# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, March 25, 1864.

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The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

McClellan and his Report. With the history of the Peninsular campaign we have long since been sorrowfully familiar. That it was entered upon at his own election, others yielding their preferences, and that it utterly failed to accomplish what it proposed have become matters of his. tory. The people are wont to estimate ability in Generals just as they do in men in other spheres of action, by the results effected .formed upon McClellan, and McClellan once the favorite of the many has become apparently the willing tool of a faction who wish through him to rise to power. To effect this it is necessary to shift the entire reanonaibilty of the Peninsular campaign from him to others. This seems to be the sole object of his report, lately published, and now circulated by his friends as a campaign document. In this defence, in order to satisfy the people, as he himself seems to be perfectly convinced, he finds it necessary to throw the whole blame upon President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and 'General Halleck .--Now, that McClellan did'nt receive all the reinforcements he asked for evey one admits; and the reason is simply this; it would have taken the resources of nine or ten of the greatest kingdoms of the world to have met his in the power of the Government to give, with out imperiling our own existence as a nation, is equally true. The Peninsular route made it absolutely necessary that a large force should be retained for the defense of the National Capital, and of this fact McClellan was re peatedly advised before he made his choice of a route. On the 8th, of March 1862, McClellan's own estimate of the whole Rebel arm; of the Potomac was but one hundred and fif teen thousand, five hundred; yet he had scarce y landed his army upon the Peninsula, be fore General Jackson, driving before him General Banks command, (depleted until it was almost a nominal one in order to remforce the army of the Potomac,) with an army of forty thousand men threatened the capital Suppose McClellan's advice had been followed to the letter and all our available forces had been thrown in front of Richmond, does any one believe that the leaders of the Rebellion would have hesitated a moment to have sacrificed Richmond as the price of Washington? To them to have lost Richmond would have been of little moment, to us at that time to have lost Washington would have been to have almost lost our hope of success. And how easily the Rebel army could have reached Washington before McClellan, is shown by the fact of their threatening it long before his army could'arrive even from Harrison's Land ing. All the forces that could possibly be spared were forwarded. Still complaint afsuffered a reverse, he became absolutely in. solent in his despatch to the Secretary of June 26th in the following kindly terms: "Nothing will be spared to suztain you, and I have undoubting faith in your success."-In reply, McClellan insolently tells him: --"You have done your best to sacrifice this Army." Hardly the proper language of a subordinate to a superior, especially in military parlance. The truth is, in all these operations, only in a larger and grander scale, McClellan played the part of a "petted child," who seemed to think that he could have every thing for which he asked, and then throw the blame of his own mistakes and failures upon others. That this was his conduct at the time was apparent, but in the light of his present report it is still more clearly evident. And, again, in a letter to the President on the military condition of the country in general, he absolutely attempts to dictate to the Administration their line, not only of military but even of civil policy, and that too when he must have known that his ideas were entirely at war with the views of the best statesmen of all parties. In short his whole line of conduct would indicate a spirit which had it the power would threaten our liberties with military dictation and despotism. His friends speak of the despotism of the present Admin istration. How much more reason should they have to fear despotism from the man who would attempt to dictate to his superiors "not only, in affair of his own profession but cven in matters in a measure incompatible with it -That. McClellan will be the next candidate of the Democratic party for President is a forgone conclusion, admitting him to be a capable General what claim has he to the statesmanship that should characterize the man who is to guide us through the perils of the next four years? Surely there is need of statesmanship such as can only be acquired by experience to remodel a truer and frimer Union than even our old one. McClellan's re port will neither satisfy the country that he is a great General, nor the man fitted to be our chief Magistrate during the coming four years. There is one man who has carried us safely thus far and in him the people will a

but a Union restored and entrie.

gain confide, Abraham Lincoln must, be

President not of a broken dissevered Union

Bounty Brokers. This class of sharks have become the curse of every patriotic community; watching with their nefarious occupation, they fasten upon a prospective recruit with the tenacity of a wampyre, and never relinguish their grasp following article from the Hollidaysburg Re gister exposes the mode of operations in that region, and as the plan is exactly simientire. Here it is:

We do not know that a decent man could be more grossly libelled than by applying to him the term "Bounty Broker." There is spim the term "Bounty Broker." There is nothing in the etymology of the words which makes it necessarily disreputable; it is the thought too much of themselves; they were "Whereas, a copy of the truly character-

character of the business transacted by those to whom it is applied, that makes it a term of reproach. By "Bounty Broker" is meant a creature, in the form of a man, who hangs tation he had slaves, as good shoemakers, as constitutional Liberty in Washington city. round a Provost Marshal's office to grab up volunteers, that he may peddle them off to fill up the quota of some Township, which pays a local bounty, he, the broker, managng by lying and fraud to secure a large share thereof. Some Townships pay a bounty of \$250, some \$300 and some \$350. Within the last ten days probably two hundred men have been sworn into the service, and placed to the credit of these Townships. Not one of hese men as far as we have been able to ascertain, received over \$210 boanty and very many of them \$200. Now how much did the Broker get? A fair average of the bounties for these Townships, for which the brokers vere working, would be \$300, which for the

200 men would make \$60 000. How much did the volunteers receive of it? Estimating that each man received \$210, which is a high average, would make forty two thousand dollars. The balance of the sixty thousand, or eighteen thousand dollars, was pocketed by the brokers, add to this sum the fifteen dollars paid by the Government for each recruit, which is also pocketed by the brokers, makes three thousand more, or altogether twenty-one thousand dollars. all the information we can get as well as from our own observation, not more than six or seven fellows are known to have been mean would leave, on an average, to each of them about three thousand dollars. We say that these "Bounty Brokers are dishonest, mean men. who would be common thieves if they were not afraid of the State's Prison. Because they make money? No; but because they make it by lying, deception and fraud, practiced upon honest, unsophisticated volun teers, and because they render no equivalent They lie to the recruit by telling him that his family which lives in Blair, Cambria or Bedford county will get relief during his absence, when he is mustered in to the credit of some Township in Bucks, Chester or Berks county. They deceive the volunteer by causing him to believe that the amount they pay him is what the Township has appropriated. They render no equivalent for the money .-Who will say that the work performed by any one of these six or seven miscrants was in ten days worth three thousand dollars? The Government estimates such work as worth fifteen dallars for sach man, while the bounty broker cheats the volunteer out of ninety doldemands. But, that he received all that was lars additional. Now who are these low. cowardly sneaks, engaged in cheating the men who volunteer to fight their's and the country's battles? We venture the assertion that if you go to the localities from whence they came, and inquire of their neighbors, those who know them best, you will find that their very names are synonyms of meanness and villainy, that they are the chaps who abuse their neighbors, who cheat their creditors. beat and kick their wives, starve their moth ers, and doe't cheel their children. No hon est man wants to be seen in their company that they are of all men most despicable there no way of stopping the rascality of these fellows? Are they to be allowed to continue filling their pockets at the expense of the sol deir and his family until the 1st of April?

Should Workingmen be Free? In the address of the rebel Congress, which we noticed some days ago, it is explained to the people of the South, and of the whole Union, that it was intended by the act of secession to form an independent Confederacy "founded on the proper relations between capital and labor." What are the proper re lations between capital and labor? Let any blacksmith, carpenter or other mechanic ask himself and companions that question, and food and two suits of linsey woolsey per year? men to work without wages. to buy him and sell him, flog him, brand him, [Frem the Union County Star, Lewisbury, Pa] and shoot him if he should happen to take it into his head to strike for wages? To keep him upon one spot all his life time, drive him ter complaint was telegraphed to Washington; to his home at dark every night, and subject and, when contrary to his expectations he him to arbitrary arrest, or flogging or impris onment, if he stire abroad without a pass War. Stanton telegraphed to him as late as that the proper relation between capital and tions" which "affrighted misinformed minds" that the proper relation between capital and laye's laborer or blacksmith's striker in the his fist, if he were coolly invited to enter into such a relation towards a "capitalist"?

Yet this is precisely what the "capitalists" mean who form the rebel Congress. According to their notions, the capitalist, in a well regulated state, should own the laboror .-Numberless essays have been written upon this theory by slaveholders, who agree charmingly upon this point. The laborers of the South have not told us, however, what they either as a soldier or a statesman. The calumthink; partly because from the lack of such free nies with which he was assailed, were not schools as northern workingmen send their children to, the southern laborer more often makes his X mark than writes a plain hand; and partly, too, because when ever an unlucky laborer in the South began to argue his side of the question the shrewd capitalists cried out "abolitionist," and hustle the that he had drawn from the treasury for his troublesome fellow out of the country-as witness the case of Mr. R. S. Tharin, who office, was unblushingly asserted. This last nearly lost his life for attempting to set up in Montgomery a free labor newspaper. When all the writers and speakers are on one side. and the other side either cannot write, or are not permitted to, there results naturally an appearance of much unanimity.

The proper relation between capital and labor is expressed by a homely saying in the free States; "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work." When a mechanic or other workingman gets that, he is satisfied, and political plans.' feels that the proper relation exists between himself and the capitalist who employs him. But to get that, he knows very well that his fellow workmen must not underbid him; must not work for less than fair pay In a free so. ciety the matter regulates itself, though sometimes the aid of trade unions is called in even amongst us, to preserve the proper stan. dard. But how is it in a slave society? Can the free workman hope to obtain his rights from the capitalist, when another workman is compelled to unlerbid him? Can a free blacksmith expect his neighbor the capitalist, to pay him a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, when that capitalist can buy another blacksmith and force him to work for nothing but his peck, of corn per week and two suits of clothes per year? The proper relation be tween capital and labor is at once overturned, the eyes of a lynx for an opportunity to ply ges, for dry bread and linsey-woolsey, or else the free workman must work for slave's wathe capitalist turns up his nose at him, and

refuses to employ him. until their prey has been plucked of the very this was the actual state of affairs in the It is notorious says the New York Post, that last penny his credulity will yield. The South before the war. We have been told by working men how difficult it was to earn a decent living in any planting region; how the planters would not employ them, prelar to that pursued lière, we give the article fering to have their slaves taught all the useful trades. We have been told by wealthy planters that "it was inconvenient to employ

good carpenters, millers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, engineers, as any; and this man asserted that as long as he lived he would never again employ a free mechanic.

That is what the rebel Congress meant when they talked of establishing "an independent Confederacy, found upon the proper relations between capital and labor." It was a tolerably impudent speech to make in the presence of some millions of freemen who are not capitalists. An orator who should try it on an audience of mechanics in any free State would scarcely escape being 'hooted' out of propriety. But the southern capitalists have taken their measures carefully; they have discouraged and neglected free schools, and expelled "Yankees," and the result is that the southern freemen who are not capitalists are left to rot in ignorance; and the pretty phrase about relations between capital and labor is an enigma to them.

That workingmen have rights, no one here is so foolish as to deny; but workingmen themstives do not yet comprehend how abso-In this way the popular estimate has been enough to engage in the dirty business, which lutely necessary it is to their safety and well being, that no contrivance shall be permitted by which capitalists can gain an unfair advantage of them. Now, of all contrivances to that end, that which gives a capitalist the right to own workmen is the most fatal. It establishes at once a competition which the free workman cannot withstand. It places him at the mercy of the capitalist, who grinds him to the dust, and if he attempts to resist, simply goes into the market and buys another workman who must labor for him without wages. In free State there is a mutual dependence of capital on labor and labor on capital; in a slave State the capitalist is in.

> does not cone rame, I am not affected by slavery a hundred or five hundred miles away," he is greatly mistaken. He is not, yet. so injuriously affected by slavery as are the unhappy wretches who live in the midst of this fatal competition; but he suffers nevertheless. The price of labor is regulated by the demand; if free labor had been in demand over the whole Union in former years, neces Barlly its price the rates of wages, namely would have been increased everywhere. The field would have been immensely greater; the supply is, in the nature of things, limit ed: and the inevitable result would have been, higher wages for workingmen all over the Union.

Finally, let American workingmen ask each other, for whom is this whole Union-for them, or for capitalists who own their work. to free American workmen Except in the few great cities, there has been no employ. the fatal competition of slavery is removed, there is no corner of that great region in which workingmen will not fiel- high wages and a welcome. But so long as slavery reand will be the reply? Will it be that the capi- mains, so long is one half the Union closed atalist has a right to own the laborer to make gainst free workingmen, and open only to the him work for nothing but a pittance of coarse capitalist, who can go there and buy his work-

# TORY GROWLS.

[ From the early edition of Marshall's Life of

Washingtion, Vol. V.] [On page 643, speaking of Jay's Treaty from the capitalist who "employs" him? Is INGTON, and the "abominable misrepresentawith England, approbated by President WASH labor, according to the belief of any brick respecting it, the revered Unief Justice Man

(ALL says:]
"Such hold had the President taken of the north! Would not the poorest of them all affections of the people, that even his enemies think it an insult, to be repaid with a blow of | had deemed it generally necessary to preserve with regard to him, external marks of decency and respect. Previous to the mission of Mr. Jay, charges against the chief magis trate, though frequently insinuated, had seldom been directly made. That mission visi bly affected the decorum which had been usually observed towards him, and the ratifica tion of the treaty brought into open view sensations which had long been ill concealed. With equal virulence the military and political character of the President was attacked and he was averred to be totally distitute of merit confined to his public conduct : even his qual ities as a man were the subjects of detraction That he had violated the Constitution in negoti ating a treaty without the prevous advice of the Senate, and in embracing within that treaty subjects belonging exclusively to the Legislature, was openly maintained, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested; and private use more than the salary annexed to his allegation was said to be supported by extracts from the treasury accounts which maintained with the most persevering effrontery been laid before the Legislature and was Though the secretary of the treasury denied that the appropriations made by the Legisla-ture had been exceeded the atrocious charge was still confidently repeated; and the few who triumph in any spot which might tarnish the lustre of Washington's fame, felicitated them. selvels on the prospect of obtaining a victory over the reputation of a patriot, to whose sin gle influence they ascribed the failure of their

[Upon retiring from the Presidency, Congress passed resolutions complimentary to Gen. Washington. Opposing this expression of approval, a Member of Congress Giles, spoke upon the floor, (see p. 722, &c.)

as follows:] With respect to the wisdom and firmness of the President, he differed in opinion. He had not that grateful conviction there mentioned, and if he was to come there and express it, he should prove an inconsistent character. He should not go into a lengthy discussion on this point, but, if they turned their eyes to our fareign relations, there would be found no reason to exu't in the wisdom and firmness of the administration. He believed, on the contrary, that it was from a want of wisdom and firmness that we were brought into our present critical situation. He was one of those citizens who did not regret the President's retir believed there were a ing from office. He thousand men in the United States who were capable of filling the Presidential chair as well as it had been filled heretofore. He wished the President as much happiness as any man; and hoping he would retire, he could not express any regrets at the event. He. for his part retained the same opinions that he had always done with respect to those measures, nor should any influence under heaven prevent him from expressing that opinion—an opinion in which he was confident, ere long, all America wand concur."

[From the Union County Star, Lewisburg, Pa.] REBEL SHRIEKS.

[ From the Rebel newspapers of Dec., 1863,] In the Confederate Congress, Richmond,

"WHEREAS, a copy of the truly character- ville owes its prosperity to northern men and our readers to visit it.

per who now sits enthroned upon the ruins of Constitutional Liberty in Washington city, has been received and read by the members of the House; now, in token of what is solemnly believed to be the almost undivided sentiment of the people of the Confederate

" Be it Resolved, That there has never been a day or an hour when the people of the Con federate States were more inflexibly resolved than they; are at the present time never to relinquish the struggle of arms in which they are engaged, until that liberty and indepen-dence for which they been so earnestly con tending shall have been at last achieved, and made sure and steadfast, beyond even the probability of a future danger; and that, in spite of the reverses that have lately befallen our armies in several quarters, and cold and selfish indifference to our sufferings, thus far, for the most part, evinced in the action of foreign powers, the eleven millions of enlightened freemen now battling heroically for all that can make existence desirable. are fully prepared, salike in spirit and resources, to encounter dangers far greater than those they have heretofore bravely met, and to submit to far greater sacrifices than those which they have heretofore so cheerfully encountered, in preference to holding any further political connection with a government and people who have notoriously proven themselves contemptuously regardless of the rights and privileges which belong to a state of civil freedom, as well as of all the most sa red usages of civilized war."

Mr. Miles regretted that the gentleman from Tennessee had introduced such a resolution The true and only treatment which that miserable and contemptible despot (Lincoln) should receive at the bands of this House was silent and unmitigated contempt. This resolution would appear to dignify a paper emanating from that wretched and detes table abortion, whose contemptible emptiness and folly would only receive the ridicule of the civilize! world. He moved to lay subiect on the table.

Mr. Foote was willing that the preamble and resolution should be tabled, with the un derstanding that it would indicate the unqualidependent, the workman only is dependent. fied contempt of the House for Abraham Lin-If any workman in a free State thinks "this | coln and his Message and Proclamation allu

Mr Miles said there would be no misun derstanding about that. The motion was unanimously adopted. Similar resolutions offered by Mr Miller, of Virginia, went the same way.

From the Union County Star, Lewisburg, Pa] COPPERHEAD BITES.

From the " Selinsgrove (Pa.) Times"-a Dem. ocratic, Woodward, Vällandigham, lan paper-of December 24, 1864]

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

" From the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's ad ministration, we were well satisfied, that, in stead of being an honest man, as he has been so extensively reputed, he was one of the most deceptive, cold blooded, unfeeling and basest men that ever a sumed the reins of government -In Mr. Lincoln's person are embodied all the elements essential to make a foolish mon Hitherto the South-one half, and arch and a senseless tyrant -An unfortunat the richest half of the Union-has been closed series of circumstances combined to force him into a position where his mind found the foud his nature craved -blood and victims He was thrown into a field of action where the ment for them; no demand, no call for their restraints of law could not curb his mean not services. If those States are once free, if there nor his vain ambition. Opportunities he cannot resist, and these indulged still further harden his obdurate heart. The very position which he occupies, and which should have exalted almost any repectable, ordinary man, nly assisted in bringing out in bold relief overflowed and is not valuable. But the the contemptible meanness of the man- He is a | northern and central parts are of almost un bloody monster He is hell's Pandora hox brought to earth and re op ned for the detruction of this foolish people who hug him to their bosoms until, like an Ezyptian adder he stings them to death. By his elevation to power, every mean principle in the man's composition has been bro't out and fame! into a blaze of destruction. He is a lear, a thief, a robber, a brigand, a pirate, a perjurer a traitor, a coward, a hypocrite, a cheat, a trick ster, a murderer, a tyeant, an unmitigated scoundrel; and an infernal fool. In less than one year, he has, by the force of stances, certainly not by his wisdom, become absolute monarch, over a race of imhecules, who, because they deserve it, have be come willing slaves and vassais. There is now no monarch on earth that practices auspices. A return the other day of my old tyranny with as much impunity as does bra ham Lincoln. He is an absolute monarch. -If he had a spark of true and genuine human ity within himself, the dignity of his position would cause him to rise to the level of a man. ----- He commenced the present war, with dis honest motives; he has carried it on, under false pretenses; and, in the end, he will so effectually cheat the people out of their liberties that they can not recover them unless through bloody revolution. It is our solemn and deliterate opinion that not a worse and more danger us man could have been found in the whole country to fill the high position

> law; and he has no more knowledge or true conception of the theory of our government than a mule has of mathematics. Similar to the above are the invectives heaped upon the President by the bastard Democratic presses in general. It will be seen that the Rebels and the Copperheads hold identically the same views respecting Abra ham Lincoln . . . and that, moreover, the vision in our laws which is an insult to Tories and malcontents had very similar hatred of one George Washington, in his day .-Wherefore, we advise Father Abraham to go the school. on, and firmly and calmly do his duty. The Rattlesnakes and Copperheads are only "biting a file." The true and the good men, of the New World and of the Old, sustain him, and will bless his memory when he is no more.

he does. He entertains no love of treedom

except for the negro and himself; he has no

respect for law except ' higher' or arbitrary

Letter from an Officer who has

Served in Florida. In reference to the great subject of Southern Emigration, which is now occupying the attention of our citizens, we are permitted to print the following letter from an officer how has served in Florida two or three years :

"In-January, 1863, we were ordered to Fornandina, We had previously been in Florida for a week in October, 1862, when ve made the expedition for the capture of St. John's Binff Fort—8 guns. On that occasion we ascended the St. John's River as far as Jacksonville, twenty miles from the mouth. This river is broad, swelling out at times into almost a succession of lakes. It runs hp toward the south. This is a very productive country; rich in all the tropical ruits. It is navigable by steamers for about two hundred miles, and by smaller craft much further. Along its shores are a number of notels, where persons from the north, esperesorted. Jacksonville was very important as the point from whence all the products of this country were shipped for the north or Europe. It was a very important lumber mart. Eleven steam saw mills were in operamart. tion, till they were burned, since the war broke out. The town looks more like a thriving New England town than any place ever saw south. The chief obstacle to the prosperity of the town is the bill at the mouth of the St. John's. Vessels drawing over ten feet have sometimes a difficulty in getting in and out. I think, however, that with a good system of pilotage, buoys, &c., this might be to a great extent obviated. From Jackson rille a railroad runs west, reaching to Tallahasse. It was to have reached Pensa

capital. The railroad was built by northern

Any one from looking at the map, and still more from examining the country, will see that Jacksonville and Fernandina are the two towns of eastern Florids. Our forces captured Jacksonville in Feb'y, 1862. The ecple there immediately came out for the

Inion, and pledged themselves to the cause But to return. We reached Fernandina and landed on the 15th of January, 1863 We found peas in blossom and formed, and flowers in bloom. (Peas were fit to eat in Feb'y.) The Lantana and English viole were in bloom; the Oleander was in bud cabbages were fit for the table. In the gardens, on the plantations, and wherever any pains had been taken, flowers were growing in the utmost luxuriance. In fact why should they not be? There was ice only once; that was a mere scale, of almost im perceptible thickness. The winds were indeed sometimes quite bleak, and caused considerable discomfort, but the thermometer was never very low,

Fernandina is on Amelia's island, and is

the port of the St. Mary,s river. This river runs up into the country for one or two hun dred miles, through a good cotton country. A lady told me that she had seen ten thou sand bales of cotton lying at Fernandine waiting for shipment north and east. There is very deep water in the harbor. Vessels drawing eighteen feet can cross the bar a high water. It is by all odds the best harbor outh of the James river, except Port Royal It is far superior to Charleston. Central railroad runs from here to Cedar Keys, and was designed, in connection with steamers at each end, to be the thoroughfare between New Orleans and New York. This railroad also brought in much cotton and other produce. Under anything like favorade circumstances, with any free stimulus Fernandina would be a place of unlimited After remaining till May, we were order-

ed to St. Augustine. This is just on the parallel of 30°, about fifty to fifty-five miles outh of Fernandina. Here, as indeed all through the central zone of the State, are almost all the tropical productions: cotton, oranges, lemons, limes, citron, guava, bananas, figs, sugars, (dates grow but do not south of there, pine apples grow about as easily as onions do here. The orange crop is under lavorable circumstances, the best one raised there, the most profitable. In tormer times any one who owned a good orchard would live in idleness all the year round on the produce of a few days' labor in the orange season. I sent home eighty oranges to my father last November. Of those only half a dozen were damaged in transporation. The rest he said, were the best he ever ate, and convinced him that we need not send out of the country for oranges. One tree of a friend of mine in St. Augustime bore 2500 oranges, that sold readily for \$3,00 a hundred. The trees are planted in an orchard 20 feet apart, giving 400 square feet to each tree, and 117 trees to an 'acre. ometimes the trees bear as many as 7000 or 8000. In 1835 a severe and most unprecedented frost cut down all the orange rees. As they were welling over that, the brange insect attacked the debilitated frees, and has ravaged them for twenty years; but now there is no obstacle to the boundless production of the truit. The harbor of St. Augustine is proverbially bad. A railroad had been laid out to connect the town with the St. John's river, and was constructing, but the war broke it up. As you know, the land on the extreme 's uth of the State is

rivalled promise As to healthfulness, we were four months at Fernandina, and lost but one man, who died of heart disease. At St. Augustine in ten weeks we lost die man, who died of dironic diarrhosa contracted a year before. With proper care I think there is little fear Josh, P. Bixler, 208

It seems to me that any judicious plan of J.W.D. Gilbelen, 202 | \*F. Gardner, of s ckness.

ample success. I should be most happy to hear from you on the subject, and to know what is doing in the premises. I have often thought that I should like to embark in an ent rprise of colonizing the State it under any favorable comrade, the Asthma, which had been a stranger to me during my campaigns south,

### brought this renewedly to my mind." JUDGE BETWEEN THEM.

William Sawyer, a colored man and one of our subscribers, who lives near Farmland, in this county, has five sons in the Union army. Two of them are in Massachusetts regiments before Charleston, two are in the colored battalion at Indianapolis, and one is in the 5th Indiana cavalry. This is the a D. S. Croft, cate, because he thinks "knowledge makes the man." These boys he sent to the public school in his district at the beginning of the winter term, and the little fellows were learning finely. But they were not permitted to remain very long at the fountain of knowledge. Somebody in the district thought "niggers ought to keep to themselves," and opposed their being permitted to attend school with his children. Favored by a proilization, and a most humiliating disgrace to the people of our State, he-succeeded in his efforts, and the children were ejected from

The mere statement of these facts is more forcible than any comment that we could make, but we wish people to judge whether the real interests of the country are advanced by the spirit and actions of men of this class. For ourself, we have long been quite clear in our opinion of one point connected with this subject. We have no prejudice against the white men, but we believe that a loyal negro is, by infinite measure, the superior of any white man who does not believe that all men in America ought to be free. - Randolph Co. Journal, Winchester, Ind., March 1.

VALUABLE FOR THE SOLDIER .- Brown's Bronchial Troches will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes,—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, etc. For Officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving Irritated Throats, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

A contemporary says that the New York Herald has changed its programme, and now goes for Grant on Mondays instead of Tuesdays reserving the latter for its Mccially those with pulmonary complaints, have Clellan day. Thursday is still Fremont day.

# Cown and County Matters.

IN TOWN. - Capt. JNO. D. ADAIR and Capt. S. V. Runy, are in town on short leaves. They report army affairs as rapidly assuming the appearance of an advance.

HARRY DAVIS' PANORAMA.-By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the celebrated Panorama of the sity of prompt action in this matter. They S'aveholders' Rebellion, will be on exhibition ola in time. I may remark that Jackson. in Rheem's Hall, for a short time. We advise

Lost.-On Wednesday Morning last, a the cars coming from Alterton to Carlisle, or in stepping off the Cars at the latter place, a small pocket book containing some \$60 in money. Also a ticket on Penn. Central Railroad, and some notes, receipts, and other papers. A Liberal Reward will be paid if left at this office. H. E. SMITH.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL—ELECTION OF OFFICERS-\$250 LOCAL BOUNTY OFFERED. -The newly elected council had its first meeting on Tuesday evening last. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Alex. Cathcart, Prest. of Council, Jos. W. Ogilby, Clerk, Jacob Bheem, Treasurer, Samuel Sipe, High Constable. Wm. H. Harn, Clerk of Market, Alfred Rhinehart, Tax Collector, Chas. Meck, Lamp Lighter East Ward,

James Spangler, An Ordinance was passed offering Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars bounty to all volunteers having themselves credited to the quota of Carlisle. Every borough officer was constituted an agent to procure recruits.

ESCAPADE .- On Monday night last, nine deserters who were confined in the guard house at Carlisle Barracks, succeeded in making their escape There is a grated window in the rear of the building, and about twelve feet from the ground. The prisoners succeed ed in removing the stones and masonry securing this grating, covering the loose stones with their clothing; then removing the grating they made their exit one by one, muffling the sound occasioned by their jumping to the ground, by throwing out a quantity of night almost as light as day, and a sentinel was pacing his beat within a hundred feet of ripen.) paw paws, pomegranates. A little su-poeted of collusion with the prisoners has been placed under arrest.

SPRING ELECTON .- The annual spring the council, -which is always considered Inspector, School Director and constable

	inspector, behoof pirector and constable in			
	the West Ward, and b	orough	Auditor.	The
	following are the returns.			
	BOROUGH OFFICERS.			
		E. W.	W. W.	l'otal.
	Chief Burgess,			
	Andrew B. Zeigler.	189	139	328
	*Joseph H. Blair,	.114	179	293
	Assistant Burgess,			
	Robert Allison,	192	142	334
	*James B. Dixon,	.112	180	292
	Assessor,			
	John Gutshall,	197	142	339
	*Robert M. Black,	112	204	316
	Assistant Assessors,			
	John Mell,	205	154	359
	George S Beetem,	201	146	347
	*Charles Fleager,	1.10	199	309
i	*Samuel Ensminger,	103	190	- 293
	Auditor,			
	Chas. B. Pfahler.	174	136	310
i	*Robert D. Cameron,	127	188	315
	WARD OFFICERS-EAST WARD.			
ı				

Town Council. J. D. Rhinehart, 199 | \*Henry Myers, \*Peter Spahr,

colonization could not but find in Florida George Wetzel, 198 Sohn Hyer, Judge, 205 | \*S. C. Inspector, Wm. P. Eyler, 200 | \*John Hutton, 110

> Philip Quigley, 210 | \*John Irvite, 101 Tax Collector, Chas. A. Smith, 210-\*Joshua Fagan,

School Director.

Justice of the Peare. 153 | \*S. Keepers. Constable.

Adw. Martin, 218 | S. Pendergass, 89 WEST WARD. Town Council. 153 | \*G. L. Murray, 182 David Smith. 135 \*Thos. Paxton, Wm. Addams,

143 A. Cathcart. mount of his contribution to his country's AV. A. Miles, 130 \*A. Catheart, 167 cause. But he has other children, two of R Nonemaker 138 \*J. D. G. rgas, 191 three little boys, whom he is trying to educate the country of the country 130 | \*S W Haverstick 186 dudye,

151 | \*J. Postlethwait, 195 Inspector, 149 | \*T B Thompson, 197 School Director. | \*C. P. Humrich, 195 No opposition,

Tax Collector, Theo. Cornman, 182 | \*W. H. Hain, Constable, | \*Samuel Sipe, No opposition. Republicans marked with a \*

We have received the following circular from the State Superintendent of Common Schools. Those of our school boards who have not received a copy of the circular are earnestly requested to embody the information asked for in a letter to the State Su. perintendent. CIRCULAR.

uestions Respecting the Education of indigent Children mude Orphans by the war, to be on

swered by Secretaries of School Boards. The Governor in his annual message, urges apon the Legislature the claims of "the poor rphans of our soldiers, who have given or shall give their lives to the country in this orisis," and expresses the opinion, "that their maintainance and education should be provided for by the State." Of the justice of this claim no one for an instant can doubt. The first step toward carrying out this humane suggestion of his Excellency, is to ascertain

the number of such children in the State. This can best be accomplished by the offi cers of the school boards, in the several coun'ties and cities. It will be an act of benevo lence that will result in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the fol-

lowing questions, viz:

1st. What is the number of indigent children in your school district, whose fathers have been killed, or have died in the military or naval service of the United S ates? 2d Are there any institutions of learning n your county, that will undertake to pro ide for the maintenance and education of a number of said orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses snall be paid by

3d. If there are any such schools, how

many children will each take?
It is highly important that this circular with the questions answered, be returned promptly by the fifteenth of April, if possible This Department cannot too strongly urge upon the officers herein addressed, the neces may thereby bring joy to many a sorrow

stricken, destitute family. CHARLES R. COBURN. Superintendent of Common Schools.

We received the annexed communication accompanied with a note requesting its publication. The writer declines to favor us with any further knowledge of his or her name than is contained in the "W. S.," subscribed below; and requests the publication of the communication because "I have been slandered." We depart from our custom of rejecting anonymous articles, this once, because first, we cannot perceive that this writer's denunciations are levelled at any proper person, but are generic-calculated to extinguish the entire race of slanderers : and secondly, because we consider the effusion such a choice bit of literature that we are unwilling that it should be lost to the admiration of sufficeeding ages. It paragraphs teem with adjectives powerfully poetic and passionateditto, stout stinging and sarcastic with nouns. pronouns, and verbs to match. If our courts are troubled hereafter with any actions arising from the unwise wagging of unruly ongues, we shall be ready to admit the total depravity of human nature.

#### For the Herald. THE SLANDERER.

It is declared in holy writ, that the tongue

an unruly member, that it is full of deadly poison, that its words are sometimes smoother than oil, yet they are drawn swords-that it separates friends, and that the words of the tale-beater, are as wounds which description are no very high encomiums on its good qualities. We have a variety of tongues that are permitted to run at large by their owners. There is the tongue that feeds on mischief the Babbling, the Tattling, the sly whisper, ing; all these longues are a nuisance in so-ciety, and often the cause of immeasurable mischief, and the keenest regret, and not unfrequently stamp their owners, with black and lasting disgrace No tongue, however, so permicious as that running riot in the unclothing. Though the moonlight made the bridled because of the unscrupatous San lerer. The Slanderer delights to scatter firebrands among fri ads, and set families, neigh borhoods, and social circles, in a flime, and the guard house, their flight was not discov- like the Schamander, is wretched when out of ered, until morning. The sentinel, being the burning element. He prays upon inno-su-prected of collusion with the prisoners has with his pestiferous breath, the most unblemished reputation, and the fairest ch racter .-He can convert white into black, truth into falsehood, innucence into crime, and metaelection on Friday last, resulted in a partial | morphose everything which stands in the curdefeat of the Union Ticket. This can only be rent of his polluted and polluting breath.—

accounted for by the fact that the role was accounted for by the fact that the vote was son, and his pestilential breath blasts and light, and of course the deficency was on pollutes with each respiration. With "ha our side. We elect, however a majority of tred girled round his serpent form, he search the council which is always considered es all corners of the world for victims, but the envenomed scorpton carries a double barthe important portion of the ticket-Judge, | bed dart for the destruction of worth and the immolation of innocence. He breaks every restraining, moral ligament and ranges through the extended field of traud and falsehood, without a bond to check, or a limit to confine him, the dreaded enemy of innocence; whose lips pollute even truth itself, and stains and poisons as it touches. He spits forth the venom of his black heart, upon unsullied repand blackens the very sacredness of character itself. He thrusts to the quick, the stab of his scorpion sting; and gloats over the twitching lacerations, and writhing agonies, of his innocent, and perhaps most detenceless vic im. He delights to imbitter the existence, and bruise the bleeding heart of innocence; and glories in the inflection of a moral stab. The base, black headed, triple-tongued, two-taced, cloven footed, Shanderer, like the loathsome worm, leaves his path marked with the filth of malice, and scum of false hood; and pollutes the forest flowers, the choicest finus, and the most deficate plants, in the garden of private and public reputation. He is a travelling pest house, and who is secure from his contaminating breath? He is sunk so deep in the muddy waters of egredation, and infamy, that we fear, nothing short of superhuman agency, can ever raise him even to the low grade, of a convicted telon. For the Carlisle Herald.

# SORGUHM OR CHINESE SUGAR CANE

ITS CLAIMS, CULTURE, &C.

As sweetnings have reached very high prices, there is justly and necessarily a growing interest exhibited on the question of cane planting, as well as the questions will it pay, and how is it to be managed in cultivating? As I have been engaged in its culture and manufacture for some five years, I concluded to offer my mite of experience for the benefit of those who have not yet given it a trial, providing you may consider it of sufficient im-

portance to give room in your paper. The question will it pay, is plain to all who have given it a fair trial, and at present prices of syrup I would say, it will pay better than corn, it properly treated. But let us give facts from which all can draw their own conclusions. Like corn, this crop is governed by soil, season and culture, with the advantage of standing more drought. First, because it roots deeper, and second, because its stock only is needed, whereas a drought just at earing time for corn, will cut off the crop, while in cane it only retards growth, and as soon as favorable weather sets in, it is ready to grow on. As to yield, land capable of yielding from forty to seventy five bushels of corn, will yield, properly treated, from one to two hundred gallons of syrup per acre, and that too of a quality equal to the best syrups in the market, if the cane is well matured and worked up on good aparatus by experienced hands. It will also, as the past season has proven, sell at as high prices as the best syrups offered by grocers. We may at least say one and a half gallons syrup for every bushel of corn, which is a rery low estimate. Then allow the proper treatment of cane to cost five dollars per acre more than corn, and at the present high prices for wood, labor, and the best machinery, allow say twenty five cents per gallon for manufacturing. Next consider the stripping which the leaves will pay as fodder, hauling to factory, allowing a good team able to haul (if cane is well matured and properly loaded (enough to make from twenty-five to thirty, or more gallons syrup. The seed of ripened cane is also worth as much or more than oats to be used as a chopped food, and will yield from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre; you are then done with the cane. count your cutting, shocking, husking, cribbing threshing cleaning and hauling to market on the corn side, and you are able to make a fair estimate of the profits of both crops, when you consider good syrup worth 80 cents to \$1 per gallon with every indication of a strong advance. It must also be considered, that this syrup answers very well for all baking purposes, thereby saving greatly in sugar, which is ever at a greater advance than syrup. I do not thus advance the cane question to create an ungarded sensation, but feel well assured that he who plants his acre or two of cane, and attends to it properly, will not regret the experi-ment, and he can thereafter be his own judge in the matter without being governed by the opinions of others. We will next consider its culture, and name as of first importance, planting early; say from one to

Soaking the seed in water so warm as. scarcely to bear the hand in it, for say tilteen to twenty hours, will quicken its coming up. And if not planted early, the seed thus soaked, should be mixed with a small quantity of light soil, and set to a warm (not hot) place, occasionally shook up, and so kept until it commendes to sprout; then plant as hereafter directed, covering with moist mellow soil, to 'avoid injury to the germ started by the soaking &c. The soil should be deeply worked, thoroughly pulverized, and furrowed-out moderately deep

with furrows say 3] feet apart. Draw soil

two weeks earlier than corn or as early a's

the ground can be brought into good con-