

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

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THE NEXT CONGRESS .- The first session of the new Congress will commence two weeks from next Monday. The Senate will have a very large Republican majority .-The House, according to the latest accounts adding the Maryland members just elected, and conceding the entire Kentucky delegation to the opposition, will stand: Administration members, 97; opposition, 87.

MSA. It is thought by many peasons that Justices Woodward and Lowrie are Knights of the Golden Circle. The fact that they hold similar views on constitutional matters with the notorious Huber and his treasonable organization, affords good ground for believing that they belong to the fraternity.

Mr. Judge Woodward should resign his seat on the Supreme Bench. He has so identified himself with the Copperhead enemies of the Government that it will be almost impossible for him to give an impartial decision. Men who wear the ermine should be above suspicion.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—Returns from twenty-eight counties in Illinois s'ow, at the unimportant town and county elections held on the 3d inst., a Union gain of more than 15 000. There are about 100 counties in the State, and if the vote is in the above ra- He holds: tio, it will show a Union gain of from 55,000 to 60,000.

The more we get of election returns the better they look. Massachusetts re-elects Governor Andrews by nearly fifty thousand majority. Illinois shows a Union gain from last year, in forty five counties, of more than twenty two thousand; Wisconsin in thirty counties, a gain of eight thousand three hundred and thirty-one from 1861; Missouri looks well, and it is not beyond hope that the Ra dicals may have a majority after all; Minnesota gives the Union ticket about ten thous and majority. In Maryland the Union ma jority will be about thirty three thousand ma

The aggregate amount of the public debt of the Unit. d States, up to September, 1863, is set down by a careful estimate at \$1 228,832,771 This includes the old public debt, the 78-10 bonds; the 5 20 bonds; temporary loans; U. S. Treasury Notes, (Green backs); fractional currency, and, in fact, all certificates of indebtedness The annual in terest upon this debt is \$46,835,610 or an average rate of 8 81 per cent. on the entire

The entire public debt of Jeff. Davis's bogus Confederacy is, according to Rebel news papers, about one thousand millions of dollars

THE DECISION OF Judges Woodward and Lowrie against the constitutionality of the draft law, affords conclusive proof that in the event of their election they would have done all they could to embarrass and thwart the efforts of the National Government to suppress the Rebellion. Woodward, as Govcarry on the war, but there is good reason | to believe that his designs were to recall those already in the field, and thus aid the Rebels to recover their lost ground and dictate the terms of peace from the Capitol at Washington. As it is, the course of these defeated worthies looks very much as if they desired to incite the Copporheads to rebellion, with a view to aid the secessionists.

THE REBEL MILITARY FORCE .- A gentlewhere he has enjoyed unusual facilities for procuring information from within the Rebel force which the Jeff. Davis Government can bring into action at about 190,000 men on soldier so closely in the face that our inforif not a musket more should be levelled at

CLIPPINGS ABOUT FOREIGN MATTERS. - The correspondent of the New Yord Herald says: be summoned very frequently to the Tuileries for he spends a vory considerable portion of his time in the court yard of the Grand Hotel. He looks a little blue and melancholy

have gone to England. The Grand Hotel is an amusing place to ters of the secessionists, many of whom have rooms there in the fourth story, and economize by going out for their meals at cheap restaurants. There are a number of Northerners there; but the lines are very closely drawn, and there is no association between the two. In fact, some of the Southern ladies, as they sweep by Northerners, scorn fully gather in their skirts, as though they feared to be contaminated by touching even

the hem of a Nor: herner's garment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE. -- On Saturday week the coal dealers in Philadelphia met and resolved to pr as upon the immediate attention of the State authorities the urgent necessity of a speedy military assistance in the mining districts. A committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. CURTIN, and represent to him the real condition of affairs in the coal districts. Subsequently a and that it should be denied. committee waited upon Major General Cadwalader, who promised to send a force of ones. The conscription is now being enforced there, and, it is stated, meets with much opposition.

Last Effort of the Coppherheads to Aid Jeff. Davis

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided at Pittsburgh, on Monday week, by a enforcing a draft to recruit the Federal armies, is unconstitunal. Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson agreed as to the unconstitutionality of the law, while Judges Sirong and Reed dissented.

It appears that last July bills in equity were filed in Philadelphia by Messrs. Smith, Kneedler and Nicholls, three drafted men of that city, who claimed a release on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law. The question before the Court was raised by a motion to grant a preliminary injunction to restrain the Provost Marshal from compelling the plaintiffs to comply with the provisions of the Act. Messrs. Lowrie, Woodward and Thompson, Copperhead Judges, deciding in favor of granting the injunction, and the two former have written out their "opinions" on the case. They declare the draft law of Congress to be unconstitutional, upon the ground that the militia is a State organization, controlled by the laws of the State, and is not subject to the laws of Congress. The theory of these judges is, that the power of a State is absolute, and the power of the General Government subordinate; that the Federal Government, even for self-preservation, has no right to draft a citizen of any State into the army, or com pel a person so drafted to perform military duty, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding! To show that we do not mistake their position, we give the summary of Judge Woodward's argument in his own language, reduced to four principal points.

1st. That the power of Congress to raise and support armies, does not include the power to draft the militia of the States.

2d. That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment. 3d. That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot

be subjected to the rules and articles of war intil he is in actual military service. 4th. That he is not placed in such actual service when his name has been drawn from wheel, and ten days' notice thereof has een served upon him.

In other words, Judge Woodward says, in effect: Although there may be a Rebellion although the National capital may be menaced, and the General Government itself imperilled, yet, until each particular State agrees upon calling out its militia forces, the Nation is constitutionally powerless to defend itself! And this man was but recently a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and his colleague a candidate for another term on the Supreme Beach, and both come within a few thousands of votes of an election! What an escape!

It is refreshing to turn from this most pernicious and unpatriotic decision of the recently defeated Copperhead Judges, to the counter opinion of Justice Strong, in which Justice R ad, his Union colleague, concurs. We regret that we have only room this week for a single extract, but shall give the entire document a place in our next issue. Judge Strong says:

It is said this act of Congress is a violaion of the Constitution, because it makes a drafted man punishable as a deserter before he is mustered into service. The contrary was declared by Chief Justice Marshall, when delivering the judgment of the Supreme ernor, would not only have refused troops to Court of the United States in Houston vi Moore, 5 Wharton. Under he act of 1795, the drafted men were not declared to be sub ject to military law until mustered into service. This is the act of which Judge Story speaks in his commentaries. But in the opinion of Judge Marshall, Congress might have declared them in service from the time of the draft, precisely what this act of Congress does. Judge Marshall's opinion, of

course, explodes this objection. The argument most pressed, in support of he alleged unconstitutionality of the act of Congress is that it interferes with the reman recently returned from the Southwest, served rights of the States over their own militia. It is said the draft takes a portion of those who owe militia service to the States. and thus diminishes the power of the States lines, estimates the aggregate of the military to protect the mselves. The States, it is claimed, retain the principal power over the militia, and therefore the power given to Conthis side of the Mississippi, and 20,000 on sa not to destroy or impair that power of the gress to raise armies must be so construed, the other side. They are all the men the States. If, say the complainants, Congress rebellion can muster, although the Conscrip- | may drift into their armies, and compel the tion law is sweeping every man who can service o a portion of the State militia they, shoulder a musket, including convalescents er of the States over them may be annulled, on guard and nurse duty at the hospitals, for want of any subject upon which it can whose places are supplied, in some instances, act. I have stated the argument quite as plausible than sound. It assumes the very matter which is the question in debate. It mant thinks the war can hardly be continued ignores the fact that Congress has also powby the Rebels for four months longer, even er over those who constitute the militia. The militia of the States is also that of the general government. It is the whole able bodied population capable of bearing arms, whether organized or not. Over it certain powers are given to Congress, and others are reser ed to the States. Besides the power "Mr. Slidell cannot be very busy now, or of calling it forth, for certain defineduses, Congress may provide for its organization, arming and discipline, as well as for govern ng such portion as may be capployed in its service. It is the material and only material contemplated by the Constitution, out since his bosom friends, Mason and Gwin, of which the armies of the Federal Government are to be raised. Whether gathered

by occercion, or enlistments, they are equally look in at occasionally. It is the headquar- taken out of those who form a part of the militia of the States. Taking a given number by draft no more conflicts with the reserved power of the States than does taking the same number of men in pursuance of their own contract. No citizen can deprive a State of her rights without her consent.-None could, therefore, voluntarily enlist, if taking a militia man into military service in Government that the rebellion may be crushed the army of the United States is in conflict with any State rights over the militia. Those rights, whatever they may be, it is obvious cannot be effected by the mode of taking.-It is clear that the States hold their power over their militia, subordinate to the power of Congress to raise armies out of the population that constitutes it. Were it not so the delegation of the power to Congress would have been an empty gift. Armies can

be raised from no other source. -The conclusion arrived at by Judges Strong and Reed is, that the Draft Law is constitutional, that the complainants are not entitled to the injunction for which they ask,

In a few weeks hence Judge Agnew will take his seat on the bench in place of Judge soldiers into the disturbed districts. The Lowrie, when it is to be presumed he will late troubles at Mauch Chunk, it is feared | not fail to concur with his Union colleagues. by the trade, are but the beginning of worse | The decision of the Copperhead majority will then be reversed.

Yesterday was a great day at Gettys. burg. Thousands upon thousands were there another sitting?

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

A copperhead journal in howling over the esult of the Maryland election, says "Gen. SCHENCK sent his soldiers, with bayonets fixed, to prevent freemen from voting." It is unnecessary to denounce this as a base care majority, that the law of Congress, for | falsehood, such only as a copperhead could conceive, and it is equally unnecessary to point to the vote of certain counties of that State, where almost the entire vote was polled | cordial support to all measures calculated to for the secession candidates, scarcely any be ing given for either conditional or uncon litional Union candidates.

A Base Lie!

New Jersey is the only free State hat has gone this year for the Copperheads. and their majority even there is reduced some ten thousand, while the Union men gain several members of the Legislature .-By next tall, the Union men will be able to wheel her into the loyal line. New Jersey has always been devoted to the slave interests. She has been ruled by a few aristocratic families, such as the Wall's, the Stockton's, &c., whose sympathies have been with the aristocratic slaveholders and nabobs of the South. The State, too, had a not very enviable reputation in the days of the Res volution. The Tory progenitors of those same Copperheads were so troublesome to Washington that he was compelled to ad minister a severe rebuke to them. It docs seem that "blood will tell."

GOV. CURTIN AT HOME - Our friends, in other parts of the State, are sometimes at a loss to understand how it comes that Gov. Curtin, who is admitted to be personally popu lar at home, was beaten in this county 844 votes at the recent election, although he carried it in 1860 by 341. The reason is obvious, and is at once creditable both to Gov. Curtin and his friends. The townships which gave majorities for him in 1860, have 1582 soldiers under arms, while those which went against him have sent but 463, although they poll more than half the Democratic vote of the country. Our ranks are decimated at home only because they are so full in the field, and we point with pride and triumph to the record We should have blushed if Cato's house had stood serene and flourished in a civil war." | They are really a great medicine. - Central Press.

THE INCOME TAX. - The question of the ncome tax comes up in a new phase. Mr. Commissoner Lewis, of New York, decides that section ninety-two of the tax law proviles no means for the collection of the tax in cases where income is derived from "professional services, from speculations, or in ments. Section mineteen, however, contains States authorities in Phila. a general provision which is held applicable to the income tax, with the exception that but five per cent. penalty shall be imposed for non-payment, instead of the ten per cent. demanded by some of the collectors under the terms of section ninety-two. Persons who have deferred the payment of their in- formidable works on the Rapidan. come tax beyond the ten days' grace allowed after due notification are therefore liable to an additional payment of five per cent., and refuse to pay any larger sum,

Gen. Boyle, the Adjutant General o he State of Kentucky, has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of corn and other grain in that State. Also, that all hogs in the State will be taken for the use of the Government at \$3 75 per cental gross. This he military railway into Tennessee through Cumberland Gap, when all the food which can be spared from Kentucky will be needed now curing pork at Knoxville, Tenn., for o'clock, left the army this object.

Provost Marshal General Fry has officially stated that of persons drafted those who pay the \$300 commutation are precisely on the same footing as those who furnish substitues, and are exonerated from military service for three years. As some of the Copperheads have been getting up imaginary rascals who desired to fleece drafted men by inducing them to pay \$350 to be exonerated, this statement of Gen. Fry will nut all such matters at rest.

It is stated in the papers that Gov. Curtin has appointed James L. Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the death of Gen. Hale. Mr. Reynolds was formerly an influential Democrat, but valuing his by cripples. Starvation stares civilian and strongly as it was presented. It is more country above party, has ably supported the Administration against the Rebels. He is a brother of the lamented Gen. Reynolds, killed while bravely leading his column at continue to keep up a slow fire on Fort Gregg Gettysburg.

The Union men in the South are almost unanimous in favor of abolishing slavey in their respective State, as the most effectual ing to the state of North Carolina. way of jutting an end to the Rebellion and the war. Urgent propositions have been made to our government by residents of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, to re-organize those States on a free State basis -Slavery is certainly doomed, though the Cop perheads in the North are to blind too see it.

men. Gov. Curtin visited Philadelphia or Wednesday, and delivered an address at the Union League Room in that city. In regard to his future course he said that he would continue to apply himself vigorously to the strengthening of the hands of the General He would be sparing neither of men nor money, and would not cease in his work until the rebels submit to the authority of the Gevernment.

COMPLIMENTARY -The copperheads not unfrequently have to take some severe cuffs from their southern "friends." Of course it produces the same offect up n them that imilar treatment does upon the spaniel, rendering them more complacent and obsequious to their masters than ever.

In a late number of the Richmond Examin. er the editor in an article on the Pennsylvania election says; "The Democratic party in that itate (Pennsylvania) was never proof against bribery, for it never had the shadow of PRINCIPLE "

Do the copperheads, who use that organ ization for the purpose-the sole one, as we perceive - of aiding their southern "friends," recognize the portrait? Or will they ask for Missouri Elections

B. GRANT BROWN and JOHN HENDERSON have been elected U. S Senators from Missouri. The election of the former, particulary, is exceedingly gratifying to the friends of freedom, for he was the first to set the ball in motion in that direction in Missouri. HEN-DEESON, the former democratic Senator, is an unconditional Union man, and will give a crush the rebellion.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF EUROPE.-The London Times, in a late review of the condition of affairs in Europe, says that a "single spark would kindle a conflagration from the Pyrenees to the Caucasus, from the Mediterrenean to the Arctic Sea. It is scarcely possible to imagine how we could stand apart and plume ourselves on our immunity between two worlds in flames. Yet who shall say how deep we should descend into the struggle once begun-how long we should be involved, and with what changes we should finally emerge."

being rapidly depleted of her population. The principal cause is the discovery of rich mines of silver and gold outside the limits of the State. The Nevada Standard says: There has been, for the past two years, perfect exodus to Nevada Territory from all parts of Californa. Probably not less than 30,000 people are now residents of this Territory, who cambere from California. The

discovery of rich mines in Idaho Territory

has attracted thousands to that locality.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION .- California i

Bar A woman visited the President's man ion last week, cut off a full half yard from the curtain of one of the windows in the Green Room, and made her exit before being discovered. Such things have been frequent. ly done lately, as is supposed by a set of cu riosity hunters.

A SINGULAR FACT. - Take a single wafer, put it upon your tongue, allow it to melt gradually away, and your sore throat, hourseness, cough, and cold will disappear. Be careful that the wafer used be Bryan's Pulmonic Wafer-25 cents a box. Elliott's sell it.

EVADING THE INCOME TAX .- Joseph Detwiler, of York county, Pa., was arrested on Wednesday last, by Deputy United States Marshal Schuyler, on the charge of attempting to evade the income tax. It is alleged that he divided his property among his children, so that it should not come within the provisions of the law. The case bids fair to be interesting, as it is the first one of the any other manner than from fixed invest- kind brought to the notice of the United

WAR NEWS.

From the Army of the Potomac. Washington, Nov. 14 - The information re-

ceived from the Army of the Potomac to hight is that the enemy are extending their already The work on the railroad is being rapid'y extend west of the Warrenton Junction.

pushed forward, but transportation does not Gen Meade, accompanied by Assistant Ad. under this ruling of the Commissioner may jutant General S. Williams, is now on a visit to Washington.

Cannonading Heard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 - The train which eached here at 10 o clock to night from the Army of the Potomac brought information of cannonading being heard in the vicinity of Stevensburg this morning commencing at 8 o'clock and continuing for about an hour. The firing was renewed between 11 and 12 o'clock, and was heard at Bealton, twenty miles disis done in anticipation of the completion of tant, as the train passed that point. The acts were not known in the the dailed of the firing, but it was supposed that Kulpatrick, who has his camp at Stevensburg, had engaged a reconpositing force of the enemy .to feed Grant's forces. The Government is Elsewhere all was quiet when the train, at 10

Although it rained incessantly throughout last night, the ground had not been rendered unfit for military operations.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The Suge of Charleston - News from Rebel Sources .- Our Biteries open on Fort Moultrie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 17: The flag of truce steamer New York ar rived here this evening, bringing 355 Union soldiers from Richmond. The Southern papers contain the following

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th, publishes the following disputch:
Charleston, Nov. 14 -- The enemy's fire on Fort Sumpter continued steadily. Battery Gregg op ned fire this af ernoon, on James Island and Fort Moultrie Fort Lumar and

Battery Simpkins replied. CHARLESTON, Nov. 15. The fireing is about the same to day From Thursday morning till sundown on Saturday fifteen hundred and twenty three mortar shells and rive shots were fired at Sumter. The ene my's shots have ceased to be of any injury to the fort. There has been no firing to day on Sullivan's or Jone's Island. Our batteries and the mortar battery.

A large warehouse, next to the custom houswas destroyed by fire last night. The loss i. heavy, consisting of cotton clothing and a part of the cargo of the steamer Advance, belong

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

NEW YORK, November 17. A Chattanooga letter of the 13th mentions that a rumor was then prevailing that Hook er had just been attacked.

[Cor. espondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 11 -- There has been io fighting since our seizure of Lookout Valley, two weeks ago. Hooker's position is considered impregnable Communication by the river, between Brown's Ferry, two miles below, and Bridgeport is uninterrupted and Wagons pass daily by the river road. Supplies for men and animals are accumulate ing steadily. The dead point of dauger is The army is sanguine, and the future is bright. The enemy holds Lookout yet, and throws shell occasionally in both directions. Nearly all full short None have been in jured in the city, and but one killed and one wounded in Lookout Valley. Bragg main tains a bold front near the city. There is no

diminution of forces apparent.

The Chattaneoga Rebel of November 11, ad mits that Bragg cannot take Chattanooga without greater loss than the South can su Savanoah Republican says the same, and urges the reintorcement of Lee from here, to defeat Meade, when Grant could

easily be whipped. The Rebel claims Knozville certain, and hopes that will repulse Bragg, and prevent further retreat on Georgia The correspondent of the Rebel, from the

front of Chattanooga, on Nov. 2. says:
" Had Jenkins attacked Hooker, in sufficent force, the day after the Federals got possession of Kelley's Ferry, and thrown a bridge over on the succeeding day (Wednesday), it s possible we might have still remained masters of the station, as by getting possession of Lookout Valley the Federals have a fortified position, and it is almost, if not quite as strong sumption, takes the same view. He says The Pastor and Consistory of the German less class that furnish the intolerable trash

they (the Federals) can reinforce more rapid-ly and safely than we can; if attacked in Chattanoogo they could reinforce sooner from the Valley than we could send troops from our left to the centre. From Brown's Ferry

to the railroad is only one mile. If not molested the Federals will, of course, construct the railroad to the Ferry, resucing the dislance of hauling supplies from sixty miles to two. This new move on the military chess poard, by which the Federals got possession of Lookout Vailey and the railroad to Bridge port, was a master y stroke. The conception was brilliant, executed admirably and the combination fau'tless. Everything slipped from us so easily, or was taken so adroit y, we hardly knew when it was done. This peration has changed the whole aspect. There is no longer any doubt of the Federal commander's ability to obtain supplies this winter unless speedily overcome. To do this we shall have to fight another battle, and overcome physical difficulties of a serious

"Gen. Hardee has been assigned the command of Polk's corps. Howell Cobb is here President Davis was at Goldsboro, N. C., or

onger in the mud and water of Chattanooga

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17th.—A telegram dated vesterday, from the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, states that Major General Sher man was in General Thomas' headquarters having made a junction of his entire corps with Grant's right.

Our European Correspondence.

SHEFFIELD, (ENG.) Oct. 29, 1863. DEAR HERALD:—The supposed alliance between the United States and Russia, and that Irish mare's nest, the "Fenian Brotherhood," haunt the waking dreams of our friend John Bull. John evidently feels uncomfortable. He has made a bad precedent in the Alabama aflair, and thinks that some day it may rebould on his own head with stunning force. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs seems determined to stop the ship building business, and has sent no less than three men of war, one of them an iron clad to watch the rams at Mr. Laird's ship yard. They (the men of war) are all lying in the river with steam up, and cables ready to al p at a moment's warning. A guard of ma rines went on board yesterday, and sent the workmen and their tools on shore, thus outting an end to all work on the rams .-'elegrams from France to-day say that the French Government has given notice to persons building ships of war there, that they will be held responsible for any infringement of the Neutrality Law. However, as nobody is foolish enough to put any faith in Louis Napoleon, we take it for what it is Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has created

puite a sensation, both in London and Man-

chester. In London, thousands were disappointed in getting into Exeter Hall, and Mr Beecher had to be carried in on the shoulders of the police. In Manchester, he also had a very large audience, but was inter runted several times by the paid emissari of the "Manchester Association for the Recognition of the Souther . Confederacy.". The pedigree of this interesting fraternity. ogether with that of the Shellield branch, I hink I gave you in my last. In Liverpool the meeing was very discrederly, frequent interruptions from Southern sympathizers who, like their brethren on the other sile of the Atlantic, are not very fond of free speech especially when their side of the question will not bear ventilation. Some of the same party who immortalized themselves by his sing the "Star Spangled Banner," at Scarorough, some moaths since, I presume,-The American war is discussed everywhere I go, public mectings, hotels, public dinners and even in church. At a ward meeting to nominate a candidate for the Borough Council, the candidates gave their views on the war. What it has to do with the Shellield Town Council, I can't imagine. I presume it will eff of the mending of streets, and the catching of stray pigs, in some way unknown to the uniniteated. The defeat of Vallandig ham in Ohio has been a bister pill for the rebel sympathizers here. They expected that he would be elected by a large majority, notwithstanding all arguments to the con trary. His election was to have been followthe withdrawal of the Ohio troops, which would be such a severe blow to the Government that they would abandon the war and let the South go. There was fortun tely a slight mistake in their calcula-

We are just now experiencing the delights of what the English call "November weather." It rains about five days out of each norning. The fog and smoke of the town ogether make a fine panacea for any one

vith weak lungs. 1 Strange as it may seem, with all its smoke and dirt, Sheffield is an exceedingly healthy town. The emigration of mechanics to the United States still continues, much to the discontent of some of the manufacturers, who see their American trade fast slipping through their fingers.

The 49th Pa. Volunteers.

Official R port of Lieut. Col. T. M. Hu'ings, commanding 49th Pa Vols Nov. 7th 1861 HEAD QUARTERS, 49TH PA. VOLS.

Nov 8th 1862. }
Captain:—In obedience to orders I have he honor to report, that this regiment left ts camp at Warrenton Va on Saturday morn ing Nov. 7th at 7 o'clock and marched on the Fayetteville road in the direction of Rap pahanneck Station.

After arriving near the Cavalry outposts a.

bout 9] A. M. Co. C and part of Co B under command of Capt Hutchison were deployed as skirmishers, and Co D. and part of Co. B under Capt. Quigley were deployed as flank ers, the balance of the Regt. ac ing as a re-Hooker Again Reported Attacked. - Gen. Sher man makes a Junction with Grant's Right andria Railroid one mile from Raipphannock Station at 122 P. M. Here we formed Line serve. The regiment proceeded in this order of Battle our left resting on the Railroad; our Skirmishers and Flankers acting as Skirmishers until three P. M when hey were reheved by a detachment of the 6th Maine We remained in line of Battle at this point until 5 P. M. when we were ordered forward with the rest of the Brigade to Storm the Enemy's works. The charge was made at 61 P M Our loss in the action was three kil ed and sixteen wounded.

KILLED. - Privates - Geo. W. Wilson Co A Richard McQuillan Co B. George Harleman Co. D. WOUNDED. - Capt. A. B. Hutchison Face (slight;) Adjt. James T. Stuart, side, (slight;) Com Serg't. Juo. D. H. Henderson, leg and

foot, (severe;)
Co. A -Jno. P. Patierson, head, (Dan gerously;) Robert Taylor, thigh. (slight;) Wm. Attig. head, Benj. Thomas, leg, (severe;) Geo. W. Smith, foot (severe;) Juo. A. Kistter, leg, (severe;) David Delancy, shoulder, (se vere;) Wm. Farris, arm, (slight;) Jno. Lepley leg, (slight,)
Co. B.-Corp. Jas. W. Cambell, arm

severe;) Joo Holliday, hand, (severe;) Wm McAlevy, hand, (severe:)
Co C.—Corp. Griffith Lytle, thigh, (-light;) Co. D -Gideon Wolf, breast, (severe;)

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't.
Thos. M. Hulings, Lt. Col Commanding. Capt. C. H. HURD, A. A. Genl.

LADIES RIDING .- MISS Dr. Harriet N. Ashley, of Danville, New York, has come out in favor of ladies riding astride. The present style of riding, she truly says, is un safe, ungraceful, unhealthy and unnatural Dr. James C. Jackson, in his work on con-

when long continued, is productive of numerous diseases, but thinks if women could have dresses fitted for the purpose, and could ride astride as men do, horseback riding might be used not only as a means of occasional re lief from the monotony of life, but it might be elevated into a national characteristic. The only difficulty is, that if the ladies once get the trowsers on they will not be content with wearing them only when on horseback. But in the march of improvement, this reform in female equestrianism is sure to come about, we may as well make up our minds A few dashing, determined fair ones, to it. braving the denunciation and ridicule which old forces of the sterner sex will bean upon them, will introduce the custom, and in a few years thousands of handsome Amazons, mounted upon their steeds in the masculine and sensible style of the Empress Catharine of Russia, will be scouting along our highways in all directions. That will be the character Why, then, should we remain ultimate outcome of this one sided question.

Cown and County Matters.

CONCERT .- The Handel Musical Society's first concert of the season, will take place at Rheem's Hall, Carlisle, on Thanksgiving Evening, (November 26.) A rich treat may be expected. The performance spoiled of nearly their entire stocks, and mewill consist of a variety of Glees, Choruses, Quartetts, &c., to be accompanied by a splen | portion. If the citizens of Franklin and did Orchestra.

The permanent company from Carlisle Barracks left this on Tuesday morn ing last to attend the dedication of the Gettys burg National Cemetery.

there is a drop of manly blood left in their

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—There will church of this place, on Thanksgiving Day, an appropriate ser uon. Subject, The Signs of the Times. The public are respectfully fortunate widows have been turned away invited to attend.

We again direct the attention of our friends, who may wish to purchase Iron Railing of any description, or any kind of Iron work of a decorative character, for any purpose, to the advertisement of Messrs WOOD & PEROT, Philadelphia, in another col-

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE NVESTMEMT. - Capitalists, desirous of maing a profitable investment, should not fail to attend the sale of Mr. W. Charles Franiscus, at Papertown, on Saturday next. He offers to dispose of a valuable lot of ground in the central part of that thriving and prosman of mo derate means to secure a delight-

ACCIDENT -A young lad, named Benamin Sener, son of Mr. Alfred Sener, of this place, met with a serious accident on Friday last. He was on a gunning expediion in Perry county, and by some inadvertency, the gun we it off, wounding him se verely in the neck and head. At first his life was despaired of, but we hear that the physicians pronounce him out of danger.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT .- We learn by the Harrisburg Telegraph, that a man named Thomas Donnelly, of Shippensburg, in this county, was horribly mangled, at the Leb anon county Freight Depot, in Harrisburg, on Monday morning last. One of his legs was cut off about the knee, an arm nearly off below the shoulder, and both hands almost severed from the wrists. He died on Monday about noon, realizing his dreadful condition. It is stated that when the accident occurred, the unfortunate man was intoxicated. This is another solemn warning week, and there is a thick tog almost every to those who will " put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their braiss."

> Conn Husking .- Our farmers in the Cumberland Valley have been very busy for the past two or three weeks in getting in their corn. The weathe has been very favorable, and in many localities the corn is all husked. The crop is generally very good, and the yield quite large.

Union Prisoners in Richmond.-Since it has been ascertained beyond ques tion, that our brave soldiers, now in the rebelprisons in Richmond are actually suffering for the necessaries of life; and has also been announced by the rebel authorities that food grave and the gay, the beautiful and the as well as clothing be delivered to them if forwarded from the North, every effort is be- according to his tastes, can wander through ing made to supply their pressing wants -Aid societies all over the loyal states are making up parcels of clothing and edibles -Let not our citizens neglect this important matter Direct your contributions to the obristian commission in Philadelphia, and hey will be forwarded im nediately to Rich. mond.

CAPT. HUTCHISON.-In another column will be found the official account of the 49th P. V. in the late action on the Rappa hannock. In that action Capt. Boyd Hutch. ison, whose name is familiar to many of our cilizens bore a prominent part, receiving a wound in the face, which we are glad to say. is but slight.

When during the late political campaign, Capt. H. believed it to be his duty to labor for the success of those principles of free gov. ernment for which for more than two years previously he had been battling in the field. some of our copperheads here snerringly im puned his motives, and referred to his ab sence from his regiment (although in com pliance with orders from the war department) as an evidence of his want of bravery.

VOTE OF THANKS - At the meeting of the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed church in this place, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Synod will long remember the kind and Christian reception and courtesy given them by the Pastor and members of the German Reformed courregation and other citizens of Carlisle, at its annual sessions amongst them, and pray that the promises that are recorded in God's Word to them, who are given to hospitality, may be happily realized by them, and that the Pastor be requested to read this resolution to his people, and also to request its publication in the papers of the place,"

as Chattanonga. If attacked in the Valley that the present style in which the ladies ride, Reformed church in this place, cordially unite in the above expression of grateful feeling towards the citizens of Carlisle, for the liberal Christain hospitality with which they aided them in affording entertainment for the members of Synod; and sha'l be pleased to recipocrate their kindness whenever opportunity affords it.

MILITARY CLAIMS .- The last Legisature passed a law authorizing the Judges Court of Common Pleas at Harrisourg, (Judge Pearson, President,) to appoint three citizens as a Board of Appraisers to investigate the claims for damages in Fulon and Franklin counties, occasioned by Stuart's raid. The Court has appointed A. O. Hiester and James Worrall, Esqrs., of Dauphin county, and Jacob Weidle, Esq., of Lebanon county, said Board.

This is all right and proper; but we hope those in authority will not "make flesh of one and fish of another." The people of Cumberland and Adams counties suffered severely by Ewell's and Fitzhugh Lee's depredations in June and July last, and are certainly entitled to compensation. Many of our farmers lost valuable horses, cattle, and other property; our merchants were dechanics and other citizens suffered in pro-Fulton counties are entitled to indemnity, so also are the people of Cumberland and Adams. We trust the next Legislature will take immediate action on this subject.

PROOF OF MARRIAGE.—It not unfre-We call the especial attention of quently happens that clergymen, in marrying these reptiles to Col. Hulings' report, and if a couple, omit to give a certificate of the marriage, or to make any registration of it. mendacious hearts, let it remind them of their | Such evidence is rendered especially important just now, as, in the case of the death of a soldier, the widow must have a certificate of marriage before she can receive a pension. be divine service in the German Reformed A New Jersey paper, in speaking of this subject, as it respects that State, says: Upon at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Pastor will preach searching the records within the past year for proof of marriage, nearly half of the unwith the remark : "The clergyman performing the ceremony has neglected to comply with the law."

> Magistrates and clergymen should make a note of this, and act accordingly. Much loss and trouble would be avoided if those performing the marriage ceremony would comply with the provisions of the law.

SAVE YOUR RAGS AND OLD PAPER. -We would surgest to our readers the propricty of gathering up their old rags and paper and disposing of them to the paper manufacturers. All kinds of paper has again gone up to fearful prices. People should everywhere save all their old papers and perous village. This is a rare chance for a rags and sell them. They are now worth five or six cents per pound, while old account books or old writing paper of any kind is worth from ten to twelve cents. The present high price of paper is caused by the great scarcity of rags. Therefore it is the duty as well as the interest of every one, publisher as well as reader, to save his old rags and paper, and sell them to those who will gladly purchase them. This is a matter we are all interested in, for with the supply of rags depends the price of paper, and con equently the cost of books and newspapers.

Our streets and alleys, even, contain an abundance of good clean rags and paper, and would some one gather them up and dispose of them, he could earn a handsome livelihood, as well as confer a favor upon society.

NEGRO KILLED.—The Passenger Train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on Saturday evening last, ran over a negro, who was lying on the track, about three miles below Newville. The engineer saw him when about two hundred yards off but found it impossible to stop the train. The negro was literally cut to pieces. It is supposed he was intoxicated and had fallen across the track, es a broken bottle was found by his side. We have not learned his name. So says the Chan bersburg Repository.

MEA_SCOTT'S REVIEWS are more or ess familiar to the reading public. They furnish a mine of precious jewels to those who are accustomed to tax their intellectual powers with the interesting work of thinking. In this mine may be found solid ingots of gold, whilst treasures of less value will reward the labor of those who are not foud of solid metals. Every variety of topic is presented to the mind of the reader. The sublime are happily blended. The reader, the cavernous depths of the earth, and revel among its mysterious revelations, or climb to the stars, and, sweeping through the regions of space, behold in his flight the wonderful manifestations of the hand Divine .-He may wander through magnificent gardens, bearing flowers of richest hue, laden with entrancing beauty; or, he may roam along some silvery stream, winding its tortuous course through avenues of stately trees, whose munificent shade invites him to the most delightful contemplation.

WESTMINSTER, for October, presents the following table of contents: I. The French Conquest of Mexico. 2. Romola. 3. Miracles. 4. Gervinus on Shakespeare. 5 .--The Treaty of Vienna; Poland. 6. Wit and Humor. 7. The Critical Character. 8. Vic. tor Hugo, 9. MacLay's Tilbingen School,

10. Contemporary Literature, "WIT AND HUMOR" furnishes copious specimens of the leading Wits and Humorista of England. Yet, after all that has been said by Dr. Johnson, Sydney Smith, and others, it is doubtful if we have a clear and satisfactory definition of that singular blend it g of words, which we call Wit and Humor, which has rendered the soul of many a man joyous and happy, as the uproarious laugh olled out upon the air.

"CONTEMPORANEOUS LITERATURE" COD tains some fine criticisms upon writers on-Theology and Philosophy; Politics, Sociology and Travels; Science; History and Biography; and Belles Lettres. Strictures, severe and scathing, fall upon the head of many an unfortunate author. It is refreshing, even to refined humanity, to see the blood spurting from the gashes inflicted, by the keen blade of the critic upon the worth-