CARLISLE, PA. Friday, February 5, 1864.

8. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 In those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

THE SUPREME COURT of this State has reversed its decision on the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, made when Lowrie. Woodward and Thompson were the majority on the Bench, and now affirms its constitutionality. This decision is owing to the displacement of Lowrie by Judge Agnew by the people at the last election. The Court now stands politically, two Republicans, one Dem corat, and two Copperheads. The great sticklers for the constitutionality of everything calculated to save the country will be thrown somewhat aback by this decision.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON -The Union League of Nashville has adopted a resolution recommending for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, "as statesmen possessing pre-eminent qualifications-names synonymous with hope and confidence to our afflicted country, carrying with them assurances of returning peace and prosperity on a permanent basis. thereby laying the foundations of the Republie deep and strong. This is a good ticket, and one that would be almost certain to carry every loyal State.

JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, (a son of Henry Clay) ex Minister to Portugal and ex member of Congress from the Ashland district, died in Montreal, Canada West, last Tuesday night, aged 47 years. His sympathies were with the rebellion, and on the failure of the attempt to take Kentucky out of the Union, he fled into exile

THE POST OFFICE SELF SUSTAINING -Mr. Kasson, in the House on Wednesday, stated that the Post Office Department is now, for the first time in fifteen years, self-sustaining.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAO - This invaluable work, to the politician, or, "any other man," has reached our sanctum. It is, as usual, replete with important information to every body. We do not see how any one interested in the politics of the country can do without it. Price 15 cents. Address the Tribune office New York.

NINE MONTHS' MEN TO BE DRAFTED .- The U. S. Senate has so amended the Enrollment Act, that none but such as are in the service. or have been in the service for two years, and have been honorably discharged, are exempt ed from the operations of the draft. This throws all those who served in the nine months' regiments, into the classes liable to draft. They still have one advantage over other men, and but one, that is they get a bounty of \$402 if they enlist, while others get only \$302. No doubt many of them will "go in." Those who were drafted and served in 1862 will also be liable to draft.

THE DUTY ON PAPER .- We see by the Congressional proceedings that a resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the expediency will break up the powerful lobby interest of off this duty, and common white paper will

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE of Kentucky, a tolerable good Union man, except when slavery is in the case, has forbid the recruiting of negro soldiers in that State. He makes a very lame excuse that the recruiting is carried on by agents who employ the negroes as substitutes, which he calls "trafficking in human flesh." Gov. Bramlette is foolish enough to think that he can oppose, with his puny hand, the progress of a great revolution. He might study with advantage the poetry of the humorous "Private Miles O'Reilly" of the 47th N. York Regt. who Bays:

"The men who object to Sambo Should take his place and fight ; And its beither to have a naygur's hue Than a liver that's wake an' white: Though Sambo's black as the ace of spades, His fingers a trigger can pull. And his eye runs sthraight on the barrel sight. From under its thatch of wool! So hear me all, boys, darlings, Don't think I'm tippin' you chaff,

The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,

And give him the largest half!"

POLITICAL. The St. Louis Daily Union which was started a year or so ago as the organ of Gen. Frank Blair, has run up its eneign for the next Presidency, and it reads :-4 For President in 1864, Abraham Lincoln." The editor's reasons for this choice are: that the Administration—subjugation, emancipa tion, confiscation, restoration and all. But he especially supports Abraham Lincoln because of "his ardent personal petriotism," his "universally admitted integrity," his "unas suming patience and courage," his "temperate use of the tremendous powers entrusted to his hands, and the plain, unpretending candor which he has mainteined amidst all the our thanks for several valuable public dooufascinations of that power." ments.

TRUTHS BROUGHT HOME TO

Among other significant admissions in Memminger's report on the rebel finances, he acknowledges that when the war began the confederates had no expectation of its long continuance or enlarged proportions. Doubtless they had not, Wicked and reckless as they were, they never would have risked the losses, privations and perils of the deadly and devastating strife, had their prevision enabled them to contemplate consejuences. These slaveholders were generally an indolent and self-indulgent race of nen, averse to labor and exertion, and relying chiefly on their bondmen for the means of subsistence-a humiliating position to any mind not sadly perverted by the ethics of slaveocracy, but one to which they had thoroughly accustomed themselves. The more opulent lived luxuriously, and varied the monotony of plantation life by occasional visits to our northern States, as well as to Europe. Others, with narrower incomes, frequented southern towns and watering places for a measure of variety or amusement. The mass of poor whites who composed that lower stratum of southern society, so nearly approaching to slavery itself, were likewise, for the most part, in disposed to active exertion, for labor was a badge of degradation among all classes of a community so viciously constituted. Even these poor people were not without a hope that if only the slave trade were reopened

From John C. Calhoun downwards to the most ignorant and stupid of this inferior population-through all that dependent chain of windy declaimers, political sophists, shallow free-traders, and dexterous politicians, scarcely an individual seemed fully to comprehend the character and power of these northern States. Benighted and perverted within their narrow circle, they com prehended neither the beauty nor the strength of freedom. They prated about it, indeed; but it had only one meaning in their vocabularly-liberty signified the right to tyrannize over others. Therefore was it they looked with mingled dread and detestation on that political equality inculcated and practised here; therefore did they seek at least separation, with certain hopes of influence and control in the hereafter, which would subordinate the north to southern

they might also become man-owners, and

live altogether without work.

But had the leaders apprehended war as consequence of their attempt, and more especially such a war as this has proved, who can hesitate to agree with Mr. Memminger's implication that no such traitorous work would have been essayed? Much as they underrated northern prowess, they yet could not but see a certain danger. But when they took the fatal step, their pride was enlisted, and for very shame's sake there could be no retrogression from their perilous position. On they had to go, through misery and blood, desolation, bankruptcy and bumiliation. Human pride and arrogance have seldom had a lower fall than that which marks their present woful plight. Miraculous events alone can lift them up to stand erect and strong before the great republic which they seek to destroy,

concession, when he touches upon cotton, of repealing the present high ad valorem duty | and in a melancholy strain discourses in the | that have come up for consideration, may on printing paper. The duty of twenty per past tense of its importance to the world, be classified as follows: cent., imposed by the act of March 3rd, 1863, The conspirators, with such a lever, confiis needlessly oppressive. It has simply dently hoped to control all Europe and force forced all foreign competition in the paper a recognition. Even beyond that point did trade out of the market, and permitted the their expectations go, and they looked with domestic manufacturers to raise their rates | confidence to a forcible intervention of the more than a hundred per cent. It is this foreign Powers most needing a supply of which raises the price of newspapers, books cotton. Here, too, were the traitors disand bills; and while of course the paper comfitted. They were forced to do their own manufacturers are interested in keeping the fighting, and encounter the resolute soldiers duty on paper as high as possible, all of these northern States, who could not other classes of the people are interested in afford to let their country perish, nor to exhaving the tax repealed. The printing in- pose it to the innumerable dangers attenterest is taxed heavily enough, without having | dant on disruption. Thus was the great this heavy duty on paper added to its bur- battle joined. Thus have the forces of dens. The newspapers men are willing to slavery and freedom come into fatal conflict. bear their share of the burden, but they are | The outside world stands aloof, and leaves not willing to bear more than their share the slaveholder to do battle as best he may. We hope, now that a move has been made | Haters of freedom are numerous enough in in the right direction, the newspapers over the old world as here. But in both hemisthe whole country will raise such a cry as | pheres there are mighty influences at work, continually checking the progress of despothe manufacturers, and give the printer and tism and aspiring to political redemption. the reader something like justice. Strike The masses are alive to their rights and interests; and whilst battling for these at fall from the present rates of from eighteen home, they still look wistfully to that western juncture, ought to ensure for them the reto twenty cents a pound, to something like constellation which invites them under its its reasonable value -eight to twelve cents | glorious light to a land of liberty. Their rulers dare not attempt the extinguishment of this hope, lest disastrous convulsions may ensue at home.

Cotton is important, but not indispensable. The very men of Lancashire who are most affected by scant supplies of the staple-the operatives whose daily dread is thereon dependent-protest against the aid demanded by our rebels, and suffer in patience because of the great principle involved in our contest. Herein may we see the power and vitality of a sacred and an ennobling cause. The brute courage of the reb la may excite a certain degree of admiration, even as the deeds of pirates or robbers have often done. But only in minds of the baser sort can such emotions blind the moral perceptions so as to aid the criminal in any important degree. Well did the Richmond journal, a few days ago, utter the doleful exclamation : "The world is against us." Not indeed, the whole world-not aristocrats, who hate freedom, nor their social antipodes who inhabit the Five Points, New York and the Fourth ward in Philadelphia-not the mercenary ship builders, like Laird, nor greedy blockade-runners, who risk insolvency for the chance of inordinate gain. These, and many others, whose envy or malignity makes them the natural foes of all that is virtuous or commendable. he approves the past and present policy of are steadfast abettors of the Southern rebellion. But as the admirers of bold murderyet but a contemptible minority in every

His Excellency Gov. A. G. Curtin has

with the great aggregate of human-kind.

Face the Facts!

That Slavery is on its very last legs in MARYLAND, we presume no one will deny .-The slaveholders give it up, finding the at tempt to retain and profit by their chattels under existing circumstances a losing business. Slavery in Maryland has long enough been exhausting her soil, retarding her prog ress, diminishing her population : but all this availed nothing. But at length it has become a burden to the elaveholders, and they will make short work with it. It can hardly outlast the current year.

When it dies. Slavery in Delaware will be a or be summarily cast out.

West Virginia has substantially freed herself from the soourge. She had but a few thousands of slaves in 1860; she has practico the rebellion and the civil war.

The loyal portions of Old Virginia are prac tically slaveless. The President exempted most of them from the purview of his Proclamation of Freedom: but the God of Justice has issued one which covers a far larger area and deals with it most efficiently. The loyal Legislature of old Virginia has called a Convention to sweep Slavery from the State .-This is the work of her loyal people; the Government takes no part in it. There is no doubt that the Convention soon to assemble will finish up the work.

Votes to be Remembered.

In the United States Senate on Monday, the Enrollment bill, as amended, was passed finally by a vote of 30 yeas to 10 nays, to

Yeas-Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harding, Iarlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane Kansas) Morgan, Merrill, Nesmith, Pome roy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck. Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson-30. Nays-Messrs. Buckalew, of Pa., Carlisle, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Lane, (Ind.) Pow ell, Saulsbury, Wilkinson and Wright-10.

Simon Pure Copperheads. On the same day, in the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Smith, (Un. of Ky.)

offered the following: Whereas, A most desperate, wicked and bloody Rebellion exists in this, the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safe ty and security of personal and national liberty, depend upon its absolute and utter extinc-

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and torever, destroy it, thereby stablishing perfect and unalienable liberty -The resolution was passed by a vote of yeas 112, nays 16. The names of the sixteen Simon Pure Copperheads, who voted against the above preamble and resolution, are as follows:

Nays-Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona of Berks, Dennison, of Pa., Harris. (Md) Long Marcy, M'Dowell, Muller, (Pa.) Mor-cison, O'neill, (Ohio) Pendleton, Robinson, Stiles, of Pa., Voorhees, Chilton A. White and Fernando Wood.

-Messrs. Randall and Strouse, (Cop.) of Pa., voted yea, as did also Baily, of Pa., War Democrat, Messrs, Phil, Johnson, Coffroth, M'Allister, Dawson, and Lazear-(all Penna, Copperhead members, except M'Allister) did not vote,

While on this subject, we may add that the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, The rebel Secretary makes yet another | judged by their votes for Speaker, and upon the most important war of peace measures

•	UNION AND ADMINISTRATION	MEN
•	Dist. ₁	Dist
	Mr. Broomall, 7th Mr. O'Neill,	2
	" Hale, 18th " Scofield,	19t
	" Kelley, 4th " Stevens,	9t
•	" Moorhead, 22d " Thayer,	5 t
	" L. Myers, 3d " Tracy,	13t
	" A. Myers. 20th " Williams,	23
	WAR DEMOCRATS.	
	Mr. Bailey, 15th Mr. M'Allister,	11

PURE COPPERHEADS.

8th Mr. Lazear, " Miller. Coffroil 21st " Randall, lst Dawson. 12th "Stiles, Dennison. 11th " Strouse, 10th.

On practical questions connected with the prosecution of the war, there is therefore a clear majority of four in the Pennsylvania delegation. Several of the Democrats who adhere to the cause of Fernando Wood represent constituencies which have given large Union majorities since they were elected .-The uniformly disloyal course of Ancona, Stiles, Strouse and Johnson, at the present

THE FIVE TWENTY LOAN.-The Govern ment Agent for the sale of the Five Hundred Millions of the 5,20 U.S. 4 per cent. loans on Thursday, concluded that unequalled task. They are all sold. Some nine months ago the Government placed the negotiation of this five hundred million loan into the hands of Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, as the sole agent for its sale, and by attention and personal efforts, which have commanded the commendation of all parties, he succeeded, through the employment of agents, in introducing it into almost every hamlet in the loyal States, and of so popularizing it, as to give it favor over almost every other security, thus effecting a rapidity of sale as surprising to the Government in the financial credit of the nation was much, but we doubt if there is an instance on record where a government loan of such magnitude has been disposed of among the people at a time when the Government of that people was engaged in the suppression of a rebellion, the most gigantic the world has ever seen.

been more of the June than January stripe; warm and sunshiny days, with the clearest and most beautiful moonlight nights as afterpieces. Overcoats have been at a discount, Furs gave place to the light and ers and adriot burglars, though many, are graceful Nubia; and some of the go-ahead ones have been seriously tempted to prepare civilized community, so are the befrienders their garden beds for the early Onion crop. of this causeless rebellion, when compared But don't be rash, friends. Although all looks bright and fair now, Winter's reign is not complete, and ere the ides of March we will, in all probability, have enough bad weather, chilling blasts and biting frosts to more than make good the hundred days of grey bearded Wirter,

The weather of the past week has

TWO SHIPS IN A STORM From an able written article in a late New

York Independent, we clip the following:

We lately cast a meditative look at Edwin White's picture of the Signing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower-a beautiful and reverent work of art, wherein, as the central figure, stands Elder Brewster, his right arm uplifted, invoking the blessing of heaven, and near him Capt. Miles Standish, bowing his head and leaning upon his sword, Gov. Carver, thoughtful and resolute, William Bradford looking toward Brewster with pious face, and Rose Standish and the other immortree without roots. It must speedily vanish | tal women of the company-all disposed in a picturesque group, somewhat like every Yankee's imagination has often painted them without brush or canvass. Before they landed,' says the inscription, "the manner in ally none now. This good riddance she owes | which their government "should be constituted was considered, and ''as some were observed not well affected "toward unity and concord, they formed "themselves into a body politic by a solemn "voluntary compact." These men were statesmen! How well they reasoned upon human nature! How wisely they chose the time of forming and singuing their compact-not leaving it till too late !-How happily those great men laid the basis of their government while it was possible to act in unity; for if the signing of the compact had been unwisely postponed till after hand. ing (just as now some men are proposing to deter another settlement till after peace) it might pover have been settled at all. In 1863, as in 1820, the Ship of State is in

rough water, with many signs of disaffection on board, and though the haven of peace seems not far off, is it not well, before the storm is ended-is it not best, without run ning the risk of accident or failure by and by to settle now for ever the great policy of the future? "Before they landed," says the record-that is, while yet they were blown of the wind and tossed of the wave -our Pilgrim Fathers set the great example which we now, amid a greater storm, are to follow to safety and peace. It is in vain to say that the great questions now at issue can be better settled in future and calmer times. Their best settlement is now. They cannot be put off till to-morrow. In times of public peril, men's minds are always more in unison than in times of public peace. A nation is usually more united in sentiment at the beginning of a war than at the end of it. The great body of the loyal American people are now solemn ly set upon one great purpose, and therefore now is the time to execute that purpose, leav ing nothing to the risk of future disaffection or declension of zeal.

It is reported that General Halleck has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort of the Rebels will be made in the Spring, to transfer the fighting to Northern Soil. It is expected that a grand rush in the Crusade style, will be made for the North, to get food, as they cannot subsist their armies on their own soil .-That is exactly where the shoe pinches them; if they conscript all their men and boys into the army, and withdraw their slaves into the Cotton States. They must soon be reduced to the starving point. The Rebel papers at Richmond and other places, see the gaunt form of famine now before them, and they are vecoming terribly exercised

Vallandigham has changed his key, and his friends have set up a plaintive wail Canada, and bring Val. back in triumph .-Alas, how changed. The hero's board bills have been running on and the army has not come. or at least only in dingy squads of supliant at the feet of the President, praying to be pardoned and re-admitted to the doubtless, to realize a pretty sum by exhibiting his sores. The case of Val. will receive grave consideration at Washington .-It is encouraging to find that it does hurt to be banished. Val. rather enjoyed it at first.

How PRICES ARE RAISED - Congress proposes a duty on cotton of 2 cents a pound, whereupon all the small dealers in spool cot ton propose to advance the price one cent upon each spool. Now as a pound of raw cotton will make over one hundred spools of sewing cotton, it is not easy to appreciate the justice of this large advance in the price of a very necessary and important article in daily use. But, while it is not easy to appreciate proof of the present and the scorn of future | this fact, it is but characteristic of the ad vance in prices upon two thirds of the articles in daily use. Just hint at a tax of any kind, and forthwith the price is put up 10,23 30,60 and 100 per cent. The rule is to put up the price once when the tax is propose i, and once more when it is nessed. And it the duty falls the price is kept up .- World.

RUINED BY GOOD FORTUNE .- Felix Gill, of Philadelphia, lately had a legacy of \$30,-000 left him, on which an advanced payment of \$3000 was made him. Overcome by his good fortune, he foresook wife and business, for whiskey and debauchery, and wound up his course of wickedness, on Wednesday week last, by murdering his wife with a poker, and committing the most re volting indignities upon her lifeless body .-Since his arrest, he has refused all nourishas to the most astute of financiers. Faith ment, and is said to be now lying in prison at the point of death.

Secession Secening .- The tooth and nail conscription act down South is raising a "rebellion" in North Carolina. The papers will not hear of it, neither will the people. Some journals say, indeed, that the South must lay down their arms unless the measures are a. greed to. But these journals are borne down by the assertions of a press which is becoming the almost unanimous voice of the people. North Carolina sees through these last struggles of the rebel Congress. She is assuring herself in asserting the cause of the Union .-She understands the meaning of the wail which has gone forth from the whole South, and is anxious to return to the Union she once rejected. Nor will North Carolina be alone. The secession from Secessia which has been begun within her borders will spread through all the disaffected States, and reunite them to us once again .- The Press.

Newspapers all over the country predict the early demise of the Rebellion.

Hon Wm. C. Rheem,

.The following account of a Union Meet ing, held in Virginia city, the capital of the new Territory of Idaho, gives a flattering notice of our former townsman, Wm. C. RHEEM, Esq. Mr. R. was the candidate of the unconditional union men of the West Bannack district, for member of council (corresponding with our State Senate) and was elected by an overwhelming majority. It is gratifying to see with what unanimity ven our remotest Territories are wheeling in to the Union phalanx.

The appended article is from the Virginia City (Idaho) Golden Age:

Pursuant to a call made instant the citizens of this city met at the Legistative Hall on Wednesday evening last. H. D. Sanborn, Esq., called the meetingt to order, when E. F. Gray, Esq., was elected Chairman and B. Needham, Esq., Secretary. After which the Chair, in a few neat and appropriate remarks, stated the object of the meeting to be simply congratulatory upon the great Uniou victory achiev ed in Idaho in the late canvass, and that Gov. Wallace, Delegate elect to Congress, and other speakers, would address the meet-

Gov. Wallace being called for, mounted the stand and a ldresse I the meeting at some length in an cloquent eulogiam to the people of the Territory for their patriotism and zeal in the late canvass, in voting down Cop perheadism and quasi-traitors, thereby provng to the loyal men of the Atlantic States hat Idaho, to, is Union to the core. After eviewing his course as Chief Magistrate of his l'erritory, not a single act of which he wishes to recall, the Governor retired from he stand. During his happy effort he was requently applauded, and we noticed a few Copperheads who winced under his scathing emarks when alluding to that traitorous or

Hon, W. C. Rheem, member of Council from East Bannack, was next called to the stand, and made a telling and pertinent speech. It had the patriotic ring, demonstrating unmistakably that the speaker has a heart bearing with hope for the safety of the nation.

Hon, Judge Parks being called for, reluc antly came forward, as he was suffering from ndisposition, and made an excellent speech, full of sound, practical common-sense truths. and was repeatedly cheered. Upon his retiring, the audience felt convinced that, when necessary, the Judge could electrity a multi ude and carry them with his ample and convincing logic.

Hon. W. R Keithly, Representative from Boise county, who was next loudly called for, came forward and in a happy strain enertained the au lieuce for the space of half an hour. Upon his retiring from the stand, he meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union victory in Idaho.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Draft Ordered by the President. 500,000 Men Called For to Serve For three Years.

By the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 1st, 1864. ORDERED-That a draft for Five Hundred Thousand Men, to serve for three years or in his bebalf. Only a few months ago he March next, for the military service of the United States, or diting and deducting thereluring the war, be made on the tenth day of they said, and 200,000 men were to go to from so many as may have been enlisted o drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not hereto ore credited.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE NEW DRAFT ORDER.

It will be recollected that in October last twos and threes, to lunch and take whisky at a call for three hundred thousand men was Val's, expense. Behold him now, an abject made. This number has been about half filled by voluntuering and re-enlistments. The call now made for five hundred thousand men is interpreted by gentlemen accountry, where once returned, he proposes, quainted with military affairs to include the above three hundred thousand, being in effect an additional call for two hundred thousand. The volunteering is supposed to be at present an average of two thousand men per day. The order of the President makes a credit or deduction of so many as may have been enlisted or drafted prior to the 1st of March, at which time the four hundred dollar premium expires. These arrangements completed, the number of men the army will be about half a million.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM

The Resignation of Senator White. His Letter from the Libby Prison.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE CER-TAIN. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG; Feb, 1, 1864. I enclose a copy of letters from Senator Inrry White, delivered this day, by Judge White, his father, to Sonator Turrell, deputed y Speaker P nney to act for him in his absence. This letter has never been in the ands of Governor Curtin, Judge White, in atherly real for the release of the gallant Major, having retained the letter, as authorized by his son, until his own views of duty to the writer and the country compelled him o hand the letter over.

Speaker Penncy has been informed by telegraph, and the writ for a new election is doubtlessere this in the hands of the respec ive sheriffs of Indiana and Armstrong coun-

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., Nov., 1863. Hon J. P. Penny, Speaker of the State of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Considerations I shall briefly state make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the State of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of the Legislature last spring. I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of Gen. Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenandoah Vulley, on-his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were or dered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war. With other Federal officers was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 22d of June have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby." No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime, or does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have not yet been entirely ig norant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented their equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarra-s organization and delay nedessary legislation I regret this situation. and am unwilling my present personal misfor tune should in any way affect public interests. or interrupt for a moment that cordial co peration between our State and National Govbuyer.

roments so necessary in this crisis. It is true, some time must yet clapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required, yet as I see no hope of releade by gene hange, as the Richmond authorities will. am convinced, retain me as long as possible ecause I am a Senator, and my vote impor

Under the circumstances, it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I con fess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the loomy walls of a Southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreea ble alternative in prospect, and I see but one ulty; other and greater in terests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. -My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to rep-

The good people of my district are chiefly nterested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour anxious solicitude in this weary prison life cannot now in any way consult with them; they should not, however, at this time, go unrepresented Their generous confidence was out recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least de sired to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the Twenty first Senatorial district. Be kind enough convey to my brother Senators assurances of resi ect and esteem Tell them, "though cast lown I am not dismayed," though in bonds I am full of hope. Tell they my prayer and trust is no word of deed may go cut of the counsels of your Senate "to weaken the arm or make faint the heart," of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the great struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for

your good health and future pro-perity.
I am yours, truly, HARRY WIFITE.

Town and County Matters.

We could call the attention of capitalists and business men to the advertisement of M. C. Eberly who is offering some of the most valuable property in the county at public sale.

CHURCH DEDICATION .- The New Methodist Church recently finished at West Fairview, Cumb., Co., will be dedicated to the service of God, on Sunday, Feb. 28th, 1864 The services will be conducted by Bishop

"LADIES' MITE SOCIETY."-The Ladies' Mite-Society-begs-leave to acknowledge the receipt of the liberal and timely donation f ten lbs. of Stocking Yarn from Mr. J. S. MONROE, of Dickinson Township.

It is deemed proper to state, also, for the information of the public, that the donations recently made to the "Soldiers' Aid Society," of Carlisle, have been rejected. ELLEN E. IRVINE, Treas'r.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM .- 1 ounce oil rosemary, 1 ounce oil cloves, 1 ounce oil origanum, 1 ounce spirits turpentine, 1 ounce incture cautharides, 1 ounce alcohol. Mix in a light glas stopper bottle, and shake up when used. Heat a saucer on embers, and pour a little in the saucer, and rub it on the part affected, with the band, previously warmed by the fire, so as to encourage absorption. Also said to be very good for sick headacke.

The following is a List of the Officers elected of Good Will House company,

for the ensuing year: President-C. P. Humerich. Vice President-Geo. Weise. Secretary-J. U. Wunderlich

Treasurer--J. M. Ogilby. 1st Director, S. W Early, 2nd C. Kubn. 3rd C. H. Foulk, 4th G. Mell, 5th H. Linne Trustees-C. P. Humerich, G. Weise, R

Allison, A. K. Sheafer, Jno. O. Halbert. Chief Eugineer-Geo Foot.
Ass't. " J. Underwood.

GEN. HANCOCK IN CARLISLE. -On Monday evening last, in response to an invi-KER, Esq, we had the pleasure of spending pend. several hours in company with Maj Gen. W. S. HANCOCK. A number of our citizens were present, and the time was spent most pleasantly and profitably, listening to the General's lucid account of the great battle of Gettys burg, in which he played so prominent a part. In the early part of the evening the Garri-

son band appeared and played several beauti ful airs. In response to calls from the crowd collected in the street, the General made his Private Isaac Fishel, Co. 166th Regiment appearance, and thanked the audience in a Penna. Militia, (fale of the United States Serfew appropriate remarks for the courtesy they had shown him.

On Tuesday he returned to Harrisburg, where he is notively engaged in refilling the thinned ranks of his (the 2nd) army corps. We know of no division in the army which offers equal inducements to the young men of Pennsylvania. The corps will be filled to the maximum number of fifty thousand men, and will then be assigned to special duty under the lead of this skillful and competent

THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—The reat modern method of bringing one's trade, porfession or business before the public, is by advertising. By this means almost anything | him, by lawful authority. can be sold, and often a fortune made by the brief years, accumulated large fortunes, and

Specification. - That the said Isaac Fishel,

Specification. - That the said Isaac Fishel, who always advertised most liberally. Look at the business men who are now driving the most thriving trades, and you will find their names in the advertising columns of the newspapers. Stephen Girard attributed his great success in business almost entirely to advertising. It is true this powerful engine is used by quacks and charlatans, but it is no less powerful in the hands of the honest trader. If trash, or worse than trash can be sold through this means, to a much greater extent may useful articles. The usefulness of advertising must be apparent to all at first glance. He who wants to buy land, will look into the papers to see who has land to sell. He who wants any goods or groceries will look into the papers to see who is the most enterprising trader, for there he knows he can always find the hest bargains. He who wants to rent a house will look to see who has a house to let .-And so it runs through every branch of business. The newspaper is the great medium of community between the seller and the

The Ladies Seminary, Carlisle.

The first session of The Carlisle Select Female Seminary recently opened in this place by Rev. E. H. NEVIN, was closed last week on Friday, with an examination of its pupils in the presence of a select company consisting of their parents, guardians and personal friends. Neither the true objects of such an examination, nor the room in which it was necessarily held, would permit the invitation of a larger assembly, or the pleasure enjoyed by those present would have been shared by many others. Notwithstanding the absence of a number of the pupils, which was accounted for, an agreesble surprisé must have been felt at finding so many collected by the diligence and reputation of the principal during this first session. If some disadvantages must have been experienced in the commencement of such an institution, they have been quite compensated by the ardent zeal with which its exercises have been pervaded. The usual arts by which such examinations are frequently made to conceal the defects of the ordinary course of instruction, were not discoverable on this occasion; but all present must have been satisfied that the school appeared in its true character. As far as was consistent with the limited time; the examination was thorough and correspondent with its true objects. We were particularly interested in the grammatical analyses of sentences, in the spelling and writing ot phrases on the black-board, in the application of natural philosophy to common things, and in the recitation of Geometrical Theorems and Algebraic formulae. The mutual friendship and lively social intercourse which seemed to prevail among the pupils and between them and their teachers, must have struck the attention of an observer, and it is well known that a prominent object of the instructors has been the moral and religious. culture of those entrusted to their care.

The prosperity which has thus far attended this institution, must be a matter of great satisfaction to all who have felt the want of something of the kinder-Conducted: as it is on principles which violate no reasonable preferences of any religious Protestent denomination, and yet aiming to impress upon all under its influence, the strongest moral and religious convictions, it ap-JANES, assisted by Dr. McMurray, P. E. of | peals for its support to a large circle of famthe district. The public are cordially invited | ilies, who have hitherto been obliged to send their daughters to a distance and to lessadvantageous location. It is gratifying tofind that the number of its pupils has somuch increased, that a larger building for its accommodation has become necessary, and that one has been obtained in a location more central to the general circle of its patrons. An ample member of instructors of the best reputation, have been associated with the principal, and it is said that the new term commencing on the First of February, opens with more than forty pupils, a large portion of whom are boarders in the tamily of the Principal himself, C. P. W. 1

> WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES are the best, the simplest, and the cheapest. Nearly one hundred and fifty thousand of these wonderful and perfect Sewing Machines have been sold. Five thousand are in use in Philadelphia. Call and examine, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Don't be deceived. There is but one perfect Sewing Machine, and that is the Wheeler & Wilson.

We have seen a list of Over Fifty Families in Carlisle, who are now using these incomparable machines. This fact alone, should forever settle all dispute as to the vast superiority of the Wheeler & Wilson over all its competitors. JNO. CAMPBELL, at the Railroad Office, is the Carlisle Agent.

Proceedings of Court Martial. We have received from Adjutant General Schultze, copies of general orders Nos. 3 and tation from our excellent friend, JNO B. PAR 4, of this department, which we herewith ap-

GENERAL ORDERS, HEAD QUARTERS.

DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Chambersburg, Pa. Jan. 13, 1864.

I. Before a General Court Martial, of which Brig. Gen. O. S. FERRY, U. S. Vols., is President, convened at Chambersburg, Pa., pursuant to Par. I. Special Order, No. 138, Head Quarters, Department of the Susquehanna, of November 10th, 1863, was arraigned and tried-

vice.) on the following charges and specifica-CHARGE 1st - Desertion.

Specification 1st. -That the said Isaac Fishel being a drafted may from York County, under the draft of 1862, did report at York, Pa. and was assigned to and mustered in the 166th Regiment of Penna. Militia, and that the said Isaac Fishel, did without leave of his Commanding Officer, leave the said Regiment and did not return to the same. That the said Regiment has since been mustered out of service, and that the said Isaac Fishel, has

since been arrested.

Specification 2nd — That the said Isaac Fishel Private at Co. 166th Regiment, Penna. Militia, drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, did desert the said Reg-iment, and service of the United States, and did evade and resist attempts made to arrest All this at York, Penna., on or about the

30th day of December, A. D. 1862.

168th Regiment, Penna., Militia, did give intelligence to the enemy by showing them the roads, and giving information as to, the places of residences of Citizens, to wit: Rebel soldiers in arms against the authority of the Government of the United States, and did say that he was going along with the Reb, els, and was going to fight for them; and that the said Isaac Fishel, did go with them, the said Rebels, when they marched from York County up in the direction of and to Carlisle, Comberland County, Penna. All this in the Counties of York and Cum-

berland on or about the 2nd day of July. To which Charges and Specifications the

accused pleaded as follows: To the 1st Specification of 1st Charge, Not Guilty.
To the 2nd Specification of 1st Charge, No.

Guilty.
To the 1st Charge, Not Guilty. To the 1st Specification of 2ud Charge, Not

Guilty.

To the 2nd Charge, Not Guilty.

The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows:

Of the 1st Specification of 1st Charge, Guilty.
Of the 2nd Specification of 1st Charge,