgrace of their sons and brothers; days when efficient treason looked triumphantly down upon helpless loyalty. The people have been impatient, and sometimes ill-judging. They have rashly condemned, and rashly praised. They have demanded impossibilities and rejoiced over trivialities. Because hours seemed days in a month; and as each day's needs were not met, we needed not wonder that trivial losses had been magnified into disastrous defeats, while half-successes have made heroes whose fame will scarce outlive the first frost.

But whatever errors of judgment there may have been, the American people may say proudly that they have been guilty of no faults of temper; they have not turned their backs upon the plough, and the disgraced failure of the white feather party proves how few are the cowards and traitors among us.

Looking back and surveying the field of today, we find reason only for pride and encouragement. Our preparations—necessarily on a scale as vast as the continent—are at least nearly completed; the complex and new machinery of our great armies works smoothly; and we have even achieved in a few months what England did not manage to double the time; we have the right man in the right place; and the nation feels confident that those to whom its most important interests and the lives of its soldiers are entrusted, are capable, faithful and energetic.

To the events of the next six months we may therefore look forward with daily brightening hopes, and ere the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, we have a right to expect to see that flag again waving over the fortress and the bay of Charleston, which there suffered its first humiliation. —M. W. De Wolf.

W. C. Appomattox. Myington, county, Va., has been appointed to take charge of the Virginia troops in Virginia. He is well known throughout the district as a man of unblemished reputation.

APPOINTMENTS. Myington, county, Va., has been appointed to take charge of the Virginia troops in Virginia.

The following portrait of the American war correspondent of the London Times, is from the pen of SAMUEL M. SPOONER, L.L.D., who is writing up the history of the Southern Rebellion for the Sunday Dispatch, and for a specimen of editing, and graphic penmanship, made unequalled:

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, L.L.D. This man is a great, energetic, and accomplished journalist, and one who has seen the scene of conflict, and who has witnessed some of the most terrible scenes of the present age. He is a man of great energy, and who has seen the scene of conflict, and who has witnessed some of the most terrible scenes of the present age.

ANDERSON BODY GUARD. This corps is to be composed of three young men from each county in the State; they are to be between 17 and 21 years of age. They are to be well educated, and are to be selected by the regular army officers. They are to be well educated, and are to be selected by the regular army officers.

LIGHT BUTTER. On Wednesday noon that we were passing through the market, we observed the clerk busily engaged weighing butter from a bucket which was presided over by a woman, who was watching his operations with the tenderest solicitude. The paradox that a pound is not always a pound, was here strikingly illustrated; for as I stepped over the counter, I saw the scales, which were marked to weigh in ounces, were marked to weigh in pounds.

COMFORTERS FOR SOLDIERS.—What constitutes a comforter for a soldier can probably be answered in a thousand different ways. But ask the soldier in camp on a cold night, and he will tell you that the best comforter for him is one of the old-fashioned kind made of calico and thickly stuffed. It may not be generally known that the army regulations allow but one blanket to each soldier, and even this, in the present state of the market, cannot be obtained. Hence it has been suggested that the ladies of large cities could profitably employ their time, and promote a considerable degree of satisfaction among the soldiers by making comforters. They could be made at half the cost of a common blanket, and for the purpose of covering are equally efficient in promoting warmth.

AN ITEM FOR OUR LADY READERS.—Fashions last spring were accommodating. To save the purchase of lace mantillas, and expensive covering of like kind, ladies dressed in the old style of capes à la française, which rendered outer covering superfluous, and saved its costs. This fall, they tell us, will witness an abrogation of the mandate that made the smaller trimmings of a dress about as costly as the dress itself. Winter clothes are to be almost entirely plain, while the expensive trimmings that last year fastened the drapery of the ladies, is to be omitted from the fashion plates. For all this, masculines should be duly thankful. The queues imparted to the pocket-book last year in the purchase of these luxuries, was something not endurable. Fashion, at the present time, is making a virtue of necessity, and growing more considerate.

J. W. SMILEY has just opened an unusually large and desirable lot of winter clothing for men and boys. Also, one of the largest stocks of boots and shoes ever brought to Carlisle, together with a general assortment of hats, caps and every other article belonging to a fashionable establishment. Do not fail to give him a call as he promises to please you both in goods and prices.

His Name.—The name of the unfortunate soldier, killed on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on Monday night of last week, was MYERS. He was a member of Col. Frank's regiment, and was from Luzerne co., in this State. A man named JOHN OREN, of Newville, was also badly beaten while on the cars, and was taken home, his wounds being of a very dangerous nature.

ANOTHER NEW COURTYER.—New courtyers appear to multiply at the present time with great rapidity. Courtyer 67, 's, have been circulated in Philadelphia for some time for the last few days. These courtyers are admirable imitations, and well calculated to deceive. The best plan is to refuse the notes of that Bank altogether.

ANOTHER DEATH.—The Carlisle Pontiacs seem to be unfortunate in the matter of mortality among its members. The third death has occurred in the ranks. The last one is CHARLES BARNHILL, a young man from Bolling Springs. Mr. BARNHILL was a young man of excellent character and exemplary habits; and his parents and the company feel their bereavement very keenly. He was brought home for burial last Monday.

FOR HAYT.—A deputation of our "short haired friends," left this place on Tuesday last, en route for Hayt. They joined a larger party at Harrisburg, whence they all started via the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York city. They will sail in a few days for this New York. The government of Hayt offers a handsome inducement to emigrants of the above hue of both sexes, desiring, we believe, a house and lot to every bona fide settler.

WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.—Times were better, perhaps, in the land, and no one dreamed of recession in this party of the country. All was bright on their distant horizons, but how times have changed with a vengeance! But still in spite of all, J. G. CANTO, at his Old Store, in West High street, sells as cheap as ever, and has on hand a beautiful assortment of Hats, Caps, &c., &c. See his advertisement.

LOW PRICES AT THE WEST.—The extreme West suffers considerably in consequence of the war, for want of a market for its abundant products. A letter from a correspondent in Iowa, says that eggs were selling at a cent a dozen, and corn at fifteen cents a bushel, apples, with which trees are loaded down, twenty-cent to thirty cents per bushel, and flour two dollars per 110 pounds, &c.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Sergeant HARRY POSTON has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster of Gen. STORREY'S Brigade. This is a most excellent appointment, and reflects great credit on the power that be. We are pleased to see that non-commissioned officers of the regular army are generally being selected for these responsible positions; and we expect will show that the efficiency of the service will be vastly increased thereby.

PARTRIDGES.—A covey of these birds has been seen in our town for some three or four days. Their pleasant "Bob White" heard in the trees, on the squares, to the great delight of the boys, who followed them from tree to tree, until some ruthless sportsman commenced shooting them. It was really pitiable to see the poor little things fly about in utter helplessness until they would drop from sheer terror. We believe there has been a great deal of shooting in the borough. It should have been enforced on Tuesday last—where was "twilight!"

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DAVID LONG, best stallion over 3 years, light draught, (Zachary Taylor) \$10. Geo. McClure, 2nd do., (Chester Lyon) \$5. J. W. Moore, best stallion, (Abraham Lincoln) \$10. Wm. Allen, 2nd do., (Coburn) \$5. Geo. H. Miller, best pair of draught horses, \$7. T. & H. Lee, best team of mules, \$3. J. P. Stewart, best pair of mules, \$3. J. P. Stewart, best pair of mules, \$3.

NO. 6—SHEEP AND SWINE.—W. J. D. Craighead, best pen of sheep, \$8. W. J. D. Craighead, 2nd do., \$5. J. W. Moore, best pen of sheep, \$5. Geo. H. Miller, best pair of draught horses, \$7. T. & H. Lee, best team of mules, \$3. J. P. Stewart, best pair of mules, \$3.

NO. 7—POULTRY.—David Miller, best cock of chickens, \$3. J. J. Boster, 2nd do., \$2. Geo. Kissinger, best pair of chickens, \$5. J. W. Moore, best pair of turkeys, \$1. Frank Carl, best pair of geese, \$1. A. H. Parker, best pair of ducks, \$1. J. P. Stewart, best pair of ducks, \$1.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—Cromlich & Co., for the best display, \$20. A. B. Ziegler, best Plough, \$3. John Hays, best Grain and Seed Drill, \$5. H. B. Over, best Corn Planter, \$2. J. H. Shilburn, best Mower, \$5. Wm. Morrison, best Corn Reaper and Mower, \$5. Green & Hubbard, best Horse Power, \$5. Martin Shiner, best Wheat Fan, \$5.

DAIRY AND HONEY.—John Gutshall, best box of honey, \$2. W. F. Stricker, 2d best, \$1. Abraham J. Orr, best lot of Butter, \$2. L. Z. Lutzinger, DAVID P. BRIDGES, JOHN LAMBERTON, COMMITTEES.

PICKLES AND PRESERVES.—The Committee to whom was assigned the pleasing task of examining the specimens of pickles and preserves on exhibition, beg leave to report that in the performance of their duties, they experienced some difficulty in coming to a decision, where all the samples submitted to them were marked by so much excellence. The display was most creditable to the exhibitors, and the Committee regret that the rules of the Society require that any distinction should not extend to the exhibitors. In view of the excellence of the specimens presented, and their quality, your Committee advise to Mrs. G. W. Hays, and Mr. Wm. Morrison, to receive the award. Your Committee advise to Mrs. G. W. Hays, and Mr. Wm. Morrison, to receive the award.

VEGETABLES.—Theodore Fling, best display of table vegetables \$2. F. Wink, best half bushel pink potatoes \$1. Jacob Zug, best half bushel potatoes \$1. Wm. Morrison, best half bushel white corn \$1. Daniel Kutz, best half bushel white corn \$1. J. J. Buehler, best half bushel white corn \$1. Wm. Morrison, best half bushel white corn \$1. Alexander best half bushel white corn \$1.