CARLISLE, PA. * Friday, December 12, 1862.

The Herald.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-monts and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

List of Prices.

The unexampled advance in the price of everything used in the publishing business, rendered it absolutely necessary that some active measures should be taken by the newspaper publishers here, to meet the crisis. A meeting was held in Carlisle, on Saturday last, and after a free discussion, the list of prices for advertising and job-work, which is appended below, was adopted This tariff of rates will be strictly adhered to, and we would call the attention of our patrons to it The figures are as low as the work can be done at without cartain ruin to the printer.

The question of subscription was held over until the first of January, in the hope that the price of printing paper would be so much reduced as to justify a continuance of the old prices. This failing, then one of two things must be done, viz: advancing the price, or lessening the size. We would be glad if those of our subscribers who can do so, conveniently, would give us their views as to which of the two alternatives they would prefer.

While on this subject we would again re mind some of our patrons that they are in arrears for subscription, advertising and job. bing. We have borne long and quictly this culpable remissness, and have now reached a point beyond which we will not and cannot forbear. A very large majority of our subscribers pay us promptly; in justice to these, as well as to meet pressing wants of our own, we must insist upon payment of al claims due us before the expiration of the present year. After that time we must adopt sterner measures.

ADVERTISING 1 square, one insertion, \$ 7. three " " 1 50 For every additional insertion, Advertisements containing more than one square, \$1 per square for three insertions Estate notices, 2 (0) Auditor's notices. 2 00 Professional cards, without paper, six months $3_{-}00$ Mercantile advertisements, per year, 15 00 Local notices, 10 cents per line. JOBBING. 16th sheet bill for 100. 1 50 Each additional 100, 2 00 75 8th sheet, for 100. Each additional 100, Salle Bills--8th sheet, for 30, 1 25 1 50 4th sheet, for 30, 2 00 Do. 50, Half sheet, for 30, 2 50 3 (0) 3 75 Do 50 Whole sheet, for 30, 6 00 Do. BLANKS. Blanks, for one quire, Each additional quire, 1 00 J. B. BRATTON, Volunteer, A. K. RHEEM, Herald, E. CORNMAN, Democrat, G. ZINN, American, D. J. CARMANY, Valley Journal.

FORNEY'S PRESS .- This first class daily came to us one day last week in an entire new dress, which much improves its ap pearance, although in that and all other respects it always compared favorably with any other paper in the Unicd States. In our opinion The Press is one of the best conducted

Another Important Decision. Judge PEARSON, of Harrisburg, has made another important decision, in a suit growing out of issues relating to the draft. The princirle involved in this case turns on a neglect of duty on the part of the person claiming exemption. It appears that the drafted party did not avail himself of the opportunity to claim exemption when the commissioner of his district heard such claims, and even after he had been regularly drafted, he suffered himself to be mustered into service, and was in camp one month before he moved in his

present appeal, or rather before his father, who claims the control of this minor, entered a proceeding for the exemption of his son.-Judge PEARSON makes these neglects tantamount to a voluntary submission to the draft. He holds that he cannot hear an appeal from the proceedings of the drafting commis sioner, these proceedings having been regu larly had in conformity with the law. The laws of the United States fix the age prescribed for military duty between eighteen and forty; five," while the law of Pennsylvania places it between twenty-one and forty five years. Had the relator in this case claimed exemption from the commissioner been exempted-but when these rolls were once in the possession of the United States | chine to be put in motion. officers, and the draft made, the law fixing military service between the age of eighteen and forty five was in force and binding on the individual thus claimed for service, and hence the relator in this case was remanded to ser vice in his company.

LOYAL INDIANS IN THE SERVICE .- There are three Indian regiments in the service of the government in the west. The newspapers cheap, costing but a dollar per head. I do usually speak of them as "Indianians," not think it very nearly equals hell itself. Noth-Indians. They fight well, but when a retreat | ing for human torture could be more terri is ordered they fall into confusion, and are ble. A thousand scorpions stinging their unreliable. In the late unsuccessful, expedi- | flesh could not inflict more punishment. At | very well as a display-but it should be first tion into the Cherokee country the two regi- the time, the poor, bleeding, quivering vic ments of whites were the first to retreat, and tims are brought out more d al than alive. the Indian regiments followed, bringing off The plantations for miles send their grists to before we go abroad, to contribute a share of with them some 2000 or 3000 refugees, old this mill to be ground, and the proprietor our abundance to revive the starving moles of men, women and children, who had compro- had been doing a thriving business until the Great Britain, and send sweet morsels to tickle mised themselves by rullying under the Union standard. There are now fully ten thousand ello's occupation was ruined." Indian refugees in Kansas who are supported

by the government, The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is satisfied that the majority of the Indians in the Cherokee country are loyal, and he proposes to organize yet other Indian regiment from the tribes of the Central Superintendency, who, in conjunction with white regiments, shall reconquer and reoccupy the Cherokee country. In the battles the Indians take scalps. The Osages, to the number of three hundred, are mounted on ponies, and make good scouts. The President has turned over to Mr. Holt the task of examining the testimony concerning the offending Sioux, with a view of determining who are the most guilty parties. Some of those who are most clamorous for bloody execution may have an opportunity of designating who shall be the victims.

15 Some of our loco-foco neighbors are ery much troubled about "negro outrages."

-They were never troubled about rebel out ages-the manufacture of the skulls of Union soldiers into drinking cups, and their bones into various trinkets and ornaments, never dis turbed them. - not in the least !- But let a legro do something out of the way, and these much nearer than is agreeable !"

A "Whipping House" A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat writing from Helena, Arkansas, under date f Sept. 9, describes; as follows, one of the beauties of the "peculiar institution :" " Perhaps your readers are not aware that whipping negroes is a regular business in some parts of the South ; but such is undoubtedly the case. Improved machinery has been invented and put into operation,

and whipping is done by wholesale. "An institution of this kind is located at Mayena, 25 miles from this place, on the St. Francis road. The 'whipping house,' as it called, is about six feet in diameter and top; on the upper ond is a small cogwheel running horizontally, into which a large eather thongs or straps about two inches wide. Lashes are inserted in these, and when the shaft is in motion they reach the neck. Near by is the office and stripping. house. Here the victims are divested of their clothing, and five or six are placed in

the torturing room, the door being fastened, making the rolls for the draft, he might have the negro on hold of the orank; the proprietor, with watch in hand, orders the ma-"Around whirls the shaft at the rate of

200 revolutions per minute, with straps and lashes extended, bruising and lacerating the poor victim with thousands of blows extending from head to feet. Filteen minutes is considered by the proprietor-Hampton

Jones-to be a reasonable time to grind a batch of human fiesh; and then it is so very CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Union troops came, and consequently Oth-

IMPORTANT TO DESERTERS FROM THE DRAFT The following order from the Adjutant General of the United States, is of the highest importance, alike to those who are attempting by fraud and desertion to escape the draft, and those who may become liable to another ordeal of that system to make up deficiencies growing out of such desertion. It becomes

a matter of general duty and importance, then, that all good citizens should interest themselves in securing the return of all deserters, and that the drafted men should know owe to the government, will be steraly exacted to date, not from the hour of the draft, but from the moment they report for duty :

HABRISBURG, PA., Dec. 6th, 1862. The undersigned deems it necessary to ommunicate the following for the information of all concerned: Drafted militia who disregard their obligations to their country and keep out of the way and avoid delivery to the several camps of in struction, cannot divest themselves of their liability to faithfully perform nine months of

military authorities. The citizens yet subject to draft, are deeply interested in seeing that the recusants are promptly sent in, tor citizens may be subsequently drafted in place

Rotes Years.

\$4 52 | 1853 4.31 | 1854

4.30 1855

5.91 1856 4.10 1857

6 81 1858

5 25 | 1859 5.06 1860 4 85 1861

3.91 1862

4 90

General Court Martial, under the

Last. If it were not that perhaps one man in a undred of the people of England may doubt the correctness of the London Herald's state ment, that a "recent steamer from Liverpool look out twenty-four French guillotines consigned to a confidential agent of President Lincoln in New York," we should not think it necessary to confirm its accuracy. But we have been assured by Mr. Acrowsmith that it is literally true. He further states that the twenty gullotines mentioned are only the first installment of twenty thousand which Mr. Lincoln has ordered; and, moreover, that all of these gullotines are of the kind which Mr en feet high. A shaft runs from hottom to Geo. Sanders once desired to see in operation -" guillotines worked by steam ! ' Mr. Arrowsmith further confidentially states that it wheel works. The propelling power is a is Mr. Lincoln's purpose to have all these inobust negro. Attached to the shart are struments crected and in full blast by the first of next year; and that then he will spare neither man, woman, nor child, white, black, or speckled, until like the Hibernian Napo leon, "grand, gloomy and peculiar, he sits alone, a scentered bermit, wrapt in the solitude of his own individuality."

> We do act suppose that the small propor tion of the English population which may be sceptical concerning the London Herald's story, can remain any longer doubtful when snobs and flunkies who take the London Herald still remain in doubt, we can only urge them to come over here and see for themselves - first, of course, for safety sake, furnishing themselves, if nature has not already fur nished them, with wooden heads

We notice of late, that our contemporaries in the larger cities, are indulging in strong appeals for the suffering and starving operatives of Luncashire, England. This is all carefully ascertained whether we have those at home who need and demand our assistance.

throats which will thrill with cheers for the first "secession" agent who may appeal to

them for applause for the Davis Confederacy. We have had enough of feeding starving Britishers We have beheld their neutrality and high regard for the progress of civilization, and it is about time that the struggling people of this country leave the Britishers to starve or to help themselves as best they can. If the money which has been used in fitting out rebel piratical steamers, by the Christian people and capitalists of England, had been devoted to the poor of that country, gaunt famine would not now stalk through the streets of Lancashire, If the wealth which that the service of nine months which they has been lost in running the blockade, or sacrificed to southern credit, had been disposed. of in tair and legitimate trade, want would now pinch the stounch of starving John Bull These are rough truths, and it is time that the English people learn the lesson which they inculcate.

If the people of New York or Philadelphia, have such abundance and to spare, that their charities can be extended across the ocean, they should be anxious first to contribute avmilitary service; and that service can only ishly to the suffering poor at home. Let us commence from the date of their delivery to remember in this state, that we have home dreds and thousands who used our cure and charities. But lately one of the most flourniscreants begin to howl, "we are beginning as the general government has required of the [isbing inland boroughs of the Commonwe dth to reap the fruits of abolitionism near home - State a certain number of men, some of their was visited by a devastating and most ca

lamitous fire. Lock Haven, once so prosper The week after the New York Election when that city in which is concentrated more vil-lainy than is to be found elsewhere in the quired to make good the time lost by their unauthorized absence, and also be subject to the subject t

articles of pitality burned in welcome for all, are now

killed

prisoner.

A Veracious Item from England at Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky only mitted. Communications, according to Sen in part; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Kansas were, by order of the Secretary of War, supplied with their quotas for eighteen nuired. sixty one (1861) in advance, and Pennsylva-nia and Maryland in part."

This advance of arms to eight Southern States is a sufficient commentary by itself on the transfer, about the same time, of the 115.-

000 muskets and rifles. In respect to the heavy cannon ordered from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Buchauan has shown me that I was in error in saying that their shipment was counter manded in March instead of January, 1861. This was the only immaterial part of my statement; for I was correct in the declaraloval. ons that I gave information to Mr. Secretary Holt that the shipment had commenced, and that he ordered the guns to be relanded, and stopped the robbery. WINFIELD SCOTT.

New York, Dec. 2, 1862.

*Over and above the previous and usual deposits in the Southern arsenals

Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 9, 1862. The weather is milder, and the snow has relted consider bly-

An officer who came through from Alex-andria by land, with a strong escort, was told at Dumphries that sixteen sutlers, with their wagons, were captured by White's re- so large a theatre, in the same brief period, bel cavalry last week, and the owners were against so formidable an enemy. they learn the above facts. But if any of the made to drive their own teams to some rebel station in the interior. White was represented as having a large regiment of cavalry. A special court martial met to day to try Irvine on the charge of being a spy, he having been captured within our lines ginia Cavalry, and was captured near his lather's house, in the vicinity of Hartwood the ruin of inaction and hazard of delay, a Court House.

The following general order has just been the forces of the United States beyond what

has hitherto been exhibited. "No person will be allowed to cross the ines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters. "By order of Gen. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. Gen."

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER

BATTLE AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK. Gen. Frank Herron Defeats Gen.

Hindman's Army.

Decusive Federal Victory - F deral Loss 600 -Rebel Loss 1,500 - Capture of a Rebel Bat tery. BATTLE FIELD NEAR FAYETTEVILLE,

ARKANSAS, Dec 8, 1862

General Herron's forces, en route to rein force General Blunt, met the enemy yesterday on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, and won a decided victory divisions The rebets were 24,000, in four

under Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Rains, and all under Gen. Hindman, embracing the flower of the rebel army.

The Mississippi army was well supplied

Herron to prevent him from uniting with Gen. Gen. Herron's forces consisted of the 94th and 31st Illinois, 19th and 20th Iowa, 26th their services.

Indiana, 20th Wisconsin, and a battation or two of cavalry, in all about 6,500 men, and 24 pieces of artillery. The battle raged from 10 A, M until dark.

and was desperately lought Our artillery drove the rebels from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay. The 20th Wisconsin captured a rebe bat ery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The 19th lowa also took the same battery, and aid which may save the lives of our gallant ught most desperately, but weroalso obliged soldiers, diminish their labors, provide for o y te d it

Almost every regiment distinguished them elves. About 4 o'clock General Blunt arrived from

Cane Hill with 5 000 men and a strong force rers and economists, in every possible formagricultural, industrial, and military. Sup-

plies and transportations treated in reference to the necessity of adjuvant contraband la hor. The territory once recovered, and the tour million 1.borers will be of incalculable

that all will soon be paid.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.-Last week an ate's resolution, between Department and accident occurred in the neighborhood of commanders, will be submitted when re-Shippensburg, which caused the instant

If expectations formed of the army's death of Mrs. Severs, whose neck was broachievements have not been fully realized, ken, and the probable mortal wounding of they are yet productive of good results .her husband. We have been unable to as-Yorktown, Williamsburg. Fair Oaks, Gaines' certain any further particulars than that Mr. Mill, Malvern Hill, Cross Keys, Cedar Moun tain, Chantilly, &c., are cited in reports and Mrs Severs were riding home in a wasubmitted. The invading army has been gon from Shippensburg, where they had driven back from Maryland and the borders bought a stove. The horse ran away-upof Pennsylvania beyond the Rappahannock; setting the wagon, and producing the mourn-Nortolk coptur d by Maj. Gen. Wool; Maj. Gen. Dix in force at Fortress Monroe is ful events mentioned above. harrassing the R bels; and Maryland is

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH .--- On Wed--Great advances made since war began, nesday last, near Mt. Holly Springs, a little notwithstanding disasters. Rebels once held the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orgirl, daughter of David Nagle, suffered a horrible death by burning. The mother had leans. Only Charleston and Mobile remain to them on the seaboard. New Orleans and gone from home in the morning, and had Memphis wrested from them. Their possesleft the child alone in the house. Returning sion of Vicksburg obstructs the Mississippi in about an hour and a half, she found her but is of no commercial use to them. Their little daughter quite dead, bur ed to a crisp. strongholds on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are captured. General Andrew The supposition is that she was putting wood Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, upon the fire when her clothes caught from holds Nashville. Rebels driven from Kenthe flames. tucky, West Tennessee, Missouri, part of

Arkansas, fleeing before Grant in Mississip-GEN. CHURCHILL - This old soldier pi; and all their hopes of Maryland cut off. so well known by most of our citizens, died commercial, political, and strategical points of view more success has attended the in Washington or Sunday last, at the adinion cause than was ever witnessed upon vanced age of eighty years. Gen. Churchill entered the army, from Vermont, in 1812. The Union forces are now in the field, He was appointed Inspector General, with under able commanders, stronger than ever, the rank of Colonel, in 1841. He was breresolute and eager to be led against the enevetted a Brigadier General, in 1848, for galmy, and to grash the rebellion by a vigorous lantry at Buena Vista, where his individual winter campaign. The armies of the Poto mac and of the West stand ready to vie with heroism did very much to turn the scale in The accused was a private in the 9th Vir- | each other in quickest and henviest blows that at first very doubtful contest. He was against the enemy. Taught by experience, placed on the retired list Sept. 25th, 1861. Gen. Churchill was a brave and meritospirit of earnest activity seems to pervade rious officer, and a true hearted gentleman. At the breaking out of this rebellion, he. For enlistments, recruiting, drilling, and feeling that although disabled by age and

subsistence of volunteers, regulars, and milihard service, might yet be of some sertia, \$20,692,282,99 have been paid. vice to his country, tendered his services to The contrabands have proved a successful experiment. Work admirably in Louisiana, Gen. Scott, to serve in any capacity he might c., at For Royal cultivating thousands of be useful. But his days of active usefulness. acres of sea is ands of the coast ; in the ope-rations of the army on James River and the were numbered, and the overtaxed energies refused longer to do the bidding of his once Potomac, as laborers, teamsters hostlers, in anding and shipping stores, they have been iron will; and the Gen. accepting the inevof great service, and the domand for their itable decree of old age, returned to Carlisle abor has exceed d the supply. to pass the remainder of his allotted sphere-Report of Actuag Paymaster General st. tes in a retirement, clouded only by the sadi that during fiscal year, ending 30th of June,

1862, \$5,550,0.29.54 was paid to regular thought that the free government, for the troops: \$91,116,610 61 to volunteers; troops: \$91,116,610–61 to volunteets; and \$38,597,819 07 since 30th June, 1862. Reperpetuation of which he had devoted a long lite, was being assailed by the Goths and ports states that nearly all regiments were Vandals of an accursed Slaveocracy. and to 30th of June, and many to the 30th

t August-that some delay had been occa-This determination to remain in Carlisle ioned by want of funds, but it is believed was undoubtedly frustrated by the demise of the aged partner of his joys and sorrows .---Surgeon General's report affords informa-Mrs Churchill died here in the early part of tion on this point Expenditures, \$2,1555 894,89. General Hospitals, 151 Patients, last summer. Shortly after this occurrence 58.175. Whole number under medical treatthe G neral removed to Washington, where ment not short or \$0,000. No epidemics of he resided at the time of his death. Peaceseverity. Diseases kept down; scur y prevented : few victims to yellow fever. Bureau to his illustrious ashes.

equires enlargement. Surgical department On Thursday last, we were called upon

aided by humane men. Horrors of hattle thus assuaged. Rehef associations and re by E. Giegan, general travelling Agent of ligious bodies, and clergymen praised for the American Life Insurance and Trust The Secretary's duty required by act of Congress hereby fulfilled. No such mighty Company. He requested us to accompany him to the residence of Mrs Jos. STEEL, ave ever massed before under one banner. whose husband as our readers remember, The employment of that force should be to was killed in the battle of South Mountain. smite traitors or every hand-a-tack their Mr. GIEGER's business with Mrs. STEEL was armies and strongholds, occupy their, forts, to pay her One Thousand Dollars, the ear the great West of their obstructions. and pause not until they are sublued. Above all, it is our duty to disdam no legitimate amount of the policy of insurance which Mr. STEEL had secured before joining the army. It cost Mr. STEEL less than Seventy-Five Dollars, to provide his family with this their wants, and lessen the burdens of our handsome sum in case of his death. Mr. The Secretary very strongly and earnestly GIEGER will remain in Carlisle for a few commends the use of contrabands as labodays, and any person desiring information upon the important subject of life insurance, will secure his personal attention, by

leaving address at the Corman House,

Truly, we are beginning to reap the fruits of war. papers in the country, and although its cir loco focousm very near home-much nearer culation is exceeded by few, it deserves a still more extended patronage. We heartily wish than is agreeable ! It success.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. - The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, estimates | der Worden, whose service on the Monitor the public debt on the 1st of July, 1863, at | have been so highly appreciated by his coun-\$1.122,297.403,24, and on the supposition | try, will sail from that city next week in a that the war may last until the 1st of July. 1864, at \$1,744,685,586.80. The amount onist His eyes are well enough for duty, yet to be provided for by Congress, for the fiscal years, 1863 and 1864, beyond resources available under existing laws, he states at have been conferred on him. His new craft, \$899,300,701 22.

Chicago, so long the greatest grain | and will be ready to fight in a few days. Her market in the world, is now also the greatest pork centre. Last year 514,119 hogs were the final touches, the officers appointed by were cut up in this city-31,118 more than capacity for slaughtering and packing hogs has been vastly increased for the coming winter, and it is estimated that from 700,000 to 1,000,000 hogs will be disposed of here during the packing season that has just that had the Rebel General done his duty, opened.

Tribune says : "Private advices from Mexico state that the French army cannot leave its and that orders have been sent here for the purchase in the United States of 1,000 mules. | in Indiana, Obio, and Iillinois have joined with the requisite harness, and 5000 wagons. The army will not, therefore, move until those purchases are made and the mules and the wagons reach the army."

Ber The Richmond Dispatch estimates Confederate losses in ten months of the present year at 75,000 men, who have either perished or been disabled. It further says "if the whole truth were known' they would reach 100,000 by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in the hospitals, in camp, and at home, generally exceed those in battle. For every year the war continues we must expect our casualties to be quite as heavy as they have been the present."

-----THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS - The Press in oreases its price to three cents, from yesterday, while the Inquirer is reduced in size one half, at the old rate of two cents, which is in reality more of an increase in price than, that of the Press. The Ledger is shortly to be changed to a two cent sheet. The Sunday Dispatch gives notice that on and after Sunday last, its price will be four instead of two conts, while the Evening Journal was reduced in size some time since .- The Bul letin, News and North American have as yet made no change in price or dimensions.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE FAMILY .- A child peculiar institution !! beginning to read becomes delighted with newspapers, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in the family one year is worth half a year's schooling to the children, and every father must consider that substantial information is concorned with this advancement.

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and remain during his life a private and loyal 19. Last week an order was issued by citizen. "So settled is this purpose," says he, Robel Gen. Lee that such soldiers as were " "that I should not relinquish it, even though without shoes should make moccasins from places were offered to me not grudgingly or the raw hides, otherwise to do duty barefooted. clamation."

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THE HERO OF THE MONITOR AFLOAT AGAIN. -The New York World states that Comman have been as follows : Years. better ship than even the Merrimac's antag 1842 and his spirits excellent. By the laws of rank | 1844 alone he is a commander, no special promotion 1846 1847 the Ericsson battery Montauk, now at the 1848 Delameter Iron Works, is nearly finished, 1849 1850 1851 new guns and turrent apparatus is receiving 1852

the Navy Department have nearly all reported in Cincinnati, which has the name of being to Admiral Paulding, and the guns are already the great Porkopelis of the world. The on board. She is even more carefully com- but in body and richness like old Madeira, pleted than the Passaic.

A Rebel newspaper in Georgia, in mourning over Bragg's failure in Kentucky, says "Louisville would have been ours, Cincin nati would have furnished us supplies, while the crushed and juiceless splinters. It is tary THE FRENCH IN MEXICO. -- The New York Columbus, Ohio, might have been our head - | made only of that cane which has yielded, all quarters. Then would all the Vallandighams the sugar it contains. The quantity obtained, of Ohio and the Brights of Indiana have rallied Mr. Myers states, is about one barrel of wine mation; then would many thousand friends the Southern army; then, too, could Gen. Bragg, having cut off the Western from the to be useful. The refuse, after making wine, Eastern States have whispered terms of peace can be turned into paper pulp for printing into the North-Western ear ; and then might purposes.

we have reasonably hoped for peace." This is a precious confession, but, doubtless in the decided that when a husband notifies a tradesmain true as to the traitors mentioned. -----

wife's purchases, the onus of proving that FULL OBEISANCE. - Our readers will rethe goods afterwards sold to her, were necesmember the order of Beauregard to his vas. sary and suitable to her condition in life, rests sals to style Union men Abelitionists. It is upon the tradesman. generally obeyed by his Northern serfs. The Ner An intelligent "trapper" from one secession sympathizing papers, almost invaribly, use the term Abolitionist when speakof the western counties of Minnesota states ing of Union men. So do the tools (or fools) that a "secret society" has been organized, having its ramifications all through the western of the loco-foco party, generally. After all, nobody need be offended at this.

half of the State; whose avowed objects are WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN were to hang or shoot every Indian suspected of Abolitionists-the first a practical one, and the having any hand in the recent murders. latter was the President of the first Abolition PRODUCTIONS OF INDIANA. - Tobacco is

Society ever formed in Pennsylvania. Jeff. fast becoming one of the staple products of, Davis, Toombs, Beauregard, and the traitors Indiana. The counties of Warwick, Spencer north and south, are anti abolitionists. The and Dubois have each sold \$200,000 worth of people can decide whom they ought to follow. tobacco this year, or \$600,000 for the three Beauregard ought to gratefully acknowledge counties. Large amounts have been produthe promptness with which his friends in the ced and sold in other counties. north have responded to his command. But

The Providence Journal, a paper published will he do it ? When has a slaveholder ever n the city where Gen. Burnside resided when acknowledged indebtedness for favors received ?-That would be derogatory to the

at the head of the first Rhode Island regiment, remarks: "If any of the Democrats complain of the removal of the Democratic McClellan MR. SEWARD NOT ANBITIOUS .- Secretary | they will please bear in mind that. Burnside Seward, in reply to a note from Hon. T. T. was a Democrat when the war began, and that he was one of the most intimate personal Davis, inquiring whether be would permit his friends of his predecessor." That may be true, but is he " in the ring" name to be presented to the Legislature of his with the Seymours, Woods, Brookses, and State as a candidate for the United States other traitors, and has he the confidence of the New York Herald and Express, Boston Senate, declares it to be his fixed purpose,

when relieved from his present post, to relire, Post and Courier and other sheets of that ilk? There is the rub! A HAREM IN PARIS -The new Turkish Am bassador at Paris brings seven wives with him. The French have christened them Mes upon compromise, but voluntarily and by ac- dames Monday, Tuesday, etc .- a wife for i cach day.

covered with blackened embers-while dis-L. THOMAS. Adjutant General. tain. tress and dismay have filled the hearts of its

people with sore anguish. Let us think of THE PRICE OF FLOUR FOR TWENTY YEARS. Good Flour says a Philadelphia Exchange, is and aid the suffering of the people of Lock selling at \$7,75 per barrel, being higher than | Haven-let us think of and supply the wants at any time since 1855. The rates for the of our twn poor and then if we have to spare. it will be time enough to freight ships with last twenty years, in November of each year, contributions for distant charities. Let chari

ity begin at home !-- Rhiladilphia Paper. Rates \$7.17 8.74 -----Another Letter from Lieutenant-General Scott. 9 31 To the Editors of the National Intelligencer : 5.31

An official report of mine made to Presi-6.12 dent Linceln, March 30, 1861, on our south 4.94 ern forts, was pullished on the 21st of Octo 5.62 ber last. To this ex President Buchanau re-7.75 plied at great length in the same month short rejoinder from me followed early in No-

WINE FROM SORGHUM. - Wine of a good color Buchanan dated the 17th of the same month, and taste, something in flavor like Sherry, and on the same subject A brief notice of this paper shall terminate my part in this controversy. made from the sorghum, was exhibited at the

Mr. Buchanan has intimated that I have State fair in Indiana, by Mr. Myers, of Spring been actuated by a feeling of ill will towards field, Ohio. It can be made and sold for five him. This is unjust. I had no private re cents a gallon. The sorghum stalks are used sentment to gratify. On the contrary, I have well remembered the many official cour for sugar or molasses, as fully as possible, tesies received from as him well as from Mr and the wine is then made from the refuse, Floyd both as Governor of Virginia and Secreof War ; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation I had said that, with a view to the medita ted rebellion, Secretary Floyd had ordered 115,000 extra* stands of muskets and rifles present position for the want of transportation, to the issuing of Gen. Bragg's noted procla for every ten of molasses, using only the role from northern depositories to southern arsenals. To this Mr. B now replies in sub fuse after the molasses is made. This is the stance: 1. That the transfers were made uncheapest wine made, and will add to the value der an order dated nearly a year before Mr of the sorghum, every part of which appears | Lincoln's election to the Presidency. True ; but if Mr. B. has perspaded himself that the revolt had not long before been planned, (dependent on the election of any northern man,)

t is not likely that he will ever make a see. greater numbers. ond convert to that opinion. 2. He only gives 105,000 as the number of arms trans non. The Superior Court of New York has ition. terred, omitting the 10,000 rifles. 3 He says man that he will not be responsible for his that the muskets (105,000) were condemned, and that purchasers could not be found for State Guards, many of them at \$2,50 each.

Now, here is an official statement, made to B me eighteen months ago, (just received from b my papers at Washington,) showing that 65. 000 of those arms were "percussion muskets," probably entirely new, and 40,000 oth ers, termed " muskets altered, to percus-cion," with 10,000 " porcussion rifles"-not one of the 115,000 was ever "condemned," but all precisely like most of the small arms issued to our troops (regular and volunteer) ih 1861. 4. Mr. Buchanan further intimates

that those arms were transferred to equalize in some degree, the deposits among the different States, as if these had any State pride

in allowing storage to the property of the United States within their particular limits. If so, why not establish storage places in the Eastern North Carolina Free Labor As great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. within which the United States has had no de posit of arms and no arsenal ? . 5. Mr. B. supposes me to brand the transferred arms with the epithet "stolen." In my rejoinder

to him I nowhere use that term, because I knew the transaction, though very quietly in the city where Gen. Burnside resided when conducted, was officially recorded, and the the war broke out, and whence he marched freight paid for by the United States, whose property the arms continued to be in their new depositories. positories.

Mr. Buchapan mixes up perhaps I ought rather to say scens to confound -quite a differ ent class of arms with the foregoing, viz: the quotas of arms distributed among the several states under the annual appropriations towands arming the whole body of the militia of the Union. Thus he' says: "The Southern States received in 1860 less instead of more

States received in 1500 iess instead of more than the quotas of arms to which they were entitled by law." This is most stange, con rasted with information given to me last year, and a telegram just received from Washington and a, high officer-not of the Ordinance Bu - in these words and figures : reau. "Rhode Island, Delaware and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860) been made by commanding generals. Re The insur their annual quotas of arms for that year, and ports of Gens. McClellan and Halleck sub- the loss. not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860)

force was in full retreat over Boston Moun-Our loss is 600 killed and wounded. The zed for labor in the South. Protect the la rebel less is about 1,500 by their own admis-

Several rebel field officers were killed - tion of the country which raises Sea Island should be The mering train from Harris-Among them Col. Stein, commanding a bright cotton is now in our possession. The labo-ade, and formerly brigadier in the Misseuri rers are there. Organize them, The colored State Guard Only a few prisoners were ta I man will not leave his hom - if protected --We captured four crissons filled with His being a competitor for Northern labor is ammunition Licut, Col. McFadden, of the

19-b lowa, was the only field officer on our side the slave owners over labor is stricken down. Maj Hubbard, 1st Missouri, was taken No disposition toward servile insurrection shown. Strong lovalty to Federal Govern

ment exhibited. By occupying all their forts [SECOND DISPARCH.] on the Mississippi and the sea coast, a mar-ket will be opened for the industry of our GEN. BLUNT ATTACKS THE ENEMY IN THE REAR.

Full Particulars of the Victory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 - The following official has been received at headquarters : Sr. Louis. Dec 9, 1862 - Maj Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

My forces of the army of the Frontier united near Fayettville in the midst of a hard fought battle

Gen. Blunt had sustained his position at Cane Hill till Saturday night, when the enemy 25,000 strong under Gen. Hindman, attempted a flank movement on his left to prevent the arival of Gen. Herron's forces, which had been approaching for four days by forced marches On Sunday, at about 10 o'clock, A M., the enemy attacked Gen Herron near Fayetteville who by gallant and desperate fighting held him in check for three hours, until Gen. B unt's Division came up and attacked him in the

The fight continued desperate until dark. Our troops bivouacked on the battle field | the late act of Congress. while the enemy retreated across the Boston Mountain.

The loss on both sides is heavy, but much that he has deposited Five Hundred Dollars the greatest on the side of the eveny, our arat the Cumberland Valley Bank, to be kept tillery creating terrible slaughter in their there for the redemption of the small notes he

tinent by the Union of the States

College, or at Miss Egolff's.

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The enemy had great advantage in the po he has issued.

Among the enemy's killed, were Col Stein. formerly Brigadier General of the Missouri -1. Diant and Ho

| Both Generals | Blunt and Herron deser | ve |
|------------------|--------------------------|----|
| pecial commend | ation for gallantry in t | he |
| attle of Fayette | ville, Arkan-as. | |
| [Signed] | S. R. CURTIS, | |
| | Maj. Gen Commauding. | |
| | | |

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. The transport steamers Mississippi

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Dec. 3d. At Beaufort, N C., yesterday, Gen. Banks was nominated for the next P.esideney by the ing known as "Zug's corner," on Main st., Ratification meetings will be held by near the Market House. He is prepared at the local associations at different points. The organizations are composed of the naall times to execute Photographs, Ambrolive North Carolina troops. Resolutions were types, &c., in the highest style of the art .--passed, strenuously insisting on a vigorous prompt enforcement of the confiscation and Potter's Albums always on hand.

emancipation acts of Congress. Report of the Secretary of War.

Now and during the last year the scene of

military operations has comprised. Ten De-The Armies operating constipaitments. tute, according to received official returns, a force of 736 000, officers and privates, tully armed and equipped. Since the date returns this force has increased to 800,000 Quotas filled up, and the force will men. reach 1,090,000 men, and the estimates for next year are based on that number.

The Middle Department, comprising Penn-sylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and the Department of Virginia, have been the scene of important military operations, detailed reports of which have never yet

Too FAST .- Our town 'clock-which service to us in retaining it. They raise the Southern staples. They should be organiregulates and governs all the lesser clocks and watches of the vicinity-is, and has been boring population, and they will not assist more than twenty minutes faster than it the Rebels with supplies. The greater por burg, which is due here at 9 27, by the railroad time - which is ten minutes faster than. the sun-arrives about fifteen minutes before ionsense. The rebellion will die when the power of

ten, by the court house time. This discrepancy is a fruitful source of annoyance to our citizens-especially, the early rising, and graveling portions of them. Let it be corrected.

A NEW WAY TO KEEP APPLES. - Mr. M. R. THOMPSON, of Mifflin county, Pa., in a eople to supply the wants of the army and

of a loyal population in exchange for the letter to the American Agriculturalist, dovaluable products of their labor. Thousands scribes his method of keeping choice winter of loyal men ready to proceed to Texas and Florida and settle. So far from being in apples over winter and until apples come vincible, no enemy so vulnerable as the Southern States, if the means at hand are again. The method is so simple, and the process so easy, that we hope many of our mployed against them. If the South still readers will be induced to make a trial of it rebel, and refuse the offers held out for conat least. Mr. THOMPSON packs his apples in ultation, the Government is still equal to barrels or large boxes, surrounding each apthe work of suppression, and " a restoration of those peaceful relations which were de ple with common dry ground gypsum (plaster signed to be established forever on this con of Paris.) This is readily done thus :- Put into the bottom of the barrel or box an inch of the plaster, and then a layer of apples, keeping them from contact with each, other, Cown and County Matters. and an inch from the sides all around. Sift in more plaster to fill up the space and cover Me are authorized to state that A.

he whole nearly an inch. Then add another L. Sponsler, Esq., is now prepared to furnish layer of apples and more plaster, and so on all kinds of Revenue Stamps, required under to the top. The plaster employed is. we sup pose, the common ground plaster for fertili-

zing-not the calcined used for making casts, ROBT. J. BELL desires us to state models, &c., The former is cheap in most parts of the country, costing from three to ten dollars a ton, according to the locality, distance from the quarries or seaboard. Of ourse the plaster is just as good for applica-

FOR RENT --- Any person wishing to tion to the field after being used during the rent a first class, new, Seven Octave Rosewinter for packing apples. The plan is worthy of a trial at least, for it would appear wood Piano, will please apply immediately reasonable that fruit thus surrounded with a to Prof. John K. Stayman, at No 28 West compact mass of dry powder, should keep almost as dry as if hermetically sealed. Mr.

CHAS. OGILBY has just received T. says he keeps pound pippins thus packed in good order until the following June. We an immense stock of the latest and best judge from a remark in his letter that he does styles and quality of Winter Goods. In his not store them in a cellar, but in any cool establishment can be found everything that room of the dwelling house or out house. is necessary to constitute a first class Dry

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USEFULNESS OF RAGS -Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, and in order to reduce the figures as much as possible, there should be some arrangement made by which all the rags from private families and public establishments could be collected together. Rags enter into the manufacture of all kinds of writing, book, and newspa-

per, and no substance has yet been discovered that can well take their place. Print-ADDRESS ON ODD FELLOWSHIP .- A ing paper has risen 120 per cent. within the public address on Odd Fellowship will be the last three month's, while the tax on paper. delivered in the Odd Fellow's Hall, in Trout's iuk, advertisoments, and everything else connected with the business, still further aggra-Building, Carlisle, on Tuesday Evening next, vate the difficulty. The rise in paper is more. at 7 o'clock, by RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, Esq. -over, still going on, and it is due to the lack The members of the Order will appear in of cotton, it is not easy to say where it will

Regalia, / The public is invited to attend. stop, under these circumstances. Publishers FIRE .- The barn attached to the resiare discussing the policy of raising the price dence of Dr G. L. SHEARER in Dillsburg, was of their papers, or raising their charges for advertising, or both, in order to meet this inburned to the ground on the morning of the 25th ult., By the prompt exertion of the citcreased cost of production. This may be measurably remedied by keeping down the izens all the eattle but one were saved. A cost of the raw material for paper, by prelarge quantity of hay and corn burnt. It is supposed it was the work of an incendiary .- | venting the exhaustion of the supply of rags. The insurance will cover the greater part of The cotton waste, from which, heretofore, the I manufacturer obtained a large addition to

Goods Store. Call and satisfy yourselves. Ambrotype and Photograph Gal-LERY .- Mr. J. C. LESHER has established himself in the above business, in the build-

.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. General Banks Nominated for the next Presidency.

Newbern, N. C.

Merrimae, arrived at this port to day from