CARLISLE, PA. Friday, February 19, 1864.

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The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A Washington dispatch states that the Ways and Means Committee of the House have prepared a bill authorizing Secretary Chase to sell \$12,000,000 in gold. The Secretary thinks he will have that much to spare at the close of the fiscal year.

The citizens of Philadelphia have subscribed \$13, 155 for the relief of East Tennessee. The Philadelphia Bank gave \$1,000, and the Deleware and N. A. Insurance Companies, \$500 each, and N. W. Clark & Co. subscribed \$2,000.

The Supreme Court of the United a writ of certiorari in the case of Mr. Vallan-

BEAUREGARD PAYING UNITED STATES TAX-States tax, on property in Memphis, amounting to over one hundred dollars. This clearly indicates that, even if he has faith in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, he a portion thereof.

PAYMENT OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. — Under a decision of Secretary Chase, the payment of the 7.30 Treasury notes will be made in legal currency of the United States, unless the resumption of specie payment takes place before that time. Should holders desire, they can convert the notes into six per cent. twen ty year bonds, interest and principal of which are payable in coin.

A Bia Blow .-- The Lewistown Suspension Bridge across the Niagara river was blown away by a severe gale of wind on Monday week. This bridge was 1,045 feet in length and was, suspended by ten massive cables which passed over stone towers, and were fastened to anchors imbedded in the solid

Congress is maturing a bill to define the position, duties and pay of chaplains -Why not add, as a specific duty, that each chaplain of a regiment shall keep a full and correct record for the Government of the risc. movements, fights, casualities, &c., in which such regiment may share? Such records would be of great value, and the chaplains are just the men to keep them.

Peace resolutions, which The Richmond Examiner calls "extraordinary," were offered in the Rebel House of Representatives. Feb. 7. They propose that representatives of each Government shall meet at some place and time not specified, to consid-

"First: Whether they cannot agree upon

"Second: In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States; but

if this cannot be done, to consider: "Third: Whether they cannot agree upon treaties, offensive, defensive, and commer-

The noticeable feature of these is, that while they set out, in deference to the reiterfederate States, they proceed to instruct Commissioners further to agree upon a reconour side, as the Rebels well know, but they can't be expected to back down all at once,

and we regard this as a good beginning. The mover of the resolutions is Mr. Wright of Georgia, once a Henry Clay Whig, then a Democrat, and never heartily a Rebel. The House seems to have thought them important enough to be considered in secret

In consequence of the obstinate refusal of the Democrats of the legislature to afford relief to the treasury, by an enactment authorizing the payment of the interest on our debt in currency instead of coin, the Governor was compelled to draw his warrant on thousand dollars. This sum is literally piundered from the taxpayers, by the determined purpose of the Democratic legislators to destroy our currency and impair our credit : and, had they the power, they would exact another half million or more to meet the interest due in August next.

The failure to organize the Senate did not substantially effect the result of legislation. Had the Union members yielded a legal or ganization to the insolent revolutionist on the Democratic side of the Senate, still no relief could have been afforded the treasury while the Senate remained a tie, for the Democrats would have resolutely refused to pass the bill. In the House they united as one man to defeat it, and even fillibustered to exhaust the session; and in the Senate they have square ly voted down the proposition to pay in currency half a dozen times. In order to obviate this and obtain substantial relief to the State-Senator Lowrey repeatedly offered to yield the question of organization and divide the offices, or even to vote for the Democratio candidate for Speaker, if any one Democrat would pair off with Senator White on questions of legislation until his place should be lieved the people of wanton burdens, they refused to accept it. They seem to have had but one purpose from the beginning-to strike the deadliest blows at the government, and in purpuance of their settled determination, they have refused to take any steps which prom-, ised to preserve our finances from embarrass. ment, maintain the credit of the government, and spare the people from needless be supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches," taxes. So far they have succeded; but the as they give prompt relief in a Cold, Gough, day of reckoning is nigh at hand!

The state of the s

THE MODERN MOKANNA. Jefferson Davis has now some two or three hundred thousand American citizens in his are there because they were conscripted, and then in the wheel are exhausted. had no choice but to serve or to be shot .--Some thousands were accepted by him as whom he has accepted Many of the residue have long since served out the full terms of their enlistment, and have solicited the discharge to which they were entitled by the cepudiator has had them all conscripted to serve to the end of the War! Finally, his puppet Congress has just passed an act conscripting every one to serve to the end of the War, regardless of substitution, term of en listment, special contract, or anything else. Their families are starving, while the \$11 per month he pays them is worth less than \$1 in coin, and a year's pay of a soldier will not buy a barrel of flour in his capital, and will hardly buy it in any part of his remaining dominions. His soldier dupes or victims are mainly ragged, shoeless, blanketless, and half famished; if they attempt to leave the service into which they have been forced, they States on Monday refused the application for | are mercilessly shot if eaught; and, since he cannot or will not feed, clothe, shoe, pay, or digham, on the ground of want of jurisdic- keep faith with them, he favors them with a Proclamation.

In this document, he thanks them for their alacrity in re-enlisting, when he has allowed BS .- On the 6th inst., Gen. P. G. T. Beaure | them no alternative. They may re enlist or gard, through his agent, paid his United not; but in either case they must serve to the end of the war or be shot as deserters .-Of course, he twits the Union soldiers with being mercenary, because ninety nine in every hundred of them are in arms in obedihas no hopes that Tennessee will constitute ence to their own free contract to serve their country. Don't he wish he could twit them with having to serve in spite of their contracts and with not half enough to wear or to eat? Jeff. tells his soldiers that they won the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro. If they did, why were they racing southward at the close of each of these battles, with their Union foes hard on their heels? That they did so leave those battle-fields, we prove by the official bulleting of Beaurugard and Bragg. Why not as well claim victories at Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge?

Jeff. boasts of the devotion of his men compared with "the halting and reluctant service" of ours. Yet he knows that not less than twenty thousand of his soldiers have deserted since last October, and that at least five thousand have come over to us. We prove this by the complaints of his own leading journals, who intimate that not more than half the number whom his Congress have ordered into his ranks can be found there to day. From the beginning of the struggle, at least ten have deserted from his armies to ours for every one who has de serted from our to his. Is there no sense of shan e in this desperate traitor?

Jeff. talks of our" overstrained resources. debt," " repetitions of heavy drafts," "consciousness of a bad cause," &c., &c., and assures his dupes that our armies must be less formidable in 1864 than they were in 1862 1863! He knows better; but his remaining dupes will be sadly undeceived before the 4th of July. We appeal from prophecy the recognition of the Confederate States of to history. So says the N. Y. Tribune.

MEN ENLISTED INTO THE REGULAR ARMY -The Secretary of War has informed the Governors of the loval States that all men culist ed into the regular army since September 3, 1862, will be credited upon the quota of the State in which they were enlisted. The su-State capitals, as soon as possible, a list of all ated declaration of Rebel sentiment, with a men enlisted into the regular army by re- another. There is someting, too, frightfully proposition for the recognition of the Con- cruiting officers under their commands from devilish, where jealously is thus engendered September 3, 1862, to January 1, 1864, giving the names of the men, and whenever they can struction on the basis of equality and State | do so, the districts in which they were enlistrights. Those are the fundamental heresies | ed. Hereafter, also, tri monthly reports of of secession and will never be considered on | men thus enlisted will be forwarded to the several Governors, giving the names of the men, State, district of enrollment, town and county in which they were enlisted, such re ports to commence from January L, 1864.

HELD AS A HOSTAGE -From a paragraph n the Richmond Examiner, we learn that Major White, late a member of the State Senate, has been placed in solitary confinement in Salisbury prison, N. C. for the humane treatment of Major Weber, of Gen Morgan's command, who was, it is charged, placed in a dark cell for writing a letter to some person in the confederacy, in which he took the high ground that no matter whether they suffered a lifelong imprisonment or die in prison, the the 1st inst., for an excess of over five hundred | confederate government should preserve its integrity of principle, and never recognize ne gross as soldiers and prisoners of war.

men. The copperheads in the Ohio Legisla ture are trying to secure the releass of George W. Bickley, the founder of the treasonable or der of "Kaights of the Golden Circle," who was arrested in Kentucky a few nights ago, and has since been imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary. They threaten that, umless he arrived from that point. s released peaceably, they will release himforcibly. By their interest in the behalf of an original traitor, they give unmistakable evidence that they belong to his traitorous

secret organization. REBEL CAWALRYMEN KILLED BY YANKER NEGROES .- The Examiner of February 8th earns that on Friday, February 5th two memers of the Prince William Cavalry, named Davis and Reynolds, succeeded in capturing four negroes in the Yankee service, belonging to the "Home Guard" of Fairfax county. The cavalrymen took the negroes to Dumfries and, on Friday night, placed them in an unoccupied house. Having imprudently fallen to sleep, the cavulrymen were attackfilled by himself or his successor; but as this ed and overpowered by the negroes, their would have preserved our finances and re- | skulls cleft by some sharp instrument, and their bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. They were found next morning weltering in their blood, and lived only long enough to relate the circumstances of

> Soldiers and Officers in the Army, being exposed to sudded changes, should always or Irritated Throat.

the terrible tragedy which had befallen them.

The Draft as it is to be. The enrollment bill, as it passed the House etains the \$300 commutation clause, but limvarious armies. A large majority of them its the term of exemption only until the names

Enrolled men, who escape the draft, and go in as substitutes, only free their princisubstitutes for conscripts whom he has, in pals until the next draft, that is, they and spite of such purchased substitution, ordered their principals merely change places. Allens, to be again conscripted and to serve exactly who are not subject to draft, if they go as as though they had never hired substitutes | substitutes, free their principals for the full

term of servece. Only sons of widows or of aged and infirm parents, only brothers of children under twelve years of age, fathers of motherless universal laws of War; whereupon, this arch | children, sons elected by aged and infirm parents, and indeed all who, on account of peculiar family relations and conditions, were entitled to exemption under the former draft, are now just as liable to draft and to service as others. Eurolled men who have been elect. ed by parents, whether their names have been stricken from the rolls, or their papers endorsed by the board of enrollment, will be restored to the rolls as before.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The bill reported to the House, on Thursday last, by Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1865, appropriates \$529,500,000. Of this amount \$5,000,000 are for advance bounties to volunteers; \$5,000,000 for raising and organizing volunteers; \$2,000,000 for the pay of the army; \$177,500,000 for the pay of volunteers; \$60,000,000 for quartermaster supplies \$18.-000,000 for incidentals: \$21,800,000 for the navy and artillery forces; \$40,000 for transportation; \$5,000,000 for commissary quarters for officers: \$58,000,000 for clothing, equipage, &c; \$9,000,000 for the medical and hospital departments; \$2,000,000 for the armament of fertifications; \$20,000,000 for ordoance stores; \$2,500,00 for the manufac turs of arms, and for the purchase of gun powder and lead; \$2,00,000 for repairs to arsenals

The new call for troops will necessitate the appropriation of two hundred millions more of mone**y.**

The Depravity of the Times.

The old Dragon has certainly been loosed and left to run uncurbed on earth. Every day seems to prove that some evil influence is at work on the heads and the hearts of men and women. Theft, Intemperance, Lying, Lust, Seduction and Murder stalk through the streets at noon-day, intrude themselves at the family altar, set in brocade and broadcloth in the temples of God, the notorious Streight, Cols. J. F Boyd, 20th joling themselves that an exhibition of piety ral districts was startled with the perpetration of a most terrible murder. The person assassinated was respectable—he was opulent, a merchant doing a prosperous business-with a large family looking up to him for support and counsel-with years sufficient on his head to have kept his passions cool-and yet he was hurried out of the preliminaries of parole or exchange. world by a frenzied man, charging him with having been the seducer of his wife. The njured man had 'been absent from home, perilling his life in defence of the lawsand yet the laws for which he was ready to die, had not sufficient influence over one ness, to restrain him from raining the peace and pulling down to destruction, the household idols of his country's defender! Herrible, indeed, is the influence which produces these more horrible results. There is something wrong in the organization of so- taken up to last night: perintendents of regimental recruiting service ciety, when the libertine thus oils his lips have been directed to forward to the different | with his lusts, and gives his passions full | 104th New York; Captain F. Frank, 45th vent on the bosom of one who belongs to mad, and hurry them on to imbrue their to it, therefore, men and women in all localities! Look to it, before the domestic cir -Har. Tel.

> THE WAR IN THE SOUTH WEST.

Occupation of Jackson. Mississippi.—A Fight at Clinton. - Engagement at Lebanon, Al. abama. Gen Logan's Corps in Motion .-Grierson's and Smith's Cavalry Operating .-A Flank Movement on Johnston. - General Thomas Moving on Dulton .- Entire Line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Aban

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15:-A despatch from Nashvile, to the Gazette, gives official news that Gen Sherman entered Jackson, Miss, on the 5th. The enemy offered but little re sistance, and was supposed to be falling back over the Perl river. It is believed that the rebels are receiving reinforcements from Dal

There is no news from Gen. Thomas' front. The veterans are rapidly returning to the

THE FIGHT AT CLINTON.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.-The reports from the rebel papers of a fight with a part of Sherman's forces near Clinton Miss, on the 4th inst, are confirmed by officers who have just Our troops charged on a rebel battery, and

lost 15 killed and 30 wounded. Among the latter was Col. Rogers, of Illinois. ALABAMA.

New York, Feb. 15 .- A fight occurred at Lebanon, Alabama, on Wednesday last be tween Lewis's squadron and our troops. -According to the Selma Reporter, "The enemy (Federals) 9,000 strong, subsequently abanioned Lebanon, and retreated toward the Tennessee river. The rebel force is said to have numbered 400 only." [Clinton is on the line of the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson, nine and a half miles directly west of the latter place. Jackson is

LATER. In connection with the above, the following lespatch, 12th, from Chattanooga, is interest

"General Logan left Huntsville, Alabama, some days ago, with the 15th Army Corps, to act in conjunction with Gen. Sherman. The cavalry expedition under Grierson and Smith crossed the country from Corinth, moving southwardly.

"It is understood that these columns are intended to act in conjunction-the one to attack, and the other cut off Polk's retreat and disperse the cavalry of Forrest, reported as scouring Central and Northern Mississippi

"There is no reason to doubt, though bevond this enterprise the combinations are merely conjectural, but that a great flank movement on Johnson's army is intended. "The army at Chattanooga is by this time

in motion for Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Its movements may have been delayed by circumstances unknown to us, but it is

marching orders." REVOLT IN JOHNSTON'S ARMY. A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated 12th nst., to the Cincinnati Gazettee says : "There was a great affray in Johnston"s army on the 9th. The 2d Kentucky regiment

refused, in a body, to be conscripted, and were placed under guard of the 3d Alabama. Col. Woodward, Major Lewis, and three cartains, of the 2d Kentucky, fired revolvers into the Alabama men, killing and wounding forty-two. Both regiments broke in disor

"Thirteen deserters arrived yesterday, including Lieut. Charles Allen, formerly of Stonewall Jackson's staff Ten hundred and wenty seven deserters came into our lines

during January.
'Cheatham's Tennessee Division has gone South to keep the men from deserting."

Calbo, Feb. 15.—Gen. W. S. Smith's cav alry expedition left Memphia on the 11th ins. in the direction of Colliersville.

The entire line of the Memphis and Char leston Railroad was evacuated by our forces on the 18th, it having been held for the past six months merely to aid Smith's cavalry ex pedition in getting a good start.

Gen. Sherman considers that the holding and garrisoning of the road has been a source of weakness us. He does not favor the guarding of railroads, unless they are of vital The steamer Mill Boy was sunk on the 1st nst., when eight miles of Jacksonport, on the

ment stores, for our troops at Batesville. A portion of the cargo was saved. The boat was valued at \$15,000.

White river. She was laden with Govern

The steamer Lady Franklin passed here to day, from Memphis, for Cincinnati, with nearly 800 bales of cotton. CAIRO, Feb. 15. - General Shearman's headuariers are reported to have been at Jack on, Miss, on the 7th inst. He has since been

The Escape of Union Officers from Libby Prison Confirmed.

eard of at Brandon.

COLONEL STREIGHT SAFE, DESPATCH FROM GEN. BUTLER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15 .- I have reeived a telegram, under date of February 14, from General Wistar, which states that Col Streight, with one hundred and ten other Union of cers, escaped from prison at Rich. mond by digging a tunnel.

Colonel Streight with seventeen others have

come in. Colonel Streight is safe BENJ F. BUTLER Maj. Gen. Com'd. A LIST OF THE ESCAPED OFFICERS.

The following is published in the Richmond aminer of Thursday, Febr 11: "The following is a list of the principal fficers who escaped from the Libby Prison, with their rank .

"Among them we regret to have to class go forth in pride to the sacrament table, ca- Army Corps; W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut; H. C. Hubart, 21st Wisconsin; W. P. Hen like a display of wealth, is a sure road to McCreary, 21st Michigan; Thos E Rise. a few days since a peaceful town in the rule districts was stortled with the percent.

77th Pennsylvania; J. R. Spofford, 97th New York; C. W. Tilden, 16th Maine; T. S. West 24th Wisconsin, A. D. Streight, 51st Indiana, D. Miles, 79th Pennsylvania

" Majors J. P. Collins, 29th Indiana; G. W Fitzsimmons, 13th Indiana; J. H. Hoop 15th Massachusetts; B. B. McDonald. 100th Ohio; A. Vou Witzel, 71th Penusylva-nia; J. N. Walker, 73d Indiana; J. Henry, 5th Obio. There were besides thirty-two Captains and fifty-nine lieutenants, making in all 109 who gained their liberty without the

"Of this number, four onl, have been returned to the prison, up to last evening, recaptured. These were two captains and two captains and wo lieutenants. Two were overtaken near Hanover Court-House, and the others about twentty miles below Richmond, on the Williamsburg route. Brigadier General Neal Dow did not attempt the pas man, a leader in society, influential in busiflight to the embrace of Butler the beast.'

THE PRISONERS RECAPTURED The Richmond Examiner, of the 12th in stant, has the following: The following are the names of those re

Col. J P. Spofford, 97th New York; Cap tain J. Yates, 81 Ohio; Captain G. Stair, New York; Lieut. H Hanks, 57th Pennsylvania; Licut. W. N. Dailey, 8th Pennsylva na Cavalry; Licut. A. B. White, 4th Penn sylvania Cavalry; Lieut. E. Schroder, 74th -where the resentments of men drive them | Pennsylvania; Lieut. W. S. Watson, 21st Wisconsin; Lieut. F. Morgan, 731 New York Lieut. C. H. Morgan, Lieut. H Schwester, hands in the blood of their fellows! Look | 82d lilinois; Lieut. W. B Pearce, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. A. Moore, 4th Ken tucky; P. S. Edmonds, 67th Pennsylvania 2d Lieut. P. H. White, 83d Pennsylvania; 2d cle becomes a pest house, and society a hot Lieut. J. M. Wasson, 40th Ohio; 2d Lieut S bed of crimes more apalling than hell itself. P. Gammble, 63d Pennsylvania; 2nd Lieut G. S. Gord, 84th Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. S. P. Brown, 15th U. S. cavalry; Adjt, M. R. Small, 6th Maryland; Isaac Johnson, engin-

eer steamer Satellite.

The following list of officers are reported as having arrived at Williamsburg: Colonel Streight, Colonel McCreary, 21st Michigan; Lieut, Col. Hobart, 21st Michigan; Captain Wallack, 51st Indiana; Lientenant Harris. 9th Ohio.

Sixteen other officers have also arrived at Williamsburg, but their names are not re ported yet. Our cavalry are scouting the country to the Chickahominy, and the gun-boats have gone up the James river and Chickahominy to give protection to such as can be found.

From the Baltimore Sun of Satuaday.

A Daring Raid on the Baltimore Ohio Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN CAPTURED WITHIN EIGHT MELES OF HARPER'S FERRY.-The express passenger train which left the Camden street depot, on Thursday night, for Wheel ing and intermediate points, was captured by a company of confederates, when near Kearnevaville depot, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry. It appears a switch had been turned, and the usual signal (the waying of a lighted lamp) made by the raiders as the train approached. The signal caused the engineer to stop the engine. The train was then surrounded by the raiders, and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom, of course, there was great confernation, were more or less mulcted in the shape of ransom. Some produced greenbacks, others watches, while several reluctantly gave diamond rings or breastpins, as an equivalent for their perthe sufferers, who returned to this city b. the express train that reached here from distant from Mobile, by way of Meriden, 2291 Wheeling at noon yesterday, that the aggregate amount of money taken from the pass orgers was not less than \$30,000, while the value of jewelry, &c., was also considered

Conductor Perry, who had charge of the train, it was stated, was compelled to hand over a check for \$4500, the property of the railroad company. This, howe er, will prove valueless. The fact of the check coniscation was denied yesterday afternoon. A number of the passengers who arrived here yesterday in the express train had in erviews with some of the sufferers, and their statements widely differed, both as to the amount of money, &c., confiscated and the character of the raiders. Of the former the amounts ranged from \$1000 to \$30,000, while of the latter some were certain that they were persons residing in the heighborhood; while another party, a well-known dress to the people of the State.

resident of this city, declared that he conversed with one of the mulcted passengers, who stated to him that Major Harry Gilmor. of the confederate cavalry, was in command of the expedition, and that he knew and con-

versed with him. No one was injured, nor was there the take any prisoners. Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from the western counties, were among the passengers, but on the occasion are repre ented to have been quite taciturn as to their official positions. Their greenbacks, watches, &c., are said to have formed a part of their booty. It was also stated that several Fed eral officers and soldiers were on the train, but fared no worse than their fellow passer gers. After the raiders accomplished their

ourpose, (which was evidently only plunder) they ran the locomotive and tender off the track, causing some injury to the engine. They then left the train, going through the fields in the direction of Smithfield, a small village in Jefferson county, Virginia. Alstationed within a short distance of the point where the train was stopped, none of the passengers or employees of the road were enabled to get any information to them until all hope of capturing the raiders had vanish-The scene inside the train after the affair

is stated by an eye witness to have been mournfully ludicrous. As certain of the passengers would bring forth from a hiding place various amounts of greenbacks or other valuables, which they saved from confiscation, congratulations and merriment would ensue, which, however, was from time The Duvall's Bluff Railroad probibits the to time well balanced by imprecations and transportation of private property for the mournful announcements of losses on the part of others.

The whole affair, indeed, is a strange and alleged, that a passenger train has been captured and not destroyed. As to who the raiders really were, so many various opinions have been expressed, that nothing definite can vet be stated on that score. It was thought by some that it was done by a local predatory band, organized for the purpose of plundering at every opportunity. that no prisoners were taken off, was regarded as arguing rather strongly that they were not regular confederates.

A report was in circulation resterday that the Adams Express Company had sustained some loss, which was during the evening denied by Mr. Treg , superintendent of the company, who alleged that in the affairs the company had lost neither goods or funds. The line of the railroad where the raid took place is not in the department under Gen. Lockwood, but in the department under command of Gen. Kelley.

The complete success of the daring affair created quite an excitement in military circles, and it was stated last evening that a thorough investigation would be made in

As regards the injured engine and tender, the railroad employees, with their usual exergy, repaired all damages in about three hours, and the detained train, with its muleted passengers, arrived in Cumberland vesterlas morning, almost on time.

All passe, ger and freight trains were run ing as usual vesterday afternoon, and it was announced that a large Federal cavalry force had been placed all along the line of the road, whilst a similar force had been sent out in search of the raiders.

Capture of Some of the Robbers. HEADORS DEP T WEST VIRGINIA Feb 14 A portion of the guerilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and robb d the passengers, were overtaken and captured in a few hours after the robbery had been committed Gen Sullivan was or dered to and did dispatch a force of about three thousand mounted men to overtake the

high way men. This pursuing force divided and subdivided, travelling on almost every by and mountain bery took place. Besides these detours we ing: ormed a continuous line, stretching for eral miles and somewhat in the form of a cir cle, to hem the robbers in.

The threves, on finding themselves thus their military equipments, and, with their suce of farmers and husbandmen. One por for them to escape undertook to play off the oody of a soldier who was killed at Antietam. t is reported that others of the party are hid ing in trees and bushes in woody district, and secreted among the rocks. To catch them all will require a regular ferret like hunt. From the best information on the subject

hirty eight We have got ten of them prisoners. On one of the routs taken by our roops, our cavalry are still on the hunt The feeling among the citizens against the acts of these robbers is very strong, and even vindictive. The Unionists and Rebel sympathizers alike agree in this respect. Strong equasts are being made for the hanging of very one of the robbers caught. In no sense of the terms were their operations of a mili-

tary character. They did no injury to the

does not seem that they numbered over

oad, mails, express or wires, but merely robbed passengers. The parties who committed this robbery are sons of some of the chivaly and Rebel sympaththizing Baltimoreans. They consti tute a portion of Gilmor's band. Beside Bal timore born robbers, they were engaged some of the sons of the wealthy and heretofore respectable residents of Jefferson and Berkeley in the party the sons of Marylanders and dis tinguished gentlemen living in and in the neighborhood of Cumberland.

No Consolidation .- Governor Andrew. of Massachusetts, learns from official sources hat there is no truth in the statement made by several of the journals that all the infantry volunteers are to be consolidated into regiments of 2,400 men cach.

Parson Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator, of January 25th, con tains the following plain talk:

"Small-pox is prevailing in Richmond, and C. J. Bowden, a rebel Senator from Virgini , has died. We have it here, and find it rather on the increase. It was brought here during the siege by Longstreet's army, and is a fixed institution in the rebel army. The personal filth and corruptions of the wholegang-their lice, bed-bugs, old clothes, poor diet, an | guilty conscience mixed, as sonal liberty. We are informed by one of they are, with mean whisky, and all that is mean, dirty, and unpatriotic-are enough to flood the country where they go with every hateful disease known to the human family.

> The President's stable, located beween the Treasury Department and the Executive Mansion, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th. The carriages were saved, but six horses perished in the flames.

> A FREEDOM Convention of the South and Southwest is to assemble at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 22d inst. On the 9th inst., a pose of organizing an Anti-Slavery party in that State. Resolutions were adopted approving of the course of Messrs. Anderson, Clay, Randall and Smith in Congress, and a committee was appointed to prepare an ad

Letter from England.

LONDON, Jan. 20th, 1864. DEAR HERALD :- "That blessed baby" the great sensation. The young prince is the subject of conversation on all hands and Jenkins' has a grand time. Bulletins are issued five or six times a day, to inform the least disposition on the part of the raiders to sympathizing public that the mother and take any prisoners. Several members of child are as well as could be expected, and that the little offshoot of royalty is the " image of its Pap." Such rampant snobbing is rather sickening to some few of the sensible part of the community, and I heard a loyal citizen remark, after reading the announce ment, "there's another d -d pauper on the ommunity.

The gossips are very much troubled to tell whether the cirth was or was not a premature one. The subject is discussed in many of the parlors much to the discomfort of modest

people.

The news from Germany smacks decidedly of gun-powder, and we are looking every day for a collision between the Germans and Danes. It the war once begins nearly all of the powers of Europe will certainly be conthough a company of Federal troops were corned in it. Should such be the case the supplies must come from America, and then down goes the price of gold and exchange. I suppose you have read of the plot to deetroy the life of Emperor Napoleon. The whole affair is looked upon here as an invention of the French police, an enterprising body rather celebrated for canards. Crime seems to be increasing fearfully o

late, the papers are filled with accounts of

rutal murders and incendiarism is common.

You have no doubt heard of the arrest of

certain parties in Liverpool, charged with en

isting crews for the Contederate pirates, the English have accused our government of en listing men in Ireland, and now they find their friends the rebels caught almost in the act. One of the head officials at one of the navy yards, has been arrested for being en gaged in the handing over of the Rappahan novel one; the first time since the war, it is | nock (now fitting at a French port,) to the He has not been tried yet, and therefore, we do not know whether the charge can be sustained. Neutrality forever! The Christmas pieces are still going on at all the theatres, the substance of most of them is rid. icule of America, rejoicing over the defeat of Heenan by King, and self glorification to at extent that would throw a Yankee fourth of July oration completely in the shade. The victory of King in the prize ring is looked upon as a National triumph, by the great and enlightened English people, the only civilized nation on the face of the earth that encour

ages such inhuman exhibitions. I went to see one of these plays one ovening in company with a couple of young lieutenants, tuli of Briton's glory, and in one of the acts a box was brought in marked, " The way to settle the American war." Out of the box came an English soldier in full uniform, and at the same time the scenery moved, rep rescaling the march of a regiment. One of my triende turned around to me and remarked that a the way we will settle you Yankees if you don't soon get quiet." My reply was "will you settle ue in the same way that you did just forty nine years go to day; this is an anniversary which I imagine you don't celebrate often ?"
" What is it?" was the reply.

"The 8th of Janu ry." This quieted my triend, as some how other, they think they were badly used by

The English press is elleut on the subject of the Chesapenke affair, they know that it is a clear case of preacy, and don't like to say anything against their southern friends.

Letter from Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 1804. DEAR HEBALD: -- Congress so far during the session, has paid more attention to on ending the laws of the tast session than orginating of new ones, and, with an occasions ruffling of the surface, by the indiscretion of extremists on both sides, the business of both Houses moves along steadily. On Friday the flouse had under consideration the Euroliment bill, as passed by the Senate, to which several amendments were made in road in the neighborhood of where the rob committee of the whole, including the follow-

All able-bodied male persons of African descent, between the ages of twenty and forty five years of age, whether outzen or not, res dent in the United States, shall be enrolled situated, resorted to many strategems to avoid, according to the provisions of the act to which Some donned citizens clothes, hid this is a supplement, and form part of the their military equipments, and, with their National forces; and when a slave of a loyal horses huched to ploughs, set up the a pear; cuized shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master wish to purchase some they can do so by ion of the thieves, finding it was impossible | shall have a certificate thereof. The bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law flag of truce dodge, hoisting white flags, and for each drafted man, shall be paid to the per reporting that they had come in to get the son to whom such drafted person owes ser vice or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States, on freeing the person. The Secretary of War shall ap point a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding three hun dred dollars, to each loyal person to whom held to service, paid commutation and furthe colored volunteer may owe service, who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money upon the ma-ter freeing the slave."

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 84 to 67. Mr. Bailey voting in the negative. A substitute for the Senate bill, nearly similar was submitted by Schenck of Ohio, which being agreed to by the committee of the whole was subsequently passed by the House, by a vote of 93 to 60; Mr. Baily voting in the affirmative This bill reduces the com mutation money, again to 300 dollars. Draft ed men may procure substitutes, but are only exempt, during the time for which such sub stitutes are not liable to draft. Discharged soldiers are also liable to draft, unless they have served two years, during the presen war. By the former, as you are aware, nine months men, were exempt. ounties, Virginia It is said that there were are also consolidated by this bill. It is pre sumed that it will pass the Senate without alteration.

The numerous fairs now being held throughout the country, in behalf of the "U.S. San itary Commission," the "Ladies Aid Society" and other similar institutions, for ameliora ting the condition of our soldiers affords grat ifying evidence of the high appreciation which the people entertain of the services of those who have dared the perils of the battle field, and the rigors of camp life, in defence of the Union. This rivalry in charity, is an outgrowth of the patriotism and benevolence which has sent men to the conflict, and wo men to the hospitals; all, animated by the same spirit of devotion to the cause of free In this good work, Washington is not behind he. sister cities. The Ladies Fair for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, has been in progress for some weeks, in a large temporary building, at the intersection of 7th St., and Penna. Avenue, and promi ses to be very successful The opening cer emonies were quite imposing, and the daily attendance averages from 600 to 1000. This fair will close with a grand ball on the 22d inst., and on the same evening, a Fair in be half of the "Ladies" Soldier's Relief association" will open in one of the wings of the Patent Office. For the benefit of this latter enterprise, an entertainment was given lase Saturday night, at Willard Hall, in which several ladies participated in the representation of Tableaux, Statuary, &c. It gave great satisfaction to the audience, and is to be re peated. Verily this war is making us "fast" people. We have grand balls for the benefit of Christian Commissions, and Model Artiste, exhibitions by the elite, for the ben efit of the soldiers, while society consoles it self with the Jesuitical aphorism that "the

end justifies the means Last week, the 1st Minnesota regiment. on meeting was held in Louisville for the pur- their way home to recruit their ranks were intertained by a banquet at the National Ho. tel. Col Colville, who now commands the egiment, is still disabled from a wound re ceived at Gettysburg, and had to be carried into the dining room by his veteran comrades Gen. German, Gen Dana, and Gen. Sully, were all of this regiment, as was also Lieut. Col. Miller, formerly of Harrisburg, and now | profit by the remembrance of what he was

Governor of Minnesota. This regiment, arrived in Washington in the spring of 1861, 1040 strong, and after participating in twenty one battles, only 70 of the original members are left to go home with the regiment, the talance being made up of recruits obtained since. The Vice President, Secretary of War, and several Senators and Representatives

were present, and made effective and complimentary speeches. For some weeks the President has held public Levees, every Tuesday evening. I at-tended the last one and found an immense crowd, completely filling up all the rooms thrown open to visitors. In such a mixed as. semblage there is of course, no ceremony observed, except the mere form of a passing introduction to the President, as you make your way into the celebrated east room .-Every branch of the Government was represented, and epaulets and shoulder straps met the eye on all sides The President seemed to be in good spirits, and gave a cordial greeting to all who were presented. Among the gen-tlemen, very little attention was paid to dress but most of the ladies were in full costume, and looked magnificent. Mrs. Lincoln was the centre of a brilliant circle. She is short and fat, with a pleasant face and fair complexion. She was attired with great-elegance in a silver colored silk; heavily draped with rich black laco, a necklace of pearls, and her hair dressed in curls with a wreath of white' flowers. The Marine Band was in atten-

dance and regaled the company with choice music The number of public smusements sustained! here is astonishing; basides three regular Theatres, three or four public concert saloons, the latter of very questionable morality; add to this the fairs for the bene it of the soldiers; Poetic readings by Mr. Murdoch, two or three lectures weekly before as many Literary associations, and the one horse side shows with a hand organ accompaniment, and you have an extent and variety of public enter-tainments, sufficient to gratify all tastes, and engage the attention of the people, to the exclusion of every thing else. three dwarfs are exhibiting at Odd Fellows Hall, who are travelling in company with Franklin & Smith, of the old "Continental" company with Troupe, so popular some years ago in Carlisle

Yours. PRILO.

Town and County Matters.

APPOINTED CASHIER .- It gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Jos. C. HOFFER. has been appointed Cashier of the First National Eanls of Carlisle, in place of Mr. W. HEPBURN, dec'd. From our knowledge of Mr. HOFFER we have no hesitancy in saying that he is competent for the task, and will make an efficient and obliging officer.

FAIR.—Our citizens will please bear in mind that the Fair of the "Little Helpers" commences on Tuesday evening next, the 23d inst. It is intended to make this Fair the best of the season, and as the object is to refere our sick and wounded soldiers and their families, it is hoped and expected that everybody will give something and do something towards carrying out this benevolent enterprise. The proceeds after deducting expenses, will be divided equally between the U.S. Christian Commission and the Soldier's Aid Society of Carlisle.

Succeeded at Last.—The man who has been trying for some time past to "raise the wind," succeeded most admirably on-Tuesday and Wednesday last. Never, within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," did the wind blow stronger or colder than on those two days. As a consequence, butter sold in our market at forty cents per pound, and every other luxury in the same proportion.

We received yesterday from our young friend, NEWLIN HARKNESS, some very fine Apples, but being absent, they were devoured by the hands in the office, (the Devil is cluded.) They are represented as being delicious, and if any of our friends calling at the store, corner of Hanover and Poinfret streets.

The following exhibit gives the quota of each Sub-district on 1st January, 1864, of Cumberland county, to fill the call for 500,000 men and to make up deficiencies. Credit has been allowed for all drafted men nished substitutes, and also for all volunteers up to January 31st, 1864, as far as the

same has been reported:

Shippensburg Borough, Township, Southampton 37 7 1,9 Newburg Borough. Hopewell township, Newville Borough, Newton township, 33 Westpennsborough township, Frankford township, Penn Dickinson North Middleton township, Middlesex Carlisle, East Ward, West Ward, South Middleton township, Silver Spring Monroe Upper Allen 20 17 Mechanicsburg Borough, Lower Allen township, New Cumberland Borough, Hampden township, Eastpennsborough township,

Teachers' Institute. The members of the Frankford Teachers Institute convened at Legan's. Jan. 28d, '64. All the members present Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted Mr. Ployer: meeting were subject. Evils of War. Mr. Myers not being prepared to deliver an Oration, was excused. Geography was then taken up and discussed by the teachers present who gave their various modes of teaching it. Geography was then closed, and a question for debate was taken up, should males and fo. males occupy the same play ground; question decided in the affirmative. Programme for next meeting, Myers to read an Essay, Diner o deliver an Oration: Millor to class in writing, and Graham a class to Mental Arithmetic. Question for debate, in it proper for teachers to play with their scholars. Adjourned to meet at Fairview, on Saturday, Feb. 6th, at 101 o'clock.
R. M. GRAHAM, Secretary,

Tribute of Respect.

At a late meeting of the Sigma Charge of Theta Delta Chi. the death of D Gibson Givin of Mount Holly Springs, was announced and the following preamble and resolutions unan-

imously adopted.

WHEREAS, Death has a second time cast his pall over our hearts, and has borne away from us, never to return, our beloved brother D. Gibson Givin, therefore be it Resolved. That we have heard with feelings &

of profound sorrow of the untimely decease of one whose gentle, genial heart had shed its sunshine in our midst, and although the gloom of death has enveloped our hearts, it is our duty to be thankful for him and to