# The Berald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, April 29, 1864.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herals those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-ents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Free Negro Labor. One of the most weighty objections that has been urged against the emancipation of the slaves of the South is, that such an act | ple took arms in its own defence and the deto the freedmon and to the extensive plan ters who would then be compelled to employ them. The opinion prevails in this State as well as in other States both North and South, that a negro as soon as he is freed becomes | wings where armed rebellion caused them to be indolent and dishonest. The slovenly appear- unfolded. Virginia has been predestined in ance and almost destitute condition of the ne- the popular mind as the burial-place of treagroes who parade our streets would indeed seem to confirm this opinion; but cannot their destitution be traced to other causes the State are either runsway slaves or remotely descended from those who were. Ignorant of everything except the common drudgeries of the farm or work shop they cross the line which divides the slave States from the fee, and after successfully evading the ardent lovers of the "Constitution," who for a perty free employ their time in carrying out the chief features of the fugitive slave law, these negroes finally seek a home in our town or in the surrounding county. They ask for something to do in order that their bodily wants may be provided for, and are turned away. with the exclamation. "We don't employ lazy negroes." They go from house to house and at last one is found who must have laborers, and at a reduced price they are given a few day's work. The people of the North have such antipathy to the negro that they will not employ him even at a reduced price when a white man can be obtained. Finding that though among the professed friends of his race he is shown no respect, and can obtain no regular employment, the very natural consequence is he loses all hope of bettering his condition and sinks into a state of indolency. About the time the rebels invaded the State last summer, as all remember, a great number of balf-starved, ragged and terrified negroes made their way into this valley. We saw at different times scores of them with bundles on their heads and children in their arms entering our town, homeless, penniless wonderers. They were in a free State, and doubtless expected and certainly deserved that some unsolicited aid should be given them. -But how was it? Overcome by anxiety, fa tigue and hunger, they sank down at the corners of our streets, and source a citizen was so charitable as even to offer then a piece of bread. Strangers in a strange land, just loosened from the bonds of slavery, th se negroes as they sat there almost naked in the streets while the warm rays of the summer sun shone full upon them, presented a most pitiable sight. We cannot forget the actions and melancholy appearance of an old white haired man who belonged to one of the groups of flict, a field fatal to the strategy of Scott, the which we have spoken. After resting his tactics of McDowell, the headquarters of Pope. weary limbs he rose up and walked several steps from the place where his comrades were city and a Zama to this Yankee Hannibal." still sitting. Then he halted and cast his We can admit that it is a singularity of so eyes around him. From the direction of one high and improbable a character as to rank street where he may have expected some a early with impossibilities. friend of humanity would observe his forlorn stood with his face toward the land of his birth, as the tears trickled down his cheek .-When under the tyrant's lash he had dreamed of freedom and had longed to reach the State of Pennsylvania, where receiving the profits of his own labor he might spend the remain der of his life in peace and happiness. Now he was there; and instead of meeting with friends and promised success, he saw only

negroes who remained in this neighborhood were hired for some time at a price so low as scarcely to provide the necessaries of .life .-Now it is certainly evident that if the poor, ignorant white men were so much despised and so ill treated as the freed negro or runa. way slave, they would soon become quite as consider, as some have done, how much more enterprising he would be if he had the privi leges of a white man; but we shall endeavor to show by indisputable facts that where free word, as white men could possibly be under ty Maryland, about fifteen miles from Wash. ington city, there is a section of country about ment. These Quakers or Friends have farms of moderate size and employ free negro labor almost entirely. The negroes do their farm work, dig their wells, assist in building their would not be exaggeration to say, that at least same extent in the State where slave labor is | we dare only hope. employed. This certainly speaks strongly in prosperous and happy, or do they live as in too many instances they do in this State, "from hand to mouth," and as the opposers of emancipation contend their natures will lead them to live? Near the centre of the settlement where the negro population is thickest there is a church and school house each of which was built by the unassisted exertions of the negroes themselves. Here on the Sabbath, dressed as neatly and conducting them.

home again.

dustry and morality these negroes have few than a dozen ordinary battles, both in direct pressed on. equals; and they are as intelligent as most and indirect advantages. persons are whose opportunities have been so | Our operations are not relaxed elsewhere limited. It may not be amiss to state that | The southwest is being reasoned with sharp. the most of these negroes possess ten or ly. There is no safety in Mississippi. But twenty acres of land which they hold in the the efforts of the day seem to be directed toname of some citizen. On this they have a wards the head of the rebellion. Until it comfortable dwelling and other necessary falls we can pledge ourselves afresh to slack. remained having been forced back into the conveniences. Let those who profess to be- en no labor, to withhold no exertion, to counlieve that the freed negro cannot take care of tenance no scheme or policy which does not himself, and that free negro !abor is unprofitable, pay this community a visit, and he will find good reason to alter his opin-8. B.

## THE MARSHALLING.

From that memorable day when summoned by rebellion, a peaceable and industrious peowould be fraught with evil consequences both | fence of its national being, through all the changing and eventful episodes of the war. there has always been a latent feeling that the struggle would close near to the place of its commencement, and that peace would fold her

It seems now, from accumulating evidence, that the rebels expect the present campaign than mere indolence? Most of the colored in that State; that they expect to see it population in this town as in other parts of opened soon, and that they apprehend the skill and courage of General Grant, the discipiline and increase of his forces, will give them wilder work than they have before known. The concurrent testimony of the past fortnight goes to show that Lee is preparing for action. The 8th instant was observed as a day of fasting and prayer by the rebels, under special directions from headquarters .-Since then a variety of reports, rumors and statements have gained publicity concerning movements which were in progress and in contemplation. A large cavalry body entered Sulphur Springs a few miles from Warrenton, three days ago, and moved towards Leesburg. Another body, consisting of infantry, crossed the Rapidan, near Leesburg. They seized grain, forage and cattle, and moved towards Upperville. This detachment is suppose to have proceeded from the main body, and 'to have been either the pioncer of a general advange or a reconnosssance in force. Guerillas are again swarming over the country, attack. ing troops which have been left to defend railway routes, capturing supply traings and shooting pickets.

While this is occurring in one part of the State, Breckinridge, Buckner, Morgan, Jen kins and Williams are assembling at Marion, in southwestern Virginia. The position euables them to threaten Kentucky, by Pound Gap, and at the same time it places them in a condition to support Lee in any movements which he may meditate. Some portion of the forces which have been quartered between Savannah and Richmond have marched to the front, and the effective force of a large terri tory drained for the occasion, whatever it may be, that was prepared for by a day of fasting

and prayer. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 15th, incimates, with considerable boastfulness of thetoric, that these preliminaries herald a battle on the plains of Manassas. It speaks of the success of concentration in former campaigns. and remarks : "It would be indeed a singular concatenation of circumstances if those pains of Manassas, the scene of the opening conshould become a Waterloo

The armies of the republic do not view this condition, and come to his assistance, he marshalling of treason with indifference, nor turned then to another and another until he meet it by idleness. Very wisely, as it seems He raised in forty days, two full regiments of men, for the period of one hundred days to had completed the whole circuit, and then he to us, the operations of the Union army are kept from publication here, and consequent publicity among the rebels. We learn enough, however, to feel confident that the day of ioined battle will not find us unprepared in any particular. The reviews of the Second, Third and Sixth Army corps by Gen. Grant took place last week. Their high spirit and fine discipline are spoken of in the warmest terms. They con titute such guards as the nation may proudly rely upon, with comfordestitution and want staring him in the face table assurance of victory. Other bodies of No wonder then as he looked southward, and troops are ready to co operate with them .-thought of his coarse victuals, and hard labor. The material of war is at haud; and the comand a master's protection, his feelings gave mander by and through whom both men and way and he longed, for the moment, to be material are to be wielded for a cause so momentous as to affect the world is master of his It is a well-known fact that most of the art and of the circumstances in which he is

All things are thus prepared for the over ture. The weather is now favorable, and it has been written, that "before another week DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. is over the Army of the Potomac will probab. ly have tried conclusion once more with Gen. Lee." How much or how little authority indolent and worthless as he. We do not here there may seem to be for such an expectation, among those instantly conversant with the tactics of the General commanding, we are able, from the facts just recited, to believe that no considerable period of spring will enegro labor is encouraged, the negroes are lapse before news begins to be received of hosequally as prosperous in every sense of the tile encounters, skirmishes, and then battles upon the soil of the sundered Old Dominion. similar circumstances. In Montgomery coun- We approach the day fraught with so weighty We approach the day fraught with so weighty upon by the Federal cavalry, and, after a judgement with less outspoken confidence as spirited sontest, driven off the field. Our to the result than when the first encounter losses were about forty killed and wounded; to the result than when the first encounter six miles square known as the Quaker settle- | was dawning, but with cooler hope and a more temperature trustfulness. The reality gets at the heart of our hope. If a repulse should be met, it will be bravely borne and instantly remedied. If victory has been sehouses, and in fact do almost everything that | cured by faith, hope, labor, patience, denial an enterprising community requires to be and patriotism as sublime as the ages have done. From this little farming community, it ever witnessed, the last cloud will be rolled from our firmanent, and, though mists may ten times the quantity of grain and produce | exhale about coming months, the sandight of other kinds, is sent into the markets as will grow steadily brighter to that altitude from the most prosperous community of the where it will set, for how many years or ages,

Should this coming battle, says the North favor of free negro labor. But it is not less American, which is now being marshalled important to inquire into the condition of from so large a territory, with such skill the negro laborers. Are they industrious, and care, weighted with such responsibilities to ourselves and mankind-should this battle reward us for our expenditures, as hope argues that it will, then the vieta is opened to the end, and instant sight realises the reward. Not that the most effectual victory will sheath every sword and by itself aone reconstruct the nation. But an already first line of battle, with Generals McMillan, weakened cause would lose vastly of its power, and lose beyond redemption. With the fall of Richmond we should possess Raliegh, and in the afternoon, when the rebels came up in salves as prudently as white citizens, they as. | stand easily at the land front of Charleston. semble for religious worship. They have All the territory which remains unrecovered

the first transfer of the second of the seco

bear upon that end, and lead us farther to wards that result. Post proclia premia.

## General News Items

The bill to allow the soldiers to vote in the state of New York has become a law. General Sherman, on Saturday last, issued an order prohibiting the issue of passes to citizens to go beyond Nashville.

A passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Railroad met with an accident at the junc tion of the North Lebanon road, on Wednesday night. The locomotive was broken, and the baggage and a passenger car were thrown from the track. The only person injured was the engineer:

The latest advices from North Carolina in reheldom.

The War Department has notified the be received by General Dix, for guard and other duties around the harbor and forts of New York, during the absence of the struggle for the control of Western Louisiana volunteer forces recently stationed there.

General Rosecrans has assigned Major General Alfred Pleasanton to duty as second headquarters in St Louis. The greater part of the business portion

of Demarara, S. A., was destroyed by fire on the 2d inst., involving a loss of from two to three millions of dollars. The laborers about the railroad depots in

Cincinnati are on a strike, and most of the companies have discontinued receiving

#### The Epiration of Term of Service of the Penna. Reserve Corps.

We have lately received letters from the Reserve Corps, in which it is apparent that the men have a wrong impression in regard to the expiration of their term of service. In order to correct such misapprehensions, we have been furnished with the following dates of expiration of service by the Adjutant

Ger	era	l: ,		•	
1st I	log.,	expiration	of term	of service	, August 1, 18
2d		• "	4.	**	August 1, 18
3d	**	"	4+	• •	July 28, "
4th	"		" .	- "	" 17. "
5th	• 6	**	**	16	June 21, "
6th	44	**	"	46	July 27, "
7th	**	44	• •	**	27, "
8th		64	**	66	" 29, "
9th		44	44	••	" 27, "
loth	"	**	"	"	" 21. "
llth	**	44	44	**	. " 29, "
12th	"	ā	"	44	August 10, "
13th	44	"	- 44	**	June 11, "

-In regard to another inquiry, we are authorized to state that there is no muster in for an unexpired term. Recruifs for three years' regiments, after such organizations have been in service, are all mustered for three years, so that at the expiration of the term of the regiment, such recruits will be held for three years, and detailed for service in other organizations. It is well that the vol unteer should understand these facts, as they are important.

S. M Bowman came to day, a shadow of his former self, worn nearly to death in the wast labor of enlisting every male slave in Mary. land of fighting age and qualifications. He as fine black troops as can be found on the every county : they visited almost every farm. The boats ran up every stream until masters were obliged to hide their slaves in the woods, conceal them in boats, and confine them in iails and houses. He opened the jails even. He has not drawn one dollar from the treasury, and his 3,000 black troops have not cost the Government five per cent. of which the same number of white troops cost. But in doing this work he laid aside all style, all form, and ceremony, went into negro church es nights. Sundays, whenever he could get an audience, and always addressed them on this, the great day of their salvation.

# WAR NEWS.

The Battles on the Red river A three days Contest. The rebels finally routed. Rebel loss reported at 8,000, Their killed and wounded left on the field. Union loss 1,500.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE.

The first battle took place on the 7th, in which the Union cavalry, after skirmishing with the enemy and driving them for four teen miles, until they got two miles beyond Pleasant Hill, came upon twenty five hundred rebel cavalry, posted in a strong position, under General Greene. They were charged

that of the enemy about as heavy. THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE. On the 8th, Col, Gandrum's brigade of in fantry, with the cavalry, pressed forward, and finally and finally the rebels came on in force, Gens. Banks and Ransom being upon the field .--Franklin was sent for, but before he came up the rebel successes had been great. They made desperate charges in mass, and were desperately resisted. The losses on both sides were frightful. Finally, after Franklin had me up, the whole Federal force was driven back three and a half miles, but the enemy were checked, with fearful slaughter, by two brigades under Gen. Emory. Night ended the contest. The Federals were under Bauks, Ransom, Stone and Lee. Many guns were lost. On the rebel side it is known that Gen.

Mouton was killed. THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE A UNION VICTORY. By falling back General Banks has effected junction with General A. J. Smith, and arrangements were made to receive the enemy with effect, General Emory had sharge of the Dwight and others. Behind Emory, posted in a hollow, were General Smith's forces. Skirmishing was kept until about five o'clock their old style in masses in three lines of battle. Our batteries opened upon them with The battle, which had been going on night terrible effect. The Nineteenth Army Corps and day at Plymouth, from Sunday the 16th

Now came the grand coup de main. 19th, on arriving at the top of the hill, sud-denly filed over the hill, and passed through lines of General Smith. We must here mention that the rebels were now in but two lines of battle, the first having been almost entirely annihilated by General Emory, what second line. But these two lines came on exaltant and sure of victory.

The first passed the knoll, and, all heedless

of the long line of cannons and crouching | would be impossible to hold the city with a forms of as brave men as ever trod mother earth, passed on. The second line appeared on the crest, and the death signal was Words cannot describe the awful effects of this discharge. Seven thousand rifles, and several batteries of artillery loaded to the uzzle with grape and can simultaneously, and the whole centre of the rebel line was crushed down as a field of ripe wheat through which a tornado had passed. It is estimated that one thousand men were hurled into eteralty or trightfully mangled by his one discharge.

No time was given them to recover their good order, but General Smith ordered a charge, and his men dashed rapidly forward, the boys of the 19th joining in. The rebels fought boldly and desperately back to the timber, on reaching which a large portion broke and fled, fully two thousand throwing show renewed Union feeling throughout that battery was retaken, as were also two of the State, and the deplorable condition of affairs | gun's of Nim's battery, the Parrott gun taken rom us at Carrion Crow last full, and one or two others belonging to the rebels, one which was considerably shattered, besides Governor of New York that the State troops seven hundred prisoners. A pursuit and desultory fight was kept up for three miles when our men returned to the field of battle. And thus ended this fearful and bloods

THE LOSSES. CHICAGO, April 23. - The New Orleans con respondent of the Journal, writing under date in command of the department, with his Division of the 13th Army Corps, in the bat of the 15th instant, says the loss of the 4th tle of the 8th inst., as 2,125 killed, wounded

and missing.
The loss of the 3d Division was 850.

We lost ten pieces of cannon. No one at taches the least blame to Gen- Ram-on or Franklin. The movement which resulted in this disaster was contrary to the advice of both these officers They did all that officer obeying the orders of their superiors, under the circumstances, could do In the hight on the 9 h upst, our forces

drove the rebels ten miles, when they were ordered to retire? Our loss on the 9th inst., is reported 1,000 killed, wounded, and missing ing the River opposite Grand Ecore on that

day, for an overland trip to Vicksourg, it being inderstood that Gen. Grant had sent orders for General Smith's return to that place. The rebel prisoners say that they had 25, 000 men in the recent battles, and that they lost 3,000-is teaturday's fight. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Our loss on Saturday was about 1 500. Our wound ed were taken to Grand Ecore; the killed

terwards buried by the cavalry. General Smith's command consisted of por ions of the 16th and 17th Army Corps, under General Hurlbut and General McPherson

were left on the field, but reported as after-

Splendid ofter of the North-West. Eighty five thousand troops Volunteered. Their Services for siz months accepted by the Government. Veteruns to be relieved from Gar rison duty. The calls of Ohio and Indiana Under the Arrangement:

### WASHINGTON, SUNDAY April 24. RIGHTY THOUSAND SIX MONTHS' MEN.

The Governor of the North western' States had another interview last night with the President and Secretar of war, in relation to for the months They agree to furnish eighty thousand than immediately, the troops raised to be regularly mustered into the service The President has accepted their offer. PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT. CINCINNATI. April 24 -Governor Morton has issued a proclamation, saying that the Governors of Ohio, Lilinois, lowa Wisconsin has cleaned "My Maryland" out, and knocked and Indiana bave offered to raise for the Bishop Hopkins' divine institution into limbo. service of the General Government, 85,000 quired of them in an, State. The Governor earth. He left no slaves at for military duty calls for 20,000 volunteers, and says the im in Maryland. He overran with his squads portance of staking the approaching cam paingn successful and decisive is not to be over estimated, and feels confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to. THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARD ORDERED OUT.

CINCINNATI, April 24. Governor Brough has issued an order call-ing the National Guard of Ohio into active service for one hundred days. They will b clothed, armed, equipped, and paid by the United States Government, and report for duty on the 2d of May. The order says:
"Our armies in the field are marshalling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery wi share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign by relieving our veteran regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous duties of

Department of North Carolina. Surrender of Plymouth. Gen. Wessels and 1,500 Men prisoners. Our loss 150 killed. North Carolina troops taken out and shot after Surrendering, All negroes in Uniform also Murdered. The Enemy moving

on Washington and Newbern, FORTRESS MONBOE April 22. On Sunday last the rebels assaulted our works at Plymouth, N. C. and were twice re-pulsed. On Monday morning at 1 o'clock, the Union gunboat Bombshell ran up the Roanoke river, to look ou for the iron-clad ram reported to be coming down. Seon after passing our works, sh. was fired into by a rebel buttery

About 8 c'elock a rebel ram came down ran out her butt ries, and sunk the gunboat

Southfield, by runn g imo ner. The gunboat Miam: a very strong vessel lay close to the ram, toptam liusser, one the most gallant men in the navy, cleared the decks for action, and fired a 9 inch shell into the rebel lam, which rebound mat the rebels in strong force under ed, exploded, and killed the captain. The Kirby Smith, Dlok Taylor, Mouton, Green Miami was then immediately un down the and Price, with from eighteen to twenty two river out of danger. The rebel iron-clad, so thousand men. There was brisk skirmishing, far as heard from, had not fired a shot, and now has possession of the river below Ply mouth, the garrison at that place being cu off from all communication,

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23, 1864, ) Via Baltimone, Monday, April 15. Capt. Weatherbee of the 23d Massachu setts Regiment has just arrived from Roan oke Island. He makes the following report: Gen. Wessels surrendered to the enemy Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the Rebels took possession of Plymouth, N. C. atter four days' hard fighting.

Our loss is 150 killed and 1,700 captured The Rebel loss is 1,500 killed. BALTIMORE, Monday, April 25, 1864. There are reports on the street here this morning, purporting to have been brought by a colored sutler, that the colored Union

after the surrender of the place, by the Rebels. There are no means of verifying this state ment, and the rumor is probably without foundation.

troops at Plymouth, N. C., were murdered

NEMBERN, N. C., Friday, April 22, 1864, their own minister but often the ministers of would be half won, and Mobile would shake was gradually forced back. The first line of to the 20th inst, resulted in the capture of was gradually forced back. the various denominations throughout the sur- with a new palsy at the news. Indeed the re- the rebels had been entirely broken up by the city by the enemy at Wednesday noon,

rounding county preach for them. For in- duction of Richmond would accomplish more Emory's resistance, but the remaining two including Gen. Wessels and his force of 1, pay companies commanded by Captains Gos 500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning. Gen, Wessels and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate as-saults. Their oss is said to be 1,700, while

our loss was slight. Gen. Wessels, who gained such distinction in the seven days fight, before Richmond, has made in this siege, a most heroic resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating in the most solemn manner that it less number. Gen. Peck, who has given Gen. Wessels all the assistance in his in the same solemn manner, time and again

It is reported that the enemy have left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington and also on this city. The Rebel ram at Kinston on the Neuse, has, it is ascertained, moved toward Newbern, and is expected to make the attack in a day or two. More gunboats and reinforcements are imaediately required here and at Washington. Two companies belonging to the 2d North

called for reinforcements.

Carolina (Union) Volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, the most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes ound in uniform were also shot The funeral of Commander Flusser takes

place bere to-inorrow. The Rebel ram at Plymouth, which came own the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with the other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern. She carries three small guns and one 64 pounder. With the aid of a few gunboats these rams could be readily run down, as their sea-going qual

Under the cover of night the ram at Plymouth sunk two of our gunboats, but is not expected she would attack any respectable number of ganboats in the daytime FORTKESS MONROE, Monday, April 25, 1864.

The tollowing has been received here: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND DIS TRICT OF N. CAROLINA. NEWBERN, N.C.

April 21, 1864 . GENERAL ORDERS. No 66.—With feelings the deepest sorrow the Commanding Gen eral announces the fall of Plymouth, N. and the capture of its gallant commander Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessels, and his command. This result, however did not obtain until after the most gallant and determined resistance had been made. Five times the enemy stormed the lines of the General, and as any times were they repulsed with great slaughter, and but for the powerful assistauce of the Rebel iron-clad rain, and the Sr. Louis, April 24. - the Republican's Red Hoating sharp-shooter battery the 'Cotton river correspondence of the 13th just says Plant," Plymouth would still have been in that General Smith's command began cross our hands. For their noble defense the value our hands. For their noble detense the gallant Gen. Wessels and his brave band have and deserve the warmest thanks of the whole country, while all will sympathize with them in their misfortune.

To the officers and men of the Navy the Commanding General tonders his thanks for their hearty co operation with the Army, and the bravery, determination, and courage that marked their part of the unequal contest. With sorrow he records the death of the noble sailor and gallant patriot, Lieut, Com. C. W. Flusser, U. S. Navy, who in the heat of battle fell dead on the deck of his ship with the langard of his gan in his hand.

The Come anding General believes that these misfortunes will tend not to discour age but to nerve the army of North Carolina to equal deeds of bravery and gallantry here-Until further order the headquarters of

the sub district of the Albemarle will be at Roanoke Island The command devolves Col. D. W. Wardrop, of the 99th New York Infantry. B) command of Maj.-Gen. John G, Реск

J. A. Jubs .x, Ass't Adj't-Gen. REBEL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE From The Richmond Sentinel, April 22. Рамонти, N. C., April 20, 1864 To Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG: I have stormed

d carried this clace, capturing & brigadier 1,600 men, stores and 25 pieces of artillery-R. F. Hoke, Brig..Gen.

LATER.

ENERAL WESSELS STIL HOLDS THE FORTI-FICATIONS OF PLYMOUTH—HE HAS FIFTEEN DAYS PROVISIONS - THE REBELS IN POSSES SION OF THE TOWN—WASHINGTON AND NEW-BERN REGARDED MORE SAFE.

NEWBERN, April 23, 1864. Reports from Plymouth have it that our flag still floats over our fortifications in that place, though the enemy have possesssion of the town and river. It is said that Gan. Wessels retired with his force into the fortifications with fifteen days' provisions. This report appears to be believed. On the arri val of more gunboats we shall be able to reach Plymouth, and ascertain the facts. Washington and Newbern are much stronger fortified than Plymouth was. With a few more troops and gunboats, which are

Candor compels us to state that we very nuch doubt the statements contained in the above dispatch. All the testimony in the matter concurring in the surrender of Gen. Wessels and his entire command.

said to be on their way, they can be held

against all the Rebels that can present them

[Ed. HEBALD.

Payment of the Militia.

PAY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A. HARRISBURG, April 21, 1864 For the purpose of paying the emergency militia called out by proclamation of the Governor, and by authority of the President's let ter, dated September 11, 1862, the following places and dates have been designated for the endezvous of the different companies as herein atter named :

Major Stryker, paymaster, will be at Cham bersturg on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, to pay the companies commanded by Captains Montgomery, Wingert, Fletcher, Crisweil, Eyster, Houser, Taylor and Eyster On Thursday, May 5th, at M'Counel burg, to pay company commanded by Capt Sellers, On Saturday, May 7th, at Shippensburg, to pay companies commanded by Captains

n and Middlecoff On Tuesday, May 10th, at Oakville, to pay ompany commanded by Captain Gracey On Thursday, May 12th, at Car isle, to pay companies commanded by Captains Humrich and Cornman.

Ou Saturday, May 14th, at Mechanicsburg, to pay company commanded by Capt. Kerr, On Monday, May 16th, at Shiremanstown o pay company commanded by Capt. Shelly On Wednesday, May 18th, at Middletown to pay company commanded by Capt. Yenter On Friday, May 20th, at Hummelstown, to pay company commanded by Captain Graff. On Tuesday May 24th, at West Fairview. to pay company commanded by Captain May
On Thursday and Friday, May 26th and
27th, at Harrisburg, to pay companies commanded by Captains Colestock, Elder, Dough
erty, Holiman, Foster, Miller and Curzon;

together with the Field and Stuff of the let, 8rd, 18th and 23rd regiments. Major Nathan Thayer, paymaster, will be at Lebanon on Thursday, May 5th, next to pay companies commanded by Captains Car-

nany, Ulrich and Miley.
On Saturday, May 7th, at Treverton, to pay company commanded by Captain Morton.
On Monday, May 9th at Selins Grove, to pay company common test by Capt, Simpson. On Tuesday, May 10th, at Sunbury, to pay companies commanded by Captains Brune and Wolverton

company commanded by Captain Boyle. On Thursday, May, 12th, at Lewisburg, t ony companies commanded by Captains Shuk

ine, Parsons, Trout and Floyd.
On Tuesday, May 17th, at Jersey Shore, to pay company commanded by Capt Reighard.
On Thursday, May 19th at Montourville, Lycoming county, to pay company command ed by Captain Eldred.

On Fridry, May 20th, at Hughsville, Lycom ing county, to pay company commanded by On Monday, May 23d, at Danville, to pay ompanies commanded by Captains Potts,

Kline, Young and Winer On Wednesday, May 25th, at Bloomsburg, o pay company commanded by Capt Clark. On Friday, May 27th, at Wilkesbarre to pay companies commanded by Captains Hahn

and Woodward. On Monday, May 30th, at Pittston, to pay company commanded by Captain Hileman.
On Wednesday, June 1st, at Scranton, to ay companies commanded by Captain Lang aff and Ricketts.

On Friday, June 3d. at Providence, to pay company commanded by Captain Miller On Monday, June 6th, at Carbondale, to pay company commanded by Capt. Brennans o pay company commanded by Captain Jen

On Monday, June 18th, at Canton, Brad ford county, to pay company commanded by On Wednesday, June 15th, at Towarda, to

sy company commanded by Capt. Goodrich. On Friday, June 17th, at Leraysville, to pay ompany commanded by Captain German. On Monday. June 20th, at Athens, to pay company commanded by Captain Evens. Major—— paymaster, will be at Dun-cannon, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, to pay company commanded by Capt Shellers.
()n Wednesday, May 4th, at Bloomfield to pay company commanded by Capt. Demuree.

county, to pay companies commanded by Cap aine Dietrich and Laird On Monday, May 9th, at Lewistown, to pay compunies commanded by Captains M'Kees

On Friday, May 6th, at Mexico, Juniata

and Mann On Wednesday, May 11th, at Milroy, to pay company commanded by Captain Brown On Friday, May 13th, at Boalsburg, to pay company commanded by Captain Wil On Saturday, May 14th, at Pine Grove Mills, o pay company commanded by Captain Burch

On Tuesday, May 17th, at Bellefonte, to pay company c mmanded by Captain M'Al On Thursday, May 19th, at M'Veytown, to

pay company commanded by Captain Wm. On Saturday, May 21st, at Huntingdon, to pay companies commanded by Captains Gar retison Crawtord and Johnson

On Tuesday, May 24th, at Hollidaysburg. On Thursday, May 26th, at Ebensburg, to pay company commanded by Captain Evans. On Saturday, May 28th, at Carrolton to pay

company commanded by Captain Cole On Tuesday, May 30th, at Wilmore, to pay ompany commanded by Captain Hughes
On Friday, June 3d, at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, to pay company commanded by Captair Wade. On Saturday, June 4th, at Mount Joy, to

pay company commanded by Cart Gallagher. On Monday, June 6th, at Marietta. to pay company commanded by Captain Roths
On Tuesday, June 7th, at Columbia, to pay mpary commanded by Captain Case. On Wednesday, June 8th, at Wrightsville.

pay company commanded by Capt. Sweltzer. On Friday June 10th, at Intercourse, to pay ompany commanded by Captain Webring. On Saturday, June 11th, at Gap, to pay ompany commanded by Captain Eckert On Tuesday, June 18th, at Conestoga Cen tre to pay company commanded by Captain

Sensig On Wednesday June 15th, at Lancaster ity, to pay companies commanded by Capains Atlee, Slaymaker, Hawthorne and Dy sert-on the day following the companies o antains Moore, Grosh and Shock

The Field and Souff of the 4th regiment will e paid at any of the above named places. Company officers are requested to solicit eneral attendance of the members of their respective organizations on the days designat ed, and if possible to procure Powers of At the horse, and severely injuring Mr. torney from all absentees, authorizing officers or their triends to receive the pay due them In this matter form will not be exacted-the simple authority to sign and receive will be sufficient. But in all cases the power must be acknowledged before a Notary or Justice of the Peace. If the former, his seal notarial must be affixed—if the latter the exemptification under the seal of the Prothonatary of

he court. Where the claimant is in the army, an acknowledgment before a commissioned officer will be sufficient. W. M. WILEY,

General Apportionment Bill.

On the 5th inst., the Senate's select comnitee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to fix the number of Senators and Rep. resentatives, and to form the State into districts in pursuance of the Constitution.

The Senate shall consist of thirty three members, and shall be appointed as follows 1stDistrict, 1 Senator -The 1st, 2nd, 3d

4th, 7th, and 26th Wards of Philadelphia. 2d, 1 Senator—The 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of Philadelphia 3d, 1 Senator-The 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Philadelphia.

23d, 24th and 25th Wards of Philrdelphia. 5th, 2 Senators-Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties 6th, 1 Senstor-Bucks county.

4th, 1 Senator-The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d,

7th, 1 Serator-Lehigh and Northampton. 8th, 1 Senator-Berks 9th. 1 Senator-Schuvkill. 10th, 1 Senator-Carbon, Monroe, Pike nd Wayne, 11th, 1 Senator-Bradford, Susquehanna

d Wyoming. 12th, 1 Senator-Luzerne, 13th, 1 Senator-Potter, Tioga, McKean

14th, I Senator-Lycoming, Union and Snøder. 15th. 1 Senator-Northumberland, Monour. Columbia and Sullivan.

16th, 1 Senstor-Dauphin and Lebanon. 17th. 1 Senator-Lancaster. 18th, I Senator-York and Cumberland. 19th. I Senator-Adams and Franklin. 20th, 1 Senator - Somerset, Bedford and

21st, 2 Senators-Blair, Huntingdon, Contre, Mifflin, Juriata and Perry. 22d, 1 Senator-Cambria, Indiana and

efferson. 23d, 1 Senator-Clearfield, Cameron, For-24th, 1 Senator-Westmereland, Fayette

nd Greéne. 25th, 2 Senators-Allegheny county. 26th, 1 Senator-Washington and Beaver 27th, 1 Senator-Lawrence, Butler and

28th, 1 Senator-Mercer, Venango, and Warren. 29th, 1 Senator-Crawford and Erie.

The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred members, and be apportioned as follows: Philadelphia is divided into eighteen dis-

tricts each of which elects one member -total 18 members - nearly the one fifth of all the members of the House. Delaware, 1 member. Chester 3; Montgomery 3; Bucks 2; Lehigh and Northamp-

On Wednesday, May 11th, at Millon, to pay ton 3; Carbon, Monroe and Pike, 2; Wayne 1; Luzerne 3; Susquehanna and Wyoming y and Forrest on Saturday, May 14th, at Williamsport, to Union and Snyder 3; Columbia, Montour dience listened with the deepest interest and

and Northumberland 2 : Tioga and Potter 2: Clinton, Cameron and McKean 1; Centre 1; Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata 2; Schuylkill 3; Berks 3; Lancaster 3; Lebanon 1; Dauphin 2; York 2; Cumberland 1; Perry 1; Franklin 1; Somerset, Bedford and Ful-2; Blair 1; Cambria 1; Clearfield and ton 2; Blair 1; Cambria 1; Clearneid Bitte Elk 1; Jefferson and Forrest 1; Clarion 1; Armstrong 1; Indiana and Westmoreland Fayette 1; Greene 1; Washington 2; Allegheny 5; La rence and Butler 3; Beaver 1; Venango, Mercer and Warren 3; Crawford 2: Erie 2: The bill passed the Senate 16 to 13.

# Cown and County Matters.

We would call especial attention to the valuable and desirable town residences to be offered at public sale on the 28th proximo by J. & D. Rhoads. See adv. in anoth-

189. Captain J. G. Johnson asks for scaled proposals for a large quantity of lumber, sand, lime &c, to be used in the rebuilding of Carlisle Barracks. See his advertisement.

Union Prayer Meetings .- A prayer meeting will be held in the lecture-room of the Fret Presbyterian church, of this borough, on every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'. clock, until further notice be given The object of these meetings is, to offer up prayer to Almighty God on behalf of our country; and to implore His aid in suppressing this unn tural rebellion, and in restoring peace to our beloved country. The members of all denominations in the borough participate in these meetings. The public are carnestly requested to attend.

FREE LECTURE - Dr. Crane gave a free lecture in Rheem's Hall last night. His subject was the "laws of health." This same lecture was del vered in Chambersburg at the request of such gentlemen as A. K. M'CLURE. G. R. MESSERSmith, C. H. TAYLOR, W. G. REED and WM. M'LELLAN. The Dr. presents testimonials of ability and respectability rom some of the most eminent and trustworthy sources. He proposes, if encouraged, to continue his lecturos

We notice that a beautiful willow ree in the square of the first Presbyterian church, has been mutilated in such a manner, as to render its death almost a certainly. The appearances indicate that some vagrant animal of the equine or bovine species committed the depredation. It is a great shame, that after the trouble and expense this and the Episcopal congregations have been at in adorning and beautifying the contral portion of our town, that adequate protect ion from depredators of all kinds is not afforded them. Let our borough anthorities impose such severe penalties upon all maranders as will effectually prevent any injury to these heautiful spots.

SEVERE ACCIDENT .- On Monday last boiler in the factory of Cornelius & Baker, manufacturers of gas fixtures in Philadel phia) exploded. A number of persons were injured, and among them was Mr. Lewis Robinson a citizen of our town. Mr. R. was in Philadelphia with a lot of horses, and at the time of the explosion was standing in the stable of the Wir Penn Hotel, pear one of his horses. A portion of the boiler was precipitated through the stable roof, killing son The wounds though extremely painful are not considered so serious as to endager the life of Mr. R.

SEA\_Our friend, Mr. J. C. Lesber, who has distinguished himself so much in the Photographic art, has recently established an entire new gallery called the "Carlisle Palace of Art," situated on the S. E Cor of Main and Hanover Sts, in Zug's Building, where he will be able to take all kinds of pictures that the trade may demand in the most exquisite style. His lights, both upper and lower, are so constructed as to render the most pleasing effects. the subject not standing or sitting in the full glare of sun light, but in a sort of twilight which is so essential in obtaining the soft, ol ar and well defined drapery in Carte De Visites. His rooms are large and as many as go at a time can be accommodated. See his advertisement in to day's paper.

The recent enormous advance in the price of liquors wines &c. would seem to suggest increased care and judgment in the selection of these costly luxuries by those who must and will have them at any price. We would recommend all such to Mr. D. P. Hazleton, who occupies the popular stand formerly kept by Geo. Winters, Mr. Hazleton's liquors &c, are warranted pure and good, and will be sold at fair prices. See his card in this paper.

"BATTLE OF GETLYSBURG."-By invitation the Rev. J. R. Warner, of Gettysburg, will deliver his popular Lecture, descriptive of the memorable battle of that place, in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening, May 2nd, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society of this borough. The Lecture was first delivered in Philadelphia about two months ago, and it was then so favorably received, that, Mr. W. yielded to the unanimous wish of those who heard it, and afterwards repeated it to a large

audienc in the Academy of Music. The following testimony by a United States officer, on that occasion, is, of itesif, sufficient to recommend the lecture and gain the confidence, as well as excite the interest of the public; "I beard Mr. Warner's description of the Battle of Gettysburg, delivered here last week, and I must say I can hardly find suitable words to express my admiration of it, as a vivid, faithful and most impressive picture of that great event. Nothing that I have read or heard on the subject has impressed me so powerfully, and I trust it will soon be repeated before a larger audience. 11 ("Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 6.) The same paper subsequently describes it as "the great

Lecture entertainment of the season. From another city paper we extract the following :- "One excellence of the lecture was its delivery without once referring to the manuscript before him. The lecture was perfeetly at home on his subject; the spened and incidents of those three eventful days seemed crowding his mind with a vividness and freshness which led his audience right into the midst of the battle, and the thrilling incidents ansociated with it. For one hour and fifty minutes, delighted, unwearied, the large au-