

# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.  
Friday, April 17, 1863.

**S. M. PETTENGLI & CO.,**  
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6  
State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald  
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## Delegate Elections and County Convention.

The members of the Union Republican Party of Cumberland County, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government in its efforts to put down armed Rebellion, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Township (except in East Pennsboro' Township, in which the election will be held at the public house of Benjamin Clay, West Fairview) on SATURDAY, the 18th of APRIL inst., to elect two delegates for each Ward, Borough, and Township, to represent them in a County Convention to be held in Rheem's Hall, in Carlisle, on MONDAY, the 20th day of APRIL inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect a Representative Delegate to the State Convention, which will assemble at Pittsburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of JULY, 1863, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court.

By order of the Standing Committee.  
JACOB RHEEM, President.  
JNO. S. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

## Meeting of the Union League.

In pursuance of previous arrangements, the union league of Carlisle, assembled in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, and notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather the Court house was filled with an attentive auditory, representing all portions of our county. Dr. WILLIAM HATS, was called to preside, and THOMAS W. CHAMBERS, JACOB FETTER, WM. CLARK, WM. HEAGY, DAVID CLEVER, GRO. ZINN, CHARLES OUILLY acted as vice President and Secretaries. Col. TODD, stated the objects of the meeting and succeeded for an hour, in charming the attention of his auditory with one of the very best speeches ever made in the Court room. If Col. TODD, did not already enjoy the well earned reputation of being among the first orators of our State, his efforts on Wednesday evening, alone, would have distinguished him as such. We have never heard the claims of the administration—which he showed beyond cavil was, while it existed, the government—to the hearty and undivided support of every loyal heart, so strongly presented. When this rebellion commenced, Col. TODD at one day's notice, gathered around him one hundred of our country's bravest sons and marched with them through the arduous campaigns of the Peninsula, and the Rappahannock, and only left them when stubborn and incurable disease had prostrated him. He is entitled to a hearing.

The other speakers were C. P. HUMBERG, Esq., FRED'K. CORNMAN, and JAS. A. DUNBAR, Esq. Their utterances were those of patriotic freemen, who in a crisis like the present, scorn the base uses of political parties and jealousies, and with unmistakable fervour announced themselves on the side of their country. Mr. CORNMAN has always been known as a prominent democrat—a brother of the editor of the American Democrat—and claims to be a better democrat to-day than the sneaking pack of copperheads who infest our State, plotting the downfall of free government.—His natural, heart-felt eloquence, when he denounced the enemies of the country, was received with the wildest applause.

The meeting was earnest and enthusiastic, and although two or three drunken copperheads were present and did their best to annoy and interrupt the speakers, everything passed off harmoniously. The next meeting of the League will be in Rheem's Hall, on Saturday evening, the 25th inst.

## THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.—We suspect that some of those individuals who are, for political effect, crying so loudly for "the Constitution as it is," would not like to have that instrument enforced. An exchange well says:

If the Government would enforce "the Constitution as it is," a larger force would be engaged in trying and hanging northern traitors than is now employed in fighting southern rebels. If some of the men in the north, who are blustering for the "Constitution as it is," were arrested and fairly tried on its provisions for the punishment of traitors, there would not be a quorum left in any Democratic club organized since the last State election. The Constitution as it is, is emphatically against traitors. It provides clearly and explicitly for their punishment. If it was sternly enforced, Democracy as it is now interpreted, would never be spoken, because Democracy as defined by those professing it at this day, means practical and bloody treason. The day will come when the "Constitution as it is," will be the bitterest cup ever pressed to the lips of the men who now seek to make the expression one of embarrassment and reproach to the Government.

**DESTITUTION AT THE SOUTH.**—A late letter from Memphis furnishes the following:  
"Two Kentuckians, late from Texas, give a gloomy account of affairs there. They met two thousand of Hindman's men, who had deserted, and swore they would die before returning. They consider the Confederacy on its last legs. There is great destitution and suffering everywhere. At a first class hotel in Atlanta, Ga., the fare was beef without salt, roasted sweet potatoes, and coffee made of burnt molasses, for which they were charged \$2 50 per day. Well to do farmers, having substitutes in the army, and women were the only persons suffered to remain at home. The poor people desire peace on any terms."

**TRY IT ONCE AGAIN.**—We know men in this city who have felt many times from grace and fortune, but are now up again. If a cough, sore throat, cold, etc., troubles you, try a box of Bryant's Pulmojin Wafers. 25 cents a box; they are a beautiful and useful article. Sold by S. Elliott.

**SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.**—Governor Curtin has appointed Professor CONRAD, of Bradford county, to be State Superintendent of Common Schools, in place of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows whose time will expire on the first of June.

## THE COPPERHEAD GATHERING.

On Monday evening last, the copperheads of the county met in the Court House, and had a general refreshment and re-union.—The meeting was called ostensibly for the purpose of organizing the opposition to the government, counting noses, and arranging matters generally for the annual grab for office which comes off in October. We say ostensibly called for this purpose, but arrangements looking to the fall election were broached and tearfully discussed; but the prime object and purpose of the gathering was for the condolence of the golden circle brethren of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Berks county, who have so recently come to grief.

The crowd was called to order, and Mr. DAVID WHERRY called to the chair—who, after plausibly putting the preliminary motions, took his seat, and the ball was fairly opened by Mr. NEWSHAM. This gentleman, after getting off an unusual number of platitudes, coaxed himself into saying that the present democratic party was the only loyal party in the country. (Reader, if you "don't see it," witness the recent action of the K. G. C's. of Indiana and Berks county and be convinced—in a horn.) Mr. NEWSHAM had a great many hard things to say about the despotic and unconstitutional doings of the present "infamous" administration; but if he said one ugly word about the government of democratic JEFF DAVIS, we didn't hear it. And just here we might remark that this kindly reticence in regard to any little irregularities which may have been committed by our "misguided southern brethren," characterized the utterances of every speaker. Mr. NEWSHAM sat down amid vociferous yells and cries for more speeches.

At this juncture Col. PENROSE announced, that Gen. BOWMAN was present and would probably address the meeting. But the General, who evidently was not exactly pleased with this invitation, turned about and left, and although a committee went after him, its blandishments must have failed to convince him that any good was to be compassed by this assemblage, for he did not appear again during the evening.

Col. PENROSE then took the stand, and had the unmitigated and inconceivable condescension to tell his audience that he believed the Republican party was loyal. What a discovery he has made! When did he open his eyes to this important fact? Why didn't he in the same breath disclose the astonishing intelligence that the Dutch had succeeded in capturing Holland—the revelation would have been equally astounding. The Colonel went on to say that while the Republican-Union party was soundly patriotic, it "didn't know anything about war," and consequently was unfit to govern the country. His entire speech was a plaintively pathetic appeal to Union men to join the copperhead phalanx. His apprenticeship of "several years" (?) in the democratic party must have been passed in assiduous study of the habits and uses of those convenient birds, the stool pigeon and decoy duck. But dear Colonel, it won't win—your tender swan song deceives nobody.

Next comes the great copperhead Tycoon, Judge HEPBURN. He is ever artful and crafty, but on Monday night he even exceeded himself in the thimble-rigging art. To attempt an enumeration of the wily artifices—the adroit dodges—the cunning sophistries by which he dodged the main question would be a herculean task which we care little to undertake. An honest and exhaustive criticism of his entire speech—which we believe occupied almost an hour—might be written in the one expressive word—*gammion*. He undertook to prove from some mangled extracts from a recent speech made by Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, that that gentleman's sentiments were subversive of good government. The result was, a little STEVENS, and much HEPBURN. Here we leave the Hon. Judge to the tender mercies of the next Democratic State Convention, and turn to the next speaker.

Mr. SHAPLEY, who for so young an eagle spread his wings majestically. He did the "phunny" part of the performance. While the other thunderers growled, he giggled; where they cursed, he catinated. We will give a specimen brick of his edifice and be done with him. With countenance fearfully grim, and voice dolorously cavernous, he informed his auditors, that while coming up the stairs on that evening, he had received a telegram, announcing that the President had issued another proclamation, which for unconstitutionality, infamy, atrocity, despotism, etc., etc., far eclipsed and overshadowed everything which had heretofore been enunciated. Compared with this proclamation all previous heresies were the merest *bagatelle*. Having thus wrought upon the feelings of his hearers until they were in the agonies of the most horrible suspense, the speaker declared in a voice of roaring thunder, that President Lincoln had laid an injunction upon the citizens of Berks county, restraining them for the space of one year from the use of *saur kraut* and *lager beer*. *Mirabile dictu*, our liberties are gone—gone. Having relieved himself of this ponderous witticism, the speaker turned his attention to the union leaguers, now being formed by the loyal citizens of the north. He succeeded in convincing his hearers that there was about as much "truth and sobriety" in his invective against these organizations, as his wonderful *saur kraut* proclamation had contained. With this speech the meeting practically ended although we believe some of the smaller fry did talk a little, but it was to an almost empty house. On the whole we don't believe that this grand convention of the copper knights paid, but we may be mistaken.

It is a fact beyond dispute, that even the regiments from Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and other abolition States, contain a majority of Democrats, while the regiments from Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey and other Democratic States contain at least three Democrats to one Republican. This is notorious and will not be doubted by any man who has the least regard for truth.—Voluntarists.

Just here notice some figures from the election returns of 1861. We commence with our own County, and give the votes of the companies from which returns were received.

Name	Dem.	Rep.
Henderson's,	5	89
Stuart's,	2	31
Woodburn's,	16	31
Kuhn's,	12	8
35		109

For the further edification of the Volunteer we give some figures from other quarters.—The vote of the Pennsylvania volunteers at the election in 1861 stood thus, Republican 11361, Democratic 8173. At the last election there were a few regiments and parts of regiments remaining in the state, which had not been ordered into service, and in which the voting was 1867 Republican to 851 Democratic. The Iowa and Wisconsin regiments were allowed to vote at the last election for State officers and members of Congress which they did with this result.

Name	Rep.	Dem.
Iowa,	148,74	4,115
Wisconsin,	8,373	2,046

The volunteers from St. Louis also voted as follows: Emancipation 2,139, Dem. 7. The volunteers from Colorado voted thus: Rep. 567, Dem. 12. These are the official returns of all the authorized and legal voting done since the commencement of the war. For convenience we recapitulate.

Name	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.	Rep. Mj.
Penna. 1861,	11,361	8173	8,173	8,173
" " 1862,	1,867	251	1,616	1,616
Iowa, 1862,	14,874	4,115	10,759	10,759
Missouri, 1862,	2,139	7	2,132	2,132
Wisconsin 1862,	8,373	2,046	6,327	6,327
Colorado, 1862,	567	12	556	556
39,171		9,004	29,667	29,667

If readers will apply their arithmetical knowledge to these figures they will discover that in those places where elections have been held in the army the vote has shown that there are somewhat more than four Republicans for every one Democrat in the service.—The Volunteer however says that there are "three Democrats to one Republican—Somebody's lying. We were once taught that figures never lie, but we begin to believe now that the man who taught us that, was a "poor miserable abolition pedagogue" who was "interested in the downfall of the Democratic party and the consequent ruin of the Country." Mr. BARTON must be right, and figures must necessarily lie, because his assertion "cannot be denied by any man who has the least regard for truth."

We are not inclined to speak harshly of Democratic politicians even when they make assertions so utterly devoid of truth as the one we have copied from the *Volunteer*. Such wholesale perversion of facts; such entire recklessness of assertion; such meanness in claiming what they have no right to claim; such total disregard of any obligations of honor and truth, as is displayed in the extract quoted, is the only stock in trade of Democratic politicians. Without it their party would have long since ceased to exist, and their importance, influence and occupation would have disappeared. They must resort to such means to uphold their party, and they have taught themselves to lie with an ease and elegance that must be regarded with some sort of admiration. They charge their opponents with having caused a war originated in their own policy and their own treason, and then in the face of the most overwhelming evidence to the contrary, they assert that they have contributed three fourths of the men in our armies. Such effrontery would be insufferable, but knowing the men and knowing what is necessary, too, for the success of the party, we can look with some toleration on even such lying as they do.

## Great Excitement in Reading.

### TORY RAID OF THE "KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE."

From the Reading *Journal* we take the following account of the recent *exposé* of the secret cabals of the enemies of the government in that locality. It has long been an open secret with friends of the Union that the more malignant of the copperheads of the North had banded themselves in secret conclaves, binding themselves by the most rigid oaths to oppose the war for the Union, resist the successful workings of the conscription act, and sundry like villainies. But this exposition of the practical working of a lodge of these demons, will open the eyes of many hitherto unsuspecting "conservatives." We have been informed on good authority that even here, in Cumberland County, these valiant "knights" have made their appearance, and are making efforts to organize our copperheads on this dark lantern, revolutionary basis. We have an eye on these insurgents, and if their arrest of one of their chiefs, does not squelch them entirely, we may have some arrests similar to these to chronicle.

Thursday April 9, 1863, will long be remembered as the day on which the first open exhibition of men organized to resist the execution of the laws of the United States in this county, took place. A certain Philip Huber, as our readers are aware, a German by birth, had been organizing secret societies in the rural districts, and exacting a fee of one dollar from each individual before he put him through the rites of initiation. Each man took an oath to resist the Conscription Act, and also to reveal any of the proceedings of the Society. They had their signs, passwords, and emblems, and honest Union men began to be alarmed at their thorough organization and fast increasing strength. The Grand Master, Huber, on Tuesday last ventured into the city and was immediately arrested, as stated in another column.

The same evening several officers arrived from Philadelphia with warrants from the United States authorities in that city, who took Huber into custody and conveyed him to the Moyamensing Prison. Next day three more of the leaders, residents of Marion township, named Gabriel Filbert, Dr. Augustus F. Illig, and Harrison Oxenrieder, were arrested, and also taken to Philadelphia. One of the prisoners, Gabriel Filbert, Esq., is a man of considerable influence in his district, and formerly filled the office of County Commissioner. Hon. J.

Glancy Jones was engaged as counsel for the prisoners and proceeded to Philadelphia to attend to the case.

The arrest of these parties created profound sensation throughout the townships in which they lived, and their oath-bound brethren resorted to march to the city and rescue them. On Thursday morning the chivalrous knights began to assemble at various places along the turnpike west of the Schuylkill.—At 11 o'clock they crossed the bridge and marched up Penn street, four abreast, two hundred and eighty strong. The good people of Reading were inclined to look upon the whole affair as a joke, until the procession turned up Sixth street, and halted in front of the Court House. There was a general rush made for the spot, and in a short time the insurgents were surrounded by a considerable crowd, anxious to ascertain what the invasion meant, and disposed to give the "Knights" a warm reception. Many of our best citizens exerted themselves to prevent a collision which would certainly have resulted in bloodshed. A single over-act of the invading host would have resulted in a fierce fight, and in that case we fear the "Knights" would have had reason to regret the demonstration.—There was a fair sprinkling of soldiers and mechanics from the workshops in the crowd, who were hard to be restrained.

While the "Knights" were thus assembled in front of the Court House, not knowing what to do next, his Honor, Mayor Hoyer, appeared on the Court House steps and addressed the crowd. He said that an assemblage of this kind was calculated to cause a breach of the peace, and was, altogether, improper; that if they had any business to transact, or investigations to make, they had better appoint a committee to represent them.—He then warned them to disperse in ten minutes.

The Mayor was followed by John S. Richards, Esq., who explained to the insurgents "that their friends at that time were safely lodged in prison at Philadelphia; that able counsel had gone there to defend them, and that they would have a fair and impartial trial before the Judge of the United States Court, and that this was all that reasonable American citizens could ask for." He advised them to disperse before an outbreak was made, which could only result to their own hurt.

At this juncture, Geo. Lash, one of the leaders of the demonstration was arrested, and taken before Commissioner Young, who held him to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to appear in May next, to answer the charge of aiding and abetting treason preferred against him. His gallant followers preferred to seal away in small squares, and by 3 o'clock the main body had retreated across the Schuylkill.

It is surprising that nobody was hurt.—Occasionally a Union boy, of a sportive turn of mind, would pull down the hat of some unfortunate "Knight" over his eyes, while an other would trip him up, but all these little diversions were submitted to with becoming humility. There were some hisses, and an occasional cry of "hang him" when Mr. Lash came out from Commissioner's office, but he passed the street under the protection of the Mayor, and escaped unhurt.—Later in the day the rear guard encountered a small body of Union men near the corner of Penn and Third streets. The engagement resulted in a complete Union victory. For the very best reasons several "Knights" remained on the battle-field, but all that had sound heads and legs scampered across the bridge and sought safety in flight.

This is the first campaign which the Knights of the Golden Circle in this county have dared to make against the laws of the United States.

On Thursday the prisoners had a hearing before Commissioner HEAZLITT, and evidence was there adduced sufficient to remove all doubts as to the treasonable character of these associations.

We give below the salient features of Mr. Lyon's testimony, he giving the mode of operating in this damnable nest of copperhead traitors.

WILLIAM Y. LYON, a Government Detective, sworn, testified that he knows Philip Huber well, and is slightly acquainted with Dr. Illig, Gabriel Filbert and Harrison Oxenrieder. He stated that over two months since he received intelligence for the first time, and frequently since, that organizations inimical to the Government existed in the neighborhood of Reading, and he set himself to work to find out what truth there was in it. Many people had come to him in quest of the existence of these leagues. On the 21st of January, 1863, he received information that a meeting was to be held near Reading, and he proceeded to the place indicated, in Marion township, and concealed himself in the barn of Jacob Seilers, under the straw. Shortly after a party of men entered, Mr. Huber among them, who he recognized by his voice. There might have been one hundred persons there. Shortly after the building was full of men, he saw there in the character of a spy. Witness could not tell who had spoken, being hid under the straw. Huber directed the men to run hay and straw forks through the straw, which was done, but without discovering the locality of the witness. They then placed what they called their pickets around the barn, and went into secret session. This was about nine o'clock. After the pickets were placed Huber administered the obligation of initiation; he pronounced the war as unlawful, and proceeded to speak in strong terms about the conscription, &c.; he said the organization was over one million strong, and started in the South; that they had signs, passwords, grips, &c. The witness stated he believed some eighty three persons took the obligations of the society at the meeting in question. Huber repeated the obligation verbally, wherein the members swore to do certain things; when questioned they answered "yes"; Huber gave notice that other meetings would be held, and that the time would be communicated from one member to another. Witness stated that Huber speaks at all these meetings; one dollar is charged as the initiation fee, and some eighty-three persons, as near as witness could find out, paid it at the meeting in the barn. The following was the obligation given after the initiation had gone into secret session:—"Are you in favor of abducting Abraham Lincoln by force, if necessary? Are you in favor of a North-west Confederacy? Are you in favor of resisting the draft or conscription act?" In regard to Dr. Illig, Filbert and Oxenrieder, witness said he could not say positively that they were in the barn. Public meetings were held at a house and the secret session in the barn. There was, no regular discussion of the barn meeting except the speech made by Huber. The number of men present was arrived at through the amount of money he heard stated as received, \$38.

Huber acts as Treasurer; after his arrest Huber told witness that the organization was banded together under the Constitution and the Union, and that the one dollar initiation fee was to help and assist one another, employ counsel if arrested, &c.; that if they could not do what they wanted to under the Constitution, they would use force.

Half the failures in life arises from pulling in one's horse as he is leaping. Silver is never a drug except when used as the coating of pills.

## WAR NEWS.

The following summation of the news of the current week, will give our readers a fair idea of the immense efforts which the government is constantly making for the vindication of its legal supremacy. Though occasional disaster and defeat overtake us, and many seem desponding, the part of the true patriot is to look above and beyond temporary reverses such as have probably befallen us at Charleston, to the certain, and glorious triumph which ultimately will crown our efforts.

According to the rebel accounts of the attack on Charleston, the combat between the Union ironclads and the rebel forts was carried on at a range of nine hundred yards, a somewhat closer conflict than former intelligence from the same source indicated. The dispatches from Charleston to the Richmond papers say that our Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without coming within five hundred yards of the rebel batteries. This would subject them to a terrible fire. They claim that the "devil," which was intended to destroy their torpedo obstructions, has fallen into their hands. The loss of the Keokuk seems to be confirmed. The news up to ten o'clock Thursday morning states that the United States Monitors were still in sight, and that portions of the furniture of the Keokuk were floating ashore. Nothing official concerning the attack has been received at Washington. The movements of our fleet on the 9th and 10th were regarded as merely preliminary measures to feel the way. A dispatch which reached Cincinnati by way of Nashville, states that a terrible battle was then (the 19th inst.) progressing, in which the Union land forces were victorious, within sight of Charleston. General Beauregard, in his official dispatch to his government, says that the double turret Monitor was badly injured in the conflict, and sunk at nine o'clock, and that her chimney is now to be seen sticking out of the water.

The steamer George Peabody, at New York from New Orleans, stopped at Hilton Head on horse way, and brings news that the Monitor Nahant was there, repairing, after her bout at Charleston. She had five shot holes in her chimney, and some of the rivets in her turret were started, which prevented her guns working to advantage. The Keokuk had been sunk, and one man lost in her.

Van Dorn's rebel corps, 15,000 men, attacked General Granger's Union corps at Franklin, Tenn., on the 10th, and, after an obstinate battle lasting nearly all day, was repulsed with the loss of 3,000 men, while our loss was two. We took 20 prisoners, and the enemy was beaten and pursued until night fall.

The official account of the battle of Charleston has been received at Washington. The Keokuk was really sunk by the rebel fire, but the Ironsides was not disabled. She was found unmanageable before going into action, and was therefore anchored.

General Grant has captured his headquarters from Vicksburg. He has surrounded the rebels consequent to exchange the captured officers, whom they are now in the habit of sending south. Osterhaus' division has driven the rebels out of New Carthage and occupied the place, with small loss. The preparations indicate a combined attack on Fort Hudson from above and below. Gen. McClernand has captured a rebel corps near Richmond, La., after which the rebels retreated to Meridian and occupied the town and then advanced to Lagrange. A cavalry expedition, under General Steele, drove a rebel force away and marched on. Since Van Dorn's defeat at Franklin, he has retreated beyond Spring Hill, throwing two field pieces into a creek. A passenger train of cars from Murfreesboro' to Nashville was captured by 300 rebels under Col. Ferrill, who burned the cars and the mail and captured 100 passengers, twenty officers, forty sutlers, and some soldiers. The guard of the train made fight and lost six men killed and a dozen wounded, the rebels losing the same number. The guard has forty three rebel prisoners in charge. Our people lost from \$25,000 to \$30,000. A party of guerrillas have been attacked and routed at the mouth of Hurricane creek, Ky., after a severe skirmish, by two companies of our infantry. We captured two lieutenants and several private soldiers. The rebel loss at Dutton's Hill is now admitted to exceed five hundred. The rebel commanders Pegram, Scott and Carter have been arrested and sent to Knoxville to await for their conduct.—An arrival at New York from Newbern, N. C., brings a report that it was expected General Foster would surrender, for want of provisions. He had but 1,200 men. On the 5th a force of 8,000 men left Newbern on the Neuse river, under General French, to reinforce Foster, but meeting with a superior force of rebels, returned to Newbern, on which place the rebels were marching. From Virginia we have news of skirmishing at Williamsburg, and a rumor that the rebels are between Williamsburg and Yorktown, and also that they were threatening Suffolk.

Rebel, while the barque Pursuit was at Tampa Bay, Florida, by three rebels, disguised as women, lured some of the crew of the barque on shore by a flag of truce, and when the boat reached the shore a body of fifty or sixty rebels in ambush fired on and wounded them. Nevertheless the crew saved themselves and their boat, and got off safely to the barque. General Burnside has issued a severe order, pronouncing the penalty of death against all rebel abettors.

A rebel report has been received by way of New Orleans, the Admiral Farragut was on the Red river between two rebel batteries, out of range of either, but unable to pass them, and that a messenger sent by him overland to Gen. Banks was captured and held as a prisoner by the rebels.

General Hill, who is besieging General Foster at Washington, N. C., has 20,000 men under his command, besides 7,000 men under Gen. Pettigrew, but they are scattered over a considerable distance. Another account, telegraphed to the Boston Herald, and dated the 15th, says that the rebels are commanded by Gen. Lee, and that a strong expedition of ours has crossed the Neuse river to go to the relief of Foster.

## Colon and County Matters.

WE are authorized to announce that W. M. BREZEM, Esq., is appointed an agent at Carlisle, for the receiving of subscriptions to the Five Twenty loan. We have spoken frequently in commendation of this loan as a first-class investment.—It is undoubtedly the best and safest way to loan money. Mr. BREZEM's advertisement, giving all necessary information relative to the manner of securing these bonds will appear next week.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On Tuesday last, on motion of H. NEWSHAM, Esq., CHARLES H. HEPBURN, Esq., was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county. Mr. HEPBURN, is a young man of marked ability, has been an assiduous student, and is entitled to the respect and confidence of the community. May he succeed.

## THE NEW 5-20 LOAN.—Last week

we gave a circumstantial account of the mode of securing, and the practical workings of this loan. We now notice the appointment of Messrs. KEZ. DUNLAR & Co. the proprietors of the Cumberland Valley Bank, as agents to receive money on behalf of the government, and secure therefor these five-twenty bonds. As the time for their issue expires on July 1st, and as the demand for them is always in advance of the supply, we would advise those of our readers who are fortunate enough to have money to invest, to lose no time in securing this, which is undoubtedly the very best security in the market. Their advertisement is in another column.

## DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—To-morrow

evening is the time fixed for the preliminary meetings throughout the county, which are to elect delegates to meet in convention in Rheem's Hall, Carlisle, on Monday next, the 21st inst., to select a delegate to the State Convention. We need not urge upon our readers the great importance of attending these primary meetings. We have for the last twenty years, been in a clear majority over the regular democratic party, but yet we have been probably more than half that time, and why? Because the Democrats have always and ever been thoroughly and completely organized, and were prepared when election day arrived, to bring out their last vote. They became and keep thus organized, partly because they make everything—country, religion, morals—subserve their party's ends; and partly because they place much importance upon primary meetings, and attend them faithfully—sending to their conventions the *live*, working men of the party. Let us learn wisdom from our enemies. We dwell thus upon this theme; not from any desire for party aggrandizement, or the elevation to office of any particular set of men, but because in the present dark hour of our country's struggle, it becomes the duty of every lover of free government, to see to it that the northern fry enemies of his country, do not succeed, through his cravenness, in grasping the reins of power, and driving us headlong into the black gulf of treason and secession to which they are inevitably steering. See to it, patriots, that no part of this original neglect shall be justly chargeable to you.

## Court Proceedings.

First *travle*.—The only case tried in the civil list, this week was Nicholas Myers vs. C. V. R. Co. This was an action for damages, which the plaintiff alleges he sustained from the carelessness of one of the company's employees. In February, 1861, while acting as agent for Henderson & Reed, he fell off the train while drawing a bolt, in order to switch Bryson's cars into his siding at Mechanicsburg. Several cars ran over his leg about the ankle, rendering amputation necessary. The jury awarded him \$1000 damages. Motion for new trial made by Def't. Miller and Newsham for Pl'tf. Watts and Sharp for Def't.

In the Quarter Sessions, in the case of the Com'th. vs. E. B. Rheem, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by direction of the Court. The next case was

Com'th. vs. Patrick Smith.—Larceny. This defendant stole a coat, carpet, and several other articles from the house of Peter Moyer, plead guilty. Sentenced three years to penitentiary, to restore the property, and pay \$1 fine and costs. Gillelen for Com'th. Shapley for Def't.

Com'th. vs. Sarah Ruggles.—Larceny of breast pin, and dress. Plead guilty, and sentenced to House of Refuge. Gillelen for Com'th. Shearer for Def't.

Com'th. vs. Henry Brightbill.—Larceny of buffalo robe. It was shown that this property was taken in just by other parties than those charged in the indictment. Verdict not guilty. Gillelen and Smith for Com'th. Penrose and Rittner for Def't.

Com'th. vs. Henry Roberts.—Malicious mischief. Plead guilty. Sentenced 10 days in County prison, to pay \$5 and costs.

Com'th. vs. John Kemper, Rauben Kemper and John Stock.—Assault and Battery on oath of Michael Natcher. Verdict Def't. not guilty. John Kemper pay three-fourths of the costs and Michael Natcher one-fourth.

At the time of going to press the trial of the three defendants for the murder of the soldier, John Barney is progressing.

## SPRING CLOTHING.—LIVINGSTON, N.

HANOVER STREET is fully prepared for an immense Spring business. The largest stock of reasonable, fashionable and stylish clothing for Gentlemen, boys and children, ever offered in this town, will be found at this extensive establishment. In every particular the present stock of this popular clothing house may safely challenge the criticism of purchasers. The best goods of foreign and domestic manufacture are made up by LIVINGSTON, and none but the best workmen employed by him. We therefore hazard nothing in saying that no better goods and no cheaper can be bought in Carlisle than at LIVINGSTON'S North Hanover Street.

## Tribute of Respect.

The following resolution, relative to the death of Rev. Charles Cummings D. D., of Chicago, Ex. President of St. John College, Maryland, were unanimously adopted by the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College Carlisle Pa., April 1st, 1863. — WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from us by death, Charles Cummings' D. D., one of the earliest members of the Belles Lettres Society and one highly respected by all who knew him; therefore be it Resolved, That while we deeply lament the death of him, who has been taken from us, we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we are cheered amid our sorrow, with the assured hope, that our beloved brother has