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Governor's Message.

The annual message of Gov. Curtin will be found on our first page to day. It is what Democracy sixteen, thus indicating the desire of the people that this branch of our Legislawe all looked for a clear, concise statement of the financial and military condition of the | ture as well as the lower House should be under the control of the friends of the Govern Commonwealth. It contains earnest recommendations for such legislation as the ex- ment. In addition to this, two or three Disigencies of the times demand, and a bounds in | tricts now represented by Democrats who patriotic appeals to our citizens to fill up our armies, and in all things strengthen and up- just so many Senators to represent constitu- All the unmarried men between twenty and encies which have shown their disapproval of hold the arm of the government, in its presthem. One of the Republicans Senators, ent endeavors to overwhelm treason and revolt. It is a question for serious considera- | however, has been in the service of his country, was taken prisoner at Winchester last tion as to whether the Governor's suggestion Summer and has been held by the Rebels ever recommending the payment of the interest on since in spite of all the efforts of the Adminour State securities in greenbacks instead of gold, as formerly, is a wise one. Our no. | istration to have him exchanged. His absence tion is that while our credit can be main- has given our Democracy a chance of exhibiting their true character and they are certaintained at home and abroad, it should be done at almost any shorifice, and from the present | ly determined not to let it pass until they and prospective condition of our treasury we have fully shown that selfishness greed for apprehend little difficulty will be experienced office and indifference to the interests of the in paying our interest in gold. However, the State, which have always characterized them. question is one that will receive the most Last year a similar case occurred in New York. By the absence of a Democratic memsearching investigation by our legislature .--We commend the message to the attention of ber there was a tie and the Republicans could have prevented an organization. They our readers.

mer The Government at Washington will not permit Gen. Butler to be outlawed by Ju dah P. Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners, committed solely to him, will be continued in his hands. Secretary Stanton deter mined to enlarge his powers and confirm his agency, by putting all the rebel prisoners in United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand of them at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely decided on of insisting that the exchanges shall take place through Gen. Butler, and that none shall take place except through him .---Jeff. Davis was in favor of recognizing him, as Commissioner Ould had already done .-Benjamin, who wrote the proclamation outlawing Butler, effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him, on the ground that he was an outlaw. President Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond Government, and through this equality in disability, there is no doubt that the exchanges will again be re-established.

The fact that all the rebel prisoners, about 88,000 in number, are to be transmitted to his Department, is true, and retaliatory measures, to a proper and legitimate extent, have been determined upon. There is also embraced in Gen. Butler's scheme a move in the game which the rebels little think of, and which cannot fail to bring them to terms ---He has prepared a counter move to every pos their representatives. sible contingency, and whether they refuse to hold communication with him or not, the re sult will be the same.

Progress in Virginia and Maryland Western Virginia has, by her new consti tution, placed herself in the ranks of the Free States, her people voting almost unanimously for the emancipation clause in that instrument. In Eastern Virginia the progress of

rents is almost equally encouraging. The

The Pennsylvania Senate. This body is still unorganized. Ten days ave passed since its meeting which have been consumed in fruitless efforts to elect a Speaker and complete its organization. This has been the cunning of the Evil One. owing to the determination of the Democratic members to take advantage of every accident which can enable them to embarrass the Government and prepare the way for its destruction. In order to appreciate their conduct with regard to this particular case it is necesbe made in the Enrolment law. The main sary to look at the condition of affairs in the

object of Congress must be to frame a law Senate. The Senate is composed of thirty | which will yield the largest number of troops three members The result of our last elect with the least amount of discomfort to the tion gave the Republicans seventeen and the people. Private interests must suffer-that cannot be helped ; to equalize the chances, to distribute fairly the burden, and to make it bear most heavily upon those who are strong est, is the task of Congress. If there are to be two classes subject to

draft, some change should be made, we think, hold over, have Republican majorities, leaving' in the present rule defining these classes .forty five years should constitute the first class, together with those married but child. less. This part of the community can go to the war with the least inconvenience and suffering to those dependent upon them. But we believe that a better way would be to make but one class, and let the enrolment include all within the military ages in that

THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

We hope we are not too late to say a few

words more on the alterations proposed to

We reiterate that the three hundred dollar exemption clause should be retained. Substitute brokers and copperheads are its principal opponents, the first named because they see that its abrogation will inflict an additional hardship upon the people, and make a draft, and the Administration which orders it, still more unpopular. The brokers oppose the exemption clause, of course, because while scorned to take any such advantage. But it is retained their profits are but moderate. our Democratic legislators are troubled with If Congress will pass one amendment-which we shall presently suggest-the business of no such delicate sense of honor or conscientiousness. If the fortunes of war place one the brokers will be entirely broken up; while, of their fellow Senators, who is absent defenif the exemption clause is repealed, they count ing their property and homes from the devasupon making their fortunes.

tation of rebel invaders, in the hands of that The question is, whether enlistments shall distinguished Democrat who holds his court be kept in the hands of the State and general in Richmond, they are not the men to cast government, or whether they shall fall into aside the nice little advantage which this cirthe hands of unprincipled middle men, whose cumstance gives them. The honors and ininterest it is to rob the recruits. In France, fuence of the Speaker's office, the emoluments where both plans have been tried, it was of the clerkships, the pomp and circumstance found that the broker system grew rapidly of the positions of Sargeant at arms and door into an iniquity too great to be borne; the keeper are much higher considerations, in brokers retained the lion's share of the bounemocratic estimation, than are the obligaties, and furnished to the government the ions of generosity, patriotism or respect for poorest class of men. Our experience, du the clearly indicated will of the majority .--ring the late draft, was similar. In France To men who have any respect for honorable the brokers were after a fair trial abolished ; conduct, the proceedings at Harrisburg must and under the system now in use there the e disgusting in the very highest degree.--conscript either serves in person or pays an That the business of the country should be considered of less consequence than the polit substitute rather than pay the exemption al organization of the Senate, and that immoney to the government, he is at liberty to ortant-legislation-should be delayed because do that, but he is held responsible for that coident has given the minority the power to substitute; and if the latter deserts, his printhwart the wishes of the majority, is a disgrace cipal is taken to serve the remainder of the and a stigma upon our form of Government.-term. If Congress were to enact a similar And all this too without one word of rebuke. rule, the result would be that very few would We have waited anxiously to hear some remonprocure substitutes themselves; those who strance at this delay from our Democratic could not serve in person would pay the exbrethren of the Press, but in vain. - They siemption fee to the government, in whose ently rejoice over the disgraceful conduct of hands the recruiting would thus remain, to the exclusion of landsharks, bounty thieves

But what right have we to expect any thing and brokers. else from the present Democratic party. In It is urged by some that the three hundred Congress in 1854, a minority delayed the ordollar exemption clause favors the rich at the ganization for three months and received the expense of the poor. Nothing can be more commendations of their Democratic supportwide of the truth than this idea : on the coners. In 1858, they did the same thing without | trary, this clause is the only protection of the receiving a single rebuke from those who have man of moderate means, and it was intended such special regard for the will of the peo- for this very purpose by the French governple. At our last election for U. S. Senator, ment, who adopted it after trying various ex Democratia politicians packed our legislative periments which we ought not to blunder into halls with bullies, armed to the teeth, to pre- again. One of these was to have no exemption, but to leave the conscript himself to buy obligations to his party were paramount to his substitute. A very high price for substihis duty to his country, and their whole party tutes followed, which price was chiefly absorbed by a class of brokers or sharks who stitutional liberty." With these antecedents were created by this system. The same rewe have no right to expect that any thing will sult would follow here. During the State draft in Massachusetts in 1862, when no ex. be done by their journals to induce the minbrity to allow the Senate to organize. The emption clause was in force, the price of sub party that has never indulged in one genuine, stitutes rose at once to \$500. The draft was unqualified denunciation of the Slaveholders' then suspended to try the bounty system, du rebellion cannot be expected to reprove any ring which, writes a correspondent, "with efforts on the part of its sympathizers to enbounties at \$200, some of these same sharks, courage it. We expect therefore to see this who brought me a few men, assured me that struggle for the Speakership continued for a they had a much larger number laid up await very considerable time. Of course the Union ing the resumption of the draft, whom they members will not yield. While they are not could control, and for whom they would not disposed to delay legislation merely for

idition \$800 bounty to all, and a brokerage. lawry and recognize the Beast. It will be neo-"Let the conscript get a substitute if he essary for Col. Ould though to be wide awake hooses, taking the risk of his desertion duwhen they get to arranging the terms of exring the whole term. change, for this cross-eyed Yankee has in him If you want to try any new experiment,

extend the age to fifty years; men of fifty being better than youths of twenty and under. After the enrolment, give thirty days no

ice of the draft, and let every married man have a right before the draft to pay a smaller mount, perhaps one-third or one half of the full commutation; but let all the names be drawn, so that there commuters shall not dininish the chance of escape of those unable o pay in advance."-N. Y. Post.

French Liberals to American Re publicans.

A very eloquent letter from four distinuished Frenchmen, Gasparin, Cochin Labaulaye and Martin, to the Loyal League of

Gasparin is well known in this country as the author of the great work-"The Uprising of a Free People." Augustin Cochin is a clergyman and an accomplished scholar. These both are Protestants. Henri Martin, he historian, is a moderate Catholic and Republican. Edouard Laboulaye is one of the most liberal statesmen, one of the ripest cholars and one of the most graceful writers | matters it to you? S rengthen your cause n France. He, too, is a moderate Catholic not ; there is a God above.

nd a member of the Institute of France. Ye have room for only portions of the letter. | future which seems to stretch itself before If we were to criticise anything in it, it yould be the declaration that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give us corrupted your public manners, and degrad the power to destroy alavery. Admitting it ed your domestic as well as your foreign pol to be true, it is impossible to pass the a- well as North, and the South perhaps more mendment in the constitutional way in time | fully than the North, will enter upon a wbolly to save the life of the nation ; and therefore we are thrown back upon the law of self-preservation. This law has dictated the destruction of slavery in the rebel States ; its renew its yield. Liberty-for these are her destruction in the loyal slave States will be found to be equally necessary and then the

same law will be found to justify the act of death. We believe that the Constitution, in instice. giving to Congress the right to guarantee to every State a constitution Republican in form, gives the right to abolish Slavery in time of peace; President Lincoln believes that this clause gives the right to do it in time of war. We shall abolish slavery universally under the present constitution. But we are keeping our readers from the letter : Slavory must die.

We hold it to be of the first importance that the cause of the war shall not survive asked ourselves these last three years, why stablished price. If he chooses to furnish a God permitted the prolongation of this bloody struggle. Was it not that the real issue might present itself with perfect clearness. Conquering earlier, the Federal Government would, perhaps, have been led to make concession, to enter anew upon the fatal path of compromise. To-day all eyes, not willingly blind, see clearly. The New York riot preaking out at an appointed day, to aid the invasion of Lee, and falling justantly upon he negro in a way to show to every witness

no longer any question of Slavery. It must toration of peace, prosperity and the Union, end must be proposed and adopted before clare Abraham Lincin to be the people's choice for re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

no more nequality. These whom you have fought so bravely before the armed, who walls of port Hudson and Fort Wagner, can never be other than citizens. Lonve the problem of the races to its own solution-the nost natural solutions are always the best. Under the rule of the common law, the free blacks of the South and of the North will

visibly sinking under the weight of the tyranny of the South, the complicity of the North, odious laws and compromises.

Now, at the cost of immense sacrifices, you have stood up against the evil; you have chosen rather to pour out your blood and your dollars than to descend further the slope of degradation, where rich, united, powerful, you were sure to lose that which is far nobler than wealth, or union, or power.

Well ! Europe begins to understand, willingly or unwillingly, what you have done .-In France, in England, everywhere your cause gains ground, and he it said for the honor of the nineteenth century, the obstacle which our ill will and our evil passions could not vercome, the obstacle which the intrigues of

the South could not surmount, is an idea, a principle. Hatred of Slavery has been your champion in the Old World. A poor champ-

ion seemingly. Laughed at, scorned, it seems weak and lonely. But what matters it, ere the account be closed principles will stand New York, is just published. The Count de for something, and conscience, in all human affairs will have the last word.

This, gentleman, is what we would say to you in the name of all who with us, and bet er than ourselves. defend your cause in Europe. Your words have cheered us; may ours in turn oheer you! You have yet to cross many a dark valley. More than once the impossibility of success will be demonstrated to you; more than once, in the face of some military check or political difficulty, the cry will be raised that all is lost. What daily by daily unking it more just, and fear

We love to contemplate in hope the noble you. The day you emerge at last from the anguish of civit war, and you will surely come out freed from the odious institutions which icy, that day your whole country, South as new prosperity. European emigratian will hasten toward your posts, and will learn the road to those whom until now it has feared to approach. Cultivation, now abandoned, will miracles-will revivity by her touch the soil which Slavery had rendered barren. Then there will be born onto you a great

ness nobler and more stable than the old, for in this greatness there will be no sacrifice of AGENOR DE GASPABIN ACQUATIN COORDS.

EDOUARD LABOULATE, Member of the Institute of France. HENRY MARTIN. Paris, October 31, 1863.

New Hampshire Republican Convention

The New Inpushire Republican State Convention adopted a series of resolutions sustaining the Administration, erging a vigorous presecution of the war, expressing confidence in the integrity and financial fidelity of Secre the war; that your real foe, Slavery, shall in the integrity and financial fidelity of Secre not remain upon the field. We have often tary Chase, and recognizing patriots and traitors as the only two parties. The following was also adouted :

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, by the exercise during the dangerous crisis in the nation's history of unequalled sagacity-and statesmanship, of a moderation and prudence which experience has shown to be the high est wisdom, by his spotlers integrity of per-sonal character, above repriach and above suspicion, and by his slowly formed yet un altered determination that the triumph of the Constitution and the Union over Secession of its cowardly ferocity what kind of spirit and treason shall be the final triamph of libanimated certain friends of the South-the erty throughout the nation, has received and New York riot was a supreme warning to merited the abiding confidence of the people your country. Your line of action is clear to an extent never awarded to any other pub-ly traced. So long as anything of Slavery lic man since Washington; that the best in remain, there will be a cause of antagonism | terests of the country demand that the comin the bosom of the Union. There must be plete destruction of the rebellion, of the res be so ordered and settled as never to return. should be achieved under his administration An amendment to the Constitution to this of the Government, and that we therefore de-

the return of the States. The condition of the free blacks must also be secured against the iniquities which they have so long endured. No more plans of redeniration shreed no more disabling laws.

Methodist,

Balance.

day last.

st among us.

PROTEST.

Emory Chapel,

and duty of the government to waive the out- years, using it for veteran recruits. Pay in | which in the midst of its growing prosperity, shadow of our church and of the courts of extended for several weeks, at the end of justice. I am told that offences which should be punished with the penitentiary are only thinly veiled, and perpetrated with al-most undisguised boldness; that rooms are

allowed and all the appliances of iniquity, and that nobody cares, or that nobody dares to grapple with this monstrous and growing You must know far better than I whether

these things exist, and must better know how to deal with them than I do; but one thing I know, that within the past two weeks, I have been stopped half a dozen times, upor the street and asked what shall be the end of such a state of things.

Better, my brethren, a million times become the slaves of a southern confederacy than bondmen to Satan; better a thousand deaths, than the loss of our Christian liber ty. Shall men seize their muskets and rush these enemies of our dearest rights, of our ondest hopes, these assassins of our chil-

dren's happiness, of our country's and of the church's prosperity, lay waste the fair heritage which ought to descend unsullied to our posterity? They are rebels against God ! They are violating the laws of the Common wealth

And I call upon you as Christian men, as parents and sponsors, as neighbors unto every man, to awake from your silence or indifference, and if these things are true, or if any like them are true, and a remedy can be applied, to arise and drive such crying sing from our midst.

For the Herald. FEED FOR HORSES. As it is of very great importance to per

ons having horses to feed, to know how to feed them best and cheapest, particularly during such times as the present, when all feed stuffs are sold at high figures, and osts the universal feed for horses, is so light that double the usual quantity is not sufficient to keep working horses alive, the writer will give to the public the information he obtained f a gentleman in Virginia under circumstan. ces somewhat peculiar. who had the best opobtaining currect information ortunities of reference to this matter. In the fall of 854 the writer was travelling by stage from Fincastle to Staunton in Virginia, after passing Lexington the driver left the main road to take in a Lady passenger and on returning upset the stage, sitting with the driver at the

ne was a gentleman by the name of Per kins, who got badly jammed against the fence. and was at the choking point until he was re lieved by the combined effort of the passer gers. The writer lifted with a will, and by his cllorts brought Mr Perkins under particular obligations, as he thought and acknowledged. For the rest of the road the writer took an

outside seat with Mr. Ferkins, our acquain tance being already made we entered into a free conversation in reference to the care and feeding of horses. He communicated some facts that the reader will agree with me, give much importance to has opinions. He ed that all the stage routes in Virginia were

run by one company, that they owned five hundred stages and over two thousand hor ses ; that the management of the whole was perfectly systematic, that he was owner of part-of-its stock, and bad been in the employ of the company for more than twenty years that his duties were restricted to a close observance of the effect of the different kinds of feed that it was his duty to try on the horses lie told me that he travelled most of the time on the different routes, passing from one to the other. Keeping his seat with the drivers, so as to have the best opportunity of seeing the result of his experiments in feeding .-And after having so full an opportunity of knowing, he was decidedly of the opinion that ground corn with hav or cornfodder is the best feed that can be given to horses either idle or working, the year round ; that no worve feed could be given than unground core, that the horse masticated poorly, that the rough corn like gravel stones passing hrough the bowels kept up a teverish, laza tive condition of the horse. Showing itself in weakness, shortwindedness, disposition to

perspire freely, and many other offensive, as well as injurious effects. In no instance did be find it necessary to administer extra portions

of salt as is the general custom

BLAIR.

which period the draft will certainly occur. This bounty together with that offered by the several boroughs and townships offers the most liberal inducements, and should unquestionably stimulate recruiting. Already several boroughs and townships have filled their quotas and it only requires the proper exertion to be made to insure the exemption of our county certainly, and probably the entire district from the coming draft. What laboring man can find more lucrative employment, than the generous bonus and monthly pay offered by his country, not even taking into account the assurance that in the event of casualty to himself his family will be provided for. We have faith that out to fight the rebels, and sit supinely at this matter only needs to be fairly present-home, while these invaders of our peace, ed to insure its appreciation and constants ed to insure its appreciation and acceptance by a large number of our citizens.

From the New Orleaus correspondence of the New York Herald, we clip the following interesting item :

Among the numerous incidents of the irst day of the new year the most striking and appropriate occurred at the headquarters of the Commanding General. General Banks was receiving the congratulations and good wishes of the raymasters of the depart-

nent, headed by Majors Brigham and Baker, and accompanied by fourteen others, and due ring this scene, while standing around a table spread with some choice wines and refreshment, of which a l were freely partaking, an elderly gentleman stepped up to the General and handed him a letter, which he wished him to receive as a testimonial of respect and appreciation The General opened the letter, and, gluncing over the page, found it was an autograph letter from Genera? Washington, dated at Carlisle, Pa. The letter treated upon the whiskey insurrection, and contained many clear and striking suggestions upon the subject of rebellion. So applicable, indeed, were the opinions of that great man to the present troubles of the nation that, seeing this, General Banks said he would read the letter aloud : which he did, to the great interest of every one present .---One of the opinious advanced by the latter was to the effect that in a government like, ours it must not be presumed by any that the disapprobation of a minority should be sufficient to nullify the acts of the majority. This

is precisely the cause of the trouble now.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS .- Deeds for land are required by the laws of Pennsylvania to be recorded within six months after their execution if made in the State, or within twelve months if made (at of the State, or otherwise they are deemed in law frandalent and void against subsequent purchasers or mortgages for value. If recorded before the deed under which subsequent purchasers claim, however, it will make the deed good in law. No title papers are therefore perfected until they are recorded in the Recorder's office of the county. Persons having unrecorded Deeds should present them to the Recorder without delay.

Court Proceedings.

In the Common Pleas the following were lisposed of :

Henry Glass vs. Elizabeth Weise Co-promsor in a note with Jas. H. Weise. Entered No. 26, Jan. T 1862. Summons in debt by note in writing not exceeding \$200. Settled by the parties. Watts, Parker and Todd for Plff., Miller for Deft. Christian Long vs. John C. Walburn and Joel Shapley. No. 72, April T. 1861. Sumground corn if fed, but placing salt where it mons in debt on a joint and several promisso ry notes not exceeding \$100. There had been an agreement between these parties to submit the matter in dispute to referees.-Rule was afterward moved to strike out the agreement and prozected to trial, -- but the Court discharged the rule, and referred to referce as per opinion filed. Watts & Parker for Piff., McClure for Deft's.

Senate of the "reconstructed" State, in seseion at Alexandria, has passed a bill to pro. vent any of their party, forgetting that his wide for the election of delegates by the people to a Convention, to assemble in that city, on the 25th of January, to alter and amend | exulted over the result as a triumph for "conthe State Constitution so as to abolish slavery in the counties of Accomac, Northamp ton. Princess Anne, Elizabeth City and York, including the cities of Norfolk and Ports. mouth, the President's Proclamation of January last having declared all the slaves of the State free. No one can vote on this question who has aided the rebellion, or who cannot give satisfactory evidence of his loy alty. This, of course, ensures the success of the measure and will hasten the disenthral. ment of the eastern counties from the "relic of barbarism.'

In Maryland, events are hastening rapidly along in the right direction. The able-bodied slaves are being enlisted in the army by part would be a concession that a factious whole regiments, and the loyalists of the Commonwealth are beginning to act in har- will of the people as often as accident enables mony with each other in reference to the great question. Led by the Baltimore American, the citizens of Maryland now see that | yielded a matter of such vital importance were the death of slavery must be hastened. In Saturday's American the subject is ably set State. But there need be no fears that such forth, and we make the following extracts : " In regard to the latest aspect of the case -the fact is at last fully and broadly recognized by our leading and most deserved in. finential citizens-that Slavery is only a burden upon the State, to be thrown off with as little needful delay as possible. Whatever scepticism has been indulged in hitherto by any as to the ability of Slavery to survive even in a crippled condition the infinitude of assaults upon it, conviction has come upon the most obstinately incredulous that its fate here, at least, is sealed, and could the conflict end at once, and the slave owners of the State be told to restore if possible the 'pecu liar institution' to working order, all would feel convinced that the task would be one utterly impossible of performance-that with its old associations and character broken in upon and measurably destroyed, it could never be made available, or at least, profitable, The great thing then for all conagain. cerned-for all who have the prosperity of the State at heart-to do is to lose not a moment in uniting in measures suited to the great changes in progress and sensiment.'

The American urges that ancient feuds should be buried, and that an united front should be presented by all who love, Maryland, and whose interests are bound up in her prosperity. It says:

"Let us note as an encouraging fact, however, that in what is happening at present in the State, the 'great deeps' of bitter prejudice seem to be 'broken up.' Necessity is a stern teacher, and we find those at last rec ognizing the changed aspect of affairs from whom but a brief while since little was to be State where but a few months ago no more unwelcome topic could be introduced than the question of supplying the State with free labor, that matter is now under deep considera-tion and discussion ; and the citizens there counselling together may bring about fortunate results beyond all that the most sanguine might have anticipated."

The citizens of Maryland, in thus accepting the great changes forced upon them by whole, and in the view of the accomplishment the rebellion, are displaying sound common sense as well as patriotism, and it will not be many of our noble fellows, now the tenants long ere every man who treads her soil will of Yankee prisons, we hope the President clause, or raise it to not over four hundred destroying it, with you, you destroy it every be a freeman.

take \$500.4 the purpose of obtaining the control of the There is reason to believe that much of Senate, they know that any yielding on their he pressure for removing the three hundred dollar commutation clause comes from these minority has the right to set at defiance the brokers and this pressure is one of the causes of the dullness of recr. iting at our present them to do so To make such an admission high bounties. No doubt many mon who inwould be disgraceful and prove that men who tend to enlist are holding back in the hope of a draft without commutation.

unworthy to represent the interests of our A gentleman who has had much practical experience in the management of the draft, a disgrace will be incurred. Our Senators under both State and federal governments, are men worthy of the high position they hold sends us the following suggestions, which we reprint here as worthy of the attention of and we are sure that not one of them will betray the trust reposed in him. As for our Congress: "Raise the price of commutation somewhat

opponents we have nothing to expect from them. No considerations of duty, patriotism or manliness could induce them to cease their opposition or do any thing that would lower their standing at the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. They will only yield when they find that the people of Pennsylvania, who have so long suffered from their factions opposition to the Government, will no longer tolerate their treascnable practices. We can assure them it will be many years before the absence of one patriot Senator will enable copperheads to prevent an organization.

107 The Richmond Whig is very amiable towards Gen. Butler, in the following upon the exchange of prisoners :

The Yankee Government have deputized Butler, the Beast, to negotiate a new cartel, giving him, it is understood, plenary powers in the matter. A preliminary question to be considered by our authorities is whether they will treat with a person whom they have formally outlawed. If this difficulty can be got over, we dare say Butler may be dealt with on as good terms as any one Lincoln well seleot. Hitchcook and Meredith both proved hoped or expected. In certain districts of the themselves very sourvy fellows-falsifiers and he is drafted. This plan would, in our countricksters. They are well got rid of. It is known that Butler disapproved their conduct, and that he has all along favored, or pretended to favor, a just and liberal plan of ex. change. The first cartel that was entered in. to was negotiated, if we remember aright, between him and Gen. D. H. Hill. Upon the whole, and in the view of the accomplishment diers, and pay to these a bounty somewhat in selves — a work the success of which will be the honor and the consolation of our time. To sum up:

which they will become useless members, ionorable and honored. In thus ordering in a secure manner all that relates to Slavery and the ignored race, you will have done more than is generally imagined for the lasting pacification of the South. What remains for you to do on this point may be stated in three words-Moder

find their legitimate place in your society, of

ution, Generosity, Liberty. Be of Good Cheer.

You will crush the revolt gentlemen. You will succeed-such is our belief-in re establishing the Union. It will emerge from the bloody trial stronger, more free, more worthy Interest on note in Bank. of the noble destiny to which God summons Premium on gold and silver,

Donations, Fines &c. It has been demonstrated to us, it is true, that the re-establishment of the Union was im-Total Receipts in 1863. possible; but was it not also demonstrated to Disbursed in the several wards. us, an i by irrefutable argument, that you would be always and of necessity defeated ; that you would never know how to handle a musket that recruiting would become impracticable

that your finances would be exhausted; that your loans would not be taken; that you would become bankrupt; that riots would man are so openly and shamefully violated, ravage your cities; that your Government would be overthrown. You have given to all these oracles the simplest and best answer .---You will reply in the same manner to those to the youth and children. who are tempted who assert that the re-establishment of the into these dens of iniquity. Gambling houses Union is impossible. and their keepers and frequenters are con

In France I think it is usually three thou-What seems really impossible is not to re-store the Union. Where, draw the line besand five hundred francs (about seven hundred dollars,) but as large numbers of exdoings as freely discussed as any other occur tween North and South ? How maintain beempts are made also to pay, the whole burden tween them a state of peace, or even of truce ? should not be thrown upon those between be no one who has courage enough to grap-How shall Slavery and Liberty live side by eighteen and forty-five years old. The com-mutation, therefore, should not be raised side? How, moreover, restrain the South ple with these scoundrels. Where are al much-say not over four hundred dollarsfrom European protectorates, and by what means arrest the frightful consequences of criminal vice? If our laws are insufficient, and should all be used as a bonus to induce the re enlistment of old soldiers under the di- such protectorates? Geographically, morally, politically, separation would create an ject up, and deal with it, as they would a unnatural situation, a situation violent and pestilence, of which this is of the very worst rection of government, upon such a scale as may be from time to time expedient. The hazardous where each would live, aims in character. It is in vain that our churches resent bounty should be continued out of hand, waiting for the hour of conflict.

the common purse -say three hundred dol We have full faith, gentlemen, that such a ly for the souls of men, if these dens of inilars, and fifteen to twenty five dollars brotrial will be spared to you. It is not that we kerage to all recruits, old or new. The overlook the difficulties which still remain for tastes and habits vitiated by gambling and eran is worth a great deal more than the raw you to overcome; they are great-greater, perhaps, than we imagine. War has its vi ces to the operation of the church; they will recruit, and it is to be hoped that the commutation fund would afford him a large bonus cissitudes, and you may, perhaps, be yet called upon to pass through periods of ill forover the raw recruit, and in some degree compensate him for the inequality he has of tune. Yet one fact always remains, and late been subject to, of seeing the new men come in on much better terms than he, has shows on which side the final triumph will be found, supposing that there be no foreign in-

"We ought to discourage the procurement tervention. The flag of the Union has now. of substitutes by the conscripts and their brokers, so as to keep the whole control of for two years, never paused in its advance.-It floats to day over the soil of every revolted recruiting in the hands of the general and State without exception. The South has had its victories; it has never gained an inch of ground. The North has had its defeats, it has State governments. To do this we should again take a hint from France, where, be-sides using other devices, they make the con-script responsible for the desertion of his never fallen back. Master to day of the en-tire course of the Mississippi, master of the Border States and of Louisiana, all that resubstitute during the whole term for which mains is to stifle the revolt in the narrow territory where it first burst forth and back try, induce all who are able to get a substito which it has been driven. We believe that you will succeed in this; for Europe, the only ute to do it through the government agency, or, in other words, to pay the commutation fee, which should be an entire protection from hope of the South, seems now little disposed draft into the army, but not for militia ser to give her aid. Courage! You have before you one of the

most noble works, the most sublime which can "The French, after practically preventing conscripts from procuring substitutes, use be accomplished here below—a work in the the fund almost entirely for getting old sol- success of which we are as interested as your

"Let us have the three hundred dollar more grand than the abolition of Slavery (in may not find it incompatible with the dignity dollars, and make it our protection for three where) and the energetic uprising of a people

----JANUARY 1864.

would be convenient for the horse left it with him, to choose salt or refuse it according to his The managers of the "Female Benevolent Society of Carlisle" respectfully submit the He remarked that nothing was more liking. apparent than the good effect of the ground following report to subscribers and priends. corn after using any other kind of feed. There are thirty six names on their list of Now if the circumstances under which the Beneficiaries, some of which include families writer obtained the foregoing information are of several individuals. The majority have not sufficient to give importance to the opinions of Mr. Perkins, he would further add that received aid regularly every month during

on arriving at Staunton he made the acquain-During the year 1863. Others occasionally, tance of some of its most reliable citizens all as their necessities required. whom endorsed Mr Perkins as a man of veracity, close observation and more than or Balance in Treasury from 1862, dinary experience in the treatment of horses. Collection in North West Ward in 1863 44 57 South West Ward. 34 65 Carlisle January 8th South East Ward, 33 15 CRIME IN PARIS .- The Paris correspon-North East Ward. 31 50 St John's Church. dent of the London Times says that a crime 1st Presbyterian Church, 14 50 similar to that committed by the notorious 2nd Presbyterian

5 00 Palmer in England, is the subject of judicial 8 60 investigation in that city. A physician in-8 80 sured the life of his wife for 500,000f (20, nterest on Rail Road Bond, (Legacy,) 38 80 2.81 000%) and shortly after the payment of the 4 56 first premium the young woman died. The suddenness of the death and the large a-\$272 82 mo unt for which the life was insured, created suspicion in the minds of the directors of 253 82\$19 00

make the case known to the highest law authority. An investigation was commenced TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT .--- There never was a period when the laws of God and ney-General, in consequence of which the Deft. physician was arrested and committed to In as they are at this moment in our town. At any corner and street, spirituous liquors are the prison of Mazas. dealt out like death, with and without license.

Town and County Matters. stantly pointed at in our streets, and their THANKS.-Our thanks are due to His rences of the town, and yet there seems to Excellency, A. G. Curtin, and the Hon. Jos.

Baily for valuable public documents.

those whose official duty it is to grapple with CLOSING OUT .- This afternoon at halfthe citizens of the town, must take this sub of oil paintings, and engravings which has been offering, will be sold at auction in Rheem's Hall. These pictures are reare open and that our pastors labor zealousally valuable, and will be sold at low prices quity are tolerated. Our young men, with An opportunity like the present may not be offered, for many years.

EMERY FEMALE COLLEGE.-By an adnever be found where good people assemble We have made these remarks as introductory vertisement in another column it will be seen tion will open on February 1st, 1864. We the 80th Dec. 1863, at the Boiling Springsto the protest pronounced by the pastor of the Episcopal Church from his desk on Sun-A CITIZEN.

ter of this college, and are happy to say that As a Christian minister I feel myself conthe patronage it has received and the indistrained to enter this, my solemn Protest, a gainst a state of things which is said to exdoubt of its ultimate success.

I am credibly informed, that there are in ma. On the first of February next, this community, many open and notorious violations of the laws of the Commonwealth, the ensuing session of Rev. E. H. Nevin's school will commence. This school has been most seriously affecting the good name and character of our town and ot our people very prosperous in its previous sessions, and that there are many persons who, in violafrom the character and attainments of the tion of the laws, are setting before our young Principal and Assistants we should say, men the most dangerous examples and deservedly so . The opening of the comtemptations, to lure them into destruction. ing session will, we are happy to say be At every young man's side, there are said to attended with large accessions of, new pupils. be tempters offering the intexicating cup, the gambler's dice and cards, and daring

him with every kind of invitation to do ized by Col. Henderson, to state that the worse than has been done before. I am as sured that these accursed arts are plied in violation of law, in violation of decency, in time for the payment of the large govern-said to have been committed. Deft. was in defiant juxtaposition, yes, beneath the very mout bounty offered to volunteers, has been partnership with Sterhen Keepers, Esq., of

James Mackey, and Augustus Carmony, assignces of H K Carmony, vs same. No. 78, April T. 1861. Summoss in deht by note

not exceeding \$114.26, same as above. Charles Brewster vs. Mary Chamberlain, and Conrad Farner. No. 47. Nov. T 1860. Summons in ejectment for a lot of ground containing 1 acre, in Oakville, Newton town ship, this county. It had been sold on a judgment against the husband of Mary Chamberlain, for \$100, on the 6th Nov. 1857. and the daed acknowledged to Piff. by Sheriff. Bowman, on the 16th Nov. 1857. The hus-

band died in Sept. 1860, and his widow remained in possession This suit was for thepurpose of recovering possession and try the title It was alleged by Deft, that certain arrangements were made by Chamberlain with the present Plff , when he purchased the lot, and that he, Bowm.n. purchased it for the use of Deft., which allegations were adinsurance company, and they determined to mitted, but contended that the contract had been broken by the non performance of Def't. and those under whom she claims. Court'directed the Jury to find for the Plff , Penroseunder the direction of the Imperial Attor- and Hepburn for Phf., Watts and Shearer for

In the Quarter Sessions the following cases

were disposed of : Comth., vs. John Kriner. Surety of the Peace on oath of Mrs. Kriner, wife of Deft. These parties live in North Middleton twp., on the Waggoner's Gap road. Have lived to. gether for 20 years, and have a family of five children living, and two dead, Proseoutrix charges her husband with keeping company with other women, refusing and neglecting to provide for his family, selling her property tokeep other women, striking er, made it nee-essury for her to do out door work, &c., im order to maintain the family. Deft. charged past three o'clock the residue of the lot prosecutrix with not minding her own business, doing work for others when she should do for him and his family, and that she did'no give him any peace of mind but was all the time using very abusive language towards him. Court refused under the state of things to bind either over, but reprimanded both and sentenced them to pay the costs between them Gillelen and Shearer Comth., Hays for Deft. Comth va. Dr. Henry Mower. This was also a "friendly" jubilee, the parties being brothers in law, and not on very good terms with each other. Deft. plead "guilty" of an

have heretofore alluded to the high charac. fined \$5 and costs. Gillelen and Shearer for Comth. Penrose for Deft. Comth. vs Hiram Rhonds. Fornication

and Bastardy, 14th April, 1863, true bill.cations of future additions to it leave no Information was made by the father of Margarat Powley, about two years after the child a boy, had been born. He had been told they were married, but could not get nothing satisfactory from them on the subject. Found guilty and sontenced to pay \$48, for expenses to Jan. 1, 1864. \$5 for lying in expenses and board for 5 years and eight months. Indemnify the county against maintainance of child and costs of Prosecution. D. S. Croft, appointed trustee to whom the money is to be paid. Gillelen and Penrose for Comth. Mil.

ler and Newsham for Deft. [The Grand Jury was here discharged, and complimented by the Court, for the speed and acquracy with which it has transacted the

business before it.] Comth. vs. Same. False Pretence, 15 April 1868, true bill. At the time this offence is