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# Bocal Jusormation.

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President—Abraham Lincoln,
Vice President—Hanning Hamin,
Secretary of State—Wm. II. Seward,
Secretary of Interior—Jso. P. Usher.
Secretary of War—Phwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War—Phwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of Navy—Gleen Welles.
Post Master General—Movitonist Blair,
Atthrees tanged—ENWING Base. Attorney General EDWARD BATES.
Chief Justice of the United States ROGER B TANK

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Qovernor—Andrew G. Curtin,
Secretary of State—Bli Shifer,
Surveyor General—James I. Barr,
Auditor General—Bara Sterker,
Attorney General—Wh. M. Merrith.
Adjutant General—A L. Russhith.
Adjutant General—A L. Russhith.
State Treasurer—Herry D. Moore.
Chief Justic of the Supreme Court—Geo. W. Wood
Ward

\_\_()\_\_\_\_ COUNTY OFFICERS. President Judge-Hon, James H. Graham.
Associate Judges-Hon, Michael Cocklin, Hon

Associate cospo-l high Stuart District Attorney—J. W. D. Gillelen. Prothomotary—Samuel Shireman. Clerk and Recorder—Ephrain Cornman, Register—Geo W. North. High Sheriff-J. Thompso Rippey. County Treasurer-Henry S. Ritter. Cainty Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter.
Coroner—David Smith
County Commissioners—Michael Kast, John
Coy, Mitchell McChellan,
Superintendent of Poor House—Henry Snyder.
Physician to Jall—Dr. W. W. Dale.
Physician to Poor House—Dr. W. W. Dale.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Andrew B. Ziegler.

Assistant Burgess—Robert Allison.

Town Council—East Ward—J. D. Rhineheart,
Joshua P. Bixler, J. W. D. Ollielon. George Welzel,
West Ward—Geo. L. Murray, Thos. Paxton, A. Catheart, Juo. B. Parker, Juo. D. Gerges. President, of
Council, A. Catheart, Clerk, Jos. W. Ogilby.

High Constable Samuel Sipe. Ward Constable,
Andrew Martin.

Assissor—John Gutshall. Assista: t Assessors, Jno.
Matl. Geo. S. Buttler. Mell, (ieo, S. Buetem,
Auditor—Robert D. Cameron,
Auditor—Robert D. Cameron,
Tax Callector—Alfred Rhimebeart, Ward Collectors—East Ward, Chas. A. Smith, West Ward, Toeo,
Cornman, Struct Commissioner, Worley B. Matthews,
Justices of the Paace—V. L. Sponsku, David Smith,
Abrun, Debuff, Michael Robcomb,
Lamp Lightors—Chas. B. Mock, James Spangler.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway 4. Wing Pastor.—Services every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets Rev. John C Bliss, Pastor Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. J. C. Cherc, Rector. Services at 11 o dock V. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Main and fouther streets. Rev. Javob Fry. Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and o'f c'clock P. M.
German Reformed Church, Louther, betw. ca. Han Grunn Reformed Church, Louther, between Han over and Pitt streets. Rev. Samuel Philips, Pastor Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. Mathalist E Church thest de treat course of Mathalist E. Mathodist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and PRL Streets, Rev. Thomas H. Sherlock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Methodist E. Church (second charge.) Rev. S. L. Bowman, Pastor. Fervicesin Emory M. E. Church at 1. o'clock A. M., and 32 F. M.

### DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev Herman M. Johnson, D. D., President and Pro John K. Stayman, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Frammar School.

John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. E. Cornman, President, James Jamilton, II Saxion, R. C. Woodward, Henry ewsham, C. P. Humerich, Sectly, J. W. Eby, Trassurer, John Sphyr. Messenger, Meet on the lot Wonday of each Month at 8 o'clock A. M, at Education Hall.

# SOCIETIES.

Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every onth. St. John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs day of each month, at Marion Hall. Carlisle Lodge No. 91 I. O of U. F. Meets Monday evening, at Trout's building.

FIRE COMPANIES. The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.— House in Louther between Pittand Hanover. The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb. 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom

frat.
The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March, 1865. House in Pomiret, near Banover. March, 1865. House in Pomfret, near Hanover. The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was institu-ted in 1869. House in Pitt, near Main. RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all letters of one half ounce weight or nts pre paid. Postage on the HERALD within the county, new-Within the State 18 cents per amount. To any part of the United States, 26 cents Postage on all tran-slarb maners, 2 cents per counce. Advertised letters to sient papers, 2 cents per ounce. Adv

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# UNIIN DE

VOL. 64.

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CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

Poetical.

المتعالات بواسلام الالبيد إمداح والتعليق

THE SMALLBECOMING GREAT.

A traveler through a dusty road Strewed acorns on the lea And one took root and sprou'ed up, And grew into a tree : Love sought its shades at evening time, To breathe its earlier yows, And ago was pleased, in heats of noon. To bask beneath its boughs

The dormouse loved its dangling twigs, The birds sweet music bore; It stood a glory in its place. A little spring had lost its way

Among the grass and fern ; A passing stranger scooped a well, Where weary men might turn, He walled it in, and hung with care A ladle at the brink-He thought not of the deed he did, But judged that toil might drink.

He passed again-and lo! the well, By summers never dried. Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues And saved a life beside l

A dreamer dropped a randon thought; 'Twas old, and yet 'twas new--A simple tancy of the brain, But strong in being true. It shone upon a genial mind, And lo! its light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray, A monitory flame.

The thought was small—lts issues great, A watch-fire on the hill, It sheds its radiance far adown, And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man amid a crowd That thronged the daily mart Let fall the word of hope and love, Unstudied f.om the heart. A whisper on the tumult thrown-A transitory breath-It raises a brother from the dust, It saved a soul from death. O germ! O fount! C word of love! O thought of random cast

Ye were but little at the first,

But mighty at the last!

### Alliscelluneons.

From hundred-fold causes our armies in active service have but one opinion on the great question now at issue. It could not be The united States, as a belingerent party otherwise, for those who have braved death and wounds to save their country could not Bowman, Pastor. Services in Emory M. E. Church at 1. o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

Church of God. South 'West corner of West street and Chapel Alley. Roy. B. F. Bock, Pasto.. Services at 11 a. m., and 7 p.m.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Pomfret near Eastst. Roy

Pastor. Services every other Sab bath. at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 3 P. M.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Roy C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock P. M. restore the Union, and agree with the con- | we should banish them and appropriate their the o'clock P. M.

the o'clock P worst and crowning blow to be dealt upon | Sherman to the same. the surviving rebellion will be the re-clestion of President Lincoln. On the other and authority, all gentleness and forbearance, hand, we night summon to give testimony but to the petulant and persistent Secession-Cossay Fr Moral Sciences.

William C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences and Carator of the Museum.

Rev. William L. Boswell, A. M., Professor of the perheads, State-rights men, anti-republican forest and German Languages.

Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Profe sor of Mathematical Company McChellan's cause their Major General W. S. Rosecrans in the have made General McClellan's cause their own. The evidence of such men is, if possifriends. But it is far more agreeable to summon our evidence from that cloud of gallant witnesses who will live in history as the

General United States Grant is the licuthe Union-the hero of Donelson, Shiloh, CYRLISER DEFORM BANK.—President, R. M. Henderson, W. M. Beetem Cash. J. P. Hassler and C. B. Pathler Son, W. M. Beetem Cash. J. P. Hassler and C. B. Pathler Fellers, W. M. Pfahler. Clerk. Juo. Underwoo. Mossenger Directors, R. M. Henderson, President R. C. Woodward, Skilles Woodburn, Mosse Bricker, John Zun, W. W. Dale, John D. Gorgas, Joseph J. Logan, Juo Stuart, jr.

Figure New York Control of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency by prominent Demination of the West in opposition to the party of the Presidency of the Presi Jue Stuart, jr.

First Nytinal Bayk.—President, Samuel Hepburn
Ca. hier. Jos. C. Hoffer, Teller, Ahner C. Brinder, Mes
As ger, Jasse Brown. Win. Ker, John Dunlap, Rich'd
Woods, John C. Dunlep, Isaac Brenneman, John S.
Sterrett, Sam'l Hepburn, Directors.

Cumberland Valley Railroad Company.—President, V
Frederick Watter Secretar and Treasurer, Edward
W. Richele Secretar and Treasurer, Edward

COMBBILAND VALLEY RALIAGAB COMPANY.—President, Treadward, ALLEY RALIAGAB COMPANY.—President Frederick Watter, Secretar and Treasurers, Edward M. Biddle: Superintendent, O. N. Lull. Passenger trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommon ation, Eastward, leaves Carlisle 6 55 A. M., arriving at Carlisle 55 A. M., knocked out. Shavery is already dead, and porter of the Government which has so ably M.

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY. - President, Leminet Todd: Treasurer, A. L. Shonsler: Superintendent

cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to take possession, and had guaranteed to the South all her constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist; not even what would be called anti-slavery; but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind very early in the rebellion, that the North and the South could never live at peace with each other, except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any

> This is the comprehensive and conclusive er yet expressed an opinion which might at the beginning of the war, General Hook- bellion. be regarded as political, unless it was more | er was a Democrat. than all amilitary one. It is, moreover, the neity for judging the question of slavery. The position antecedents and character of General Grant no less entitle his celebrated respect. On the 16th of August he wrote as

settlement until this question is forever set-

follows regarding the condition of the rebel-"Their only hope is now in a divided North. draft quickly enforced the enemy would be- wish he was back again to his quiet home in resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until afmany hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; the hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like 'Micawber,' they hope for something to turn up.' Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our ber,' they hope for something to turn up.' Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have 'peace on any terms,' the South would an order can only be prompted by cowardice demand the restoration of their slaves al-

ready freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and the would demand a treaty which would make the North slavehunters for the South. They would demand and the organizer and leader of the fapay or the restoration of every slave escap-

ing to the North." Major General Tecumsel Sherman is commander-in-chief of the grand army in Georgia. At the outbreak of the war he was a that if the Union is worth preserving, it is military professorin Louisiana and a witness worth the prosecution of the war to a suc- General Logan, at Atlanta, begging him to Williamsport is second certainly to no other phia going?" no other reply would have of the political outrage by which that State cessful conclusion. With regard to the con- endorse the Chicago platform. He took his similar place in all the Union-neither to been needed. It was a beautiful welcome Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors. mand in the war, he was shelved by the Mc-Clellan military administration; charged with military "lunacy," he was removed Don Carlos Buell, a notorious failure. General Sherman has been a long suffering Democrat and soldier, and it is owing to his experience in Louisiana, and his various observation of the war and its leaders, that he so strongly favors the policy of "coercion." He was the hero of the rapid and brilliant march from Jackson to Meridian, Miss., (so vehemently defamed by the Copperhead men,) in which he brought off from the enemy's territory nearly 4,000 colored laborers. In this Government put into the hands of the rather see the old flag under which I have his last great act he confiscated a whole city (Atlanta), and yet we do not hear the Copperheads complain: for they claim him as a

General Sherman's letter will be sufficient to General Sherman will vote for McClellan: to bear in patience that political nonsense of slave rights. State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash."-Sherman to Major Sawyer.

"I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army."-Sherman to the Mass. Recruiting Committee

"The Government of the United States, have in North Alabama, any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war; to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything; because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by Constitution or compact.' -Sherman to Major R. N. Sawyer, comnanding at Huntsville, in April last.

"The people of the South, having appealed to war, are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically and publicly denied. They have appealed war, and must abide its rules and laws claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be and is both politic and just we should do so in certain districts. When the inhabitants persist too long in lands to a more loyal and useful population.'

"To those who submit to the rightful law ists why death is mercy, and the quicker he

Major General W. S. Rosecrans in the French Languages.

Hon James H. Graham, LL. D. Professor of Law.

Hon James H. Graham, LL. D. Professor of Law.

Bo, more important to the cause which Mr.

the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Murfreesboro,

Rev. Honry G. Cheston, A. B. Principal of the Lincoln represents than the testimony of its and the campaign against Chattanooga. His with corruption." politico-military record is well known. Originally a Democrat, the war made him an

influence led the vast army of opposition to Vallandigham and the Democracy during | Peace platferm: tenant general commanding the armies of the last Gubernatorial election in Obio. Gen. Rosecrans, with his brother, Bishon Rose-

rel over the institution of slavery. What tion of peace, we commend the doubting to sustained him, and, withal, belongs to Tennessee, a slave State. New Orleans was not captured by Farragut according to McClell lan's plan.

Major Ceneral Hooker, undoubtedly a brave and able general, and often termed "Ney" of the army, is a well-known sceptic by every citizen of our country." of General McClellan's ability and policy. But for General McClellan, General Hooker declared Richmond might have been taken; and he concurred with General Kearney in saying the first grand failure of the war was | these noble words: due to the sheer incapacity of General Mc-

Major General Philip Kearney was one of presume Democrats will not question his ca- gentleman of wealth, an officer of unrivalled that the campaign was "being fought by the struggle." This might give them reinforcements from driblets," that the army was "under the Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Mis- control of imbecility or something worse," souri, while it would weaken us. With the and that, soldier as he was, he could almost come despondent, and would make but little New Jersey. One of his letters closes with the memorable declaration. "I tell you that McClellan is burnt out! When, after ter the Presidential election. They have the victory at Malvern Hill, won while General McClellan was on board the gunboat, the order to retreat to Harrison's Landing was received, General Kearney said, "I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat: we ought, instead of retreating. to follow up the enemy and take Richmond.

> or treason !" General Kearney was a staunch Democrat. of the heroes of the Peninsular campaign, clared in a recent letter:

> And in full view of all the responsibility

"I now believe, as I ever have believed,

was coerced into rebellion. Given a com- duct of this war, I cannot say that I have pencil, and, for answer, wrote on the back Troy or Albany. The saw mills eat hun- home, though compelling a long pedestrian convocation of the States-until the States has been canvassing the State of Georgia. in rebellion have laid down their arms."

The second of the second of

Major General Benjamin Butler, one of the hero of Fort De Russy and of Pleasant Democrats at the outbreak of the war, has the following speech at St. Louis: never allowed any doubt as to his patriotic

Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and sissippi than that we should give up and suc Democrat! We shall show that General us see what their platform and their candi- ed, the South said he was an Abolitionist. Sherman is the most radical of radicals. It dates mean: The war is to be carried on or Well, if he was, I am too. But Mr. Linis well known that he publicly declared him- it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dis- coln never had a negro, and I have had many, self in favor of not only crushing the rebel- honorable peace, which will be no peace, and set them all free. I would free three lion, but of making the rebel States pay the and which no true man wants, is to be hundred thousand negroes if I had them, for war debt. But the following extracts from the result. Or, if carried on, then both the good of my country." platform and candidates are pledged to highest military prerogatives, I am willing either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by

the opponents of the Government. "Nay, more, if either the Chicago plat liant victories, expressed his opposition to the form or McClellan's acceptance means any- Peace party by voice and vote. thing, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's 'constitutional rights of States,' I think it would exhaust the resources of statesmanship' to show why these men should not be return ed to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in General McClellan's army.

"Still further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform ights of the South ?"

Major General Wool, an opponent of the xeteran officer, carnest and intelligent as he is sincere, records his testimony as follows: "The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks the weak, the timid and cowardhostility, it may be both politic and right by of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the re-

"It was not the sword of Casar that des: President Efficient. froyed the liberty of Rome, but the demahero of the first campaign in West Virginia, gogues that thronged the forum with souls | Irish exile and patriot, the gallant leader of crosses another bridge elevated one hundred

Major General Meade, the hero of Gettysearnest anti-slavery man; and his personal the Potomac-a Democrat in former politics -testifies as follows against the Democratic

> questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the Govern- cago platform.

ham, and the leader in several victorious cam-

There is my mind no question of it. There or no cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the Government is acknowledged

Major General Daniel E. Sickles, who. before the war, was one of the most distinguished Cemocrats of the North, and who ost a leg at Gettysburg, pledges his faith in

"Until the Constitution and laws are vin-Union League of New York; "the soldiers | no hands that should he sitate to employ all are opposed to the election of General Mcjudgment of our ablest general, who has nev- will fight well, and they will vote well also." the power of the nation to put down the re- Clellan.

"Peace, so won, through the noble asperaopinion of a Democrat, and, therefore, we the real heroes of the early campaigns. A character, and challenge the homage of all education and experience, he gave all his imposed upon us by an audacious and arro- his election. advantages and talents to the war, and foll a gant foe, who would owe his triumph not to martyr to his cause at the battle of Chantil- the superiority of his arms, but to a degenletter on the question of peace to profound ly. His end was embittered by the reflectorate population, unworthy their lineage, rendered the efforts of brave men fruitless. In | last until the contempt of mankind evoked | rare exceptions, against him. several well known letters he wrote home from our shame enough manhood to renew

Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's

Administration, says: "I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States; and when I say this I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. No, felman will soon bring him to this convicof such a declaration, I say to you all, such

Major General John A. Logan, the gallant corps commander under McPhereon, and a leading Douglas Democrat of Illinois, Major General George A. McCall, one spoke the views of all the generals in active liamsport, a beautiful town lying in a beauservice in the West when he said:

campaign."

approved or would now endorse all the meat of his last order congratulating his troops dreds of thousands of logs, digesting them sures of the present Administration; but I upon the Union victories, the words "Exregard any Administration that will en- cusc me!"; and mailed it to the committee. from command of Kentucky to give place to ergetically prosecute the war as preferable to General Logan is about to canvass the State one that is in favor of an armistice and a of Illinois for Abraham Lincoln, just as he

Major General Andrew Jackson Smith,

the most able and distinguished Breckinridge | Hill, an old Pennsylvania Democrat, made "Robels commenced this war, now let them position. In his latest expression he says: | ask for peace! \* \* \* Never let the "Can it be that any true man, especially | North say peace; but when the South shall any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire ask for peace, let us be merciful. I would

their surroundings, North and South? Let for peace! \* When Mr. Lincoln was elect-

Freeport, Illinois. the hero of the Shenandoah, has, in his bril-

the war, is now supporting President Lin- a way that the plateau will spread out vast-Fair Oaks, "if General McClellan had pos- mountain roots. The Wyoming Valley caeral, we should have taken Richmond.

Major General Heintzleman, another gal- Wyoming Valley canal and the north branch lant veteran, and a Democratic supporter of of the Susquehanna, a junction is effected President Lincoln, testified to the same effect | with the Bloomsburg road, which rises a -at the battle of Antietam McClellan kept grade of one hundred feet to the mile in or-15,000 soldiers lying idle at Washington.

Major General E. V. Sumner, the great old veteran, who lost his life from devotion to the cause - another Democratic friend of. fromise new constitutional guarantees to the the Administration—testified that at the bat- The shops have been erected and furnished tle of Malvern, where Sumner had to assume administration party before the war, and a ty, and that the rebels might have been pursued into Richmond.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock, one of the most heroic generals of the war, belonging to a family of Montgomery county. Democrats, is the open advocate of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln.

ell-known Douglas Democrat, who once opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, has publicly encouraged his re-election. General John Cochrane, the leader of the cent successes of Major General Sherman. | War Democrats of New York, thinks "that | New Jersey Central roads, which now work Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will the success of the Chicago nominees would, harmoniously in carrying western freight. save the Union and its Government but the at the very best, but place in power a party After leaving Catawissa, the road shoots out letter on file in the War Department. It esses of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and of divided counsels, of uncertain policy, and into the air upon a bridge elevated one hun- was read, as follows:-

dead to their country's honor, and spotted the Irish brigade in the battles of Freder- and twenty five feet; winds in and out of burg and the commander of the Army of his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit Lehigh. A curious scene is presented by the

for President. Mjnor General Banks (formerly a decided

"Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all known supporter of President Lincoln.

Major General Burnside, a Democrat and gallant and daring Kentuckian, once an personal friend of General M'Clellan is lowner of slaves, and a Breckinridge Demo- from the waters of the Susquehanna to those known as the author of the arrest of Vallandig- crat, is boldly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re- of the Little Schuylkill or Tamaqua, a tunelection, occupying the same ground as Rev. nel one thousand feet long is journeyed paigns. He is openly in favor of President | Dr. Breckinridge in approval of the policy through, cut from solid granite, at a great of emancipation. He was one of the first elevation. "Would it not be cowardly for us to say between General McClellan and the rebel nects the main line with a great coal properauthority of the Government sustained? were kept from being enlisted. This com- to the company, on which are three well decan be no such thing as laying down of arms, ten by ex-Judge Major Key, of McClellan's one of seven, and one of more than sixty not his policy to crush the rebellion.

> and that the Confederacy is falling to ruins. Major Generals Warren, Ord, Wright,

Major General Humphreys, (chief engi- very strong and expensive switch of masonneer under General McClellan), Major Gen- ry is constructing in order to obviate the netions of the people, will exhalt the national erals Mott, Gregg, Torbert, Graham, Hunt cessity for a long turn-out which is now and Prince, who were once devoted partisans

Nearly every general officer in our armies

The only generals undoubtedly in favor of General McClellan are the extinguished Major General John A. Dix, formerly generals Fitz John Porter, George W Morgan, and Gen. Naglee. Finally, the most lan is General McClellan himself.

> ondence of the N. American and U.S. Gazette Homeward Bound from Erie. So many matters of interest-interest even

among the excitements of a great and enlow citizens, the only hope of securing an grossing political campaign-attended the honorable peace—a peace which shall restore excursion which witnessed the opening of the Union and the Constitution, lies in a the through line from Philadelphia to Erie, steady, persistent and unremitting prosecu- on its homeward journey, that a line must tion of the war-[great applause]-and I | be devoted to them, if more space is not oc-

Friday morning, halted over night at Wiltiful basin, pierced by the Susquehanna; mous Pennsylvania Reserves, (Democratic er than fifty Manassases, and their only one ways; rich in coal; possessed of iron fur-

into millions of feet of lumber, which is dis- Erie was in unison with Philadelphia, and detritus from the Muncey Hills and the wash of the Susquehanna, dotted with wooden fixed with determination. omesteads, bore among other valuable crops

a great train of soldiers armed for the front. At Milton, thenty-eight miles from Wilamsport, the Cattawissa railroad proper mantic and wild in some parts that it may Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, been fighting sunk fathoms deep in the Mis- be compared to Switzerland, while cultivation in other places makes it almost a garthe whole region. It was a curious fact to learn that this road, seemingly more dangerous than any other, has been singularly exempted from accidents. No life has ever been lost upon it. Danville, in Montour county, is rich in furnaces, and iron, works, Major General John M. Schofield, form- The old Montour Iron Works, now owned convert any Copperhead from the belief that the disbandment of two hundred thousand erly a Democrat, widely praised by the Op- by Waterman, Beaver & Co; the Rough colored men, now doing duty as a soldiers or position press, during his administration in and Ready, owned by Hancock and Foley, "Whilst I assert for our Government the serving the army, their places to be supplied | Missouri, has carnestly endorsed the nomi- Grove's Blast Furnace, and other works of nation of Abraham Lincoln in a speech at | the same character, are in ceaseless operation. The former are the largest iron works in the Major General Sheridan, also a Democrat, State, excepting the Cambria, at Johnstown, and are employed in manufacturing railroad iron. The country along here is both beau-Major General Casey, a Democrat before town are being filled with iron debris in such

tiful and rich. The ravines adjacent to the coln. He testified that after the battle of ly broader, and create a little prairie at the sessed the energetic qualities of a great gen- nal monopolizes communication in concert with the Catawissa railroad. Crossing the der to effect the junction. The town of Catawissa, upon the left bank of the river, contains some fine new machine shops, armed why the brave and loyal General Scott rewith powerful and complete machinery. by Mr. Dupee, president of the road, who, ommand, McClellan was not doing his du- taking charge in dark days, has skillfully reuseful of the many iron thoroughfares that McClellan with rude, deliberate disobedience niles down the James river, after we had thread the valleys and penetrate the mountains of our great State. From this point the road passes up Catawissa creek to where the mountains divide the waters of the grand old Chieftain like Scott, aside, is overwhelmed our patriotic and ardent hosts. Major General John A. McClernand, the Schuylkill from those of the Susquehanna. It then runs down to Tamaqua, and thence by the Little Schuylkill to the Reading road. The New York connection is by the Quakake, the Lehigh Valley and the

indecisive action." He, therefore, supports | dred and five feet from the ground; winds round a hillside, commanding as bold and General Thomas Francis Meagher, the beautiful scenery as any in the country; the Catawissa, descends while the latter asthread in the distances below. The valley, Chellan, declared for "a vigorous prosecu- hollow curve where the road describes the tion of the war," in opposition to the Chi- segment of a circle upon a lofty bridge, with a whole world of forest lying below, is ex-Major General Lovell II. Rousseau, the tremely beautiful, and has no rival in this country, if anywhere. Passing forward officer, I publish the following :-

to express his disapproval of the compact A branch road, nearly two miles long connact was announced in a proclamation writ- veloped veins of Lehigh coal—one of five staff, who subsequently declared that it was feet. At Quakake junction a vote of thanks to the company was passed for the magnificent General Truman Seymour, the hero of display of scenery witnessed and for its Fort Sumpter, a former Democrat, declares | courtesy to the party. The scenery continuin his letter, after imprisonment in Georgia, od to interest every one. Autumn was just that the rebels have no hope save in the suc- putting on its seasonable attire, garnished cess of General McClellan and his party, with all beautiful colors. The valleys of the Quakake, Little Schuylkill, and Nesquehoning were in full dress, and almost gaudy Clellan. "There are no Copperheads in the dicated in their supremacy throughout the Birney, Smith, Gillmore, and every corps with resplendence. The former valley was army," said General Hooker before the land the Government should be confided to commander in the Army of the Potomac, followed a little way in order to obtain a view of the scenery. It climbs up the ascent as rapidly as the Catawissa descends. A

used. Thirteen miles from Mauch Chunk who honor patriotism and valor. Peace, of General McClellan, are now opponents of the Beaver Meadow road was reached and followed. For a few moments the train stopped to allow the famous Hoquadoquo, or in Virginia and Georgia is a known oppo- Little Squaw Iron Works of Thomas & Co., nent of the election of General McClellan, to be visited, where two great engines of one thousand horse-power each, costing eighty the dispositions made of rendered the efforts of brave men fruitless. In last until the contempt of mankind evoked rare exceptions, against him. They never cease from their labors, and are which may take place in the same army. driven by the surplus heat from the adjacent furnace, where one thousand tons of iron is

> bor, yet so skilful is their manufacture and and management that, with a mere gradual sinking motion, they moved a platform loaded with men from the fifth to the lowest story. From this spot, through a region familiar to most—rich, populous, cultivated and beautiful—the train moved into the twilight of Philadelphia, to find there the believe the judgment of every right-thinking | cupied. They will all have fuller treatment | which had been seen over all the region vis-

ervice in the West when he said:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, great traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal; strengthened by railby crowds, both foot and mounted, bearing traversed by a canal control of the command of the army. bright inscriptions of patriotism. Anything candidate for Congress two years ago,) de- that can give them a particle of hope, will naces and the seat of an excellent seminary. more orderly, patriotic or wisely purposed be to defeat the war party at the incoming The great boom across the river here is fully cannot be found. Could it have been seen seven miles long, and furnishes such an at by those who in the interior and western

ism. It showed that the out-pouring at tributed in all directions. Some of the logs that the strong determination everywhere pass downwards uncut. Slates are also quar- evidenced along the line was no weaker at ried largely in the vicinity, and all of the home than abroad. The music, the bangardens are filled with fine fruit. The fat ners, the transparencies, the torches had pottom of Muncey Flats, enriched by the a hopeful air; but the faces which marched beneath were colored with confidence and

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Coming into the familiar streets once more after a week's absence, to find the spark a flame and burning: to find the old enthusiasm as hot as ever; to find courage no whit ces, and rolls on through a region so lacking, but each and all grown to their full stature, was to be convinced that all the catalogue of vast possible future industries lying across the great line of the State would den. Saw mills are certainly indigenous to be realized by the support which the government will now receive. Without that support. hearty and effectual, farewell for long years to the growing hopes of our north west, with its commerce and oil; to the wooded slopes and wealth of lumber lying next inland; to the coal and iron that stretch along the interior : to the lovely fields and fertile farms; to the mighty lines of railway, and to the ships and steamers which run to and from them. But supported by that spirit as firmly for another four years as for the four past, new fires will have to be lighted, and new labor somehow found to meet the requirements ensuing upon a crushed rebellion, a restored republic, and a Union which is all and more than its devisers dreamed. The auguries smack of certainty. If labor is not lessened, the State election will whip forward the national, and Pennsylvania history will blaze as gloriously at the close as at the commencement, and during all the continuance of war.

> IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. Ought A Disobedient General to Be

Elected President The following documents give the reason signed the supreme command of the army in 1861. They were brought out in a debate in Congress some time-ago. It will be seen that the great and good Lieutenant-Generpaired its weaknesses remedied its inefficien- al, who has added more to his country's cy and made it one of the most efficient and I glory than any man living, charges General

of orders. That a pithy, up-start Lieutenant, that order was received by the impatient and cahad never fought a battle, should thrust a ger army, consternation and amazement nough to make an American's blood boil with shame and indignation.

We submit it to our readers, whether such a man is fit for President? Is not this studied insubordination in the spirit that animates the rebels? Mr. Stevens said it was a copy from the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. )

Washington, Oct. 4, 1864. Hon, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War : SIR-You are, I believe, aware that bailed the arrival here of Major Genera the Irish brigade in the battles of Freder- and twenty five feet; winds in and out of McClellan as an event of happy consequence to the country and to the army. Indeed if General McClellan for gentlemanly qualities. ramas and dashes into the rich valley of the I did not call for him I heartily approved tered and panic stricken. of the suggestion, and gave it the most cordial support. He, however, had hardly McAulay Mountain railroad, which, leaving entered up his new duties when, encouraged to communicate directly with the Presiden friend of General McClellan) is a well-cends, and is long seen spinning its smoky and certain members of the Cabinet, he in a few days forgot that he had any interme diate commander, and has now long prided Major General Franklin, an old Demo-crat, and a personal friend of General Mc- is sublime and what is merely beautiful. The the smaller matters, neglects, though, i themselves grave military offences, I need not speak in the face of the following facts To suppress an irregularity more conspicu-ous in Major General McClellan than in any

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 17. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY .- WASH-INGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.—There are irregularities in the correspondence of the army which require prompt correction. It is highly important that Junior officers on "Would it not be cowardly for us to say between General McClellan and the robel that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the Buckner, by which loyal Kentucky troops ty of some twelve hundred acres belonging the intermediate commanders, and the same rule applies to correspondence with the President direct or with him through the Secre-

By command of Lieut-General Scott, E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjutant Gen. With this order fresh in his memory, Ma-General McClellan addressed two important communications to the Secretary of War on respectively the 19th and 20th of the same month, over my head, and how many since to the Secretary, and even to the President direct, I have not inquired but many, I have no doubt, besides daily oral communications with the same high functionaries, all without my knowledge. Second. To correct another class of grave neglects, I the same day caused to be adfollowing order: -

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ) WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861. To Major General McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Potomac:

—The Commanding General of the Army of the Potomuc will cause the position, state and number of troops under him to be would make her his widow. She thought of reported at once to general headquarters, by Division Brigades, and independent regiments of detachments, which general report ed to do it. True, she violated the letter of will be followed by reports of new troops as her promise, but not its spirit, and when she By command of Lieut. Gen. Scott,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adit. General. Eighteen days now have elapsed and not gan, and Gen. Naglee. Finally, the most important witness against General McClellan is Genera

the through line from Philadelphia to Erie, on its homeward journey, that a line must be devoted to them, if more space is not occupied. They will all have fuller treatment from press and public when Mr. Lincoln's re-election has assured the permanence of every valuable enterprise.

The returning train, which left Erie on the result of the returning train, which left Erie on the result of th cheers which hailed the juncture of the Dela-the Union; and being, as I am now, unable to ride in the saddle or to walk, by reason of ware with Eric. The street lamps were dropsy in the feet and legs, and paralysis in the small of the back, I shall definitely re-

pect, your most obedient servant.
[A true copy:] WINFIELD SCOTT. Heat rarifles air to such an extent that it

campaign."

seven miles long, and jurnishes equal miles that by those who in the interior and western to theat rariles are to such an extent that it countries anxiously asked thow is Philadel may be made to occupy 5500 times the space

INFORMATION WANTED. -Information is wanted as to how it happened that M'Clellan could not remember whether he was on a gunboat during the

battle of Malvern, when he recollected other matters at the same time so distinctly. Also, as to whether Pendletch is running on the Chicago platform or on that of Mc-

Clellan. Also, as to where the Democratic party stands—on McClellan's platform or on that of the Chicago Convention

Also, as to how the Democrats apply the esolution of the Chicago Convention about military interference at elections in Maryand to President Lincoln, and yet run McClellan for President, who initiated the oolicy.

Also, as to whether the freedom of the press, as laid down in the Chicago platform, means the right to publish anti-slavery sentiments in the slave States.

Also, as to who had the control of the uartermaster and commissariat departments of the Army of the Potomac before that army was divided into corps.

Also, as to whether anybody made any noney by keeping the army from being so divided.

Also, as to whether there ever was a time when McClellan did not grumble against somebody, to excuse his own idleness or short-comings. Also, as to whether he ever was ready to

nove without being compelled to do so. Also, as to how he managed to become so nuch of a favorite with the rebels and vet be true to the loyal cause.

Also, as to where he stands just now in the present position of affairs .- U. S. Ga-

Battle at Malvern Hill.

We find the following statement in reference to Gen. M'Clellan's retreat from Malvern Hill, in the Rev. J. J. Marks' able history of "The Peninsula Campaign in Virginia." The statement is the more important just now, from the fact that the Rev. Mr. Marks wrote his history immediately after M'Clellan abandoned the Peninsula not with a view to political effect, but purely as a faithful record of most important events in our history. Mr. Marks, who was an army

he describes. He savs: " The battle was over, but the cannonading still continued, and shells and balls ofevery kind tore through the woods in a ceaseless whirlwind of fury. In the meantime thousands of the Confederates fled in the wildest confusion from the scene, and hid themselves in swamps and hollows; soldiers without guns, horsemen without caps and swords, came to the hospitals in the battlefield of Glendale, and reported that their regiments and brigades were swept away, and they alone were 'escaped to tell the tale.

chaplain, was a witness of the scenes which

"It is one of the strangest things in this week of disaster, that General McClellan ordered a retreat to Harrison's Landing, six gained so decided a victory. When this Some refused to obey the command. General Martindale shed terms of shame.

"Therbrave and chivalrous Kearney said in the presence of many officers. 'I. Philip Kearney, an old soldier, enter my-solemn protest against this order for retreat-we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up theenemy and take Richmond; and in full view of the responsibility of such a declaration I, say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice and treuson.'

"And with all, hopelessness and despair succeeded the flush triumph. In silence and gloom our victorious army commenced re-"And when there was not a foe within

miles of us, we left our wounded behind to perish, and any one witnessing the wild cagerness of our retreat, would had supposed that we were in the greatest peril from a vigilant and triumphant enemy."

The evidence of Gen. Hooker as to the management of the Peninsula campaign, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, fully confirms the above statement.

A Romantic Affair.

In the northern part of Hancock County Ohio, there resided a good looking, intelligent young widow, whose husband died in 1860. Now this husband, who was very considerably the senior of his wife, on his duty be not permitted to correspond with the General-in-Chief or other commanders that she would never marry again, and after his death his relatives managed to gobble up his entire estate, leaving her only a widow but very poor. The aforesaid promise to tary of War, unless it be by the special in-vitation or request of the President. her husband was regretted in less than a year, for lo! a young officer in the gallant 21st from the neighboring county of Wood, who had loved her before her marriage, renewed

his suit. She would have married him but for the fatal promise, and but for a remarkably tender conscience which rebuked her when-

ever she thought of the matter. So the matter stood until the battle of Chickamauga. The young officer was badly wounded and brought home to die. He made all his preparations, setting his house dressed to Major General McClellan the in order for his eventful history. He sent for the widow and told her he desired but one thing, and that was to provide for her. He knew she was poor, and he had no property to leave her, only one thing he could do. His widow would receive a pension of thirty would make her his widow. She thought of thought of the good the pension would do her, her scruples vanished, and they were

married. Singular it may seem, this marriage had a beneficial effect upon our wounded heros He showed signs of improvement immediately; in fact, so rapid was his recovery, that the ex-widow began to think in the course of three or four days, that the hope of his pension was growing faint, and well she might for in a week he was walking about and last Wednesday he started for his regiment. leaving a wife behind him who wept bitterly

at his parting. Some say that the gallant officer was not wounded at all-that the whole affair was deception, and advised the woman to sue for a divorce, but she thought not. She did not believe that there was any deception. She had done justice to the memory of her deceased husband-he only proposed to marry her to benefit her-in his recovery she recognized the hand of Providence and was

disposed to submit thereto. Sound travels at the rate of 1,155 feet per second in the air; 4,960 in water, 11,000 in east iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4,636, to 17,000 in wood. Mercury freezes at 38 degrees Fahrenheit.

nd becomes a solid mass, malleable funder the hammer.

The greatest height at which visible clouds over exist does not exceed ten miles."