

# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.  
Friday, April 3, 1863.

S. M. PETERGILL & 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.

## People's Union party Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee of the People's Union Party of Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the public House of John Hannon, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday, the 4th day of April 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of appointing the time for the election of Delegates and the meeting of a County Convention to select a Representative delegate to the Union State Convention to meet at Pittsburgh on the 1st day of July next. A full attendance is solicited.

JACOB RHEEM, President.

The following is a list of the names of the members.

- Carlisle, East Ward—John Humer, Franklin Gardner.
- Carlisle—West Ward—Thomas Paxton, Jacob Rheem.
- Lower Allen—H. Neidig, George B. Balesley, Dickinson—Richard Woods, John Fishburn, East Pennsboro—H. D. Musser, E. O. Dare, Frankford—Thompson Kennedy, John Sander, Hampden—Joseph Eberly, John Sherban, Hopewell—J. Quigley, D. Vogleson, Mechanicsburg—H. F. Fella, Robert Wilson, Middlesex—George O'Hara, A. Witmer, Mifflin—Nathaniel Brown, George Asper, Monroe—Bedji Givler, Jr., D. L. Devinney, New Cumberland—Owen James, V. Freeman, Newville—Jonathan Ferris, Samuel Wild, Newton—John B. Hursch, Wilson Starrlett, Newberg—W. W. Frazer, A. Hugh, N. Middleton—P. Henderson, D. B. Kieffer, S. Jacob Noffsinger, Levi Martin, Penn—John S. Dunlap, Jas. Weakly, Shippensburg Boro—John C. Altio, Robt. P. McCann.
- Shippensburg Twp—C. M. White, Jacob Bomberger.
- Silver Spring—S. S. Sollenberger, Levi Martin.
- Southampton—B. F. Hock, James Beatty, W. Pennsboro—John S. Davidson, Dr. Geo. Grove.

## WAR NEWS.

The war news of the week is unimportant, if we except the successful attack upon the batteries at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, which our vessels have succeeded in passing. A few weeks of the present weather will set all our armies in motion, and then look out.

The Volunteer talks of "striking down wounded Union soldiers." Probably the same paper can inform us who it was that "struck down" young KAUFFMAN, of South Middleton, a young man who lost his right leg in the service of his country. The copperheads refused him the paltry office of tax collector. What a brave party, and what a manly and glorious victory over maimed heroism and loyalty!

THE PEACE PARTY.—There never was a war in which there was not a Peace party. Some want peace on any terms. Some want to aid the enemy in their designs, and others are discouraged about success. In the Revolution and in 1812-15, there were large Peace parties. But, the Peace party of the Revolution terminated in an extensive emigration to Nova Scotia and England. The Peace party of 1812-15, originated in the Hartford Convention, and the subsequent exits of all its leaders from public trust and confidence. If the present Peace party carry out its designs, the people will give them reward equally striking and instructive.

The Northern traitors are more brutal than the Southern traitors; for the latter, probably believed that in the event of a war between the two sections of the country, they could have "a United South," but VALLANDIGHAM and his fellows did not expect to have a United North, if they can excite an insurrection here against the Administration. They well knew that through the populous and prosperous farming regions and cities of the North, civil war would rage in its direst horrors. Yet these devils incarnate, we are instructed are the conservatives of the country!

CROWELL ON DESTRUCTIVE CONSERVATISM.—In a speech to Parliament in 1856, the Great Protector, defending his administration, touched upon a doctrine which is popular just now with the friends of secession and the enemies of the national life, and exposed its fallacy, almost as if by anticipation: "If nothing should ever be done," said he, "but what is according to Law the tarot of the nation may be out while we send for some one to make a Law! Therefore, certainly it is a pitiful beastly notion to think, though it be for ordinary government to live by law and rule, yet if a government in extraordinary circumstances go beyond the law even for self-preservation, it is to be clamored at, and blasted at. When matters of necessity come then without guilt, extraordinary remedies may be applied.

"And I must say I do not know one action of the government, no one, but it hath been in order to the peace and safety of his Nation."

Ex-President Buchanan, irreverently styled "O. P. F.," has just purchased two farms in Chester county, Pa.—Chicago Post.

We suppose that the funds with which the two farms were purchased are either the reward of treason, paid by the Southern conspirators, or public funds which he embezzled. The obnoxious letters O. P. F., probably stand for "Original Partner of Floyd." BUCHANAN's friend JEFF DAVIS, also purchased a large plantation in Mississippi, recently. Thus while the land is convulsed with civil war, the two originators of the war, who were both "conservative Democrats," by the way, are investing their ill-gotten fortunes.

## Proceedings of Council.

The first meeting of the new town council was held on Thursday evening last, and an organization effected by the election of FERRIS SPAHR as President, and Jos. W. O'Leary Secretary. The rest of the appointments were: Clerk of Market—Henry L. Heckler. Tax Collector—A. J. Welsh. Street Commissioner—Worley B. Mathews. Lamp Lighters—Wm. Chenoweth, Napoleon Sours.

It will be seen that although a majority of Democrats were elected to council this year, a majority of the new incumbents, are known as Republicans. The causes which produced this state of affairs form a romantic little tale, the gist of which we will endeavor to give as succinctly as possible.

The council of 1861 appointed Wm. GIBB, a good Democrat, collector of the borough taxes. FERRIS SPAHR, another Democrat, went his security. When the time came for GIBB to account for and pay over the tax he had collected, he was found to be behind about Three Hundred Dollars, which amount Mr. S. had to pay. When this loss fell upon him, the members of council from the east ward, (who were re-elected with the addition of Mr. PENNOSSE,) affected an earnest sympathy for him in his pecuniary loss. They also assured him repeatedly, and with the most solemn pledges, that he himself, on the accession of the next council, which was expected to have a preponderance of Democrats in it, should be appointed collector, that he might make up the sum of which he had been mulcted by this Democratic defaulter. Thus matters stood when the preliminary caucus of the east ward councilmen was held for the purpose of selecting borough officers for the present year.

On Wednesday of last week this caucus met, and Mr. SPAHR reminded the gentlemen of their pledges to him, and notified them that he expected their faithful fulfillment. Now for the denouement. These men who had so religiously pledged their faith to Mr. SPAHR, now coolly tell him that they do not mean to abide by it, and give for their reason, "that the discharged soldiers in the borough represented about forty votes, which the Democratic party must secure, and that the only way to do this, was to appoint one or two of them to office. That personally they did not care a straw for these cripples, and that they would make inefficient officers, but the votes of these discharged soldiers must be had."

Mr. S. becoming indignant at this treatment, notified the caucus that if they persisted in it, he would leave them, and join the opposition. Then commenced the petty-fogging and juggling which was to worry him into support of the regular caucus nominations; but which, after being carried on all day on Wednesday, most signally failed, and ended in Mr. S. leaving in disgust at their trickery, which was every minute becoming more palpable. He then proposed to the opposition members to coalesce with them, which proposition they accepted, and the result is the very excellent appointments which are announced at the head of this article.

This is about the whole story, if we except the unearthly wail and hiss of the scotch copperheads. According to the ex chairman of the Democratic committee, who was also a prominent candidate for one of the borough offices, "the party (Democratic) in the east ward is disintegrated and disorganized," and we have no doubt will soon go to general smash.

As to the assertions of the copperhead organ that the "Republicans struck down, maimed and wounded Union soldiers," they are simply wicked, inexcusable lies. The most prominent of the soldier-candidates received an appointment, and the other did not only because it was a physical impossibility for him to perform the duties thereof. The otherwise inexplicable sympathy of the copperheads for the soldiers, is explained by the avowal of the Democratic councilmen that though they cared nothing for the soldiers, they "must have their votes."

The moral of the whole story is a very palpable one, viz: That duplicity, demagoguism and broken faith will always meet their own reward in the utter disamiture of those engaged therein.

On Saturday evening last, the Democratic club was convened to express the indignation of that august body at the "apostasy" of its President. The club was addressed by one of our Democratic lawyers, who introduced some resolutions, denouncing the action of its President in the recent council proceedings. These resolves, recommending the summary expulsion and severe condemnation of its presiding officer, were passed by a unanimous vote and ordered to be printed in the Democratic papers of the borough. Instead, however of complying with this order of the club, the Volunteer, and the Democrat, say to their readers, and the resolutions are "defamatory and libellous," and that they would be liable to a criminal prosecution if they gave them publicity. Now we would like to know if this is really so, (and the legal attainments of the author of the resolutions would seem to forbid that idea) or whether the fear of losing the political power and influence of the gentleman named therein, had not more to do with their suppression? How is it?

ACTORS, LAWYERS AND SINGERS.—You who depend so much upon the melody and music of your voices, try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers; only 25 cents a box. Good for coughs, hoarseness, &c. Sold by Samuel Elliott.

## Punillanious Peace.

"War never leaves, where it found a nation. It is never to be entered into without mature deliberation: not a deliberation lengthened out into a perplexing indecision, but a deliberation leading to a sure and fixed judgment. When so taken up, it is not to be abandoned without reason as valid, as fully and as extensively considered. Peace may be made as undisciplined as war. Nothing is so rash as fear; and the counsels of punillanious mercy rarely put off, whilst they are always sure to aggravate, the evils from which they would fly."—[Burke.]

## Slavery at the North or Freedom at the South.

As the war goes on, and the temper and designs of the leaders of the rebellion are made plain, it becomes certain that the cause which the Government of the Union and the people of the Free States are upholding, involves not only the defence of the Union and the existence of popular government, but, far more than this, the very existence of free institutions in America. The question of the emancipation of the slaves at the South is less important than that of the enslavement of the free laborers of the North; and it is only by giving liberty to the blacks that the freedom of the whites can be secured. For no profitable iniquity of slavery has so corrupted the masters who form the ruling oligarchy of the South, that, no longer content with owning slaves of another race, they desire, and proclaim their desire with audacious frankness, to bring the white laborers of their own race under the yoke of servitude. Let the rebellion succeed, let a compromise be patched up by Southern traitors and their Northern allies, and the poor "white trash" of the Southern States, shall be brought under the lash of the overseer's whip, while the "mudsills" of the North, the honest, intelligent, free laborers of the Free States will learn that they have no political rights, and on equality with the lords of the soil.

Or if, giving up the idea of compromise, the rebels succeed in their enterprise of wresting from the Federal authority the Southern half of these United States, there is an end of the free government in the region they will have acquired, and of its peaceful enjoyment in that from which they have separated. They will neither allow their own people to be free, nor allow us to be free in peace. They will have established an empire founded, as they boast, on slavery, and since the maxim which they have laid down as the basis of their institutions is, that "capital should own labor," that is to say, "the laborers"—in other words, that the rich should own the poor—the result will be a despotism which will be no respecter of persons on account of complexion, but will reduce to one level of disfranchisement and servitude all who are not of the slaveholding class.

There is no exaggeration in this language. "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, white or black" said a paper of South Carolina, in 1856. "Slavery black or white," said George Fitzhugh of Virginia, echoing the words, "Slavery black or white is right necessary." The Richmond Enquirer enlarges on the theme. "Until recently," it says, "the apologists for slavery took half-way grounds. They confessed the defence of slavery to negro slavery, thereby giving up the slavery principle admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong. \* \* \* The South now maintains that slavery is right, natural and necessary. While it is far more obvious that negroes shall be slaves than whites,—for they are only fit to labor, not to direct,—yet the principle of slavery is itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion."

Nor are these mere hasty expressions of ill-considered opinions. They are the deliberate conclusion from carefully formed theories.—All the powers of ingenious minds have been persevered and degraded to the shameful task of arraying false and specious arguments for the equality and rights of man. "The real contest," said Mr. L. W. Spratt of South Carolina, in 1861. "The real contest is between two forms of society which have been established, one at the North, the other at the South," "the one embodying the principle that equality is the right of man," "this," says Mr. Spratt, "expands into democracy," and this is the power that exists at the North; "the other embodying the principle that it is not the right of man, but of equals only," and this is the form existing at the South, which, he says, "has taken on itself the form of a social aristocracy."

In an essay written by J. Quitman Moore of Mississippi, and published in De Bow's Review in 1861, the author says: "Those pestilential and pernicious dogmas, 'The greatest good of the greatest number,' 'The majority shall rule,' are in their practical application the fruitful sources of disorders never to be quieted, revolutions the most radical and sanguinary, philosophies the most false, and passions the most wild, destructive and ungovernable." Such are the doctrines avowed by the Southern leaders; and with such doctrines, the existence not only of free institutions but of personal freedom is incompatible. "We have got to having everything with the prefix free" is the last declaration of the South Side Democrat of Virginia.

And how shall free men answer such words as these, coming from the enemies of their country, and of civilization? Shall it not be with a revolved, persistent, indomitable determination to destroy the root of such doctrines, and to establish free institutions so firmly in all the United States that those who believe not in them shall be silenced forever? How shall the free and independent laborer of the North, the mechanic seceded at as a mendicant—how shall he meet the threats and taunts of those who declare that "capital should own labor, and that white slavery is justifiable? If he have the heart of a man it will be with generous defiance; and he will give his labor, his money, his children, his life if need be, to prove his fidelity to that freedom which embodied in the institutions of his country, has given him opportunity to be what he is.

The fight now is between popular liberty,—liberty for all, white or black,—and common slavery—slavery for all, white or black. The poorest man in the North, every honest laborer everywhere, has a stake in the contest, and a responsibility as to its result. If he cannot fight the battles of his country and of freedom in the field, against the Southern traitors, he can fight them in his workshop, in his home and at the polls, against the friends and helpers of those traitors. Vallandigham and Frank Hughes, and Buckwalter, and all men of that ilk, are as much the enemies of the free laboring man at the North as any Southern

rebel who would like to own him and his wife and children, and sell them at his will. Laboring men of the North! this fight is for you. Your best interests are involved in it; and you are bound to put it through with your arms, and with your voices, and with your votes; you are bound to be loyal to the Government that is defending your cause—the true cause of an honest, hard-working Democracy.

## Voices from the Army.

The army in the West has lately made one or two very emphatic appeals against the efforts of the rebel sympathizers in the Northwest. For instance, General Rosecrans, replying to a vote of thanks from the Legislature of Ohio, speaks as follows:

"Voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the rebel leaders confronts and threatens us. Cruel as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried us 'coercion,' while preparing to strike us. Bull-like, they proposed to fight us, because they said they could whip five to one; and now, when driven back, they whine out 'no invasion,' and promise us of the West per mission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be 'good boys,' and do as they bid us."

"Whenever they have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of 'peace on any terms.' He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who desecrates the altar and contempt of all honorable men. When the power of the unscrupulous rebel leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours under this government, there will be no great difficulty in fraternization."

General Hovey, of Indiana, and four Indiana colonels, now at Helena, Arkansas, have published an appeal "to the Democracy of Indiana," in which they come to the point as follows:

"We see, with deep solitude and regret, that there is an undercurrent in Indiana, tending toward a coalition of the Northwest with the South, against the Eastern States. Be not deceived. Pause, for the love you bear to your country, and reflect. This movement is only a rebel scheme in disguise, that would involve you, alike with themselves, in the crime of rebellion, and bring to your own hearthstones the desolation of a French revolution. Separation on either side, with peace in the future, is impossible, and we are compelled by self-interest, by every principle of honor, and every impulse of manhood, to bring this unholy contest to a successful termination. Indiana's proud and loyal legions number at least seventy thousand effective men in the field, and as with one great heart, we know they would repudiate all unholy combinations, tending to the dismemberment of our Government."

"In this dark hour of our country's trial,—there is but one road to success and peace, and that is, to be as firmly united for our Government, as the rebels are against it. Small differences of opinion amount to nothing in this grand struggle for a nation's existence. Do not place even one straw in the way, and remember that every word you speak to encourage the South, nerves the arm and strikes the blow, which is aimed at the heart's blood of our brothers and kindred."

## ARMY PROMOTIONS.

[Authentic.]

### One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Henry I. Zinn, appointed 17th August, 1863; 13th December, 1862, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Virginia.

Lieutenant Colonel Levi Maish, appointed 17th August, 1863; 14th December, 1862, promoted Colonel, vice Zinn, killed.

Major John Lee, appointed 17th August, 1863; 14th December, 1862, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, vice Maish, promoted.

Major Joseph S. Jenkins, appointed 14th December, 1862, from captaincy of Company C.

Adjutant Henry C. Marshall, appointed 17th August, 1862, from Second Lieutenant Company E; 7th January, 1863, honorably discharged by Special Orders No. 16, Headquarters Right Grand Division.

Adjutant John S. Low, appointed 8th January, 1863, from First Lieutenant Company G, vice Marshall, resigned; 5th February, 1863, promoted Captain Company G, vice Lyne, resigned.

Adjutant John Hays, appointed February 18, 1863, from First Lieutenant Company A, vice Low, promoted.

Quartermaster John R. Turner, appointed August 17, 1862, from First Lieutenant Company A.

Surgeon John S. Ramsey, appointed September 12, 1862.

Assistant Surgeons Fred. L. Haupt, appointed August 19, 1862; honorably discharged by Special Orders No. 84, War Department, February 20, 1863; John H. Longenecker, appointed September 12, 1862; Peter Waters, appointed March 4, 1863.

Chaplain George W. Chaffant, appointed October, 1862; dismissed for tendering his resignation in face of the enemy, by Special Orders No. 16, Headquarters Right Grand Division, January 7, 1863; George M. Slayman, appointed 11, 1863.

COMPANY A.—Captain William M. Porter, appointed August 11, 1862; First Lieutenant John R. Turner, appointed August 11, 1862; appointed Regimental Quartermaster, August 17, 1862; Second Lieutenant John Hays, appointed August 11, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant, August 17, 1862; promoted Adjutant, August 17, 1862; promoted Sergeant, October 13, 1862; reported to Company, February 6, 1863; appointed Adjutant, February 18, 1863, vice Low, promoted; Second Sergeant John O. Halbert, promoted Second Lieutenant, August 17th, 1862, vice Hays, promoted; First Sergeant George Thayer, promoted First Lieutenant, February 18, 1863, vice Hays, appointed Adjutant.

COMPANY B.—Captain Hamilton A. Glassner, appointed August 11, 1862; First Lieutenant William H. Tomes, appointed August 11, 1862; Second Lieutenant Henry Keisinger, appointed August 11, 1862.

COMPANY C.—Captain Joseph S. Jenkins, appointed August 8, 1862; appointed Major, December 13, 1862, vice Lee, promoted; First Lieutenant Thomas B. Griffith, appointed August 8, 1862; promoted Captain, vice Jenkins, promoted, December 13, 1862;

## Handel Musical Association.

At a meeting of the Handel Musical Association, held on Tuesday evening March 31st 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Honorary members of the association.

Rev. Messrs. Geo. E. Adams, J. C. Bias, R. Black, G. D. Chenoweth, F. J. Clero, W. W. Eells, J. Elderderice, J. Fry, T. M. Griffith, P. S. Hooper, J. A. Murray, J. E. Morse, S. Phillips, D. Sterrett and C. P. Wing. Also Messrs. A. K. Rheem, E. Corranan, J. B. Bratton, Geo. Zinn.

This Association holds its regular meetings every Tuesday at half past seven in Rheem's Hall. The officers at present are:

Conductor John H. Rheem, Asst. Conductor J. M. Masonheimer, President D. H. Eekels, Vice Pres. R. D. Cameron, Treasurer John Spahr Jr., Secretary William M. Ogilby.

It is the intention of the Association to hold a concert on Thursday April 9th, on which occasions a novel and unique programme will be presented. A number of anthems, choruses, &c., will be put upon the stage in the style which obtained in the days of Benny Childs and Dicky Hunt, thirty five years ago. Don't forget next Tuesday evening.

## ABBOTT'S HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

is one of the most readable works on the war that has been issued, comprising a full and impartial account of the origin and progress of the rebellion. Of the various naval and military engagements, of the heroic deeds performed by armies and individuals, and of touching scenes in the field, the camp, the hospital and the cabin. The work is illustrated with maps, diagrams and numerous steel engravings of battle scenes and portraits of distinguished men. The work is published only by subscription, and sold by distributing agents. The agent is now in this place, and all who feel an interest in the progress of this war will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity to procure this truly valuable work.

## COTTON SEED.—Those of our friends

who would like to make some experiments in the growing of DIXIE'S King, will be furnished gratuitously with a small quantity of good seed by calling upon THOMAS BARR, Esq., at Gardner & Co's Agricultural Implement Emporium.

## Presentation of a Sword to Lieut. Col. John Lee, of the 130th Reg't. P. V.

MR. EDITOR:—A pleasant incident occurred on the 24th of March at the Camp of the 130th Reg't. P. V. near Falmouth Virginia.

After Dress Parade the Regiment having been formed, double column closed in mass, a handsome and costly sword and sash, purchased by the officers and men, was presented to Lieut. Col. Lee, who had command of the Regiment for some weeks after the unfortunate battle of Fredericksburg—Colonel MAISH then being at York Pa., suffering from a severe wound received at Antietam.

The sword was presented by the gallant Capt. SHARP, of Co. E who made the following appropriate remarks:

"COLONEL:—Allow me, in behalf of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, to present to you this beautiful sword, as a testimonial of the high appreciation in which we hold your many admirable qualities.

The soldier's life is a hard one, and in many respects, a rude one, but nothing else is so well calculated to cherish the noblest and the best sentiments of human nature; and that Officer or that Private who does his duty may always rest assured that, in the long run, he will be rewarded by the love and gratitude of his fellow soldier.

You, Sir, were among the foremost of us in the conflict, at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg, and let me express the hope that hereafter, in the battle's gleaming, this bright sword may not only defend you from harm, but still again find you with the foremost in the path to glory and to victory."

To which Col. Lee responded:—

"Officers and men of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, in accepting this beautiful gift from your hands, I am too conscious that I have done nothing to merit so high a mark of your esteem and generosity—nevertheless I receive it with a deep feeling of gratitude and pride, and confidently trust that no act of mine shall ever dishonor it, or reflect a shadow of discredit upon this noble, well-tried and heroic Regiment."

Allow me then to offer you my sincere thanks, not only for this gift of your generosity, which I prize, above all price, but for your uniform kindness and indulgence since I have been with you."

Three cheers having been given respectively for Lieut. Col. LEE, Col. MAISH, and Maj. Jenkins, the Companies separated and marched to their separate quarters.

J. S. J.

## LIST OF CAUSES For Trial At April Term, 1863, IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

First Week—Commencing Monday, April 13, 1863.

Comm'th for use of Nancy Wise vs. M. Bitter, co-obligor, &c.

Dr. Ferrin Baker, for use, vs. Capt. Geo. O'Brien, with notice to Jacob Whitmer, et al. Charles Brewster, vs. Mary Chamberlain et al.

Jacob Eichelberger, vs. William Wolf, Nicholas A. Myers, vs. C. V. Railroad, Second Week—Commencing Monday, April 20, John Sanderson's Adm'r, vs. Clement B. Penrose.

Philip Arnold, vs. Jonathan Cornman, Carlisle Deposit Bank, vs. Samuel Heppburn, George S. Arnegart, vs. Henry Myers, Penn's Railroad Co. vs. Jacob Ziegler.

A. W. Rand, vs. R. Wilson & Son, J. & L. W. Zeigler, vs. David Zeigler, Philip Brechbill, vs. Daniel V. Aht, Black & Delaney, vs. William Wonderlich, William C. Houser, vs. Moses C. Eberly, Rob't C. Sterrett's Adm'r vs. William Ker, et al.

John W. Leidig & Wife, vs. Jacob Coover's Executors, Jacob Jnochy, vs. Christian Laley, et al. Agnes M'Mannus, vs. John Restem, Robert Noble's Adm'r, vs. Christian Laley, et al.

Thomas J. Eilbert, et al. vs. Charles F. Stoever, Sebastian Eckert, vs. Charles Wilbur, Michael F. Snyder, vs. John Watts.

John Moore, vs. James W. Moore's Adm'r, John Gresson, vs. John Garmann, Sebastian Shover, vs. Matthew F. Robinson, George Bitter, vs. W. C. Houser & G. Bobb, Gabriel Natcher, vs. William Natcher, Co-obligor, &c.

John H. Villar, for use, vs. David H. Coble, Jr., et al.

George Koller, vs. D. D. Hurb & J. Regan, feeders.

## Meeting of the County Committee.

The Chairman of the Union County Committee it will be seen, has issued a call for a meeting of the said committee on Saturday next (4th inst.) at Hannon's Hotel. We hope that there will be a general attendance, and that every member will consider it his duty to be present on that day.

## Meeting of the Union League.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Carlisle will be held in Rheem's Hall on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock. The members and the public generally, are invited to attend.

We welcome a number of new subscribers this week. If the year continues with anything near the ratio of this, we shall have no cause for complaint.

## TWENTY EIGHTH SNOW.—On Tuesday, the 31st of March, the 28th snow of the season fell. Weather prophets tell us that this one fills up the measure for 62—3. We hope it will be so.

## ONE MONTH MORE OF DAYLIGHT MARKERS.—According to a proclamation by the town council, we are to have noontday markets until May 1st. This is right, as spring rarely commences in earnest now days, until May day.

NEW GOODS.—LEIDIG, SAWYER & MILLER, in this week's Herald, give notice that they have just received an immense stock of dry goods which, in consequence of the late decline in gold, they are prepared to dispose of at greatly reduced prices. Persons desirous of purchasing dry-goods, should not fail to give the above firm a call. Roll in now and get your money back, at the old stand, East Main street, next door to Martin's Hotel.

## A FINE BEEF.—Last week Messrs. Hoffer, Dixon and C. Kendler killed the large-bullock fed by Mr. Tobias Seitz, of Westpennsboro' township. It weighed, live weight, 2,310 pounds, and dressed 1,450 pounds. It was the largest, finest and fattest beef ever brought into Carlisle market. Mr. Seitz has a good reputation for feeding cattle, and the gentlemen above named deserve great credit for bringing such beef in to our market. There is still more fine cattle feeding in our county that might be brought into market here, if our citizens would but encourage our butchers and feeders.

## THE CONTEMPORARY inquires if the young ladies of the present day are fitted for wives. We think it a much more important question whether they are fitted for husbands.

## Town and County Matters.

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### ONE MONTH MORE OF DAYLIGHT MARKERS.—According to a proclamation by the town council, we are to have noontday markets until May 1st. This is right, as spring rarely commences in earnest now days, until May day.

NEW GOODS.—LEIDIG, SAWYER & MILLER, in this week's Herald, give notice that they have just received an immense stock of dry goods which, in consequence of the late decline in gold, they are prepared to dispose of at greatly reduced prices. Persons desirous of purchasing dry-goods, should not fail to give the above firm a call. Roll in now and get your money back, at the old stand, East Main street, next door to Martin's Hotel.

### A FINE BEEF.—Last week Messrs. Hoffer, Dixon and C. Kendler killed the large-bullock fed by Mr. Tobias Seitz, of Westpennsboro' township. It weighed, live weight, 2,310 pounds, and dressed 1,450 pounds. It was the largest, finest and fattest beef ever brought into Carlisle market. Mr. Seitz has a good reputation for feeding cattle, and the gentlemen above named deserve great credit for bringing such beef in to our market. There is still more fine cattle feeding in our county that might be brought into market here, if our citizens would but encourage our butchers and feeders.

### THE CONTEMPORARY inquires if the young ladies of the present day are fitted for wives. We think it a much more important question whether they are fitted for husbands.

### Town and County Matters.

#### Meeting of the County Committee.

The Chairman of the Union County Committee it will be seen, has issued a call for a meeting of the said committee on Saturday next (4th inst.) at Hannon's Hotel. We hope that there will be a general attendance, and that every member will consider it his duty to be present on that day.

#### Meeting of the Union League.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Carlisle will be held in Rheem's Hall on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock. The members and the public generally, are invited to attend.

We welcome a number of new subscribers this week. If the year continues with anything near the ratio