

PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN McCURDY, of Shippensburg.

SHERIFF:
ROBERT McCARTNEY, of Carlisle.

COMMISSIONER:
SOLOMON MOHLER, of Upper Allen.

DIRECTOR OF THE ROAD:
GEORGE D. CRAIGHEAD, South Middleton.

AVISOR:
DAVIDSON ECKLES, of Carlisle.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Standing Committee for the ensuing year.
A. T. Deemer, Carlisle, W. W. Jacob Rheem, W. W. Thos. Paxton, Dickinson, A. P. Erb, East Pennsborough, Jas. B. Leidy, Frankford, James Orr, Hamilton, Martin Kunkle, Hopewell, Amos Shelly, Lovers Allen, Robert H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, T. L. DeVinney, Mt. Airy, John Stuart, Milford, J. Herring, Newville, J. B. Sharp, Newport, A. P. Henderson, North Middleton, J. Yeaman, New Cumberland, J. B. Sample, Silver Spring, J. D. Shaffer, South Middleton, W. Allen, Southampton, R. P. McClure, Shippensburg bor., J. G. Koonz, Lwp.
J. L. Zook, Upper Allen.

We never authorized any gentleman to make any such contemptible proposition to the Herald. This is not our way of settling with those who assail us. We are as wontedly attacked, we draw the sword of retaliation, and throw away the scabbard. That is the "satisfactory" we give. — *Volunteer of last week.*

That the Editor of the *Volunteer* did send a mutual friend to us with a proposition for peace, is true and he knows it. Taking it in good faith, we accepted it, but we re-considered, not, it was merely a conceivable trick, to disarm our reply, and give himself, what he values so highly, the privilege of a common cold, in having the last word.

As he has been proper to withdraw that proposition, and says in his grandiloquent style, that "he has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard," he is quite welcome to cut away whenever he is ready; we shall return him blow for blow, but we advise him, as he has "thrown away the scabbard," to throw away the sword also, and take a dagger, it is the favorite weapon of an assassin, and therefore most appropriate to his line of business.

EDITORIAL GOSPEL.

The first of September brings with it the usual symptoms, that the fall of the year is approaching, and we have again our old friends during the heats of summer, are returning to their homes, and our pleasant watering places will soon resemble

some banquet hall deserted.

Great preparations have been made in Philadelphia, for the celebration to-day, of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. They are to have a military and firemen's parade, and a display of fireworks and illuminations in the evening. The citizens will no doubt generally participate in the programme.

By the end of this week, most of the Congressional districts will have their candidates before the people; in some of the districts the fight promises to be triangular.

In Pittsburg, politics have got into a snarl; the local politics seem likely to override all other issues. The question is on the payment of interest on the city railroad bonds; the Democrats at the County Convention, adopted resolutions in favor of repudiating the bonds.

Republicans and Americans have also placed candidates in nomination on the tax question, without reference to State or National politics.

The Lecompton party in Illinois has waked up at last, and Judge Breece, the Buchanan candidate for the U. S. Senate is about to take the stump against Douglas and Lincoln.

At the Democratic Convention in the sixth Congressional district of Ohio, they balloted fifty-three times for a candidate, and the choice fell on Wm. Howard, anti-Lecompton.

The Kansas Election.—The Board of Election Commissioners, constituted by the English Bill, have issued a proclamation, declaring the proposition for the admission of Kansas as a State with the Lecompton Constitution, rejected by nine thousand five hundred and twenty-nine votes. The whole vote was thirteen thousand and eighty eight. No fraudulent votes were received, but a few precincts were rejected on account of irregularities.

So much for democratic bribery; the people of Kansas have spoken for the last time on Lecompton, and the effort of the Administration to purchase votes by government land, has failed in its object.

The bribe is speared with contempt, the "peace measure" is rejected, and it remains to see whether the Administration will carry out their threat, and keep Kansas a Territory until her population shall reach 93,000.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.—The Democratic Conventions of the different districts of Philadelphia met on Tuesday to nominate candidates for Congress. In the first district the Convention split into two parts, one of which nominated Capt. Thos. B. Florence, the present member, and the other nominated Dr. Geo. W. Nebigger. Dr. Nebigger headed the Buchanan electoral ticket in 1856. In the second district George H. Martin was nominated. In the third district the nominee was James Landy, and in the fourth district, Hon. H. M. Phillips.

On accepting the nomination, Dr. Nebigger made a strong Anti-Lecompton speech, and spoke of the Administration with bitterness.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Harrisburg *Key-stone* and the *Patriot and Union*, have been united under the name of the latter. The proprietors have also purchased the *Daily Herald*, which will be discontinued after the 1st of September to be replaced by the *Daily Union*.

COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit two dollar notes on the Philadelphia Bank, are circulating largely in the lower counties. Farmers and dealers should be on their guard, and refuse to take, on the Philadelphia Bank, unless they have a good knowledge of the genuine, from the spurious.

LANCASTER COUNTY POLITICS.—The People's Convention of Lancaster county, met on last Wednesday. Thaddeus Stevens, was unanimously nominated for Congress, N. Ellmaker, J. S. H. Price, A. S. Green, and Dr. Samuel Kennedy, were nominated for the Assembly. The Lancaster Express says:

The Hon. T. Stevens was introduced to the Convention and received with much applause. He made a few remarks, thanking the Convention for the partially it had shown towards him. Among the measures which would be probably introduced into the next Congress would be a revision of the tariff, and he now as he ever, has been, in favor of such a tariff as would protect such articles as most needed protection. He reflected upon the Administration of President Buchanan with respect to this question, and said that ever since our President has been in the White House, the workshops become idle and the industry of the country withered—the efforts of free trade. Great Britain, while constantly crying out for free trade, had at this day one of the most protective tariffs she ever had. He was not likely, though, if he became a representative of this district, to differ somewhat from the policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration—on one question particularly. He wished to speak of the Administration, when he said he was in danger of making a speech, which he promised not to do, but there was one matter to which he wished to refer. He was opposed to slavery—he was opposed to free white labor, but because slavery was wrong, oppressive and barbaric. While we had no right to interfere with what the States had already established by State Sovereignty, he believed that Congress had absolute control over the territories; that Congress should so legislate to keep the territories forever. He has been accused of being an abolitionist. If what he had just said made an abolitionist, he was one. You see, he said, what the animal is like. In conclusion he hoped the delegates would go to their homes and urge the ticket just nominated, with the exception of himself, unless they could do better.

Mr. Stevens retired amid much applause. The abstention of Mr. Stevens is but a meagre outline of his remarks.

Mr. Wise, President of the Convention, congratulated the delegates upon the harmonious and happy conclusion of their meeting. He hoped all would support the ticket nominated.

A Goop Hit.—The character of President Buchanan is thus correctly described, by Thos. W. Weed, in the Albany, (N. Y.) Evening Journal:

He entered the White House with a promise of freedom to Kansas on his lips, and a scolding against circulating notes, and in six weeks was issuing them himself. Before the ink was dry, with which he pledged himself to stamp out, he had printed a new one stereotyping his inflexible determination never to borrow, he was in Wall street soliciting a loan, he was in the East agitating and agitating it ever since. He ordered Paulding to stop the fillibusters, and then recalled him for doing it. Walker, of Nicaragua, he pronounced an outlaw and ordered his emissaries of the White House, to walk in the streets, he furnished with written instructions and turned him out for obeying them.

He would hold the troops from Utah, where he proclaimed war, in order to keep them in Kansas, where he insisted all was peace—He sells forts at the best of a title of their cost, in order to buy sites at the east at ten times their value, his cardinals in lock cases pocketing the difference. He is continually asking for new steam frigates, but he will not use those he has either on the coast of Africa or in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a steamer, ostensibly to catch the steamer *Stacy*, but with private orders in the Captain's desk to do nothing of the sort. Claiming to be more than any of his predecessors, assuming to be above party prejudice, he makes participation the basis even of his invitations to dinner.

An interesting auction sale.—One of the most noteworthy auction sales of the season took place at the rooms of Messrs. Thomas & Sons.

The property disposed of was the personal effects of the late General Persifer F. Smith, U. S. A. It comprised the private wardrobe, military equipment, family furniture, arms, and other appurtenances of a soldier's profession, besides a quantity of Indian and Mexican curiosities.

The attendance was large, and the competition spirited, especially for the purchase of such articles as could be preserved. Many of these possessed more than ordinary interest, the associations connected with them being such as to greatly enhance their intrinsic value. The entire catalogue embraced 234 lots. It would be a difficult matter to name any article necessary to comfort—from a camp bedstead to a punch bowl—which was not included in the list. The personal wardrobe was extensive—comprising twenty-four pairs of pants, a whole heap of vests, numerous coats, and no less than four dressing gowns.

The military clothing was also in large variety as well as hats, dress swords and military trappings. A pair of epaulettes in bullion was the object of special interest. Upon the shoulder-piece of each are two stars in silver, each star set with thirty-two small diamonds. Gen. Patterson bid a hundred dollars for each, at which sum they were knocked down to him, after a spirited competition by other parties.

There were also a checker table of wood from the flag-staff at the City of Mexico, made expressly to order by George T. Henkens, and which has never been in use.

Another much coveted article was a large military arm chair, elegantly carved, made by the same manufacturer, of wood from the fortifications of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, and which cost \$180.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The successful laying of the ocean telegraph has given rise to many eloquent passages, but we have seen nothing equal to the following by Edward Everett.

Does it seem all but incredible to you that intelligence should travel two thousand miles, along those slender copper wires, far down in all that fatuous Atlantic, never before penetrated by night pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plumed, with her hapless companion, to the eternal silence and darkness of the abyss? Does it seem, Tenny, by a miracle of art that the thoughts of living men—the thoughts that we think, up here on earth's surface, in the exhilarating light of day—about the markets, the exchange, the success of the day, among the nations, the wars, and all the fond nothings of daily life—should clothe themselves with elemental sparks and shoot with fiery speed in a homeward gliding globe, whose glowing surface appears to hemphers, for down among the unconscious monthers that swallow in the silent seas along the wreck-paved floor through the cozy dungeons of the rayless deep; that the last one of old sunken galleons, which have been rotting for ages; that messages of friendship and love, from warm living bosoms, should burn over the cold green bones of men and women, whose hearts are as warm as ours, burst as the eternal gates closed and roared over them, centuries ago?

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The delegates of Cumberland York and Perry counties meet, to-day at Bridgeport to nominate a candidate for this congressional district. The conferees of Cumberland are instructed for Dr. Ahl, the present member; those of York for Fisher, while Perry goes for Mohler.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Pawnee Indians.—Their Pigeons.—A *Chapman's* *Warbler*, *August 2*.—The Peace commissioners, with their escort, on their way from Salt Lake City, arrived here on the 28th ult, and left the next day. I conversed with some very intelligent men belonging to the escort, who are of the opinion that the Mormon difficulties are not settled, only quieted for the time being. They say that many of the Mormons in Salt Lake City are not satisfied with the settlement, and talk very fanatical and insulting in relation to the United States government and United States troops. It is their opinion that the prophet, Brigham, has only obtained a respite and time to fortify and strengthen his hosts, to give us more trouble in a few years.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, of the First Cavalry, Inspector General is still here, a guest of Col. May. Colonel Johnson is in the enjoyment of good health, and looks remarkably well.

The sole Pawnee nation, with all their belongings, are encamped one mile about this way. They have been driven by the rapidly coming Cheyennes (Shirum) their inveterate enemies, from their place of abode in a deplorable situation, because they are afraid to leave the camp to hunt the buffalo, and are therefore almost without food.

The Pawnees are a great pest about the fort. They have been driven by the rapidly coming Cheyennes (Shirum) their inveterate enemies, from their place of abode in a deplorable situation, because they are afraid to leave the camp to hunt the buffalo, and are therefore almost without food.

There are three Pawnees who have just crawled into my room. One of them is making his way, laughing and crowing, in making his way to my chair. Another has made his way to the center of the room, and is looking very shy. The third one lays near the door, sprawled flat, kicking up its heels and sucking the toes of a pump. The first is making up its mind, as to whether it will try to make its way into my writing materials, and examine these curious little animals.

They are all in a state of perfect nudity. My familiar little friend now pushed itself in an upright position, and I saw it was looking at me with its mouth open, as if it were trying to jump. I left it on my lap and the little scamper and crowd pulchry, hair and red skin, and its eyes twinkled. I took it some of my own face, and it was very tame. Some of which I gave it. The little creature screamed with joy, and proceeds to suck like a starving calf. The other two, seeing the success of their companion, were not long in joining, and the three of them commenced scrambling towards me with all the haste of a couple of mad turtles with a live coal of fire, on their backs. I disperse them with a few words of kindly among the juvenile trio. They became quite happy and as noisy as a nest of magpies. But all blazes have their naughty tricks, and at length they were very busy, and I took my little playfellows, and taking one under my right arm and the other two in each hand, I hurried them out at the window to their proper quarters. I kept a sharp eye on their proceedings, in watching the progress of the little fellows in the way of begging.

A few evenings since, as I stepped out at the front door, I encountered a fox-muzzled squirrel, who was very tame, and who was strapping on her back. As she was very tame, she came up to me, and I took her up and gave it the chicken stick, which it proceeded to devour with great greediness. I think that the great exertion of the Indians being so close to me, pale face had betrayed to the fact that the pale faces always give them something to eat.

My next acquaintance was a little, bright eyed girl, who was very tame, and who was strapping on her back. As she was very tame, she came up to me, and I took her up and gave it the chicken stick, which it proceeded to devour with great greediness. I think that the great exertion of the Indians being so close to me, pale face had betrayed to the fact that the pale faces always give them something to eat.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The first news despatch by the Atlantic Telegraph, brings the intelligence of peace. Treaty of peace between China and the Allies.—*Bombay Subsidy.*

Valencia, Ireland, August 26, 1858.—By the arrival of latter advices from India and China, London, we have important intelligence to transmit.

A treaty of peace has been concluded with China, England and France are to be indemnified for the expense attending the war. Bombay dates to the 19th of July say that the mutiny was being rapidly quelled and subdued.

The London papers of yesterday (Tuesday) had a long and interesting report of Mr. Bright, and the company's engineer, on the Atlantic telegraph.

The steamer *Asia* will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday.

London, Friday Morning, Aug. 27.—The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie will return to Paris tomorrow from their tour through the Empire. The King of Prussia is too sick to visit Queen Victoria, as was expected. Her Majesty returns home on Monday.

By the terms of the Treaty of Peace with China, the empire is open to the trade of all nations. The Christian Religion is allowed, and the Diplomatic Agents of all nations are admitted. Full indemnity is provided for England and France. There is no mention of any indemnity to the United States.

St. Petersburg, August 21st.—The announcement of the Treaty of Peace with China, has given great satisfaction to the Emperor and Court.

Alexandria, Aug. 19th.—The steamer *Madras* has arrived at this port, she is bringing the Bombay dates to the 19th of July.

The intelligence from India embraces nothing of importance to add to the previous despatches.

POLITICS IN YORK COUNTY.—We learn from the Advocate of York that the People's county Convention met on Tuesday the 24th ult, and nominated Capt. A. W. Kieffer for the Legislature.

E. C. Lauman, H. R. Messer and John Bair were elected conferees to meet the conferees of Cumberland and Perry counties for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress.

Town and County Matters.

Metereological Register for the Week Ending August 29th, 1888.

1888.	Thermo-	Rain.	Remarks.
Tuesday.	79 00		
Wednesday.	78 00		
Thursday.	69 00	15"	Rain.
Friday.	68 00		
Saturday.	74 00		
Sunday.	72 00		
Monday.	75 00		
Weekly Mean.	72 00	15"	

*The degree of heat in the above register is the daily average of three observations.

DR. DUFFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Now ready for subscribers.

The admirable discourse entitled

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,"

delivered by the Rev. Geo. Duffield, D. D.,

Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle, is now

ready. Subscribers, and others, can be supplied

by calling, or leaving their orders at the

Herald office.

Price 25 cents per copy.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1888.

The August Term of our Court was devoted

entirely to the trial of criminal cases, and as

some of them were of much more importance

than usual, the court-room was crowded to

excess during the progress of the trials. We

give a synopsis of the cases, as they were dis-

posed of in their order.

Com. vs. Henry Baker. Forgery. The

Grand Jury found four bills against the

defendant, who is charged with having forged

the names of several of our citizens on checks,

on which he raised the money, by getting

some of our merchants and inn-keepers to

cash them.—Having been arrested within

ten days of the term, on motion of his attor-

ney, A. B. Sharp, Esq., his trial was contin-

ued until the November Term.

Com. vs. John Rieder and Sarah Rieder. In-

dicted for murder. "True Bill." The de-

fendants in this case are charged with in-

fanticide, in having caused the death of their

child. We detailed the facts in a former

number of the Herald. One of the defendants

being unable to attend court, on account of

illness, the case was continued until Novem-

ber. Shearer for Commonwealth, Watts and

Todd for Defendants.

Com. vs. Francis Perrine. Indictment

murder. "True Bill." The defendant in

this case was charged with the murder of John

McNamara, on the night of the 2d of June

last. The parties were soldiers stationed at

Carlisle Barracks, and on the night above

named, McNamara was found lying on the

side walk, in East Louthier street, with

three wounds inflicted by a knife, one in the

abdomen, and two in the left breast, one of

which penetrated the heart, causing instant

death. The Commonwealth was represented

by W. J. Shearer and James R. Smith, Esqs.

For the defence, A. B. Sharp, John Lee and

J. W. D. Gillen, Esqs.

The following persons were empanelled as

a jury to try the cases: James Ackerman,

Josiah Bucher, John Myers, James Kelo,

Benjamin Kaufman, Daniel Kendig, James L.

Allen, Michael Kost, James R. Kelo, Geo. M.

Grubbs, James Eichelberger and James Mc-

Donnell.

It was proven that some days before the

murder, a fight had taken place in town among

some soldiers, in which the prisoner was badly

beaten, and that in consequence of this, he

had threatened to revenge himself, by killing

several persons who he named. The day af-

ter the fight, he bought a dirk-knife, and on

the night of the murder he was in town and

bought a new pair of buckskin gaiters. When

the prisoner was arrested, his gaiters were

slightly stained with blood, and the soldier's

cap, which was found near the body of the

murdered man, he acknowledged to be his.

Two days afterwards, the knife, which was

identified as the one he had bought from a

soldier at the Barracks, was found in East

street, a short distance from the scene of the

murder. All this formed a strong chain of

circumstantial evidence, although the deceased

was not by the Grand Jury, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Hannah Pyle. Larceny. Bill

ignored, and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Theodore Dexter, alias John Wil-

son. Indicted for having in his possession

burglars tools, with intent to commit bur-

glary. It appeared by the evidence that the

prisoner on his arrival in Carlisle, put up at

the *Mansion House*, and registered his name as

"John Wilson from nowhere," his destination

being "all about town." His movements

exciting some suspicion, he was arrested by

Constable McCarty and committed. On half

of the defence, it was shown that the

prisoner represented himself as a clock-ma-

ker, and that he had repaired clocks for some

time in the lower end of the county, and

that he had taken in his possession such

tools as were generally used by persons who

pursue the business of clock cleaning. The

jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Shearer

for Commonwealth, Lee and Gillen for de-

fendant.

Com. vs. Wesley Klingelifer. Fornication

and larceny. "True