Friday, Nov. 13, 1863. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6

State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Hzrath those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-ents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates. SERVED THEM RIGHT : A few nights ago there was a meeting near Hancytown, Marshall county, West Virginia, which was attended by all the Union men of that place .-The meeting broke up about twelve o'clock, and when the Union men returned home they found, to their surprise, that during their abscence the copperheads of the village had bored down a fine liberty pole which had been erect. ed during the summer. The Union men accordingly divided into squads, and marching about the town, aroused every copperhead in the place and compelled them to go to the woods, cut a pole, drag it into town, and put it up where the old one had stood. After this was done the copperheads were requested to run up the flag and cheer it, which they did most lusti y, when they were permitted to go

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS .- We have New Orleans dates to the 31st ult. An active campaign is in progress in the Department of the fiulf. The naval expedition under Gen. Banks was at Southwest Pass on the 26th ult. with the Commanding General on board the flag ship McClellan. The fleet consists of sixteen steamships, and a large number of schooners and brigs as tenders. Three ships of war-the Monongahela. Owasco and Virginia-accompany the squadron. Gen. Dana issued a stirring address to the troops of his command on their embarkation, in which he says: "The people where we go shall feel that we are their friends, and be encouraged to 'fall in' underour battle-tattered colors, and fight the fight of Freedom; and the troops of any nation miration when they shall see the citizen-soldiers of armed America 'going in' to 'repossess and occupy' their own, and to tread out the dregs of the rebellion." On the 27th the order for sailing was given, and the whole fleet sailed out in two lines, each steamer half a mile apart, presenting a splendid spectacle. There is little news in New Or leans. One of the latest Secession dodges is the issue of an address by a clique of Secessionists who proposed to hold an election on the 2d inst. for members of Congress, State officers and State Legislature. The trick is palpable, and will probably fail.

"How do you do, Doctor?" Doctor bows very po'itely to the lady, and answers her inquiry by saying he was very much wealth was a delusion. troubled with a cough. The lady says she family, and invariably with good success .-Doctor says "I am astonished at a lady of your standing using a quack medicine."always gives relief, and every member of our family carry them in their pockets; they always do good, and I know the proprietor, and don't for a moment doubt that-" Doctor will hear no more, but is off-perhaps to Elliott's for a box; price 25 cents.

Gen. McClellan for President.

The Volunteer of this week announce: Gen. McClellan as its candidate for the Presidency in 1864. "Billy Brown's Opera Troupe" and all his sooty predecessors have been doing the same thing for two years

In the light of the recent elections in the loyal States, and considering the interesting fist this same "little Mac" made of Justice Woodward's case, we are at a loss to know whether the Volunteer is in sober earnest, or whether it is only indulging in a little awful pleasantry. It is certainly a hideous joke to talk of putting a man on the course for President who has been politically interred for more than a month, if he ever had any life in that way. Gen. McClellan's Woodward letter utterly extinguished the only spark of vitality that his "arbitrary arrests" and peninsular campaign had left; and we can hardly believe that the Volunteer contemplates a mummy President. Alas, alas, poor "little Mac," even the clammy cerements of your political tomb are turned to the bise use of making merriment for the coppersnakes.

Sic transit gloria Mac.

The Call for Volunteers. It is to be hoped that all good citizens, without respect to old party names or issues, will feel the importance of lending their aid and influence to promote volunteering, in response to the President's requisition. It is an undisputed fact that in order effectually to crush the Rebellion, the country needs more soldiers. It is certain, moreover, that unless they are voluntarily furnished, a new draft will be ordered and enforced. The term for voluntary effort is limited to the 5th of January-not quite two months hence. To escape the draft, therefore, it is necessary that immediate action should be had.

In view of these facts we suggest that a have proper aid, countenance and support, in this good work.

The elections of 1863 are over. Let politicians remember, that in those to come, the party which does most to assist in crushing the rebellion, will be the one that must necessarily triumph at the polls in all future contests. It has been so in all our past wars, and will be so again. While differing upon side issues, then, let all unite and assist in the great work of the day-the reinforcement of our army at the earliest possible moment. The hopes of the nation rest with its patriotic citizens. Let not those hopes be disappointed.

Money wanted at this office in pay. ment of subscription, advertising, &c.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

organs, in endeavoring to show the hopelessness of the war, to point to the fact that while the resources of the south were apparently exhausted long since, there has been no diminution of their warlike preparations. While this is undeniable, it is very far from proving what is claimed, since it is well nown that the south has been sustained throughout this contest by British aid. Of themselves the rebel States could never have made the arms, munitions of war and goods for domestic use which have thus far boured up their cause. We have encountered English connon, rifles, muskets, swords, English balls, English rebel privateers; we have seen the south supplied with domestic goods by England; we have seen the confederate securities steadily kept up in the English markets, as thoug , they were more reliable than those of the United States gov-

Indeed, in this war we have been doomed to fight not alone the rebel south, but the capital, the resources, the mechanical skill, England, and if the war shall result in the complete triumph of our arms, as there can be no doubt that it will, we shall be victorious over rather more than the southern rebel States. England is pursuing the same course toward us that she did toward the French republic and the great Napoleon, when for long years she subsidized the continental Powers to maintain a terrible war Of the great value of the aid rendered to the rebel States in the present struggle by the English there can be no sort of doubt. But for it the rebellion must have collapsed long

The south had no manufacturing industry, no skill in the arts, no means of creating the establishments requisite for furnishing her own supplies. England supplied all this. English vessels ran the blockade: English artillery was mounted on the southern forti fications; English merchandise clothed and did everything else for the rebels, except we may meet shall burst into a shout of ad- their fighting. This is the kind of neutrality we have encountered at the hands of the English in return for the lucrative commerce of our country, on which so much of the wealth of England has been built. It must have been evident long since that the south been for aid derived from abroad. The evidences of exhaustion all over the south were so plain that they could not be mistaken. Even with the constant succor afforded be the English, their distress has reached a fearful pitch. In truth, the rebel States have no self-sustaining power. They have no manufactures, no mecha ical skill, no active capital, no wealth, or commerce. Their resources were cleaned out long since. Their

But British cupidity has stepped in to supis surprised the doctor cannot cure his cough, | ply everything needed, by buoying up conand recommends him to try Bryan's Pulmonic | federate bonds on the London stock market, Wafers, saying she always used them in her by sending out rebel war vessels, by protecting them in British or neutral harbors, by furnishing the rebel States with arms muni tions of war and merchandise, for which, as "Why Doctor! it is no quack medicine. It they can get no gold, they must take confed erate bonds or risk a cargo of cotton through the blockade. The fearful depredations conmitted upon our commerce by rebel priva-

tier has been clearly traced to emissaries sent among the Indians from the British ter- have been driven from agricultural pursuits. ritories on our border, apparently under the be possible that all these things mean no which she has affected as her shield? It is preposterous to believe so. But at present The time will come when we may be at lei- | profits by them. sure to investigate this patent neutrality, and square our accounts with John Bull.

____ Keep the Banners Advanced!

The elections just over have indicated among o her facts, the unmistakable one, that the Administration party will elect, without difficulty, their candidate for President next fall. This was readily seen before the elections on Tuesday the 13th of October, but the results in New York, Massachusetts, and the Western States, have made it settled and undeniable. There is no party so popular as the strong party. No political organization is so universally in fa- armies; and to such we would appeal to give vor as t at which is certain to succeed .-These Hibernianisms, though apparently absord are the truth, and we shall now see t demonstrated. Already the leaders of the party that nominated Woodward, have ac cepted the conclusion, that the war policy is the only true one, and that political success can be won only upon it. The so-called Demorracy stands to day upon the verge of disruption; the intelligent and shrewd leaders wish to adopt a war platform, while others | five per cent. In addition to this, the price cling desperately to their Copperheadism .-This contest is unlike those of the past, beween Democrats of the Butler Dickinson things considering, as post fence. It seems stamp, and the Woodward men-the former straige that farmers will needlessly incur supported the Administration from honest such County Meeting be called at an early day, motives, and differed from the Copperheads, and that measures be adopted to put the ball | not as upon questions of policy, but of prinin motion. We are happy to learn that a ciple. But the movement for the prosecution against fencing and pasturing as the light of number of our young men-and among them of the war, apparent now, is made because many who have seen service—are ready to the elections have shown that "peace at any form companies. Let us see to it that they price" is not popular, and cannot be successful. The spoils of office are not exhib-

ited on that-platform. to the party of the Administration an imnense number of votes. We will welcome them as those who have seen the error of their way-have repented and reformed: but the truth is, that many are mere trimmers, who wish to belong to the strongest side, and lend their aid to the victors. The presence of the latter class among us will have

It is a favorite practice of the copperhead will need to be varnished and glossed to suit the strength of the new elements that have been incorporated with the ancient mass.

Of this, we would say, that it is neither good as a principle, nor successful as a policy. The latter is undeniable, but it is on the former point that we intend to speak. It is now the time that the friends of the Administration, and those who are the true friends of their country, should renew their testimony in favor of freedom, and the principles upon which our government is established, the glorious truths "that all men are born equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We must insist upon the full and thorough expression of this, the grand, the only spirit of America. No slave belongs to this principle or to this country. The fetter and the lash are the symbols of oppression, not of freedom. They choke the air and curse the soil upon which they exist. They have been the bare and bid angel of fifteen States of the Union; they have made her a by-word the commercial activity and the industry of of reproach for her hypocrisy; they have embittered her councils, ahenated her people, and at last deluged every hill and valley with blood.

If its moral and social iniquities were not enough to consign to perdition, the Moloch of the South, these things are. Slavery has no longer a right in America. The last bulwark that could have secured it consid eration has been trampled under foot by its own supporters, and it stands now outlawed have fostered it in the South are crimsoned North are beneath the consideration of de-

We want our country free. We want the the side of the Alabama and Savannah, the cotton fields of Mississippi, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, open, as are our ! reward the toil of the workman with his just and well earned hire. Let it be said of no must have yielded up the contest had it not is a spot where the blackest, foulest of oppression dwells."

It-is the age for a grand regeneration, a | had been substituted generally for the horses man who asks for a dishonorable peace, deman who asks for a dishonorable peace, de-ter very well on dry straw, and work well serves the fate of a convicted traitor; and with a little strong to d added. They can he who would compromise the honor of our now be bought almost as cheaply as good happiness, is yet more of a criminal.

The following article we clip from of Col. McClure, and we commend the val nable lessons it contains to the careful con guments are as applicable to the farming interests of this as to Franklin county. WAR'S LESSONS TO FARMERS.

The Farmers of Franklin county have had some severe lessons in the destructiveness of war. Very many had their horses and teers are the work of the English more than cattle stolen by the rebels, and many have the rebels, for without English aid these pri tread of our own armies. It is worthy of suffered scarcely less from the desoluting ateers never could have got affoat or kept natice however that notwithstanding our dering parties, lands have never depreciated in market, and but few if any of our people

The general wealth of our Farmers in this Can they be consonant with that neutrality progress, and they have been only too well them. But inexorable war has brought with ! it some lessons, and just now impresses them it is sufficient to point out the facts, and in an imperative manner upon the people of leave the public min-1 to ruminate upon them | the border, and he is most wise who most

Franklin is the most fence-ridden county we know of in Penusylvania. Our farmers will insist, as a rule, in cutting up their farms into small fields, and keeping up miles of fences at an enormous cost of money, labor and land, without any compensation whatever. If it were possible for our people to raise cattle profitably, there would be some t would be still unwise and wasteful; but ole, or perhaps treble the price they can be keeping up fences should become apparent to any one who understands that two and

two make four.

Very many of our farmers have had their fences partially or wholly destroyed by t e some attention to this q estion solely as one of economy. A majority of the farmers on the line n ost devastated by military occupation, have to purchase their fencing material, and our own county does not turnish a The southern and eastern sections have hitherto drawn largely upon Adams for ligrails, generally giving lime in return; but! Laughter and applause] wide-spread destruction occasioned in Adams county by the battle of Gettysburg, price of good rails has gone up fully twentyof posts has advanced, and a pannel of good post fence cannot now be erected under \$1, 25; and yet no other fence is so cheap, all enormous expense, and surrender a considerable portion of their lands besides for fince-rows, when the whole experience of non-stock growing sections is as clearly

noon-day. Pasturing our heavy clay lands is the work of death. If wet and soft, wherever a hoof treads the surface, it bakes, and the air, one of the best of fertilizers, ceases to permente it. If dry, the tread of stock is almost equal These plain and stubborn facts will bring by fatal, for it has little or no elasticity; and for all this damage there is no adequate compensation. We have for two years fed all our cattle with excellent grass from the 10th of June to the 1st of September, cut from the lawn about our dwelling house—in all not over two and a half acres, and a considerable portion of that is so thickly set with heavy fruit trees as to retard the growth of the grass very much. We mow it three times for feed-just often enough to keep the lawn neat and clean, and cut it again late in the the effect of lowering our standards, adul- fall to prepare the ground for a light coat terating the purity of our principles; weak of manure from the horse-stable, which lies

new converts. The plain, out-spoken truth | bushels of corn to the acre about the first of | not born with silver spoons in your mouths May. It comes up thickly on the ground, grows tall and slender in the stock, and is the very best feed for cattle in the latter part of August and September, when all other pasture is generally dried up, that could be upplied them.

In this way all our cattle have the very

pest of fresh, sucuclent food from June until late in autump, and no fences are required; o land is damaged; no grass wasted, and he cattle thrive better than in the pasture ields exposed to the heat of summer and ormented by flies. They are stabled in the morning, before the heat of the day, the stable kept dark to exclude flies, although well ventilated, and in the evening they are turned out and fed in the yard and have free range to running water. Thus two acres of arm land, besides the lawn about the house, supply all the pasture for our cattle five mouths of the year, while most of our neighors would destroy fifteen acres of grass, not to count fences and damage to land, in k eping the same number, and then would have good pasture but a short time. This year he rebels and our own military somewhat deranged our operations; but the system has een well tested, and its economy and utility have been clearly established. pasture horses. They do immense damage to land, and often are more injured than nefitted by grazing. Young clover is exhausting to them, and it is seldom that they can be turned out without getting it; and old clover has little more nourishment than straw. They are better in the stable, with good gres; ent for them when it is fit for use; and when it is not-when young clover s mixed with it -they are better on hay. We have thus digressed to enforce the conviction that inside fences are needless, profitless and positively wasteful of land, o labor and of money; and we entreat such of our farmers as have lost fences to lear the lesson of war, and take out all remain against the laws of Heaven, the peace of so-ciety, and legislation of men. It has no best style. No farmer has yet, so far as we friends deserving of our respect. Those who have been advised, tried soiling stock and returned to the old plan : and we feel well assured that no farmer will ever return to traitors, while those who encourage it in the division fences after he has fairly tried getting along without them. If the deva tation of the last summer by hostile and friendly armies shall teach this important lesson to any considerable number of our farmers, ten ands of the sunny South, the rich valleys by vears hence the lessons of war will not be regretted, however harsh they may seem now.

Another lesson clearly taught by the sad events of the past year, is the necessity of Northern plains, to the enterprise and labor ing operations. They are capable of doing employing mules more generally in our farmof free men. Let the capitalists in these as much ordinary turn work as the horse; golden plains pay wages for labor; let him are ten-fold more enduring; are never sick, and rarely empthed by sprains or other accidents; they live twice as long as the horse, and can be kept on one-half the feed from portion of the American Republic, "there | year to year. The coming winter will be a severe one for our farmers. The rebel occupation of our county during the month of Keep up these standards, we say. This ver hay—the main dependence of our farmis not a day for temperizing, or compromise. : ers-and feed will be very scarce. If mules glorious and unquestioned success. The stolea-from our county, there would be little nation, and endanger anew her peace and horses, and it seems to us that every argument points to the economy and utility of adopting them instead of horses on our

Such are a few of the lessons of war to the Franklin Repository. It is from the pen farmers. Let them not fail to profit by them. A SOLDIER'S SPEECH.

sideration of our farmers. Many of the ar- REMARKS OF GEN. GARFIELD AT THE BALTIMORE UNION MEETING.

> Gen. Garfield, who has just returned from the Army of the Cumberland, made the following eloquent speech at the great Union meeting held in Baltimore on We heeday eve-

speak I have lost it. I have no right to stant before you to-night. It is only because I want to see the foces of these men that I conthe seas. proximity to the robel times and door constant; ma I have said for the last the faces-before The Indian war on our northwestern from exposure to incursions by raiding and plun, this is the time for work and not the time for tak. But I have not, since the 19th of last month, seen such a mass as this. It was my pleasure then to see the min who had the sharp, decided argument in their hands on the auspices of the British for traders. Can it county has been a barrier to their progress. plains of Georgia, and I am glad to tell you They farm well as a role-quite as well as that they were, like you to night, uncon it do most intelligent agricultural sections | tional Union men. On the other side were hostility toward us on the part of England of the State; but necessity has never taught cur enemies just as on the other side of the ballot box you will have your enemies The contented to farm as did their fathers before 19th of last mouth was precisely what the test of next month will be to you - the same sharp. determined, unconditional test. And though there was blood, mutilation, and slaughter, yet, as the Union men stood in their bloody boots until night came around them, and as they won their great campaign, through much blood, you will win yours On the 13th of this month we had the pleasure of voting for John Brough-some voted in cartridge boxes, some in eight boxes, but we al-voted. You are in such a coutest as I never dreamed of seeing at this early cay in the State of Mary That word that talismanic word which above the smoke and gore of battleexcuse for their net-work of fences, although freedom - is rearing her clear brow, and is shining out in the smoke of this contest, and when it is considered that steers cannot be we shall see her eye to eye. As I came raised in Franklin county for less than dou-through Tennesse and stopped at her capital. I found a gathering like this, though not so bought on the road in the fall, the folly of large. They offered some resolutions which it would have done your hearts good to hear The first resolution was . We will support the Union at all hazards and forever; and, secondly, in order to do that most effectu ally we will put down the last vestiges of slave ry from our State. To put that down most effectually we will put the couts and pants on every capable black men in the State. will increase the power of the Union army by decreasing the power of those who supported and voted for disunion and rebellion soldiers and loval men of Tennessee are a unit supply equal to the demand even at ordinary on this question. I beg leave to announce to you that in the State of Tennessee slavery deal, and only remains to be buried .-"I would that I could tell this audience to

night the character of those men we have met has so increased the demand there that the in the mountains of Tennessee and Georgia. As our army advanced they came from the caves and rocks where they were driven by their oppressors. They have come down to join their hands with us, intending to stand by us in arms, until the last vestige of tyranny and secession are rooted out forever. And next to the joy of their deliverance was the joy of those men when they grasped the old banner again. [Applause] I have seen the old men come out and draw from their breasts the little flag of freedom which they have worn for months in their bosoms, rejoicing to be able to float it again in the light of God s sun. [Applause] Never was there such a time for such people. The people of these States, of the Slave States, need stand up and say that this Union shall be preserved, and everything shall be put out of the way. You are putting one thing out of the way in Maryland. It is being put out of the way in Missouri and in Tennessee, and it will be put out of the way wherever our armies advance until the distions shall shout, Glory ! glory ! freedom from slavery and oppression. plause. I have but one sentence more to add. For these two and a half years I have been where I could see something of those men who are attempting to bear down our country. I have talked with many of them, and they are bold to avow that they propose to build up, as the Right Reverend Gen. Polk told me, not a common government, but a government of gentlemen, of men of money, men of brains. who bold slaves; a government such as the people of the Old World will not laugh at. and temporizing leaders will wish this suppressed, that muddled, the other totally extinguished, that there may be nothing to

Seend the taste or hurt the feelings of these

on the surface during the winter and is raked on the surface during the winter and is raked on the surface during the winter and is raked on the surface during the winter and is raked of in the spring. By the first of September They intend to have their Count Bragg we have cornestocks ready for the cuttle.—

We plough deeply and manure well about You mud sills, who rejoice that God has given you strong hands and stout hearts—who were You mud sills, who rejoice that God has given | cavalry were in hot pursuit,

-are to be mud sills a long time "This is the dream these fanatic men have before them. And it is that dream which the

upholders of the Union are about to dispel forever. When things are done, the Union is redeemed, Maryland is redeemed, and we are one people again. "I have no right to talk with you, my

friends; you have to hear who belongs to you. 'Go on,' and applause.] I have [Cries o seen what the people of Ohio have done; I have only to rejoice that here, where the blood ran in your streets only a few years ago, now no freeman's blood can be shed with impunity." [Applause.]

A SESESH ALMANAC WHO BE-GAN THE WAR?

A friend in the South has had the kind ness to send us a secesh almanac, for 1862, printed in Nashville, at the Southern Methodist Book Concern, Rev. T. G. Summers D. D., editor. The second page contains a wishy washy secesh song entitled the "Stars and Bars." We quote the opening verse: 'Tis sixty-two !-- and sixty one,

With the old Union, now is gone, Reeking with bloody wars-Gone with that ensign, once so prized, The stars and stripes, now so despised-Struck for the stars and bars .

In a table of "remarkable events which ranspired in connection with the organizaon of the Southern Confederacy," the almanac has the following:

Dec. 20, 1860. Sudden evacuation of Fort Mcultria by Major Anderson, U. S. A. He spikes the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter, which he occur

Dec. 27. Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops.—Captain Coste surrenders the revenne-cutter Aiken. Jan. 3, 1861. Capture of Fort Pulaski by

the Savannah troops.

Jan. 3 The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala with 20 000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops Jan 4. Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, tak en by the Alabama troops.

Jan 9 The steamship Star of the West

fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island Failure of e attempt to re enforce Fort Sumpter. Jan 9 Mississippi seceeded: vote of the Convention 84 to 39 Jan. 10 Fort Jackson, St. Philips, and

Jin. 11 Alabama seceded; vote of Con-Jan. 11 Flori la secceded : vote of Conven-

like near New Orleans, captured by the Loui

Jan 13 Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard, end Forts Barraness and McRae. Major Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the seige of Fort Pickens commences. Jun 13 Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal o Louisiana troops.

Jan 19 Georgia seceeded : vote of Convenion, 203 to 88 Louisiana secreded - voter of Convention.

Jan 31. New Orleans Mint and Custon Feb 1 Texas seceded: vote of Conven tion 16% to 7 -submitted to the vote of the people, February 23; the act took effect March 2

Feb. 2. Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops. Feb. 4 Surrender of the revenue cutter 'asa to the Alabama authorities. Feb. 7. Southern Congress met at Mont-

mery, Ala. Feb. 8. Provisional Constitution adopted. Feb 9 Jefferson Davispof Mississippi, and Alexander II Stevens, of Georgia, elected resident and Vice President Feb . 6. General Twiggs transfers public property in Texas to the State author

Waite, U. S. A. surrenders Sas Antonia to Col Ben. McCu lough and his Texas ran-Fellow-citizens, if ever I had a right to at Montgomery, Abr. Feb. 18 Inauguration of President Davis

Feb 27 Peace Congress adjourned at Washington, having accomplished nothing. The revenue cutter De by the Texas authorities Now, observe: every one of these acts of trea.

on and war occurred under James Buchanan s administration and before Mr Lincoln went Washington; yet fools and traitors say Mr. Lingoln began the war! But we quote and her batch of fac's as found

i the seeesh aimanae, beginning with the day itter Mr. Lincoln's in inguration: Mar 5 Gen. Beauregard assumes com nand of the troops besieging Fort Sumter Mar. 12 Ford Brown, Texas, surrendered y Capt. Hill, to the Texas Commissioners. Mar 13. Alabama ratified the Constitution

of Confederate States, by a vote of the Con ven∷ion, 87 to 5 -Mar. 16 Georgia ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote Convention Mar. 24 Louisiana ratified the Constitu-

tion of the Confederate States ; vote of Convention, 101 to 7. Mar. 25 Texas ratified the Constitution, of the C ofederate States : vote of Convention, 68 to 2.

Mar 30 Mississippi ratified the Constitu ion of the Confederate Stat s : vote of Con-Apl 12, 13. Battle of Fort Sumter After

hirty-four hours' bombardment, the fort surenders to Confederate States. Apl 14. Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Apl. 14. Lincoln, Pres. of U S : issues

oclamation calling for 75 000 volunteers to at down the "Santhern retailtion" Now, observe again, all these acts of treason ed war coverred before April 14th, when Abraham Lincoln took the first step toward the defence of the Government he had sworn o protect. He was certainly slow enough beginning. He did not issue a call for soldiers until the rebels were marching on Wash ington uselt; and yet, men calling themselves Democratg, go about the country yelling them selves hourse with the lie that this is Lincola's war. The miserable trailors know better -

The rebels in the South don't pretend that glery in it, and they despise their fory tools n the North who go around deceiving the ig norant masses with the monstrous lie that his is Lincoln's war.

THE NEWS.

We clip the following summary of news from the Baltimore American of Tuesday, November 10th:

Good news from the Army of the Potonac-the enemy driven across the Rappahanock, twelve hundred prisoners, with number of officers and cannon cantureds the gratifying announcement we have to make to our readers this morning. ches from Gen. Meade report the advance of Gen. Sedgwick and Gen. French, the forner routing the enemy and capturing eight hundred prison rs with their ca non, and the latter tour hundred, including a number a rebel Captain belonging to the Ninth Louof officers. Let us hope that the advantage isana. gained will be tollowed up to the destruction f the remnant of Lee's army. The details of the operations of Gen. Meade, on S turday and Sand y, indicate that the n ovement is an advagce of the whole army, and that the enemy has been driven back in considerable-confusion. The latest account, with number exceeds 1,800, some of whom were already arriving at Alexandria last evening. In the two engagements, the enemy are also reported to have lost largely in killed and wounded, many having been also drowned in making their hasty escape across the riv-We now occupy both banks and our

ward, that the French Government has seized the six iron-clad ships building for the Rebel Government at Nantes and Bordeaux, on the remonstrances made to Napoleon by Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris. Thus

ends the Rebel navy.

We have later dates, by arrival at New York, from New Orleans. The expedition of the Rappahannock. to Texas, under Gen. Dans, with a large fleet of transports and gun-boats, had started. Their precise destination was not known

An arrival at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, brought a report that Fort Sumter had been stormed, captured, and was occupied on the 1st inst. by the 144th Pennsylvania regiment. At New York the ancouncement was the cause of great jubiation, but with the knowledge of the great incertainty of all reports coming from Hilton Head, we did not make the announcement public. A few hours later in the evening we received a despatch from Fortress Monroe, giving extracts from the Rich nond papers of the 6th inst., which contained Rebel despatches from Charleston to the 5th, announcing the continuation up to that time of the bombaidment of Sumter. In further evidence of the falsity of the first report, we have this morning news direct from Charles ton bar to the evening of the 5th, by the arrival of the steamer Fulton at New York, which confirms the tru h of the Rebel despatches that Sumter was still in their pos-

There is nothing of importance reported rom Gen. Grant's army yesterday; but we have further particulars of the sharp engagement near Wanhatchie, between General our infinity. All the artillery of the rebels Geary's command and a brigade of the enemy, when the latter undertook to surprise ur forces at midnight. The bat le was ought with desperate en rgy on both sides, out the Rebels were defeated, and retired, eaving their killed and wounded on the field, Among the Rebel prisoners are officers and men belonging to several South Carolina regiments. Our loss is about two hundred n killed and wounded. Among the former we regret to find the name of Capt. Geary, on of the Commanding General, and a gal-

ant young artillery officer. ting, and shows that the Rebels are making esuctory astempts to maintain their position it some points. A despatch from Knoxville idly forward after the retreating for reports that Gen. Sanders, with-his-envalry corps, overtook a Rebel regiment at Mettey's For t. on the little Tennessee river, on Thurslay; but a vigorous charge made by Colonel ween forty and fifty of them were drowned or killed, and forty were captured. All their trms were lost. The prisoners reported that there are fourteen Rebel brigades beyond be Tenn see, under Generals Cheatham.

Forrest, Vaughan and Stevenson. The expedition of Gen. Burnside's army o the eastern corner of the State of Tennessee, appears to be completed, and the people in one body, and similarly guarded are reported as exhibiting the most satisfacory signs of loyalty. Gen. Burnside, with and wounded, but no prisoners. his accustomed activity, is again on the march-in what direction will soon appear

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Advance of the Army of the Potomac

A. BATTLE AND A VICTORY. taken Prisoners.—The Entire Army Over the Rappahannock.—Federal Loss Very Small.—Retreat of the Rebels to Culpepper.

Washington, Nov. 8, 1863. The movement of Meade's army yesterday vas a general one, for Which ample prepar ation had been made. The army was form. is a well deserved honor, which has been ed in two grand columns. The right grand achieved solely through honorable and procolumn, comprising the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, was under the command of Gen. edgwick, and the left grand column-the First, Second and Third Corps-was under Gen. French.

The movement commencel early yesterook Station. The rebels in force had occupied our old works at Rappahaunock Station, on both sites of the river, and strengthbefore him in fine style, and captured 1200

French's column also encountered the en-Kelly's Ford, capturing six hundred prisonrs and several pieces of artillery.

Among the priso ers are four or five Col mels, and many officers of lesser rank .-This is the substance of the news received and his whole army is well over the river. The movement, as commenced, indicated an attack on both flanks of Lee's army sim ultaneously, and a battle has occured to-day if Lee was determine t to dispute the crossing of the river.

LATER.

It is confidently r ported at a late hour that Lee commenced a precipitate retreat and has been thoroughly removated and re-this morning along his whole line, and that fitted in handsome style. The gentlemanly in rapid pursuit. No fighting of consequence took place to-day, the rebels evacuating their | sox, seem determined to do all in their works on both sides of the Rappahainock, power for the comfort and convenience of those on the right side retreating across their guests. The table is furnished with | Kelly's Ford.

Our los in yesterday's fight was small. principally in the Third Corps (Birney's,) in the F rty-lourth New York, and Maine convenient, well furnished and ventilated, and Michigan regiments. Mende's army thus making a first class Hotel, and "The was in fine spirits, and full of confidence. Trains from the front run very irregularly, consequently, the news of to-day's operations is very meagre. FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE

BATTLE,

Washington Junction, Nov. 8. A train starts out soon. There are thirty- access. six cars filled with prisoners, the total number being 184 ; among them are three Colo nels, five Lieut. Colonels, and from forty to fifty Majors and line offi ers.

The lorce holding the works at the crossing was Hayes' Brigade, and comprised the famous Louisania fi ers. They were nearly all captured by cutting off their retreat with | tempt to be funny and entertaining we have one force while fighting them in front with another. Sedgwick's Corps, as already stated, was the one engaged at the crossing. The number of guns captured is seven, comprising two ten-pounder Parrott, and five egulation three inch rifles.

Our own loss is said to be about 250 in killed and wounded. Our army is now be yond the Rappahantock. The rebels will probably fall back beyond the Rapidan .-

Should it be found that they have actually retired beyond the Rapidan, I have little doubt that we shall hasten down and occupy the heights of Fredericksburg, especially the road be torn up from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan. Our total loss is fifty-five killed and two hundred wounded, as stated regard to priscners taken, indicates that the to me by the Surgeon who has charge of the wounded

> THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT. Washington, Nov. 8.

It appears from information received here o-night that yesterday morning the Fitth

to make, on the authority of Secretary Se- of the army. The First, Second and Third Corps forming the left wing, under Major General French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock, the enemy were found to be in considerable force and holding this side of the river. The rebel batteries, earthworks and rede ubts crowned the banks of each side

General Sedgwick at once advanced and stormed them, and this was done with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter, and taking a large number of

prisoners. When Gen. French reached Kelly's Ford. about six miles below Rappahannock station, the enemy threw an entire division across in support of their picket line of this side. Gen. French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and he proceeded to shell them with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion scattering them wildly and taking many prisoners. Gen. French followed up his advantage, and immediately threw the Frst Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, across the iver, which ended his operations for the day. This morning he crossed the river with the

Gen. Sedewick bad previously crossed, and at 9 o'clock this morning the two wings of the army had formed a junction, and held both

banks of the river. The ememy, after their defeat in these two separate engagements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, and many were either drowned or killed by

It is reported that seven guns, and, there is no doubt, their entire camp equipage, fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave the latter in their basty retreat. Bufor I's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs, to cover the right flank, several miles above Rappahannock Station, and Gregg and Kilparrick crossed below Kelly's Ford, to cover

he left flank. The enemy, after crossing the Rappahan-nock under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Corpepper, and the advance of our forces, supposed to consist of cavalry, was The news from East Tennessee is still ex- reported to be at Brandy Station early to day. This morning our whole li e again advanced, and Gen. Meade no doubt passed rap-

The prisoners are composed principally of North Carolisa and Lou siana troops.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, the train commenced bringing them to Alexandria --The number taken by Gen. Sedgwick, was from 1200 to 1800. The remainder was captured by Gen. French's Corps A gentleman a novel sight to see all of Sedgwick's prisoners in a crowd. They comprised the largest lot ever captured by our torces on the Virginin side of the Potomac, and were guarded by cavalry to prevent their struggling or escape. Gen Freuch's prisoners were also gathered

Colon and County Matters.

Our total loss is reported to be 400 in killed

It is always profitable to learn I something of importance, which the reader will by reference to our advertising columns. Our indetatigable merchant, W. C. SAWYER, Series of Brilliand Combats .- Capture of a has again brought to Carlisle an immense Buttery.—Precipitate Flight of the Reliefs stock of Winter Goods, to which he invites Across the Rappahannock.—1,800 Rebels the attention of the public.

PROMOTED. -- DAVID H. HASTINGS. commandant of Carlisle Barracks, has been promoted from Unptain of the 1st U. S. cav. atry, to M jor of the 5th U. S. cavalry. This tracted service.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS ON THE CUM-BERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD. - We notice that the above company has broken ground at the Rappahannock, West end of our town, with a view of the and it was arranged that French would eroes erection of a turn table, car house, warehouse at Kelly's Ford and Sedgwick at Rappahan- &c , It is the purpose of the company, as soon as the arrangements can be completed to run a daily passenger train between this ened them materially. Gen. Sedgwick, near place and Harrisburg. The reasons for this the Rappaha: nock Station, encountered the are two fold. First as an accommodation to rebels lase yesterday afternoon, drove them our citizens, who can thereby save much time in going to or returning from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore; as it is the design my and had a sharp engagement, near to make this train connect with all the morning trains east, and the evening trains west. Another end that will be accomplished by this arrangement will be the relieving of the regular through passenger trains, which are at iere to-night, but it is generally believed present crowled with pussengers, on ac-M ade I flowed up his advantage to-day, count of the enermous increase of business on the road. We are glod to announce this new arrangement and hope it will be pushed to an early completion.

U. STATES HOTEL, HARRISBURG .-This convenient and popular House has recently undergo e extensive improvements, Meade is advancing in two grand columns | Proprietors, Messes. Coverty & Hurcuixevery luxury the market will afford, and prepared in the very best style. Rooms Home" for the travelling public, as well as permanent boarders.

This House has peculiar advantages in location; contigous to business, immediately between the two great depots, but a short distance from each, and perfectly easy of

THE OPERA TROUPE AND THE GHOST. -During the present week we have had two exhibitions in Rheem's Hall. The first was "Billy Browu's Opera Troupe," and was altogether the mest misorably disgusting atever witnessed. The company is composed of the refuse of Philadelphia concert saloons, and gives just such low, vulgar exhibitions as mightibe expected from such a crew. The Ghost'was the next affair to which our

citizens were invited. This company pretends to give a musical and dramatic performance, the laster feature of which is enhanced and intensified by an ingenious application of the Drummond light, the effect of which, when artfully presented is to make the reflection of the object placed in range of the mirror, stand out upon the stage in bold releif, their actions and movemens being clearly defined and wond rfully life-like. On this occasion the ghostly feature of the exhibitions was very poorly manipulated, and the dramatic and musical features so tame and distorted as to mar the scientific effect of, and worry the audience into disgust with the whole affair.

The conduct of a number of the young men and boys of our town on both these occasions and Sixth Corps, under the command of Major General Sedgwick, advanced to Rapparannock Station that being the restaurant of these audiences doing their We have also the pleasing annous coment puhannock Station, they being the right wing very worst to annoy the well disposed, and