

BY MCCLURE & STONE.

Franklin Repository.

PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting was held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at the State House, on Wednesday evening, to consider the question of the constitutionality of the "National Vetoance Against Our Nationality." The meeting was opened by the Late Hon. George C. Ladd.

A word Correspondence of the Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1863.

The decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh, whereby the Conscription act is declared unconstitutional, has justly stirred the loyal sentiment of all parties throughout the State. It has fallen with appalling severity upon men of every political persuasion, and has brought uneasiness and sorrow upon all the Democratic friends, save only the Reeds, the Whigs, the Independents and others who have availed themselves only by their cowards. Hundreds of honest Democrats, who supported Judge Woodward at the late election, believing that he would maintain the right of the Republic to preserve its own life against armed treason, openly excommunicate themselves and the country that Gov. Curtin was chosen over him; and were the vote to be taken to-morrow, he would be beaten by treble the majority cast against him here in October last.

It is painful to dwell upon the narrow prejudices, the petty political uscs, and the controlling disappointments to which the judicial tribunal of last resort in Pennsylvania has been dwarfed. But we may turn from these to vindicate its unwavering disinterestedness of justice, its enlightened liberal and faithful devotion to the government whose guardianship has been therein entrusted. But the spoiler has invaded the sacred sanctuary of the court, tempting its high priests with the dazzling bauble of ambition, and they have proved themselves but mortals with no common share of infirmities.

As soon as it was officially announced that the draft would be enforced in Pennsylvania to replenish the shattered ranks of our heroines, it was resolved, by a conclave of Democratic politicians in this city, that its constitutionality should be tested in the Courts. It was not to be done for the purpose of testing the correctness of the law so much as to accomplish certain political results. I do not know that any of the judges of the Supreme Court were in any degree *pro-southern*. Judge Woodward was then the Democratic nominee for the Gubernatorial chair, and the original intention of the proceedings was to promote his election. Politicians of widely different views of party policy united in it—one party insisting that Judge Woodward should deliver the opinion of the Court affirming the law, while others hoped to have him pronounce it unconstitutional preparatory to the practical overthrow of the government after he should be elected Governor. It is not probable that he was swayed by these men who, as Chief Justice Lowrie says, sought to make the Union the sport of partisan struggles—but they sufficiently relied upon a Democratic court, whose members composed the entire Democratic State ticket, to yield no common degree of deference to the political necessities of the times, and to render a decision for or against the law as policy might dictate.

Accordingly a case was made up. Three concurrences were brought before Judge Woodward by petition, as soon as the draft had been made, and Gen. M. Wharton and one or two attorneys of like rebel proclivity, appeared to defend the claims of the petitioners for an injunction to restrain the adoption of the draft, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The government did not appear by counsel, mainly, I presume, because the jurisdiction of the court was not conceded by the United States authorities, and Woodward heard the case on the petition and *a parte* arguments against the law, but when the time arrived for a decision, he became afraid to ruffle for so fierce a political elephant lest he should lose his state or win his deadbeat to the anti-slavery cause. He does not win his deadbeat to the child of political misfortune, he goes at the work of striking at the vitals of the Nation with a zest before which potty treason pale. While Lowrie hesitates, pretends some deference to the fathers of the Republic who originated the measure, and approaches his conclusion with a modest trembling, Judge Woodward strikes out with a gallantry that would have made him beloved and great had it been right instead of wrong—had it been to preserve the government and not to destroy it—he had his knife been aimed at treason instead of his own nationality. He defies to none—concedes to none, but in relentless vengeance hurls back upon the people, whose highest office he sought in vain, a parting broadside which, however harmless here, will make every despairing traitor glad.

It is fearfully manifest that the decision rendered in Pittsburg was meant to embarrass the loyal power of the government. It was rendered in the face of two decisions given in this city—where the cases decided at Pittsburg were initiated—by the United

causes which could not produce this unusual, deformed and born legal birth; the men who must stand before the world stamped with the blots of卖国主义, and the results hoped to be secured by it, are mortified alike by the gravity of the issue, and the fearful subordination of judicial fidelity to political prejudice, embodied by a distasteful popular verdict.

Chief Justice Lowrie, the nominee of his party for re-election, and his Union competitor was chosen as a man of moderate abilities; of evenhanded purity of character, and had he honestly as measured by himself, would have believed the cruel follies which come from the minds in the day of political misfortune. A scold from the Whig faith, he naturally took the extreme opposite view of judicial questions, and had he not been swayed by the judicial mantle, he would have long since have been side by side with Reed, Wharton and other renegades of slavery Whigs. As it was, he imagined himself a very respectable conservative, who has just crooked out a deadly but potent foe of the Republic. He, perhaps, does not believe that his decision is a very humble and abortive imitation of one of those who pulled the pillars of the temple down with him to give his enemies a common tomb with himself; but it is nevertheless the truth.

It is due to him to repeat that he has not performed his intended task of death without some hesitation, and a decent show of deference to the claims of an impotent Nation and the well meaning disposed of men abler than himself. He admits that he has not "an entire conviction of the truth of my (his) conclusions," and he would like to have, and will follow with an apology to the effect that the injunction he granted "is only preliminary to the final hearing," but upon the whole he concedes that the conscription act invades the sacred rights of the States and must therefore be void. He of course refers to the provisions of the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to raise and support armies," "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion," "admits that it is expressly empowered to 'pass all laws which shall be necessary and proper' for the purpose; and with such more than strength to his argument, he concedes that President Washington and Gen. Howe, his Secretary of War, in 1779, and President Madison, with Monroe as Secretary of War, in 1814, "recommended plans for recruiting the army which were very similar to those he dismisses the opinions of those eminent military and civil functionaries who helped to create the Constitution, by saying that Congress did not adopt or discuss the measure so as to "settle the question." In this the Chief Justice has allowed his zeal to get the better of his knowledge of history. The law proposed by Madison and Monroe in 1814, which was "very similar" to the one he declares void, was well matured in the Senate, was passed by both branches of Congress, and finally on a disagreement between the two houses on unimportant details. On the main question, however—that of authorizing the President to call out and conscript the militia of the States, with or without the consent of the State authorities, there was no difference between the two Houses, both adopted it—the Senate by a vote of 19 to 12, and the House of 94 to 72; and the clause authorizing the President to overrule such Executives as Judge Woodward would have made had he not been second best at the late election, passed the House 87 to 42. This measure had the high sanction of Madison, of Monroe, of Giles, and of Calhoun, the father of the ultra States Rights heresy; and it was left for two discredited Judges of Pennsylvania to signalize their overthrow, by drinking deeper at the very fountain from which they had quenched gigantic treason, than did those who opened up its pestilential stream.

That Judge Woodward should decide with Lowrie, or rather have Lowrie decide with him, is only natural. Eminently able, with prejudices rising high over himself—implacably bitter, and ever the child of political misfortune, he goes at the work of striking at the vitals of the Nation with a zest before which potty treason pale. While Lowrie hesitates, pretends some deference to the fathers of the Republic who originated the measure, and approaches his conclusion with a modest trembling, Judge Woodward strikes out with a gallantry that would have made him beloved and great had it been right instead of wrong—had it been to preserve the government and not to destroy it—he had his knife been aimed at treason instead of his own nationality.

He defies to none—concedes to none, but in relentless vengeance hurls back upon the people, whose highest office he sought in vain, a parting broadside which, however harmless here, will make every despairing traitor glad.

It is fearfully manifest that the decision rendered in Pittsburg was meant to embarrass the loyal power of the government. It was rendered in the face of two decisions given in this city—where the cases decided at Pittsburg were initiated—by the United

States Court; and also in the face of the conviction that in thirty days the same court would reverse itself, and decide for the exercise of all the powers of the Republic to preserve its life. Judge Cadwallader, a life long Democrat and one of Woodward's supporters at the late election, has rendered two decisions in the United States court, both affirming the law; and the last case presented covered every question controverted before the Supreme Court of the State, and he broadly sustained it. With him as Judge Grinnell of the Supreme Court of the United States, when this case was heard, and the decision of Cadwallader was rendered with the concurrence of Judge O'Brien. Neither of these judges would consent that our Union shall become "the sport of partisan struggles," nor did they hint for the whining sophistry of Judge Lowrie nor the vengeance of Woodward to justify judicial suicide.

State court of last resort was hurriedly again against the United States Court, apparently for no other purpose than to make a record of a brief and patty conflict of authority; and it was done by two defeated candidates and one Judge Thompson—more eminent for political shapeliness than judicial learning. For the mere satisfaction of seeing as impotent blow aimed in the direction of the government, a blow that is paralyzed by the coming of Judge Agnew in the place of Lowrie in a few days—three hooded, judicious persons who, in an hour had been made judges, confront the authors of the constitution itself on constitutional law, and blot their own and their country's history with an exhibition showing how meanly vexed ambition dictateth.

"Swans sing before they die—"

"Two well known died before they sang."

On the first Monday of December next, Judge Agnew will take the place of Lowrie, and thus give the loyal side of the court a majority. Of course the decision will be speedily reversed.

I had thought of reminding Gen. McClellan of Woodward's decision—of his excommunication of his "views" in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war," &c., but—"Nil nisi bonum."

Judge Strong has simply done his duty, but he deserves more than ordinary credit for it. He has defied the machinations of some hooded and politicized, and declared unqualifiedly for his country. Judge Boed of course was faithful to the high trust reposed in him.

BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

Thirty Paymasters have gone down to pay off the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside's resignation is accepted, and Gen. Foster will succeed him, in command of the army of East Tennessee.

The secession papers of Canada admit the failure of the rebel plot to burn Buffalo and other towns, and release the prisoners at Sandusky.

Thomas Francis Meagher, has been reinstated in the rank of Brig. Gen., with permission to retain it to its compliment of his old Irish Brigade.

Jeff Davis has recently sent commissioners to the most notorious bushwhackers in Arkansas for the purpose of raising men to carry on the guerrilla warfare.

A letter from Little Rock on the 6th inst., says that Price and Holmes are still at Marshall, Texas. There are very few confederate troops, except cavalry at present in the State of Arkansas.

Gen. Peck has made reconnoissance of the Chowan river, North Carolina, to the mouth of the Blackwater. This point is 250 miles from Newbern. The rebels are fearful of a movement on Weldon.

The prisoners at Battle Isle, near Richmond, are in a state of starvation, their supplies of food having been entirely cut off. This is stated on the authority of a chaplain who was exchanged last Wednesday.

A Union prisoner in Richmond has managed to send to Washington that the rebels are holding him, is only natural. Eminently able, with prejudices rising high over himself—implacably bitter, and ever the child of political misfortune, he goes at the work of striking at the vitals of the Nation with a zest before which potty treason pale.

Gov. Bramlette has issued his proclamation seconding the President's call for troops. It is business-like and patriotic. His appeal to Kentuckians to come forward and fill the ranks of their thin regiments in the field is eloquent.

A few days since a party of rebel guerrillas, under the command of Capt. Beale, landed on the eastern shore of Virginia, near Drummond. Before they had time to make a thriving expedition into the interior they were all captured.

Gen. Averill's victory at Droop Mountain was most decisive. The rebels acknowledge that out of a force of 4000 they lost over 300 in killed and wounded. A voril took over 100 prisoners, one flag, three guns and a large quantity of small arms, wagons, &c.

It is officially stated that 4,000 refugees from northern Alabama and Georgia have arrived in Nashville since last August, and were variously provided for by the Government. Most of them have been sent North. They were in a deplorably destitute condition, having been robbed of everything by the rebels.

The town of Gettysburg was taken by a Union force of 12,000 men. Subsequently the rebels were driven out. Subsequently the rebels were driven out.

Gen. Sedgwick recently rendered his resignation to the President, for the purpose of taking his seat in Congress, which he has been elected. The only reply he received was a commission for him as Major General of volunteers, and brilliant services at the battle of Chickamauga.

Gen. Meade sent to Washington his official account of the late engagements on the Rappahannock. The only new point in this report is that Gen. Sedgwick captured 4,000 rebels and over 1500 prisoners; Fremont captured 600 prisoners; Sedgwick's loss about 1000 killed and wounded, and Fremont 1000.

As regards the details of the reported disaster to Gen. Burnside, it appears that he is located in Franklin, Hawkins county, Tenn., about ten miles from Knoxville, and at the junction of a branch railroad. The rebels had six hundred men and the cause mentioned is made of the number killed and wounded. The main body held a position where it was where the rebels were attacked.

THE DEATH OF GETTYSBURG.

Official Report of Gen. Meade.

A Summary of the Results of the Battle.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 1.—To Gen. H. B. Beck:—General:—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburg, which have been delayed by failure to receive orders from the President placing me in command of the Army of the Potomac. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows:

The Confederate army, which was commanded by Gen. Lee, had been estimated at 70,000 men, and was operating in the vicinity of the Potomac river and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance thus:—Ewell's corps on the Susquehanna, Harrisburg and Columbia; Longstreet's corps at Chambersburg, and Hill's corps between that place and Carlisle.

The Sixth Corps was in a position to ascertain the strength of the different corps of the enemy, but principally in bringing up the country which had been covering the rear of Lee's army in its passage over the Potomac, and which a large increase had been made in the number of Lee's army to 80,000 men.

On the 26th the army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day it was in position to attack at Emmettsburg, and thence to New Windsor. Buford's division of Cavalry was on the left flank, with his advance to the Sixth Corps.

Kalorama village was in the front at Hagerstown, where he encountered this day Gen. Lee's Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca creek, and crossing our right flank was making its way towards Carlisle, having escaped Gregg's division, which was delayed in taking position on the right flank by the occupation of the roads by a column of rebels.

At 2 P.M. the Sixth Corps arrived, after a march of thirty-two miles, which was accomplished from 9 A.M. of the day previous. On its arrival being reported I immediately directed the Fifth Corps to move over to our extreme left and the Sixth to occupy its place in the rear of the Second Corps on a prolongation which it was designed his corps should rest.

Having found Maj. Gen. Sickles, I was desirous to inform him that with the prospect of withdrawing, when the enemy opened fire on him with several batteries in front of his flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry, and made a vigorous assault. The Third Corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from Maj. Gen. Sykes' corps were immediately sent to the assistance of the Sixth Corps, and the rebels were repulsed.

The Fifth Corps most fortunately arrived, and took a position on the left of the Third. Maj. Gen. Sykes, commanding, immediately sent a force to occupy the gap between the Third and Fifth Corps, and having driven the rebels from the gap, having repulsed their efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the shock thus sustained, the Fifth Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. Reynolds, immediately moved around the town of Gettysburg, and advanced on the Cahtown road and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advance force, a company of skirmishers, and drove the rebels from the town, and without a moment's hesitation advanced on the road to the rear, and repulsed their efforts to secure it.

An hour later, however, he made about 8 P.M., on the Eleventh Corps from the left of the town, which was repelled with the assistance of troops from the Second and First Corps. During the heavy assault open extreme left portions of the Eleventh Corps were sent as reinforcements.

During the night he took the town of Gettysburg, and during the morning he advanced on the town, and repulsed the rebels from the town.

On the morning of the third, Gen. Geary, having returned to the town the night previous, and driving the rebels out and recapturing his former position, on the 2d, when the rebels opened fire on him with a force of 1500 men, he repulsed them with a loss of 1000 men.

On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's Brigade, advanced on the town, and repulsed the rebels from the town.

In the afternoon, however, he made about 4 P.M., on the Eleventh Corps from the left of the town, which was repelled with the assistance of troops from the Second and First Corps.

During the night he took the town of Gettysburg, and during the morning he advanced on the town, and repulsed the rebels from the town.

On the morning of the 4th, Gen. Geary, having returned to the town the night previous, and driving the rebels out and recapturing his former position, on the 3d, when the rebels opened fire on him with a force of 1500 men, he repulsed them with a loss of 1000 men.

With equal firmness by the troops of the corps, supported by the 1st Division, Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the left wing, and Gen. Howard, commanding the right wing, and Gen. Gibbons, severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the

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Translated for the Franklin Reporter.

THE SUE SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

How happy it is, Mortimer, that we are here! With the last that Doctor or Frost can say! "Ah, happy the merchant," the man said out. "Truly happy the soldier." The general replied. "For Death on the last day of battle, or Victory hastens the Conqueror?"

The lawyer awakened at early daylight. To the last a peaceful world will prove. And the last a peaceful world will prove. In a day's time we'll be home again. [Applause.] "IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIER IN THE FIELD."

He had a God that addresses these generous men, "I can make you have your wish"—"pray who'd do?" "Amen!"

Would the soldier turn merchant, the lawyer be through the change seems to me as exceedingly pleasant?

The God of the Godhead would never exceed. The reverent feels who the favor receives. Which not that Isha, albeit a smile. May my vengeful Element be in a while; for the world is not yet fit to see us. After which let people with wreaths the best.

The plowman, the merchant, the soldier, each one will tell you that never forces him. Those clouds the old age of want and of care. And adduce the ant—an example not rare—But the ant lives in winter on the summer's hard gains.

WINTER CLOTHING AND WINTER LABOR IN PAIN.

WHAT PLEASURE OR PROFIT TO HIDE IN THE EARTH.

YOU MONEY THE NEED OF WHICH CAUSES YOU DEARHT?

SUPPOSING YOUR GARMENTS ARE LOADED WITH GRAIN.

YOU SURELY FROM EATING THE WHOLE MUST REFRAIN:

THE LAST THAT THE BELL TOLLS, YOU ARE CARRYING HOME.

WE ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES WHO ARE CARRYING HOME.

FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, LET US NOT SELL OUT.

Trees, Plants and Vines.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE-LISTS
FOR 1863.

Description and exhibiting the relative importance of all our valuable products.

CONTENTS.—The advantages and importance of the new kinds. An account of the various kinds of Peaches, Pears, Apples, Grapes, &c., with their history and accurate descriptions. Letters from Mr. F. D. C. and Mr. J. H. Wilson.

How to keep grapes in winter, with arrangements for their preservation. Proprietary articles will obtain very little advance on account of their cost and always sell at a great discount.

Method of producing seed trees. The qualities of the different kinds, with a full account of the distinctive characteristics of all which are worth attention.

The method of the production of the two new seedlings, Linn and Isabella, with their history and accurate descriptions. Letters from Mr. F. D. C. and Mr. J. H. Wilson.

How to keep grapes in winter, with arrangements how to do well in winter—old one year old—16 cents each.

PEACH TREES.—An extra fine Seedling Peach Tree.

A few descriptions of well grown healthy Peach Trees, including the Linn and Isabella.

An extra fine Seedling Peach Tree, \$1 per hundred.

CHERRY TREES.

Most of the leading varieties now cultivated, including the well known—old one year old—16 cents each.

APPLE TREES.

A few descriptions of well grown healthy Apple Trees, including the Linn and Isabella.

An extra fine Seedling Apple Tree, \$1 per hundred.

PLUMS.

From 40 to 60 cents each.

APRICOTS.

From 25 to 50 cents each.

GRAPE TREES.

The Pear is now more extensively planted than any other fruit tree, on account of its regular bearing, large crops, and longevity. Pear Trees, from 30 to 50 cents each. Standard, from 30 to 50 cents each.

CURRENTS.

From 25 to 50 cents each.

RHUBARB PLANTS.

60c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS STICKS.

\$1.00 per dozen.

RAPESEED OIL.

—variety from 80c to \$1.00 per dozen.

CURRENTS (varieties) from 80c to \$2.00 per dozen.

I have a choice collection of EVERGREENS, Ornamental Trees, and Hardy Shrubs, which I will sell as follows:

—The following are some of the varieties: New Jersey Spruce, White Spruce, American Balsam Fir, Arborvitae, English Yew, Boxwood, Holly, Japanese Juniper, American and European Larches, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Douglas, Mahogany, Honey Locust, Red Cedar, &c.

All others will be promptly attended to, and delivered in Chambersburg, or at the Rail Road, without any other expense than that of freight.

JACOB HINCKLEY, Agent.

STRAWBERRIES.—Our new Currant giving varieties of Strawberries that have proved the most valuable, with price of plants and other information, will be sent on application.

W. K. KELLY, Agent.

Sept. 2-3m. Box 155 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trees, Plants and Vines.

FRANKLIN NURSERY,
CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA.

The subscriber would invite the attention of the public to his very large and well arranged stock of trees now ready for sale.

An arrangement to plant APPLES THE 1st instant is being made, so that the trees will be in full bloom by the time of planting, and will further guarantee the growth of them, the price of which will be given to the next issue.

AN ALBUM OF THE LEAVES OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE PRESENT PROPOSITIONS WILL CONTAIN

WEAK AND STRONG VARIETIES.

METHOD OF PRODUCING SEED TREES.

THE SECRET OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE USES OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE BENEFITS OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE COST OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE VALUE OF THE NEW KINDS.

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THE FRUIT OF THE NEW KINDS.

THE LEAVES OF THE NEW KINDS.

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THE WOOD OF THE NEW KINDS.

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THE WATER OF THE NEW KINDS.

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Franklin Repository

Wednesday, November 18, 1863.

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MR. JOHN K. SHEPPARD is authorized to receive Subscriptions and contribute for Advertising for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

FRANKLIN.—In an editorial in last week's paper on "Free Maryland," a typographical error made it say that "Freedom has grown into life, hastened and strengthened by the madness of its wicked supporters." Of course it should have read "its wicked opposers."

SINGLE copies of the **REPOSITORY** can be had at the counter, with or without wrapping. Price five cents. Persons ordering single copies to be mailed must enclose a two cent postage stamp.

SECTION ON THE OLIVE-BRANCH.

M.C. Cannot there not minister to mind diseased: Pluck them from the number a mortal sorrow. Ease out the written trouble of the brain; And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stupefied bosom of that pernicious staff That weighs upon the heart?

Moore, Act. 4.—Scena 4.

With pain we announced to our readers that the Editor of the *Spirit* has had a confirmed attack of "Olive branch" on the brain. For some time we have noticed symptoms which heralded the coming attack, grew thick and fast until last week's *Spirit* saw its culmination in "The Policy of Conciliation."

From a small sprig no bigger than a man's hand this *Olive branch* has spread, until like the boy whose diseased mind saw the plain covered with multitudes of cats, the whole country abounds in Olive trees. By day he talks *Olive branch*, and in the still hours of the night, while sleep's silken curtain hangs over him, he bubbles *Olive branch*. He stirs his tea with a sprig of the *Olive*, and goes forth to meditate upon the loneliness of peace supported and sustained by an "unfaltering trust" in an *Olive wood* cudgel.

Since the hounds of McClellan and his pets from the Army of the Potomac we vainly believed that this school of warriors had well nigh become extinct. But let us hasten to record our mistake. The *Olive branch* still finds a champion in the doughty Editor of the *Spirit*, who last week undertook to impose some very miserable logic upon his readers, many of whom doubtless willingly accept that kind from the *Spirit* rather than the best from loyal papers.

A sardine is employed to prove that every man will grant without an argument, that the coercive policy employed by England in the Revolutionary struggle of our fathers materially assisted them to achieve their independence. Burke and Chatham, names never to be forgotten by Americans, are largely quoted in confirmation of the opinion. And altogether, considering that the proposition is one which none denies, we think the Editor has done himself great a disservice both in his elaborate argument and careful research? But when he undertakes to argue from this that the only practicable way to suppress the rebellion of the Slave States is to conciliate them we beg leave to dissent.

Great Britain imposed grievous burdens upon the Colonies until they could no longer bear them. When they petitioned for redress, and remonstrated, the grievances were increased. When they could endure no longer and determined to resist oppression, Great Britain undertook to subdue them; with what success we all know. We believe conciliation might have healed the difficulty, but it was asked for in vain. This, briefly stated, was the position of England toward the Colonies at the commencement of the Revolution.

We should like to ask any reasonable minded man whether now or at any moment since the rebellion was inaugurated at Fort Sumter this has been the relative position of the North and South toward each other? On the contrary, do not the leaders of the rebellion boldly say that they have made this fight, and made it in the interest of Slavery, and that either Slavery or the Government must be annihilated? Is not then the position of the North toward the South immediately the converse of that of England toward the Colonies? From the outset of the war, and from the legitimate deduction of the *Spirit's* proposition, if conciliation should have been the policy of England toward the Colonies, then conciliation should be the policy of the United States toward those in rebellion.

Here is the *Spirit's* war policy:

"It is where we take them with the greatest care to prevent any such policy, and strengthen the hands of rebellion, that their means of securing success are inadequate, that unless we strike the olive branch with all stored, unless we hold out fair and honorable terms of conciliation to the people of the South, make war to the death with them, and even against us with the greatest fury, we cannot hope for this successful conclusion. The only power of this rebellion is not and cannot be the armed power of the Union. But power to

her victories on land, by way of the great machine of war, everything to the slaves, brute force; for after all, the generalship can do nothing, and conciliation alone can restore the Union in spirit and in truth. Let us be wise, then, in fine, and lay to heart these important lessons taught us in our own brief history, before the day of our national salvation may have passed forever."

It does seem to us that in this age of prodigious projectiles, "Swamp Angels" and iron-clads, an Olive wood would have but a small show in comparison with them, and we are satisfied that the champion of this system would make the attack at an enormous long range.

Has the experience bought by thirty-two months of the fiercest civil war been such as to induce the belief that conciliation is the proper policy of the Administration? At its commencement but a single Slave State and that Delaware, gave satisfactory evidence that she was with the Union in spirit and not with the rebellion. Maryland refused transit to Union soldiers through Baltimore, to save the capital from traitors; and a committee of "young christians" occupying a position in "transit," somewhere between *Olive branch* patriots and traitors with arms in their hands—urged the President to refrain from it, lest it might endanger bloodshed. Most of these Christians have since joined therabernary. West Virginia was prepared to secede under the guise of armed neutrality. Tennessee was carried bold, without an effort at resistance by her loyal citizens. Missouri, under the leadership of Price and others, was among the first to put a rebel army in the field.

Since then the war has been prosecuted with different degrees of coercive severity. The first year it was so weak that its strongest ingredient may possibly have been nothing more than *Olive branch* gruel. Since that time, however, we thankfully write that the coercive policy is looking up. Confiscation and emancipation have added their divinities to the Union armies, and the result is highly gratifying to loyal men. Maryland has given a large emancipation majority; Delaware is ready to do the same; West Virginia has surely seen enough to entitle her to the name and distinction of a free State; Missouri has already taken some steps toward gradual emancipation; Kentucky is moving in the same direction, and even Tennessee, so long ground between the upper and nearer millstones, is raising her voice and crying to be delivered from the inhuman system of slavery. A voice comes from the benighted wilds of Arkansas, proclaiming that slavery, the cause of the war, must perish, that peace may be invited back and the old Union restored.

We ask our readers which, the Coercive Policy or the *Olive-branch*?

THE CHURCH AND THE REBELLION.

In looking over our religious exchanges, we have been struck with the unanimity of sentiment expressed by the different ecclesiastical bodies at their late annual meetings, in their resolutions on the state of the country. While there is a slight difference in phrasing, some being more carefully worded than others, there is none in sentiment. All, without exception, come forward cordially to the support of the government, and express hearty sympathy with its administration in its trying position.

The large majority of them have even gone further, and uttered their decided approval of its course in the emancipation proclamation. Such a course on their part cannot fail to gratify those, whose sympathies are heartily with the government, its efforts to suppress the rebellion; and on the other hand, as we would naturally expect, meets with the disapprobation of those, whose reputation for loyalty is at best doubtful, and whose real sympathies, we fear, go with the South. At least this is true: whenever you find a man sincerely and unequivocally loyal, there you find one who receives "aid and comfort" from the religious sentiment of a bitter secessionist, a slaveholder and a rebel soldier. If Mr. Gant had written nothing more, this alone would furnish most unmistakable evidence of sincere honesty and great moral courage. Like in carnal man, and very unlike the class of *Olive branch* unionists scattered through the North, he strikes slavery sturdy blows, not because he loves slavery less but because he loves the peace and happiness of his people more.

He finds no difficulty in determining the cause of the war. It is not "Abolitionism," nor "fanaticism" of the North, "tis not even the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. It is this: "Its (slavery) existence had become incompatible with the existence of the Government. For while it had stood as a wall damming up the current and holding back the people and laborers of the North, it had by thus preceding free intercourse between the sections produced a marked change in their manners, customs and sentiments. And the two sections were growing more divergent every day. This wall or the Government must give way. The shock came, which was to settle the question. I thought that the Government was divided and negro slavery established forever. I erred. The Government was stronger than slavery."

With the acknowledgement that slavery has risen again the Government and the Government has crushed it, the next to be done is to secure peace on the best and least humiliating terms. Here again, a Southern slaveholder, secessionist and Rebel General, —he fails to see it in the same light as the *Olive branchers*. He asks for no compromise; he thinks of no concession on the part of the Government. He tells his people not to be deceived with the hope that the United States will shun the struggle; that they scarcely feel the war at home; that "their cities are more thrifty and populous to-day than when the war began; that their villages and towns, their fields and country flourish as fresh as ever"; that they could sink their armies to-day and raise new levies to crush us, and not feel it.

On the other hand, he sadly continues: "We have the last man in the field, half our territory is overrun, our cities gone to wreck—while deserted towns and smoking ruins and plantations abandoned and laid waste meet us on every side, andarchy, and ruin, and disappointment, and discontent lower over all the land!"

"The sooner we lay down our arms and quit this hopeless struggle, the sooner our days of prosperity will return."

We confess to some surprise at this address. 'Tis true, Secessionists are not without a certain rude kind of honor, and adores the *Olive branch* and stored, unless we hold out fair and honorable terms of conciliation to the people of the South, make war to the death with them, and even against us with the greatest fury, we cannot hope for this successful conclusion. The only power of this rebellion is not and cannot be the armed power of the Union. But power to

a place, where the clinging of some of St. Paul's doctrines, goes up before him with a heavy load. The case is not without parallel. In the late campaign we have heard more than one proposal to bring the ministers to their sense by "striking the head on them." Unpleasant as it is to think that there are those among us who thus array themselves against the plain teaching of the word of God with regard to our duty to civil government, how much sadder would it be, to know in these days, in this opposition, that the church was silent in this great struggle, involving the highest moral questions concerning the temporal welfare of man? Even grant that in some church deliverance, obnoxious phraseology may be found, and that individual seal in country may have made some imprudent in expression; how much better all this, than to see the nation bleeding from the cruel stabs of traitors; liberty endangered, and national life at stake; the youth of the land rushing from the embrace of mothers, from the field, from the workshop, the counting room, the school, the college, to die for their country, and yet, through all this, the church sitting, cold, voiceless, unmoved; or the minister standing at the altar with no prayer for his country and her defenders on his lips, and no voice to denounce the accursed rebellion that causes the land to mourn? We for one are glad to see these deliverances of the churches, sustaining those in authority. It is no small comfort to them to know that their conduct measurably meets the approval of the honest religious people of the land. It is a time when no man or society should shrink from expressing sentiments in favor of the government, in its efforts to put down the treason seeking its overthrow. It is a time for men, whatever be their office or position, to speak out boldly and earnestly in favor of every legitimate method of breaking the power of an atrocious rebellion which has already lived three years too long.

SECESSION FALLING TO PIECES.

We publish on another page extracts from the Address of Hon. E. W. Gant, a noted Secessionist of Arkansas, and a short time ago a General in the Rebel Army. This address was issued to the citizens of Arkansas, urging them to renew their allegiance and acknowledge their fealty to the Old Union, and is an elaborate discussion of all the prominent topics developed by this war. Perhaps the most important, certainly the most interesting portion of the address is that relating to negro slavery, embracing at once the views of a bitter secessionist, a slaveholder and a rebel soldier. If Mr. Gant had written

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that for the moment we expected to meet with them again forgetting that this was an honorable traitor known as treason could be made honorable, having risked his life for it, and not one of those who sent the conflict afar off.

Altogether this address is a matter of great moment, and will doubtless work much good. Taken in connection with the news from all parts of the Confederacy, the accounts of rapid enlistments in Union regiments by loyal citizens of Arkansas, the same from East Tennessee, and Western North Carolina, and Northern Alabama; the scarcity of food throughout the South; the discontented tone of the Southern press; the general discouragement of their soldiers, and the presence of our armies everywhere, we have reason to hope that in the Providence of God peace and happiness will soon be restored to our distracted land.

GIVE US BREAD.

Almost every paper from the land of cotton reaches us complaining bitterly and pitifully of the lack of food, the enormous prices, and the speculators who are colonizing money out of the distress and suffering of the unfortunate poor. Matters have grown so serious that there is no longer an effort at concealment, and newspapers team with tales of intense suffering. Previous to the October elections, the leaders of the rebellion were able to secure a temporary respite from the clamors of the unfortunate, by pledging them the election of Vandalia, in Ohio, Woodward in Pennsylvania, their two chief conditors in the North; by promises that an iron clad fleet from the ship yards of the Mosers Laird would soon appear upon their coast and open their ports to commerce. But these promises have come to naught; and the visions of bread and meat, with which to drive the grim, inexorable monster—Gaut Farmine—from the threshold of this bare possibility, cries out, "Away with all such stuff!" "Want separation." "Give us such men as Chee Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens." Of course this terminates all intercourse between the *Register* and the *Spirit*, whose bows of compensation year day and night for the conciliation of our wayward sisters, whose voice sighs daily from the Southern breast the single monosyllable, *Peace*, and whose hand mournfully waves to and fro its significant emblem the *Olive branch*.

We greatly fear this *Register* man and the *Spirit* must part company after all. The *Register* man is fearful that if the Democrats of the North get into power again they will try to entice the "wayward sisters" into the Union with the whisper of "concession" and "guarantees"; and in view of this bare possibility, cries out, "Away with all such stuff!" "Want separation." "Give us such men as Chee Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens." Of course this terminates all intercourse between the *Register* and the *Spirit*, whose bows of compensation year day and night for the conciliation of our wayward sisters, whose voice sighs daily from the Southern breast the single monosyllable, *Peace*, and whose hand mournfully waves to and fro its significant emblem the *Olive branch*.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Union* don't seem to know that the election is over, and it still once in a while vomits forth an asportment of worn-out campaign scandal. In a late issue it reiterates the story that Gov. Curtin went into office in "straitened circumstances" and "had now \$300,000 in bank;" and adds: "If this had been said of Col. M'Clure we should ask no questions, having great faith in the ability of that gentleman to accomplish wonders." As the *Patriot* and *Union* has worn everything bare about the establishment—it's malignant falsehoods, its pecuniary proverty and its credit, it evidently wants a change of masters, and from its incompliment to Gov. Curtin's bank account and our ability to accomplish wonders," it would not require two guesses from any average fool to tell in what direction it hopes to be auctioned off. We beg to say, however, that we are not disposed "to accomplish wonders" in that particular way just now. The fact will be neither novel or startling to the outside world, but would be claimed as a flat, stale and unprofitable repetition of an old farce, rather than one of the "wonders" of the day. We can to some extent excuse Mrs. Toombs for buying off the door plate at auction with the name of Thompson on it, as she might happen to have a daughter and that daughter might happen to marry a Mr. Thompson, and then the article would be very hard to have about the house, but we can imagine no political Mrs. Toombs who could fray any sort of excuse for bidding off such an asportment of worn-out, broken-leg, abandoned political rubbish as is piled up about the *Patriot* and *Union* office, and offered to lots to suit purchasers and bank accounts. The negotiation is declined!

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON has been prominently named for Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington; and we learn that the Union men of the Pennsylvania delegation will present him with entire unanimity. As the Speaker is pretty certain to go west—to either Colfax or Washburn—it would be but a just recognition of the Keystone State to concede to the second officer of the House. Mr. McPherson has qualifications of the very highest order for the responsible position. An accomplished scholar, a thorough parliamentarian, and possessing the keenest perceptions and a most blameless character, there would be eminent fitness in his selection. We hope indeed that he may be successful.

ALL HAIL MISSOURI! The Legislature of Missouri has just chosen two unqualified Emancipations to the U. S. Senate—B. Gratz Brown and J. H. Harlan. The former has been the leading and slaves man in the State for many years, and the latter is now earnestly devoted to Freedom.

Missouri is a strong state, and was strengthened by her services commanding the red

infantry, and attacked him in the

cavalry dismounted.

The victory was decisive and the enemy's retreat became a total rout; his forces throwing away their arms and scattering in every direction.

The cavalry pursued till dark, capturing many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, etc.

The enemy's wounded have all fallen into our hands. Our loss in killed and wounded is about one hundred.

R. P. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

CARLISLE, Nov. 1, 1863.

To Governor Hunter.—Gen. Averell attacked Jackson's forces at Mill Point, Pickens county, on the 15th inst., and drove him from his position with trifling loss.

Jackson fell back to the summit of Droup Mountain, when he was reinforced by Gen.

Wade with Paton's brigade and one regt.

of the 4th Regt. Jackson's force was numerically strong, and was strengthened

by his arrival, who gave him 1,000 men.

Gen. Averell turned the enemy's left with his infantry, and attacked him in the

front, driving him off the mountain.

The cavalry pursued till dark, capturing

many prisoners, provisions, etc., and upwards of one hundred head of cattle.

The enemy have given up, and Averell has arrived.

B. F. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

John with a sword in his hand. We are told that he was captured by the rebels, and that he was shot and scalped. Stevens and George Steiner. They bore the old Union and despise it, and do so do. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the "assumed Constitution," let them keep it. Vandalia and Harlan and his party in the North when they claim to be entitled by an act of Congress to the *Constitution* of the United States.

The *Spirit* triumphantly parades the Alabama *Register*, yet the Alabama *Register*, and with added enthusiasm—

"Here we see the sentiments of the rebel leaders in regard to the results of the recent elections.

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