

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.
REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For President Judge,
Hon. FRED'K. WATTS, of Carlisle.
Associate Judge,
JOHN MCGURDY, of Shippensburg,
JOHN O DUNLAP, of Silver Spring.
Assembly,
JAMES MARSHALL, of W Pennsboro',
JESSE KENNEDY, of Perry County.
County Treasurer,
JOHN BOWMAN, of Frankfort,
Sheriff,
RICHARD ANDERSON, of Monroe.
County Commissioner,
DANIEL MAY, of East Pennsboro',
Director of the Poor,
FRANKLIN GARDNER, of Carlisle,
Auditor,
JACOB HEMMINGER, of Penn Torr.
ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1861.

Standing Committee.
The Standing Committee, appointed by the Republican Union Convention, are requested to meet at the Court House in Carlisle on Saturday the 21st inst. for the purpose of organizing themselves and adopting measures for a vigorous prosecution of the Campaign. The candidates put in nomination for the different offices are also requested to attend.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:
Carlisle, East Ward, John Homer, Franklin Gardner; West Ward, Thomas Paxton, Jacob Rheim; Lower Allen, H. Neidig, George A. Balesy; Upper Allen, Jacob L. Zoig, Martin Brand; Dickinson, Richard Woods, Jno. Fishburn; East Pennsboro', H. D. Musser, E. O. Darr; Frankfort, Thompson Kennedy, John Snyder; Hampden, Joseph Eberly, John Sherman; Hopewell, J. Quigley, D. Vogleson; Mechanicsburg, H. F. Fells, B. F. Coffey, Middlesex, Geo. O'Hare, A. Wimer; Millfin, N. Brown, Geo. A. New Cumberland, Owen James, V. Freeman; Newville, J. Ferree, S. Wild; Newton, J. D. Hursh, Wilson Street; Newburg, W. W. Moore, A. High; North Middleton, A. P. Henderson, B. Keifer; South Middleton, J. Noffsinger, L. Martin; Penn; J. S. Dunlap, J. Weakley; Shippensburg, J. O. Alvin, J. Keiser, Shippensburg, C. M. Whitely, M. M. Angle; Silver Spring, S. S. Solenberger, Levi Martin; Southampton, B. F. Hoch, James Beatty; West Pennsboro', J. S. Davidson, D. G. Grove.

Confere Meeting.

The Conferees of the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, met by appointment at the Hotel Newport, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1861. The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats:
Cumberland—Thomas A. McKinney,
" Henry Rupp,
" Wm. M. Porter.
Perry—T. Rush Roddy,
" Kirk Haines,
" Chas. A. Barnett,
" Jas. M. Sellers,
" A. J. Patterson.
The Conference was organized by the appointment of James M. Sellers as President, and T. Rush Roddy as Secretary.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Perry Co., Pa.

To the People and Members of the Judicial Conferees of the 9th Judicial District of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN:—In view of having perfect gentility in the ranks of our political organization, as well as allying any asperity of personal feeling which might arise in having several candidates before the Conferees for the office of President Judge of this district, I beg leave to withdraw my name as a candidate, and hope your proceedings will be as harmonious as I have reason to believe your selection of a candidate will be wise and judicious. I cannot, however, permit the present opportunity to pass without expressing my thanks to the people of my own county for the very flattering endorsement of my integrity as a man and a lawyer; as well as acknowledging my obligations to my friends throughout the district for the many acts of kindness manifested. And now in conclusion, allow me to express the hope, that in the coming political contest, in view of the distracted condition of our common country, the same bitterness of feeling which has so often characterized the conduct of both political parties, may be buried and forgotten; and we remember only that our duty to our country and ourselves requires no hatred, animosity or malice, one with the other in the North, or in the contrary, kindness and forbearance and thus show to the world, that while we may differ, in sentiment as to men and measures, yet when the existence of our government is threatened, we are divided, and our honor assailed, there is no division, and we march with a united will to effect a common object.

I am gentlemen,
Yours, most Respectfully,
W. A. SPONSILER,
Secretary.

The Hon. Frederick Watts was then nominated by acclamation, as the People's candidate for President Judge of the 9th Judicial District, and the proceedings ordered to be signed by the officers; and published in the Republican papers of the district.
J. Rush Roddy, Secretary.

Hon. David Wilnot, who was reported to have been seriously ill at his residence in Towanda, writes as follows to E. Reed Myer, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, under date of August 30th: "I am much better than when I came home. I am improving very greatly and hope soon to be well again." This will be cheering news to his numerous friends in Pennsylvania and the Union.

Gen. Butler of Politics.—General Butler having been mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts has written a letter declining a party nomination. He says he will give the present administration his support in putting down the rebellion, and suggests that Gov. Andrew should be re-elected by the people of Massachusetts because of his efforts in behalf of the preservation of the Union.

A Good Cotton Speculation.—The Lowell (Mass.) News says: "The Merrimack manufacturing company, in this city, have now on hand in their store about 5,000 bales of cotton, sufficient to run their entire machinery for months. Cotton is now worth 23 cents, and the advance over what the company paid for their supply is upwards of \$130,000. Cotton cloth is advancing in price, though not in proportion to cotton."

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

The Democratic party of this county, having through its recognized organs, refused to unite with the Republicans in the formation of a Union ticket, proceeded to nominate a distinctive party ticket, and are now marshalling their forces in days long past, for an old conflict. Our convention, meeting a week after theirs, was left no choice, but to follow their example. They have made the issue, and we must be prepared to meet them. The ticket placed in nomination on our side is an exceptional one, and one which we should be elected from top to bottom. To do this however, requires something more than the mere knowledge that it can be done. It requires steady, persistent work. By this we mean the thorough canvassing and organization of every borough and township in the county. The vote must be brought out, and to do this, the arrangements must be made previous to election day. Go to work then, immediately, and keep at it until the polls are closed on the 8th of October, and your efforts will be crowned with entire, complete success.

HON. FREDERICK WATTS.

Our readers will see, from the proceedings of the Conference at Newport, that the Hon. Frederick Watts, of this place, was nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for the office of President Judge of this Judicial District. With such a candidate there should be no doubt as to the issue. In all the essential qualifications for a Judge, no lawyer in the State occupies a more eminent position. Devoted to his profession, which for a long series of years he has followed with untiring assiduity, courteous in his manner, and with an integrity of purpose which marks all his transactions public and private, he will prove an ornament to the bench, and a safe depository of the rights and interests of the people.

OUR TICKET.

We promised last week to give a somewhat extended notice of each of the candidates on our ticket. We will endeavor now to fulfill that promise as far as our acquaintance with the individual members of it will warrant.

Messrs. Jno. McGurdy and J. C. Dunlap are our candidates for Associate Judge. The first named resides at Shippensburg, and was formerly editor of the News published at that place. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Legislature, in which capacity he represented the county so much to the satisfaction of his constituents that he was nominated by acclamation for a second term, and was elected by an increased majority. He is a man of inflexible integrity and honesty, and the people of this county know how to appreciate such qualities. Mr. Dunlap, the candidate from the lower end, is a citizen of Mechanicsburg, an intelligent farmer, upright and fearless in the discharge of his duties, which, with an unending firmness, mark him as the "right man for right place."

JOHN BOWMAN
has peculiar claims on the people of this county for their support for the office of County Treasurer. His competency and fitness of Mr. Bowman are admitted by every one, while his crippled situation should induce every man to give a helping hand to one who, through an unfortunate accident, is precluded from participating in the active pursuits of life, and is compelled to ask his fellow-citizens to assist him. Go to the polls then, and vote for Mr. Bowman, for in so doing, you do but obey the promptings of humanity, in giving a poor cripple the means of earning an honorable livelihood.

RICHARD ANDERSON
is the nominee for Sheriff. Mr. Anderson is a blacksmith, living in Monroe township, and has found time while actively prosecuting his business to enrich his mind with a vast deal of valuable information, and by his sterling qualities of head and heart, has endeared himself to all who have made his acquaintance. He is possessed of every qualification to make an efficient officer.

DANIEL G. MAY
for County Commissioner, commands the respect and esteem of the citizens of this county, in as great a degree as any other man in the county. No man is more worthy of the support of the people. He will make a faithful guardian of the interests of the county.

FRANKLIN GARDNER
is the candidate for the office of Director of the Poor. As in the wisdom of the convention, Mr. Gardner was the only citizen of Carlisle placed on the ticket, we will show our friends throughout the county, by the vote we give him, that even small favors are thankfully received. Mr. Gardner has been actively engaged in business all his life, and will make one of the most efficient Directors ever in the Board.

JACOB HEMMINGER
is on the ticket as the candidate for Auditor. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this gentleman, and only report what his neighbors affirm, that he is a highly respectable gentleman and amply competent to fill the office.

Taken altogether, our ticket presents an array of intelligence, capacity and moral worth, not often assembled, and not easily surpassed. It is such a ticket that a man can vote for with a bold heart and clear conscience, feeling that in doing so he violates no obligation of honor or patriotism. The loyalty of these gentlemen is unquestioned, and there is not a man among them who would be willing to submit to a degrading compromise with traitors, as a means of obtaining peace; and if our government is to be heartily sustained in its present trial, it is only by the selection of undoubted patriots for positions of trust, that it can be done.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Bishop Simpson, recently delivered a sermon at Chicago, on the following noble sentiment:—

"We will take our glorious flag—the flag of our country—where it is, and we will take it where it is high enough. There let it wave as it waved of old. Around it let us gather: 'First Christ's, then our Country's.'"

VOLUNTEERS AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

It is probable that not one hundredth part of the volunteers are aware of the fact that they are entitled to every privilege in regard to electors; at their camps, that they would be left at home. For the benefit of those who have left our county, and for the purpose of effectually silencing the calumny, which has been so industriously circulated, to the effect that a large majority of our volunteers belonged to the democratic party; we publish that portion of the act of July 8, 1859, which relates to this subject. The mode of holding the elections, appointing officers, making returns, &c., are all clearly defined, and we shall send copies of this number of the HERALD, to every company of whose whereabouts we can ascertain anything definite. The act referred to, is on page 539, pamphlet laws. After specifying the qualifications of all voters, it goes on to say:

Section 43.—Whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be in any actual military service, or any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election. Provided, That no member of any such troop or company shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if, at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place where he is so engaged, and entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

44.—The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector of such election, and shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

45.—The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge, shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the voters, and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oath or affirmations.

46.—The several officers authorized to conduct such election, shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may be appointed, shall be subject to like penalties and restrictions, as are declared and provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at their usual place of election.

47.—Within ten days after such election, the judges thereof shall respectively transmit, through the nearest post-office, a return thereof, together with the tickets, tally lists and list of voters, to the proper authorities, and the return of the judges of each county in which such elections were held, if not in military service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battery to which they respectively belong, and shall seal the same with their hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under their command, and shall transmit the same to the proper authorities, and to the secretary of the Commonwealth.

48.—It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be transmitted, to receive the same, and to file the same, and of a copy certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judge of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid, one copy to the prothonotary of the county in which the voters or companies, in which the volunteers or militia men aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service, as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be held at the place named in the Friday following the said second Tuesday in November.

60.—The return judges so met, shall include in their enumeration, the votes of all persons, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

Blankets and Stockings.
Pennsylvania needs blankets and stockings for her 30,000 brave soldiers, in arms to support the Government.

Every factory capable of making blankets, even to a single loom, should at once be put in operation. Liberal contracts will be given to all such.

Blankets should be wool grey; 7 feet long by 6 feet 6 inches wide, and weighing full 5 pounds, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

Let associations be formed in each county, with a treasurer at the county seat, with whom the stockings can be deposited and forwarded to the military stores at Harrisburg. The United States contract price is twenty cents per pair, will be paid to each county treasurer, and thus a fund can be raised to supply the wants of volunteer families, to which every patriotic woman in the State can contribute her share.

Quartermaster General, P. M.
We were informed by a lady, a few days ago, that some of the blankets left her by discharged soldiers of the 14th and 16th Regiments are in possession of persons in town, who would not doubt gladly restore them to the State, if they knew they were wanted. Would it not be well to fix some place of deposit for these blankets, so that they might be forwarded to Harrisburg?

The Volunteer asks us the following questions, which we answer in detail:—
"Was not a resolution offered in the Republican convention, or at least before the committee, endorsing the 'constitutional advisers,' (the Cabinet) of the President? and was not that resolution rejected?"
No such resolution was offered in the convention, and we have no knowledge of its being before the committee. A resolution to that effect would have been passed without a dissenting voice.
"Was not another resolution offered endorsing the Crittenden resolution as it passed Congress, and was it not rejected?"
The Crittenden resolution was not moved in the convention.
"Was not the resolution—hypocritical as it is—on the subject of the repeal of the tonnage law, written after the convention had adjourned?"
No, sir, it was not. It was offered and passed with the other resolutions, just as published last week, without the dotting of an i or crossing of a t. Although we had no reporter "concealed in a corner," we can say this much "squarely and without dodging."
Now, in regard to the resolutions offered in the Democratic convention, we have made inquiry, and are informed that three different and antagonistic sets of resolutions were offered, and that it was only after considerable travail that those finally considered were adopted. The Breckinridge element showing their hands against these very resolutions. The Volunteer's own admission is that several sets were read and laid on the table. How could this be done, if but one set was offered? That sacred reporter is getting himself into a snarl.

HON. FREDERICK WATTS.

We have no doubt our readers will be pleased to learn that this gentleman has received the unanimous nomination of the Republicans of this Judicial District for President Judge. This was a nomination eminently fit to be made, and Junius can take to herself the credit of first having presented him. We believe it is universally conceded that Judge Watts is one of the most eminent jurists in Pennsylvania, and no man ever occupied the bench in this county with more general estimation than did he. His popularity at home is a sufficient guarantee of his success. In 1861, he beat Judge Graham 500 in Cumberland county, and will do so again. At that time Perry was so strongly democratic that it overcame this majority. Now the Republicans have a majority in Perry, and his election is a fixed fact. Let us help to swell the majority.—Perry Freeman.

JAMES MARSHALL.

The Republican Convention of Cumberland county having nominated James Marshall, Esq., as their candidate for Assembly, we gladly place his name on our ticket. Mr. Marshall was formerly a citizen of Perry county. He carried on an extensive tannery in the upper end of this county for a number of years. He is a man of energy, ability and honesty. With Jesse Kennedy and James Marshall as our candidates, we can confidently go before the people and ask their suffrages. Honest and high-minded, they are not and never could be demagogues. Of undoubted loyalty and patriotism, they will give their votes and influence in favor of crushing out this unholy rebellion against our free government.—Perry County Advocate.

BOUNTIES, SOLDIERS' PAY, ETC.

The acts of the late session in reference to bounties, pay, &c., of soldiers, appears not to be generally understood. A gentleman versed in the law furnishes the following facts:

1. By acts of the late Congress all bounties for enlistment were abolished, as well as the two-dollar fee for bringing recruits to the rendezvous for enlistment.
2. For the first time since the commencement of the war, the soldier is to receive two dollars per month in addition to his former pay, and one dollar for every subsequent enlistment.
3. Soldiers who now enter the service, either as regulars or volunteers, for the war, and who receive no bounty, shall, upon their discharge, receive one hundred dollars bonus, or that amount will be paid to the legal representatives of such as die or are killed in the service.
4. After the 6th August, 1861, private and corporals who formerly received twelve dollars will also receive thirteen—privates and corporals receive the same pay—but no additional bounty is made in the pay of non-commissioned officers, or musicians, or artificers.
5. By the increase in the privates' pay, the allowance of every officer who has a servant is increased thereby either twelve or twenty-four dollars per year for each servant he is entitled to.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

As yet all is quiet at Washington, notwithstanding the sensation writers have been making daily announcements of the imminence of an attack upon the city. The army around Washington, and along the Potomac, is represented as very efficient and well prepared to resist any attack that may be made. Within the past week large reinforcements have been sent forward from Harrisburg and other points.

About three P. M. on Sunday, a force of 500 rebels attacked Col. Geary's force stationed three miles above Harper's Ferry, but after a fight of three hours, they were driven back with a loss of 75 killed and wounded, our loss was one killed and a few slightly wounded.—The troops engaged were companies B, D and I of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment, and two companies of the 13th Massachusetts; they behaved admirably.

Another glorious victory was achieved by the national troops under Gen. Rosecrans in Western Virginia on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The command of the rebel Floyd, consisting of 5,000 men, were ignominiously routed, leaving behind them all their camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition, fifty head of cattle—in fact everything to the personal baggage of Floyd and his officers.

Gen. Fremont has arrested Col. Frank Blair, Jr., at St. Louis, for using disrespectful language towards him in letters intended to secure his removal.

From Western Virginia we have news that Mr. Miliken occupied a position of great importance before any one else the cause of the panic behind the scenes, he sprang upon the stage, and in a space of time incredibly brief, he had procured a quantity of raw cotton, lime water and linseed oil, and he was engaged in the soothing application of the frightful injuries seared into the flesh of the poor girls by the remorseless element. He was thus ministering like a benevolent spirit to the aid arrived, and the application was then continued to them all.

We sicken as we continue the distressing details. Manager Wheatley wrung his hands in anguish and sorrow for his reluctant task of dismissing the audience. He came in front of the curtain, explained the character of the accident, and begged the audience to retire.

The picture upon Sanson street we shall never forget. Carrying the burned and disfigured bodies—but a few moments before, in the enchantment lent by the distance, appearing like beautiful spirits to the eyes of the citizens who chance led in the way. Some went for medicinal aid, others secured hither and thither to drug stores, and still others applied at the hospital in the field for the best upon which to lay the suffering girls. Ballet girls who had almost thrown themselves from the building into the street, oblivious that their satin shoes and lace-trimmed skirts were not staid costumes, made in a corner of their daughters, and sily baby, pretending an anxiety they did not feel, all making inquiries and pushing their way through the crowd of cabs and trolleys that blocked up the street with their light of men bearing the suffering dancers to places of retirement, made up a sadening sight.

How badly the poor girls suffered will be best understood when we are told that in cutting away the tight-laced corsets from several of the crisped skin, like the shell of the lobster, came with their garments. Oil and lime water and raw cotton, as first applied by Mr. Miliken, were continued as a dressing, and soon there was ample medical aid at the various houses. Mr. Blair, Druggist, at Eighth and Walnut, and Taylor, Ninth and Chestnut, offered everything they had for the relief of the sufferers.

Up to this time nine of the young ladies have died from the effect of their injuries. Among these still in a critical situation is Miss S. M. Blair, who was severely injured by the explosion of a shell as having been attached to the "Carr Dramatic Company," which performed in Revere's Hall some two years ago.

The "Staff of Life" for the Army.

The Quantity of Bread Baked at and near Washington.
The supplying of the "staff of life" for the army in and about Washington is a very formidable matter. A correspondent in that city writes to the New York Express:

The operation has engaged my attention.—Beginning at the capital, I found there fourteen ovens, in the basement and vaults attached thereto, baking, from the hands of one hundred and fifty-two men, fifty-five thousand loaves. This is the number daily turned out of those ovens. Two hundred and forty bales of flour and twenty-five bushels of potatoes compose these loaves. The flour used is ordinarily the finest and the best. When there is an exception, it is because of seized and confiscated flour being put upon the market, by whose means neither producers nor they have any choice to exercise. A remainder of 9,000 bales of such flour is now in course of being worked up. The labor is being performed by civilians daily, the so-called military government baking was here begun having been called to the field. The bread made is most excellent. The whole establishment is superintended by Lt. S. C. Green, of the subsistence department, by whose genius industry and effort it has been brought into its present state of order and efficiency.

In addition to what is thus done for the supply of bread at the capital, there is a smaller bakery in operation in the basement of the Treasury building, which turns out daily from three thousand to five thousand loaves, while several private bakeries in the city, worked upon the government account, turn out (in all) some ten thousand loaves a day. The army bakery, which is a large and one large public bakery worked for the government, in Georgetown, by which are baked about twelve thousand loaves a day; in the camp of the Second Rhode Island regiment is a bakery which turns out about ten thousand loaves daily. This daily aggregate of between eighty and ninety thousand loaves of bread is for that portion of the army which are on this side of the Potomac. Nearly an equal quantity is baked at Alexandria and opposite Georgetown, and in regimental camps. The army in and about Washington is thus daily supplied with about one hundred and fifty thousand loaves of soft, sweet bread and all of beautiful quality, besides crackers and hard bread in considerable amount. The entire consumption of flour each day, in bread and crackers, is about nine hundred barrels. To this extent is the army here drawing from the produce of the wheat.

Frightful Catastrophe at the Continental Theatre.
On Saturday evening the 14th inst., the Continental theatre late the National circus, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, was the scene of a calamity, which must have marred the feelings of every one who hears it. Thirteen young ballet dancers are more or less severely burned, of whom six are already dead, and several others are almost beyond expectation of recovery.

The stage was set at the time of the accident—the last scene of the first act of the "Tempest," which was to play for the evening. The company had just begun an electric dance by the corps de ballet, whose members were at the time in the dressing rooms, sitting themselves in the gait and tulle for the ballet apparel.

Upon a nail nearest to the right of the mirror Miss Ruth Gale had hung a tulle dress that she now desired to wear. She is short in stature, and was obliged to reach far to take it down. In doing so she caught her hair in the tulle of the dress. Such material burns like sulphur paper. It was consumed like a candle, and, in a second, the garments upon the person of the dancer were wrapped in fire. Striking with dismay and terror she ran across the room to her sisters, and their poor girls—helpless of their own safety, and unable to help themselves—were ignited by the stage caretaker, Thomas Hayward, at the moment the curtain dropped, and wrenching up the "sea cloth," he rolled her in it, extinguishing the flames on her head and hair. Miss Zella ran directly against two sections of French plate glass used for representing water in the last scene of the play, breaking it in many places and badly lacerating herself by falling upon it. Another young girl, Miss Zella, suffered so severely that she was obliged to be carried to the hospital, and she is now in a very dangerous condition.

Miss Hannah Gale leaped from a second story window to escape her burning hair, but was frenzied by pain and entirely unaware of the pain she was causing. She descended upon her back, and suffered more from the concussion than from her burns.

The lives of five or six ladies, in the opinion of the physicians, were saved by Mr. James Miliken, of the Phoenix Iron Company, who chanced to be among the audience. Mr. Miliken occupied a position of great importance before any one else the cause of the panic behind the scenes, he sprang upon the stage, and in a space of time incredibly brief, he had procured a quantity of raw cotton, lime water and linseed oil, and he was engaged in the soothing application of the frightful injuries seared into the flesh of the poor girls by the remorseless element. He was thus ministering like a benevolent spirit to the aid arrived, and the application was then continued to them all.

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It is stated that the will of the late Gen. Lyon gives all his property, worth some \$30,000, to the government.

Colon and County Matters.

REGISTERS ACCOUNTS.—All persons having accounts for settlement in the Register's office must have them filed in that office before Saturday the 21st inst.

BANKS CLOSED.—We are requested to announce that the Carlisle Deposit Bank, and Cumberland Valley Bank, will both be closed on Thursday next.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.—We remind our readers that Thursday next, the 26th inst., has been set apart by the President, to be observed as a day of "Fasting Humiliation and Prayer." It will no doubt be observed by our citizens in a proper spirit.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this old and respectable institution. The ninety-sixth session opens on Monday Oct. 14, and closes the last of February.

AURORA BOREALIS.—There was a fine display of the Aurora Borealis in the Northern horizon on Sunday night. The lights were of a pale greenish hue, alternating occasionally with flashes of orange and red, extending almost to the zenith, forming a beautiful scene. The aurora borealis is generally conceded to be the harbingers of the near approach of the old Norse King.

CHAPELAIN APPOINTED.—It affords us much pleasure to announce the appointment of Rev. Joseph A. Ross, of the Methodist church of this place, as chaplain of Carlisle Barracks. We have seen his commission, wherein he is ordered to enter upon his duties immediately. This gentleman, by his fervid appeals in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, in the pulpit and elsewhere, has made himself troops of friends, who will hail his appointment as a fitting tribute to his worth.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The prevalent hard times, in connection with the excitement attending the war, have put an effectual quietus on building interest. In glancing around our borough, we can see but two or three new houses, and these, with one exception, are small and unimportant. The exception referred to, is the elegant residence just finished, of WILLIAM BLAIR, Esq. This house is situated at the north end of Hanover street, which portion of the town, by the way, has become, within the last few years, the most desirable portion of our borough, for private residences. The opening of Walnut street, the erection of Mr. Ostrander's fine hotel, and a number of handsome brick houses, have given it quite a metropolitan aspect. Mr. Blair's house is a model of architecture, and reflects great credit on himself and the town.

CAPTAIN HASTINGS.—CAPT. DAVID H. HASTINGS, who has for some time been a resident of our town, has been assigned the command of Carlisle Barracks, vice MAJOR GRAHAM, who has been appointed a Brigadier General in the volunteer forces. We find our own sentiments in regard to this gentleman, so well portrayed in the annexed article from the Telegraph, that we cannot do better than give it entire.

During the crisis which has involved the states of this Union in such momentous excitement and conflicts, there have been many brought prominently before the people, in various capacities, and who have monopolized a large share of credit and honor for services and labors that were often rendered by others—and there have also been a number of other men, intimately connected with the organization and discipline of troops, to swell the army of the Republic, who receive no credit, and are almost entirely unknown to the people as the agents and servants who were faithfully discharging their most important business. Among the most prominent of these is CAPTAIN DAVID H. HASTINGS, an officer in the regular army, and a soldier who has served bravely and gallantly in the Indian war and bloody battles were forced to fight, with the ill advised and meanly generous of the rebels. From the commencement of the conflicts of this rebellion CAPTAIN HASTINGS has been stationed in this city as disbursing agent of the land army, appointed by Congress to defray the expenses of equipping and organizing the troops of the Union in this State for the U. S. army, a duty of one arduous, important and responsible, but which CAPT. HASTINGS has discharged with that success which could only have been achieved by an experienced soldier, and the organization which a gentleman of his name and ability would give in business. Last week CAPT. HASTINGS was ordered to another duty of equal importance, it being the superintendence of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks. The production of credit to the army on a more extensive scale than has ever before attempted in this country, is to be one of the features of operation against the rebels, and as its organization involves great risks and important results, it was necessary to select out the most efficient and experienced officers of the day for the work. The War Department has displayed its usual sagacity in ordering CAPT. HASTINGS to this work, and we anticipate therefore for this arm of our national defence, peculiar and glorious success.

CAPT. HASTINGS will necessarily be absent from this city the greater part of his time, although we understand that the disbursing of the fund for organizing recruits will still be under his charge, and that he will be in this city for business at least for a few days every month.

HOOPS IN NEW PLACES.—The reign of hoops, it has been confidently predicted at any time within the last two years, would soon be over; and yet these vaticinations are unfulfilled. Something was confidently expected when "gored skirts" were introduced. These gradual narrowings of the material introduced the waspish waists popular among our grandmothers. From waspish waists, waspish extremities seemed to be a natural consequence; and thus, by degrees, fashion was expected to return to the styles of the year 1800, when slowness was carried to an attenuated limit, and ladies' waists were under their arms, from whence hung the lank garment in narrow folds.

The abolition of hoops every masculine individual will acknowledge. They are a nuisance abroad and at home. They crowd the car and diminish the actual available surface of the pavements of our streets. In church or theatre, they stuff up the passage in pew or box. Small crowds of both sexes are expanded to large crowds, by means of the circuncumvallations of wire and springs which the ladies use to distend their dresses; and while the prodigious expansion must be positive discomforts to the wearers, they are equally nuisances to the opposite sex. It was hoped that long ere this time the female world would have discarded them; but, up to the present instant, there are no indications of the realization of a consummation so devoutly to be wished. More melancholy still is the intimation that, in order to continue the reign of what is popularly called "serico-line," skirt hoops for ladies' sleeves is the latest aggrandisement in England. By means of these expanders, unfortunate mankind is unques-

tionably in a worse one. An embrace, under such circumstances, will be rather far from our desires. With hoops to keep him off from the dear creature's skirts, and with hoops to encircle dear arms which are defended by the steel armor, with wire in her bonnet, and with lightning glances from her eyes, dear woman will be something like a conductor of the electric magnetic fluid, and the effect of her kisses will be shocking.—Exchange.

Tribute of Respect.
At a meeting of the members of the 1st class of the Male High School, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, the hand of Almighty Providence has seen fit to take from our beloved friend and worthy classmate, JAS. A. LUDLOW, who by his good qualities and upright conduct has left a dear and lasting memory, and class mates a character never to be forgotten.
Resolved, That we most deeply and sincerely sympathize with his friends and family in their great affliction.
Resolved, That we have lost in him a true and sincere friend and one who has never strayed from the strict path of duty and honor.
Resolved, That as a token of respect we wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.
Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of the borough, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

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