

S. M. PETTEGILL & CO., NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

We publish in another column the quarterly statement of the Mechanic Bank. The profits of the bank, as shown by the statement, are 6,814.87, something over 9 per cent, on the capital stock. This exhibits a state of affairs, at once satisfactory to those interested and flattering to its managers.

COSTLY DEED.—A deed was executed in Hartford a few days since, on which the revenue stamps cost \$80.

Gen. John McNeil, whose surrender to the rebel authorities for the purpose of being hung has been demanded by Jeff Davis, made his appearance, a few days since, in the Missouri House of Representatives, and was received with marked respect by that body. The House took a recess for ten minutes, and General McNeil was invited to the Speaker's stand, and requested to address the representatives, which he did.

A GOOD ACT.—General Butler, before leaving New Orleans, caused the bronze equestrian statue of Jackson, which ornamented Jackson square to be finished, by placing on the pedestal the inscription originally intended by the Committee to whom was intrusted the work of erecting the monument. The General found that the inscription intended for the monument—those memorable words of the great President—"The Union must and shall be preserved," had not been carved out on the pedestal and he caused it to be done.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR. Ex Gov Edwin D. Morgan, of New York was elected U. S. Senator for that State on Tuesday last, on the first ballot.

CONGRESS. In the United States Senate, on Saturday, the resolution of thanks to Commander John L. Worden, late of the Monitor, was passed. The resolution requesting the President to transmit orders and papers relative to exportation of arms, &c., to Mexico by the French, was adopted. The Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and ten cent mileage clause was taken out. Then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill for the enlistment of African soldiers was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Stevens, Thomas, Wright, Biddle, Dawes, Davis, and Maynard. Without taking any action the House adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, the petition of a person who had been arrested and imprisoned and refused to take the oath of allegiance, but who was afterwards discharged, was laid on the table without being read. The Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up and some amendments made. One to repeal the law giving bounties to the fisheries was rejected. The bill passed finally and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill for the enlistment of Africans was again taken up. Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, Cox, Allen, White, May and Stevens made speeches. Mr. Maynard's motion to refer was lost. Mr. Hickman's substitute was rejected. On a final vote the bill was passed—yeas 83, nays 55. The House then adjourned.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A case somewhat novel in its character is now on trial in Harrisburg. The Adams Express Company brings an action against the Hagerstown Bank for the recovery of upwards of \$3,000, erroneously paid to them. It appears that the Express Company had received a package of money at Baltimore to be shipped to the Hagerstown Bank, containing upwards of \$9,000, and whilst the package was in the office in Harrisburg upwards of \$3,000 were abstracted, and paper placed in the parcel of the money so abstracted; the package was then resealed and forwarded to Hagerstown, where it was duly delivered, and, upon opening it, discovered that a large amount had been abstracted. The company was notified of the occurrence, and paid the missing sum over to the bank. After this search was instituted for the person who had abstracted the money, and in the course of a week it was discovered that a person employed in the office, who was subject to aberration of the mind, had taken the money and destroyed it, burning the same in Wetzel's swamp, about one mile above the city. It was clearly established that the notes destroyed were Hagerstown Bank, and the Express Company, therefore, alleged that the bank has sustained very little loss by the destruction of their own notes, and hence they ought to refund the amount paid to them.

CLAIMS FOR SUSPENSION OF DRAFTED MEN.—Major A. K. McClure, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States, who has had charge of the draft, has been at Washington to effect a settlement of the claims now in his hands for enrolling the militia of this State, making the draft, subsisting the drafted men, cost of transportation, &c. Congress has not yet appropriated the money for the payment of these claims, but Major McClure has forwarded his estimates to the Secretary of War, and the appropriation will doubtless be promptly made. The accounts will be forwarded to Washington as soon as they are all received here, where they will be promptly adjudicated, and a disbursing officer will be sent to the State to pay them.

Officers who have claims connected with the draft should forward them to Harrisburg at once.

THE PEOPLE ARE LOYAL.

In the memorable days of April 1861, when the government called for seventy five thousand men, the response was prompt; and when the second call for three hundred thousand was made, men offered themselves willing sacrifices upon their country's altar. So to all the demands of the government for men and money, the people have nobly, patriotically, responded. And will they now desert the Ship of State when she is tossed by the tempest, and threatens to dash upon the breakers? Will they withdraw their support and throw their power into the scale against the Union—against law, justice, and liberty? No, No, never. The past will speak for the future.—That there are a few who have, and will continue to oppose the Administration, is a palpable fact. They have labored zealously in their nefarious business, and have succeeded in drawing some, who are blinded by party prejudices, from the support of the Union cause. They are faithfully doing the work which their southern slave driving masters have assigned them. To what purpose the future will tell. But that the great mass of the people are loyal, there is no denial. That they desire the suppression of this slave holder's rebellion,—no one can doubt. Let the government then grant their desires by making use of all means, putting forth all its energies. Strike fast and heavy blows, so that those who stand in the way of them, whether they be armed rebels, or rebels at heart, may be speedily crushed. Let a musket be put into the hands of every man, white or black, who is willing to use it, and then will we soon see the end of this slavish rebellion.

A Pill for the Copperheads.

It has become a very fashionable, and to a certain extent serviceable argument, with the northern allies of Jeff Davis, that black unionists will not fight—that they have neither the will nor courage to meet their old masters in the field. The changes have been most industriously rung on this topic by the gutter press, until they have succeeded in imbuing the honest minds who still cling to that most corrupt organization with the notion that any attempt to use the negro against the rebels must of necessity prove futile; simply because his lack of courage precludes the possibility of his ever being pitted against the chivalrous cavaliers of the Carolinas. Now it may be true, that years of such servile bondage as has been the lot of the southern slave, have to a considerable extent, taken the pith and vim from him, but that no such failing can be charged to the black man who has never felt the lash of the slave driver, has been abundantly proved by Gen. Jackson's emphatic testimony, that his black troops did splendid service, at New Orleans. That when it comes to the test here in the north, no such squeamishness, as these Democratic doctors so fondly predilect, will be exhibited by the black man, is fully established by the following resolution, adopted by a meeting of the colored men of Harrisburg, held on Wednesday last. This resolution is one of a set of similar import, and we select it because—while expressing the willingness of these men to enlist in the union cause, right in the teeth of Jeff Davis' vaunted pronouncements that his people are anxious to make this war of extermination—it at the same time notifies, these truckling, dough-faced sympathizers of the north, "that they will be glad to meet them, in what, if it were not for their cowardice, would be their proper place—the rebel armies. Read it, disciples of Vallandigham, and acknowledge, as you will be forced to, that the despised negro, is a thousand times your superior in loyalty to the Union.

Resolved, That while we, under the influence of an enlightened civilization, prefer to enter the conflict in conformity with the usages of civilized warfare, we do not shrink from meeting the desperate man, who struggles to destroy free institutions upon this continent, upon their own terms, neither asking or giving quarter; and we sincerely trust that it may be our good fortune to meet in the army of the Southern confederacy all the secession sympathizers in the north, who have been industriously attempting to reason themselves into the belief that black men will not fight.

General Pope and the War.

At a recent dinner tendered to General Pope, in New York, he responded to a toast as follows: On rising to respond, he thanked the company for their expression of kindly feeling toward him, regarding it as an evidence of their deep feeling for the cause of a nation.—He said that he accepted this compliment gratefully, because he believed it indicated that they thought he had striven in all ways honestly and faithfully to save the Government, and that he had at all times, and in every position, endeavored to perform his duties with zeal and fidelity. (Cheers.) We had, in his judgment, touched the darkest hour of our history. Serious times were upon us, and in times like these it did not become any of us to suffer professional considerations to deter us from putting forth all our energies in defense of our country. He thought he could say that from the beginning of this war he had put forth all his abilities in defence of his Government. He loved this Government.—He loved it as a man should love his Maker. His honor was as dear to him as his own.—He had seen its beneficial influence. It cherished and educated him in his boyhood, and sent him forth to do battle in its cause. He had followed its banners, and faced death in its behalf; and might God forget him and his if he should no longer be ready to strike for it. (Loud applause.) He thanked them heartily for their kindly feeling thus manifested to him. He should carry away with him to the West grateful feelings toward the people of New York, and also the feeling that, however the people might be divided in relation to the campaign in Virginia, they were willing and anxious to do him all the justice that he deserved. (Loud cheering.)

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST.—The President looks haggard and careworn—who wonders at it?—yet he preserves his good nature, and some new story or anecdote from him is always in circulation. The last was uttered on Saturday, at the public reception given a western paymaster in full Major's attire was introduced, and said: "Being here Mr. Lincoln, I thought I'd call and pay my respects." "From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President, "I guess that's about all any of you do pay."—Washington Correspondence Boston Journal.

Missouri and Delaware.

It is as gratifying as it is remarkable that these two—the one the most northern western and the other the most northeastern of the slave States—should both have arrayed themselves on the side of the Union and Emancipation. Indeed these two principles are now identical. Missouri is busily engaged in the work of Abolition and may now be classed among the Free States; while Delaware, at the last election chooses as her Governor, WILLIAM CANNON, who discharges his first shot into the citadel of Slavery and Treason in one of the noblest inaugural addresses we have seen. On the matter of arbitrary arrests, he is of the opinion that no loyal citizen will grumble at mistakes by the Government in such a time as this, and that the unpatriotic and disloyal have no right to complain under any circumstances. With the question of Slavery and the negroes the Governor grapples boldly. He shows that it is decidedly for the interest of Delaware to choose the side of Freedom. Her trade and commerce are with the north, and her prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of the free States. He takes high and unequivocal ground for Emancipation, recommending the passage of a law for the gradual abolition of Slavery, and brings to the support of this view some very strong arguments. In his closing paragraph, he remarks: He who calculates that a nation can be involved in a struggle like this, and that no practical results will follow victory or defeat, has read history to little purpose. It would be as reasonable to expect a hurricane to pass through the forest without leaving the ground strewn with dead branches and sapless trunks as that this tempest of civil war should sweep over the land and leave no memorial of its progress. The longer the contest is protracted the more radical will be the change wrought.

WAR NEWS.

A fight has taken place on the Blackwater, in which the rebel Pryor has been well whipped by the forces of General Curran, and driven beyond the Blackwater. The iron clad Palmetto has gone to sea from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the Pawnee. Several hundred Union prisoners are expected from Richmond. A rebel report comes from Richmond that the gunboat P. Smith had been captured on Stone river. The gunboat mounted eleven guns and had a crew of 250 men. The bombardment of Galveston has been commenced. Generals Cadwalader, Martindale, and Van Allen, are to compose the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Franklin. Gen. Harshbarger has been ordered to command in North Carolina, and has thirty days given him to consider the offer. Col. Stewart, chief of Gen. McClelland's staff, was killed near Vicksburg on the 24th. The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans and Havana, is at New York. The pirate Florida is reported off the Bahamas. All is quiet in New Orleans. Gen. Banks has returned to the city. The Alabama has not been heard from. The rebel Morgan is reported to have crossed the Cumberland, in the neighborhood of Rowena. It is supposed that he will make an attack on the railroad. The steamer Harriet Lane is reported to have escaped from Galveston. A vague report comes from Havana that the rebel Morgan made a narrow escape. A rebel captain and two men were taken. An iron clad has bombarded Fort McAllister, at the mouth of Ogeechee river, Georgia. The rebel shot broke to pieces against her iron sides. Rebel papers say that Saunders was captured through the instrumentality of the crew of his vessel, who betrayed him. An Indian fight took place in Washington territory on the 29th ult, in which two hundred and twenty-four Indians were killed. The Philadelphia Press, has the following summary of late news from Charleston: We are inclined to place confidence in the report of the disaster at Charleston. Gen. Beauregard is by no means the best authority for any statement in reference to his military achievements, but the account has other probability, and the corroborating evidence of Captain Ingraham. The story seems to be simply this: The rebels, after months of preparation, succeeded in building one or two iron-clad vessels. They are small—of limited draft, and well managed. Taking advantage of tide and tide, they sailed out of the harbor and assailed the wooden gunboat Mercedita commanded by Captain Stellwagen. It was the old story of iron against wood, and iron was the conqueror. The Mercedita sank, the crew being nearly all drowned. She seems to have omitted the gallantry of the Cumberland, and to have gone down to a glorious grave. The iron-clad also attacked the Quaker City, but she escaped with an injury. There was a rumor that another vessel had been sunk, while four others were set on fire. But this we do not believe. According to the rebel statements, their attack on our fleet was "a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one running away without caring for the others." It is also said that the assault "was a complete success, with not a man hurt," and that their "gunboats were not even struck." We must confess that it is only by believing these rebel congratulations that we can account for the disaster to our navy. There must have been original inefficiency or negligence; or the part of those in command, to have permitted such a shameful occurrence. It does not appear that our vessels contemplated any such contingency as an attack. They were not within supporting distance; they were even prepared for action; they quietly dashed into their midst and commenced the work of destruction. No steam up, the engines at rest, the guns hardly shot, they were the quiet victims of the unrelenting enemy. This is the present aspect of the Charleston disaster.

DIPHTHERIA.—A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief: Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

Sporting Hill Correspondence.

We have received the following very facetious epistle, over the signature given below. We depart from our general rule in regard to anonymous communications, and believe the world will justify us, when it reflects that thereby we have preserved this glittering bouquet of mild witticisms and "goaks." We give it verbatim, without the clipping of a feather. Feb. 2d, 1863.

Mr. Editor. It duly came to hand, I did not know it at first, I looked again and thought there was some familiarity about it. I turned it upside down, inside out and behold it came out CARLISLE HERALD. It looks neat and in thriving condition will be large enough when it comes to its full growth, there are several disadvantages connected with it. 1st we are afraid that the Sporting Hill correspondence will cease for the want of room. 2d we are in the habit of making calculations on the white paper along the edges which run near three inches. Now so narrow that we can scarcely figure out how much three bushels of wheat will amount to at one dollar per bushel. However we agree with you, let the Editor use economy as well as every body else. We will at all times sooner see a hole made than break. Respectfully SPORTING HILL.

CANADA THIRTEEN.—Dr. Warden, of Cincinnati, recently, in a public lecture, said that there was a way of surely and quickly destroying this plant, and without great labor. Gentlemen who are hesitating about attacking these pests, because the more they are rooted out the better they grow, try this mode. It is to pile straw thickly on the surface where they are found and let it remain there. They will die for want of light and air.

Town and County Matters.

SMALL HOUSES.—Are very scarce at present in Carlisle. They are very greatly in demand, and persons having such houses to let would do well to advertise them in the HERALD, and thereby insure themselves good tenants.

APPOINTED.—Our friend and associate, R. MONTAGU STEVENSON, has received an appointment from the State Department as U. S. Consular agent, at Sheffield, England.—We are glad to announce this good fortune of Mr. S., and are quite sure his numerous friends here will be equally well pleased.—He is a young man of talent and education, which, with an unimpeachable integrity of character, and good business habits eminently fit him for the important post to which he has been assigned. He sails from New York tomorrow. May earth's greatest prosperity and heaven's choicest blessings await him in his present and future undertakings. Mr. STEVENSON has promised us frequent letters for publication while in England, and we can promise our readers something good from that latitude.

"IN MEMORIAM"—Is the title of a poem by a young lady teacher of South Middleton township. It is dedicated to the Cumberland County Teachers' Institute, and was delivered at a late meeting of the South Middleton Institute. We have received a copy of this poem for publication. The length of Mr. Wright's speech, precludes its appearance this week, but we will lay it before our readers in our next.

THE OLD FOLKS.—These inimitable concertizers gave two of their delightful concerts in Rheem's hall on Wednesday and last nights. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather the hall was crowded on both occasions. To night is their last appearance, and we would advise all who have not heard them to go. It is the best investment we know of.

Every Tuesday evening while sitting in our office, we hear emanating from a room above us, most excellent music, made by a full chorus of well balanced and harmonious voices. We have not been informed as to the ultimate object of these rehearsals, but hope they refer to some more public exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen, your music is good, give the dear public an opportunity to hear it.

STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—As the season for sales of personal property is rapidly approaching, when large numbers of promissory notes are executed, it may be interesting to the public to know the scale of stamp duties which the law of 1862 imposes upon such notes. It is as follows:— From \$20 to \$100 \$ 5 " 100 to 200 " 10 " 200 to 500 " 20 " 500 to 750 " 30 " 750 to 1,000 " 40 " 1,000 to 1,500 " 50 " 1,500 to 2,500 " 1.00 " 2,500 to 5,000 " 1.50 The penalty for violating the law is fifty dollars, and the instrument is rendered invalid and of no avail. These stamps can be procured from A. L. Sponsler, Esq., Carlisle.

RYE COFFEE PRONOUNCED POISONOUS.—An investigation lately took place in Brooklyn, at which it was decided that most of the prepared Rye Coffee now offered for sale was poisonous. The supposition of the medical men who made this decision is, that most of the rye used in manufacturing coffee is of a very inferior kind, and that being poorly cleared, very considerable portions of poisonous plants, which grow plentifully in company with this cereal, are ground in with it. The names of these are given as ergot, Lolium temulentum, and Agrostisemma githago.

The effects of the former are well known; it is a most powerful poison, and is used to produce abortion. The Rye Coffee that was subjected to examination, and which was found to contain poisonous ingredients, bore the following label: "Rye Mills Prepared Coffee, N. Davis & Co., sole Agents, No. 140 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 117 Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Only 12 cents per pound."—Our readers would do well to be on their guard against this compound.

U. S. Revenue from Cumberland County.

The following statement comprises the amount of taxes assessed by the assistant assessors of Cumberland County during the month of September 1862. The articles embraced in classes A and C, are subject to monthly returns and the amount given are only for the month of September, 1862. The income tax will be assessed next May, and it is now expected that the total amount of Revenue arising to the Government from Cumberland County, will be from \$30,000 to 40,000, annually.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Amount. CLASS A - AD VALOREM. Auction Sales, (gross amt.) 27; Articles not otherwise taxed, 11 35; Cloth manufactures, 38 90; Cattle, 78; Leather, 33 61; Passenger receipts, 490 27; Paper manufactures, 166 82; Sheep skin, 01; Wood manufactures, 48 19; Total, 8 02.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Amount. Total class A, \$787 62. CLASS B - LICENSES. Auctioneers, 1 80; Apothecaries, 1 00; Brewers, 6 00; Billiard Tables, 30; Banker, 2 00; Cattle Broker, 1 50; Claim Agent, 1 00; Commercial Brokers, 2 60; Dentist, 1 70; Hotel 5th class, 1 00; " 6th " 2 10; " 7th " 2 40; " 8th " 2 10; Horse Dealers, 1 00; Lawyers, 2 20; Livery Stables, 1 50; Manufacturers, 6 00; Physicians, 5 00; Photographers, 1 25; Pedler of Jewelry, 2 50; " 2d class, 2 40; " 3d " 2 40; by package, 1 50; Retail Dealers, 18 70; Retail Liquor, 20 20; Rectifier, 7 50; Wholesale Dealer, 10 00; Wholesale Liquor, 7 00; Tallow Chandler, 10

Table with 2 columns: Class and Amount. Total class B, 10,465 00. CLASS C - ENUMERATED ARTICLES. One Horse Carriages, 7 70; Two " 91; Horned Cattle Slaughtered, 71 10; Cows " 4 90; Sheep " 3 20; Hogs " 4 80; Cigars, 6; Nails and Spikes, 161 60; Leather sole " 97 35; " Upper, 1 34; " Harness, 1 21; " Damaged, 9 09; " Calf Skins, 8 72; Stoves and Hollow-ware, 6 25; Ale, 6 25; Bar Iron, 1 40; Iron Castings, 84; Silver ware, 6 66; Total Amount, \$12,492 67.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the regular meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society held in the Court House in Carlisle, on Tuesday last, the former officers of the Society were re-elected. Fred'k. Watts, President, Dan'l. Croft, Secretary, Geo. W. Sheaffer, Treasurer.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. RECEIPTS. To balance at last settlement, received from former Treasurer, \$6,000 12; Amount of outstanding County and State Taxes at last settlement, \$10,700 76; Millin taxes, 6 32; County and State taxes levied for the year 1862, \$76,800 00; Millin taxes, \$1,528 60; Abatement on State taxes, 1,733 84; Returned on County bonds for " Relief Fund," 2,743 00; Borrowed on County notes for " Bounty to Volunteers," 30,000 00; Returned on note in Bank, 4,422 00; Interest received from tax collectors, 128 42; Received on account of strays, 56 86; For fines and forfeited lands, 50 67; Taxes on uncollected lands, 16 67; Exonerated verdicts, 1 00; Stone sold to borough of Carlisle, 28 50; Total amount of receipts, \$134,380 07.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. EXPENDITURES BY PAYMENTS. ASSESSORS. Paid Borough and Township Assessors, \$1,272 49; ABATEMENT. Paid Collectors statement allowed tax payers, 2,650 01; BRIDGES AND ROADS. Paid for repairing old bridges, \$675 22; Sundry road viewers, 70 10; Total, \$745 32; COURTS. Paid Grand Jurors, 416 87; Traverser Jurors, 1,591 61; District Attorney's fees in Common wealth cases, 195 50; Witness fees in Commonwealth cases, 411 09; For hearing Jurors while trying cases inoyer and Traverser, 9 87; John Floyd, Clerk's fees in Commonwealth cases, 286 47; Geo. Gould, Court clerk's fees, 37 00; P. Quincey, auditing accounts of County Officers, 15 00; J. London, dockets &c., for County Officers, 61 00; D. Bailey, fee for Court, 1 05; Total, 3,024 46; COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. Paid J. Landon, Dr. Lewis and stationery, \$50 00; J. H. Waggoner, Esq., for services as Commissioner, 460 60; George Miller, Esq., " " " " 804 60; Michael Kost, Esq., " " " " 306 00; J. Armstrong, salary as Clerk, 100 00; H. Nowsham, salary as Attorney and professional services, 100 00; Geo. Miller, exp. fare for the year 1862, 26 80; M. Kost, " " " " 22 40; E. Stringfellow, for scrubbing office, 1 00; Total, \$1,708 70; JAIL AND EASTERN PENITENTIARY. Paid J. P. Hickey, Esq., for support of prisoners, \$2,355 54; S. Donahy, salary as keeper of prison, 160 00; Arnold & Son, and others, for goods and clothing for prisoners, 123 80; J. Crennan and others, for shoes and repairing for same, 12 16; J. R. Nonemaker and others, for coal and wood, 608 80; P. Spang, for stone delivered, &c., 19 50; W. P. Stuart, for repairing range, &c., 2 80; Gas & Water Company, for water, 35 00; Dr. W. W. Cole, salary as Physician, 30 00; W. W. Hoptorn, drafts in favor of Eastern Penitentiary, 570 80; Total, \$3,885 07; ELECTIONS. Paid sundry persons holding general and township elections, \$1,110 35; INQUESTS. Paid D. Smith and others, for holding inquests on sundry dead bodies, \$154 33; Dr. S. P. Zeltzer, for making post-mortem examination, 10 00; Total, 164 33; JUSTICES' FEES. Paid M. Hulemb and others, Justices' fees in Commonwealth cases, \$206 00; CONSTABLES' FEES. Paid Andrew Martin and others, fees in Commonwealth cases, \$154 68; Paid Andrew Martin and others, for quarterly returns, 60 22; Total, 215 02; LOANS AND INTEREST. Paid Jacob Cooper, County bond, \$1,000 00; J. C. Dunlop and others, interest on County bonds, 1,564 00; W. M. Westem, Cashier, note in bank, discount on note, 48 00; Total, 7,102 00; POOR HOUSE. Paid Jacob Squaler, Treasurer, amount of estimate for the year 1862, \$9,000 00; Henry Seaton and others, salary as Visitors for 1861, 30 00; S. M. Konyon and others, " " " " 1862, 30 00; John Miller, " " " " 1862, 30 00; William Gracey, " " " " 1862, 30 00; William Corman, " " " " 1862, 30 00; John Miller, " " " " 1862, 30 00; Total, \$9,580 00.

To Nervous Sufferers of both Sexes.

A Reverend gentleman having been relieved to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed card, card, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. March 9, '63—ly

Marriages.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. C. P. Wing, WILLIAM H. MIDDLE of Hanover, York Co. to SUSAN THOMP, of York Springs, Adams Co. In North Middleton township at the residence of the bride on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Stans. Hooper, GEORGE DRABBAUGH, to MISS MARIA BASEHORE. On the 16th ult., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. MICHAEL BRANNON, U. S. A., to Miss LYDIA P. GOULD, of Carlisle. On the 23rd ult., at Archibald's Hotel, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL KATHOR, of Franklin Co. to Miss MARY ANN STEVICK of Camb. Co.

Deaths.

On Friday, Jan. 30th 1863, Mrs. MARY WRIGHT, widow of the late NICHOLAS WRIGHT aged 89 years. ZEPH. LEBLANC papers please copy. On Sunday, Jan. 11th, in Lancaster city JOHN BRANSON, a former citizen of this county, aged 72 years. At Spruce Run near Carlisle, Mrs. LEAGY RALSTON, in the 73d year of her age. At the residence of his son in law G. D. Crilchard, in South Middleton township, on the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN CARNEY, in the 75th year of his age.

The Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET. Reported weekly for the Herald by R. C. Woodward. Carlisle, March 6, 1863. FLOUR (Superfine) 6 00; do (Extra) 5 50; WHITE WHEAT, 1 60; RYE, 1 50; CORN, 75; WHEAT, 52; BARLEY FINE, 1 15; BARLEY SPRING, 1 05; HAY, 8 75; TIMOTHY, 2 25.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

From the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, 1862, inclusive. JOHN GUTSALL, Esq., Treasurer, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. RECEIPTS. To balance at last settlement, received from former Treasurer, \$6,000 12; Amount of outstanding County and State Taxes at last settlement, \$10,700 76; Millin taxes, 6 32; County and State taxes levied for the year 1862, \$76,800 00; Millin taxes, \$1,528 60; Abatement on State taxes, 1,733 84; Returned on County bonds for " Relief Fund," 2,743 00; Borrowed on County notes for " Bounty to Volunteers," 30,000 00; Returned on note in Bank, 4,422 00; Interest received from tax collectors, 128 42; Received on account of strays, 56 86; For fines and forfeited lands, 50 67; Taxes on uncollected lands, 16 67; Exonerated verdicts, 1 00; Stone sold to borough of Carlisle, 28 50; Total amount of receipts, \$134,380 07.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. EXPENDITURES BY PAYMENTS. ASSESSORS. Paid Borough and Township Assessors, \$1,272 49; ABATEMENT. Paid Collectors statement allowed tax payers, 2,650 01; BRIDGES AND ROADS. Paid for repairing old bridges, \$675 22; Sundry road viewers, 70 10; Total, \$745 32; COURTS. Paid Grand Jurors, 416 87; Traverser Jurors, 1,591 61; District Attorney's fees in Common wealth cases, 195 50; Witness fees in Commonwealth cases, 411 09; For hearing Jurors while trying cases inoyer and Traverser, 9 87; John Floyd, Clerk's fees in Commonwealth cases, 286 47; Geo. Gould, Court clerk's fees, 37 00; P. Quincey, auditing accounts of County Officers, 15 00; J. London, dockets &c., for County Officers, 61 00; D. Bailey, fee for Court, 1 05; Total, 3,024 46; COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. Paid J. Landon, Dr. Lewis and stationery, \$50 00; J. H. Waggoner, Esq., for services as Commissioner, 460 60; George Miller, Esq., " " " " 804 60; Michael Kost, Esq., " " " " 306 00; J. Armstrong, salary as Clerk, 100 00; H. Nowsham, salary as Attorney and professional services, 100 00; Geo. Miller, exp. fare for the year 1862, 26 80; M. Kost, " " " " 22 40; E. Stringfellow, for scrubbing office, 1 00; Total, \$1,708 70; JAIL AND EASTERN PENITENTIARY. Paid J. P. Hickey, Esq., for support of prisoners, \$2,355 54; S. Donahy, salary as keeper of prison, 160 00; Arnold & Son, and others, for goods and clothing for prisoners, 123 80; J. Crennan and others, for shoes and repairing for same, 12 16; J. R. Nonemaker and others, for coal and wood, 608 80; P. Spang, for stone delivered, &c., 19 50; W. P. Stuart, for repairing range, &c., 2 80; Gas & Water Company, for water, 35 00; Dr. W. W. Cole, salary as Physician, 30 00; W. W. Hoptorn, drafts in favor of Eastern Penitentiary, 570 80; Total, \$3,885 07; ELECTIONS. Paid sundry persons holding general and township elections, \$1,110 35; INQUESTS. Paid D. Smith and others, for holding inquests on sundry dead bodies, \$154 33; Dr. S. P. Zeltzer, for making post-mortem examination, 10 00; Total, 164 33; JUSTICES' FEES. Paid M. Hulemb and others, Justices' fees in Commonwealth cases, \$206 00; CONSTABLES' FEES. Paid Andrew Martin and others, fees in Commonwealth cases, \$154 68; Paid Andrew Martin and others, for quarterly returns, 60 22; Total, 215 02; LOANS AND INTEREST. Paid Jacob Cooper, County bond, \$1,000 00; J. C. Dunlop and others, interest on County bonds, 1,564 00; W. M. Westem, Cashier, note in bank, discount on note, 48 00; Total, 7,102 00; POOR HOUSE. Paid Jacob Squaler, Treasurer, amount of estimate for the year 1862, \$9,000 00; Henry Seaton and others, salary as Visitors for 1861, 30 00; S. M. Konyon and others, " " " " 1862, 30 00; John Miller, " " " " 1862, 30 00; William Gracey, " " " " 1862, 30 00; William Corman, " " " " 1862, 30 00; John Miller, " " " " 1862, 30 00; Total, \$9,580 00.