

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, May 8, 1863.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6
State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald
in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements
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UNION LEAGUE.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Carlisle will be held at

RHEEM'S HALL,

On SATURDAY EVENING, May 9th, at 8 o'clock. Every member is expected to be present. All loyal men who desire to unite with us are invited. Business of importance will be before the meeting. Addresses may be expected by able speakers.

PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE STATE.—Col. Chas. F. Ruff, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania.—Col. Ruff is a gentleman and officer of intelligence, and will perform the duties of his new position with honor to himself and credit to the Government. So says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Governor CURTIS having positively declined being a candidate for reelection, the names of many able men have been suggested as candidates for nomination. We would present the name of Col. T. WORTH of the *Liberman Courier* as a man every way fitted to fill the position with credit to the state. Col. Worth is one of our ablest journalists, of strict integrity, true loyalty, and devoted to the interests of our state. He would make an excellent Governor. Let him be nominated.

REINSTATE.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Col. J. M. McCarter has been reinstated in the command of his regiment—the 93rd Pennsylvania volunteer infantry—and ordered to assume the command. He left Lancaster last Monday to join his regiment. Colonel McCarter has proved himself an excellent soldier here, and we doubt not will sustain his reputation in the future.

ANOTHER BREAD NOT FEARED at Richmond, Va. Merchants have been strengthening their doors and shutters to resist forcible entry. The troops near that city were much demoralized by the starvation of their families, who were driven to such riotous demonstrations.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—The falling off in revenue from excise from the estimates made by Commissioner Boutwell upon data at that time correct, and justified by the statistics of the country, has been frightfully great, and it is still diminishing. The cause of this is the very general neglect to comply with many of the requirements of the Revenue act in regard to the use of stamps, and the prodigious extent to which stamps once used are fraudulently detached from the instruments to which they were attached and used again. The business of collecting stamps, even cancelled postage stamps, is organized in all great cities; and their resale for use is a commerce of large proportions.

READ OUT OF THE PARTY.—The *Huntingdon Globe*, an old Democratic paper, has been read out of the party by the Copperheads who now control it, for being guilty of supporting the Government, and for refusing to endorse VALLANDIGHAM, COX, WOOD & CO. We have known the *Globe* for many years as a staunch and fearless advocate of Democratic principles, when the men who now control that party were its bitterest revilers. Its fearless and able proprietor has been from beyond a firm and consistent member of the Democratic party, and we are glad to see that now in the hour of our country's peril, he has taken sides with such true Democrats as BUTLER, DICKINSON, JOHNSON, TOWN, HOLT, and many others, who by a life service have proved their devotion to the party.

By the arrival of the *Elma*, from Liverpool, April 22, and *Queenstown* April 23, we have four days' late news from Europe. The English Government has declared its intention to prosecute the builders of the Rebel pirate *Alexandra*. The organs of the English aristocracy threaten again with new schemes of an English and French interference in the American war. The uneasiness in Europe about the Polish question is steadily increasing, and the belief is gaining ground that it will lead to a general war. It is thought that first Sweden will be drawn into it, and that then the war will soon assume large dimensions. An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Sweden is already talked of. The throne of Greece has been formally accepted by Prince William of Denmark.

THE GATHERING TRUMPET.—The insurrection in Poland, which was not ended by LANCOWICZ, having abdicated his Dictatorship, proceeds with unabated fury, and has so far baffled all the efforts of Russia to put it down. The amnesty proclaimed by the Czar, pardoning all political offences, and promising in definite reforms at a period left wholly to the imagination, has been rejected by the patriots of Poland. The time in which vague promises could amuse them has passed. Four of the leading Powers of Europe—namely, England, France, Austria, and Italy—have severally remonstrated with Russia, giving significant hints that, very possibly, their interference will not be confined to words. Sweden is also opposed to the Russian policy towards Poland. As the Poles are chiefly Catholics, it may be expected that the Catholic Powers will actively sympathize with Poland. Indeed, at this crisis, Russia has only one ally, and this is Prussia, itself in a condition which threatens the deposition and expulsion of her King. The elements of a general European war are in agitation, and require a mere breath to fan them into a conflagration.

PENNSYLVANIA.

When the rattle of iron hail against Fort Sumpter's walls, awoke the sleeping millions of the North to the stern fact that war had been inaugurated by Southern traitors, and seventy-five thousand men were called upon to defend Washington, for us were entertained by the timid that so large an army could not be raised without drafting. Gen. BIDDLE, then Adjutant General of the State, was asked whether he thought there would be sufficient volunteers. "Why sir," said he, "if authorized to do so, in two weeks, I will raise that many in Pennsylvania alone." His reply was a truthful one. Since then Pennsylvania has sent forth her sons by thousands, until her regiments number nearly or quite two hundred, and their gallantry and loyalty, have been attested upon many a well fought field. From the beginning of the war, Pennsylvania's attitude has been an enviable one. The first to respond to the call, she will be the last to desert the old flag, so long as treason lifts its head. And to her Governor, of whom she is justly proud, does she owe the present proud position she now holds among the loyal States. Governor CURTIS, assisted by his staff—among whom is our fellow townsman, Col. J. B. PARKER—has been untiring in his efforts to make her troops efficient and as comfortable as the service will admit; and among the Pennsylvania soldiers, Gov. CURTIS is received with outbursts of applause. All hail the loyal Keystone State!

Arrest of Vallandigham.

We had a telegraphic dispatch Tuesday night of the arrest of the notorious traitor-sympathizer, Vallandigham, but by neglect on the part of the foreman in the composing room, the important item was left over, of which the detachment of soldiers were sent from Cincinnati to Dayton, by a special train, to arrest the arch traitor. Vallandigham was found at his home, and the soldiers were obliged to batter down two or three doors before they could reach him. His friends tried to get up a rescue by ringing the fire bells, but when the people were assembled, and apprised of the fact of the arrest, they rather approved of the action of the soldiers, and permitted Vallandigham to be taken to Cincinnati.

This arrest will give satisfaction where there is a loyal man to greet the fact. If ever any man earned a halter, Vallandigham is he, and we verily believe that his hanging would give more satisfaction than if Jeff Davis and a dozen of his most infamous advisers were hung. He has given more encouragement to the rebellion than any traitor in the South. He has done more to injure the Government than any man too cowardly to take up arms and wage war against its authority. Therefore we most earnestly trust that a stern example will be made of the fellow immediately. If he were fairly tried, which would of course result in his conviction of high treason, and then promptly hung, the proceeding would put an end to the treason in the North which is in all respects worse than that which has arrayed itself in blood in the South.

We noticed by the *Lancaster Intelligencer* that Vallandigham "was to have addressed the people of that city. Arrangements were made by the copperheads of Lancaster to give him a welcome and applaud his treason, but his arrest will of course interfere with that purpose. Our loyal neighbors, by the arrest of Vallandigham, have been spared a great disgrace. No doubt Wheatland will mourn this arrest, and such men as the mayor of Lancaster will go off into convulsions at this fresh evidence to impair the Constitution by bringing traitors to justice. —*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

A Copperhead Lie Nailed.

Mr. Sanderson, of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, recently charged to the Secretary of State's diplomatic correspondence the following "most remarkable and disgraceful sentence":

"My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the effigies and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York, and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?" The editor of the *Lancaster Daily Express* forwarded a copy of the above extract to Mr. Seward, asking whether in his correspondence referred to he had ever made use of the above language, and received for answer the following note:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863.
J. M. W. GEIST, Esq., *Dear Sir*—Yours of the 22d, enclosing extract from the *Intelligencer*, has been placed in my hands. No such extract is to be found in Mr. Seward's correspondence. That you may satisfy yourself, I have sent you the volumes by this day's mail. Your obedient servant,
Geo. E. BAKER.

—This 'bell story' is going the rounds of the entire Copperhead press of the country, and is considered a 'good card,' no doubt. Our neighbor of the *Volunteer* copied the extract attributed to Mr. Seward, a week or two since, making it the text of a long editorial leader if we mistake not. Will he now retract?

It is believed by many persons that the recent raid of the Rebels into North-western Virginia, and their attempt to get into South-western Pennsylvania, was instigated by the Copperheads in those sections. It is singular that these raids should always be made in the direction where Copperheadism most abounds. It further appears, by the published accounts, that a number of horses stolen from well-known "Copperheads" were returned by Jenkins, the chief of the gang, the moment he was apprised that their owners belonged to the Rebel brotherhood. The circumstance looks suspicious, to say the least.

A. H. STEVENS A PROPHET.

It is well known that the present Vice-President of the Confederacy made a speech strongly opposed to secession in the Georgia Convention of January, 1861. The following extracts will show how clearly he perceived the iniquity, and foresaw the results of the measure:

That this step once taken could never be receded, and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests be trampled down by the numerous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors of desolation war upon us; who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure (as I honestly think and believe) shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act, by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate.

Cause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-citizens in the clarity that it will bring upon us? What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case. I and to what cause or one overt act can you name a point, which to you is the idea of justification? What right has the North as asked? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you today name a governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer!

Now for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquillity, accompanied with abundant property and all rights unsullied—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.

UNION LEAGUES.

The Copperheads don't like the Union Leagues which are being formed all over the country. In them they see the defeat of all their treasonable plans. They, therefore, attempt to make them odious by declaring that the members entertain "vicious and dangerous purposes" than were ever contemplated by Know-nothingism. Not a word have they to say against the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose oaths are of such a nature that persons who have repeated a portion of the latter declaration at their oaths on the ground that they would make themselves amenable to the laws against treason. The object of the League, if we are correctly informed is to uphold the Government of the United States. The members pledge themselves to stand by the legally constituted authorities—to maintain the Constitution—to preserve the Union—to maintain the laws—and to oppose treason in whatsoever guise it may appear.

These are the "dangerous purposes" of which the Copperhead editors complain. Well, we admit that they are "dangerous," not, however, to the Federal Government and loyal citizens, but to the Rattle-snake Confederacy of Jeff Davis, and his Copperhead allies at the North. And that is the reason why the latter are so bitterly opposed to the Union Leagues. The Leagues are loyal organizations for loyal men, and only such will join them.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Justice Strong, in the Philadelphia Court of Nisi Prius, on Monday week, decided that the case of Mr. Hodgson, proprietor of the *Westchester J. J. Freeman*, who had obtained a verdict against United States Marshal Millard for damages caused by the suppression of the newspaper referred to in 1861, but in which case no judgment had been entered, should be removed to the United States Court, under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1863. The Judge decided that a case arising under this act can be thus removed at any stage of its progress. He also stated that he could not perceive that the act referred to is a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, but held that the right of removal was exercised in the judiciary act of 1789, and it has been acted under ever since, without being called in question.

A Susquehanna Co. soldier named Horace Roberts, having heard that he had been slandered at home as a Copperhead, writes to a relative a letter in which, after declaring that there is not a drop of "secession" blood in his veins, he says:

"I am to-day the same in principle that I was when I left home. I hope this war will not close until every negro is set at liberty. If I was able I would be willing to take my rifle and fight till slavery was forever abolished, never to return again. I have left my home, my wife, and my children, and gone far away to fight for my country, and, sir, if ever I come home, I want to come honorably. I would sooner have my bones buried in the 'sunny South' than to have it thrown into my children's teeth that their father was a traitor. God forbid! I do not like the blacks, but I came here to fight for freedom, and I say, let us have it. Should this war be settled and slavery be left alive, we would soon have another war to fight, worse than this; but I believe slavery has got its death-blow, and I think this is not going to last long. I hope not. I think it has not been managed right in all respects. Some commanders are afraid that one will gain more honor than another, and, therefore, neglect to do their duty. I mean one will neglect to report when he should. He would rather one officer would lose his men than gain a greater name than himself. May the devil take such men."

A CHEAP AND PRETTY EXPERIMENT.—Take a piece of silver, say a 25 cent piece, go to S. Elliott's get a box of Bryan's Palmolive Soap, and cure your cough, hoarseness, sore throat, and cold in one day.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY.

The Storming and Capture of Fredericksburg.

"The Hero" of Ball's Bluff a Prisoner.

Railroad Retreat of the Rebels Cut Off.

GENERAL TRIUMPH OF OUR ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The city is intensely excited, to-day, by the reports from the army of the Potomac. The news is regarded, thus far, as favorable and encouraging, but at the same time there is a naturally much solicitude as to further and future developments.

The arrival of about 1,100 prisoners on Saturday, certainly shows that our army has not been idle in making captures; but it is reported that others will soon arrive.

A gentleman connected with army operations, who arrived here early this morning, says there was skirmishing all day Saturday on the left, and on Sunday our batteries crossed over to Fredericksburg, on pontoons, at the right of the Lacey House, or at a point where some of our forces passed over previous to the former battle.

There was some opposition from the rebels, but it was soon ended, and a few were killed. The movement was completed about a o'clock in the morning.

The rebel entrenchments were not long after this shelled from the vicinity of Fredericksburg and in front. Meanwhile, our troops on the left made a flank movement, and gaining the enemy's rear, gallantly and impetuously attacked them, driving the rebels from their positions, and causing them to retreat at least two miles farther back.

The result was the capture of eleven 12-pounders, and a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy succeeded in moving off their other guns, which had been kept on wheels.

The gentleman from whom the above information is obtained witnessed the fighting from an eminence near Fredericksburg, and while the contest was raging crossed over, and not only therewith visited the desert of fortifications.

The absence of cavalry was a misfortune. Had there been a force of that arm of the service, the enemy must have been badly cut up in his flight.

The enemy were slain in heaps behind the stone wall which so well answered the purpose of defence at the former battle of Fredericksburg.

The informant says that while our troops were driving the enemy firing was heard far back in the rear.

Our men were in splendid spirits, and all of them have the utmost confidence in Gen. Hooker.

Other Particulars.

The Washington *Republican* of last evening gives the following particulars of the battle on the Rappahannock:

"In consequence of the reported dashing operations of General Stoneman, on the line of railroad to Richmond, General Lee could not ignominiously fly, but was compelled to come out from behind his defenses, and fight on Hooker's own ground, selected at Chambersville, ten miles southwest of Fredericksburg. The battle lasted most of the day on Saturday, and continued with great fierceness until two o'clock on Sunday morning, when hostilities ceased for two hours."

At a o'clock the battle opened again, and lasted until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when the enemy's batteries became silent, and the whole cheering commenced on our extreme right, and ran along the whole line. When our informant left, the prevailing opinion was that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or that they had been attacked by Hooker's left wing, under General Sedgwick, which crossed below Fredericksburg.

An informant says that before he left the field at Chambersville the general result was a complete success to our army; that a large number of prisoners had been captured. He listened from the field as soon as the firing stopped and recrossed the river at Banks' ford and proceeded to Falmouth, opposite which, at Fredericksburg, a desperate battle was raging.

Another gentleman who was with our forces in Fredericksburg says that Gen. Sedgwick had reached the key to the whole line at Chambersville, and that the rebels were driven back to Fredericksburg before day dawned yesterday (Sunday) morning.

The rebels immediately opened a most terrible fire. At the first shot, some of the regiments wavered at seeing their commanding officers, colonels, majors, and captains falling around them, but the skillful and dashing Col. Shingley by his cool daring and personal example rallied the staggering column and led it into the rebel works, carrying the key, and with it the whole line at the point of the bayonet, with a wild yell that was heard above the shock of arms. One gun on the right of the key was very annoying to our advancing forces. An order was given to take it, and in three minutes afterwards says our informant, the rebel gunners and their infantry support were in full retreat, and their own guns, which had been captured by our men, sending death into their ranks.

As soon as the principal work (the key) was carried, about 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, the whole rebel force in and about Fredericksburg made a precipitate retreat out upon what is known as the plank-road, towards Chambersville, in the direction of Lee's main army.

The capture of the city of Fredericksburg and the works surrounding it was complete. The killed and wounded on our side in Fredericksburg were comparatively small; but the rebels were said to be filled with killed and wounded rebels.

The slaughter at Chambersville is estimated to be large on both sides. Among the killed on our side is Gen. Berry, of Maine. Gen. Howard was wounded in endeavoring to rally the German regiments which wavered on Saturday before the heavy masses of the Federal army.

We captured many large guns, ammunition, stores, and, up to yesterday, about 2,000 prisoners.

The last report from Gen. Stoneman was that he had cut Lee's railroad and telegraph communication with Richmond, and captured Gordonsville, but cannot vouch for this.

LATER.

The following latest intelligence from Gen. Hooker's army, says the *New York Evening Post*, is just received from Washington.

The battle of Sunday was renewed on Monday morning. The enemy appeared to have force equal in numbers to our own, and his successive attacks were made with a desperate spirit.

The destruction of the railroad bridges over the Massaponax and Matponny creeks, south of Fredericksburg, has certainly been accomplished, and the road to Richmond is thus cut off from the enemy. Nothing trustworthy has been heard from that portion of General Stoneman's command sent to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad, near Gordonsville, but the indications, as well as unauthenticated rumors, point unmistakably to the probable fact that

he has met little or no opposition in this movement.

Eight hundred prisoners, including one entire regiment, the 23d Georgia, were brought to Washington this morning, and marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the old Capitol. Their appearance was the subject of universal comment and remark. They were well and comfortably clad, and not one looked as though he had not had enough to eat.

Two officers, Major General Evans, of South Carolina, and a brigadier general (whose name was not learned) were prominent in the number, both being very tall, fine looking men. They were in light gray uniforms, with three gold stars on the collar of the major general and two on that of the brigadier.—They were permitted to go about the streets accompanied by an unarmed corporal, and made several purchases in the stores on the avenue. Immense crowds thronged the streets wherever they appeared. Major General Evans was the rebel general commanding at Leesburg during the Ball's Bluff battle.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Hooker Reinforced by Heintzelman.

REPORTS OF REBEL PRISONERS.

The Southern Communications all cut.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING OF THE REBELS.

Whole Brigades of Rebels Wiped Out.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

No old parties for the press have been sent from Washington to telegraph to-day. But we know of a private dispatch received at noon to-day, from a perfectly trustworthy source, the tenor of which is as follows:

The authorities at Washington are perfectly confident of General Hooker's success. He can maintain his position, and reinforcements to the number of 30,000 men under General Heintzelman, have been sent him. Nothing definite has been heard of General Stoneman, but he is believed to have accomplished the work assigned to him.

New York, May 6.
The *Herald* has received the following account of the night of Gen. Sedgwick's capture with the enemy:

It appears that after the great struggle of Sunday, Gen. Lee detached a large body of his rebels to meet Sedgwick, and it is known that Longstreet was also rapidly getting in Sedgwick's rear.

At the same time, early on Monday morning, large masses of rebels appeared on the heights east of Fredericksburg, where we had but a small force, having sent a large portion to strengthen Sedgwick. The position was relinquished after a short resistance, having just removed all the guns.

Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg which is believed to have been an unsuccessful attempt to prevent Longstreet from moving up. The rebels interposed no objection to our holding Fredericksburg, which we still retain. General Sedgwick was badly engaged all Monday. The rebel pressing him at all points his men were obliged to give way before the overwhelming masses of the rebels, and his discomfiture seemed certain, when a Vermont brigade made a heroic charge, repulsing them and securing the safety of that portion of the army.

The slaughter of the enemy near Banks' ford was perfectly horrible, whole brigades of rebels being literally wiped out.

General Sedgwick, however, recrossed the river in the face of the enemy after midnight, the enemy taking our bridges with artillery, causing great loss of life. He succeeded in getting across in comparatively good order, and marched immediately to United States ford to join Hooker's main army.

Just as we go to press, we have received information from a trustworthy private source, which represents Sedgwick, instead of having been driven back over the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, as cutting his way through Longstreet's force, and being well on his way to join Hooker's main army. If this be so, and the large reinforcements sent from Washington have arrived safely, there can be no more doubt as to the final result. With the destruction or capture of Lee's army, the rebellion dies, and with it, as a natural consequence, the northern copperheads as surely expire. Let every patriot fight and pray for this consummation.—*Ed.*

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

REBELS RETREATING FROM THE NANSEMOND.

THE FEDERAL ARMY PURSUING.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.

The Nansmond river is cleared of rebel batteries, and was opened to navigation yesterday. The rebel forces have retreated across the Blackwater. Our troops are in pursuit.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from Hilton Head on Saturday last, arrived this afternoon via Beaufort, N. C. She brings no news, but reports all quiet in both departments.

The United States transport steamer *Erie* arrived here this morning, having two of Ericsson's rafts in tow, bound South.

Town and County Matters.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE.—We have a four years' scholarship in Dickinson College, which we will sell at a discount.

FAST DAY.—This day was generally observed by the community in a manner becoming a Christian People. All places of business were closed, and, with few exceptions, was spent as a National Sabbath should be.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon its capital stock. This is the kind evidence of the prosperity of a corporation or company which gives its patrons confidence in its management. It is tangible—unmistakable. But it is a twice-told tale to notice the uninterrupted success of the Carlisle Deposit Bank.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE.—My number of this publication is on our table, and we hasten to notice its many excellencies. This number comes to us with alterations and improvements, which advance it still higher in the scale of fashionable literature. The fashion plates are far superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen. On the whole we would advise those of our readers who desire a first class lady's magazine to subscribe at once for this work. The price is \$8 per annum, and the publication office is 19 city Hall, N. Y.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE.—We select the following items of local interest from the recent proceedings of this body.

Mr. John C. Bliss, a licentiate, was received into the care of the Presbytery, from Central Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Second Presbyterian church of this place presented a call for his services. The call was found in order, and it being presented to him, he signified his acceptance of it. Presbytery then examined him in experimental religion, the arts and sciences, Hebrew and Greek languages, Ecclesiastical History, Theology, Church Government, and the Sacraments: he also preached a sermon from Jer. 18:3 as a part of trial for ordination—all of which were unanimously sustained. Presbytery resolved to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, on Tuesday evening, the 12th of May, at half-past seven o'clock, to attend to the ordination and installation of Mr. Bliss. Mr. Nicolls was appointed to preach the sermon, and Mr. Beatty to be his alternate; Dr. Croigh to preside, propose the constitutional questions, and make the ordinary prayer, and Dr. Harper to be his alternate; Mr. Hays to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Mr. Warner his alternate; Mr. Bells to deliver the charge to the people, and Mr. Cattell his alternate. Doubtless the services will be solemn and interesting.

The Presbytery adopted unanimously an admirable paper on the state of the country.

The Rev. Dr. PAXTON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, has been voted a respite of six months by his congregation, for rest and relaxation, and our townsman, Rev. J. A. MURRAY, has been invited to supply his pulpit, all the time, or as long as his own health permits. We congratulate the Pittsburg congregation on having secured the services of a gentleman at once able, earnest and devout, in his high calling. May improved health and prosperity attend him.

NATIONAL CIRCUS AND MODEL SHOW.

The former consort of DAN RICE, a lady of exquisite taste, unexceptionable deportment, social standing, professional ability and extensive experience, will arrive in this place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., with one of the finest Equestrian Exhibitions ever organized in America. Under her direct supervision, the programme, replete as it is with artistic gems, will contain nothing obnoxious to good taste and refinement. Her daughter Miss Lizzie Rice, who inherits much of her father's talents, and mother's personal beauty, is associated with the es-

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—There is no periodical more welcome to our table than this monthly. The present number is not equal to the one or two last, but still in point of literary merit far in advance of any of the other monthlies. Periodical literature has had a hard struggle in this country, and until the advent of the "Atlantic" never reached respectability, much less excellence. The talent and energy, enlisted in this publication have now won for it a popularity in this country surpassing that of the British *Quarterlies*, which, previous to its existence, went to fill up the gap in our literature. The pages in this number are all interesting, but "up the Thames," "Charles Lamb's uncollected Writings," and "Dark Ways," are particularly so. The latter is a wild, tersely written story, and appears to come from one who has heretofore been a stranger to these pages. Fine poetry, one of the most excellent characteristics of the Monthly does not breathe in this number as sweetly as usual. "After Taps," however, is creditable.

PROFESSOR ELECTED.—The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, at their meeting on Tuesday evening last, elected Dr. R. A. F. PENROSE, formerly of Carlisle, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, to succeed Professor Samuel Jackson, M. D., resigned.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.—The School Directors of Cumberland County, met in convention on Monday last, in the Court House, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent for the ensuing three years. Wm. R. GORGAS, Esq., president. On motion the salary of the Superintendent was fixed at \$500 per annum, after which the Convention proceeded to vote for Superintendent with the following result:—George Swartz 50, Philip Long 44, D. E. Kast 6, and O. T. Palm 2.

By referring to the statement of the Mechanicsburg Bank, in another column, it will be seen that a dividend 5 per cent. for the last six months, has been declared. This flattering result is due, to a very great extent to the invaluable services as cashier, of our former townsman, H. A. STRONG. May continued success attend the institution and its managers.

METAL TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the garter parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with metal tips never wear out at the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average one pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them. We believe all the shoe dealers keep them.

Mrs. McCANNON proposes to open a class for the instruction of young ladies in either or all of the following branches of English education, which they may wish to pursue, viz: Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Uranography, Familiar Science, History, Composition &c. For terms apply at the house of Mrs. Capt. TOMLINSON, West Louthier street, back of the college. Fancy or plain needle work if desired.

To open Monday May 18th, 1863.

PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE.—We select the following items of local interest from the recent proceedings of this body.

Mr. John C. Bliss, a licentiate, was received into the care of the Presbytery, from Central Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Second Presbyterian church of this place presented a call for his services. The call was found in order, and it being presented to him, he signified his acceptance of it.

Presbytery then examined him in experimental religion, the arts and sciences, Hebrew and Greek languages, Ecclesiastical History, Theology, Church Government, and the Sacraments: he also preached a sermon from Jer. 18:3 as a part of trial for ordination—all of which were unanimously sustained. Presbytery resolved to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, on Tuesday evening, the 12th of May, at half-past seven o'clock, to attend to the ordination and installation of Mr. Bliss. Mr. Nicolls was appointed to preach the sermon, and Mr. Beatty to be his alternate; Dr. Croigh to preside, propose the constitutional questions, and make the ordinary prayer, and Dr. Harper to be his alternate; Mr. Hays to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Mr. Warner his alternate; Mr. Bells to deliver the charge to the people, and Mr. Cattell his alternate. Doubtless the services will be solemn and interesting.

The Presbytery adopted unanimously an admirable paper on the state of the country.

The Rev. Dr. PAXTON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, has been voted a respite of six months by his congregation, for rest and relaxation, and our townsman, Rev. J. A. MURRAY, has been invited to supply his pulpit, all the time, or as long as his own health permits. We congratulate the Pittsburg congregation on having secured the services of a gentleman at once able, earnest and devout, in his high calling. May improved health and prosperity attend him.

NATIONAL CIRCUS AND MODEL SHOW.

The former consort of DAN RICE, a lady of exquisite taste, unexceptionable deportment, social standing, professional ability and extensive experience, will arrive in this place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., with one of the finest Equestrian Exhibitions ever organized in America. Under her direct supervision, the programme, replete as it is with artistic gems, will contain nothing obnoxious to good taste and refinement. Her daughter Miss Lizzie Rice, who inherits much of her father's talents, and mother's personal beauty, is associated with the es-