## The Berald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, April 1, 1864.

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The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TAKE NOTICE .- Persons indebted to the subscribers are urgently requested to make H. C. SAWYER,

The Delegates to the Union State Convention from the IXth District in Indiana recently passed a resolution requesting the Hon, SCHUYLER COLFAX to accept another nomination as the representative of that District in Congress. Mr. Colfax has written a letter in reply, expressing his willingness to accept the nomination if it is thought best he should serve again, but, at the same time, avowing his readiness to give his hearty support to any other nominee. The hearty support of the people of that District, however, we venture to predict, will be given to nobody else. Neither Indiana nor the country can permit Mr. Colfax to retire at pre sent from public life.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL .- By the new Revenue Bill before the Committee on Ways and Means, a Tribune correspondent states that tobacco is taxed twenty five per cent. ad valorem in the leaf, and forty cents a pound manufactured. Petroleum five cents a gallon on cride, and ten cents on refined, and dis tilled spirits a dollar a gallon. The great as Cuba, and Michigan not a quarter as Two of the sub-Committee are said to be op posed to a high tax on tobacco; one of them is said to be obstinate in his faith that a tax reduced, and possibly, but not probably, go by the best Government on the face of the into the House reduced.

bove a very large increase of the revenue is sought to be made by the new bill by douband taxing instrument and forms not heretofore reached, such as letters patent, deeds for conveyance of personal property, copies of instruments and documents read in court. executions, processes from justices' courts, &c. There is no tax whatever on malt .-Beer is taxed \$1.50 a barrel; this includes Senate grows daily in favor of higher and bolder taxation.

A REBEL CIRCULAR. - A private circular was captured by one of our scouts in the Army of the Cumberland, a few days ago. the confederate authorities; those able to labor were to be furnished work in arsenals and factories. A camp was to be established at Cedartown or Bluff for the benefit of the young, feeble and helpless, rations to be

issued to them by the government. Those refusing to comply with the provisions of the circular were to be looked upon and treated as enemies of the confederate the Tennessee river, north of the north bounmap, the reader will see that Rome, Ga., is complying with the provisions of the circular, which may be considered as an evidence that they have not the most implicit confidence in the ability of the rebel army to protect them and successfully resist the advance of the Federal legions.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG. -A letter from Gettysburg, in the Baltimore Sun, says:

"All the bodies of the Union soldiers have now been disinterred from the pits, and trenches, where they were hastily thrown after the battle, and carefully buried in their appropriate place in the cemetery.

The total number of bodies thus removed and entombed is three thousand five hundred and twelve. About one thousand of them are unknown, and deposited in that part of the inclosure set apart for those unrecognized. Nearly or quite a fourth of the State of New York. Many of the unknown bodies have since been recognized, their names having been discovered from letters. photographs, medals, diaries, clothing, and other things found upon their corpses. ranging from the fractional part of a dollar up to fifty dollars, was also found upon these bodies by those who disinterred them .-Thirty-six dollars in gold were found in the pocket of one, and thirty to forty dollarspaper and gold-in the garments of others, sides many relics, mementoes, &c. All this money and these relies have been taken care of by the committee, properly labeled, and held in safe keeping for the relatives, should they ever be discovered. An elegant hunting case gold watch and five or six sil ty beyond any political resurrection. ver watches were also found upon different

"A SLIGHT COLD." COUGHS -Few are a ware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yelld to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchil Troches" give sure lungs. "Brown's Bronchil Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion re.

Liberty of the Press. Since the suppression of the first newspa-

per, whose teachings were calculated to make dissensions and divisions among the people of the loval States, the Government has been abused without stint for interfering with the 'liberty of the Press" Copperhead orators and journals have vied with each other in their lamentations over the wrongs of those whom the Government has been compelled to silence. They have denounced the Adminisration as tyrannical, because it has imprisoned men who openly advocated the cause of Rebellion and have predicted the total overthrow of our liberties because some few malignant creatures who wield the pen editorial, have been prevented from advocating the cause of the men who are fighting to overthrow our institutions. One who depended. for his political information, upon the wri tings of Democratic journalists, would be forced to believe that we were living under a Government that forbade any criticism of its actions or policy; that imprisoned men for speaking the truth and exiled them for exercising their constitutional rights, were it not that the appearance and general circulation of the journals proved conclusively that the statements contained in them were falschoods of the most infamous character. We have before us an extract from an editorial in the Metropolitan Record, a paper that receives the patronage of the Democratic Council of New York City, which assuredly entitles the writer to the gratitude of the Country for the bold and manly manner in which he exercises his "constitutional rights." Here it is:

From the Metropolitan (N. Y.) Record. THE ADDRESS OF THE [REBEL] LUGISLATURE OF

We recommend to the earnest consideration of those who still suppose that the South can be conquered, the eloquent and thrilling address of the General Assembly of Virginia, that grand and gallant old commonwealth, the difference in the qualities of our tobacco, the mother of States and of statesmen, the birth-Connecticut River being about as good place of Washington, of Lee, and of Jackson forts to enslave the people of the South, and good, made the ad valorem tax inevitable .- | the eloquent language of denunciation in which it refers to the barbarous system o warfare pursued by the millions of the Washington despot, will meet with an echo in the heart of every man who loves justice and of fifty cents a gallon-on whisky-will produce hates oppression --- We trust in God we shall more revenue than a tax of a dollar. So the never see the day on which the glorious old taxes imposed in the bill prepared at the commonwealth will be subdued and given over Treasury on tobacco and whiskey may lers and the Schencks; to the licensed Bar go into the Ways and Means Committee glar, and incendiary, incited and encouraged

As to the freedom and independence of the It is estimated that the charge of ten cents South, who have no apprehensions. Her peo on refined petroleum has been already raised ple can never be conquered, and, if that were by the sub Committee. In addition to the a. | possible, Abraham Lincoln is not the man to ac

complish that subjugation.

The address of the Virginia Assembly is proof that the resolution which animited Virling the price of stamps on notes, bonds, &c , | ginia all through this war is as unbroken as ever, that there is no faltering, no wavering In the eloquent w rds of this great document,

VIRGINIA TAKBS NO STEP BACKWARD." \* Grand old State, may we never see the day when you shall have to bow be neath the yoke of the oppressor. If that day should ever come, then will the friends of freedom, the lovers of true heroism and manhood, mourn over the sail fate of a great peo lager. The temper of the House and of the ple, who fell while fighting for liberty and in dependence, fell on the same soil that gave ir h to Washington, 'to one whose name should have been sufficient to save the great commonwealth from the tread of the heart

If these are the kind of publications which It was issued from the headquarters of Gen- would hke to know what our Democratic would be impolitic to give the first place to eral Johnston, commanding the rebel defriends would like to know what our Democratic would be impolitic to give the first place to in their power. The line of the Mississippi
the man who has only been defeated in a river is completely over run with all classes partment, and was addressed to the people rights were restored. If Jeff Davis has an civil contest, in preference to the general of greedy speculators, whose patriotism con more shilling or carnestness than does stinen. diately to collect their property and remove | diary of the New York Council we would like from their homes to the south bank of the to have his name. Can it be possible, that a Coosa river. All of the male population loyal community are to be insulted by such capable of bearing arms, or performing light | shameful expressions of sympathy and reduty, were ordered to be enrolled for the gard for traitors? Is every such act of dearmy and the defences of Georgia and fiance to the Government to be culogized by Alabama. The women and children were men who enjoy its protection and every insoto be provided with the means of support by lent expression of contempt for its authority to be applauled by those who are striving to obtain its offices and honors?

When we charge these culogists of treason with being Copperhends and traitors, they indignantly deny the charge and insist that they alone, are the loyal men of the Country. We now ask any man of sense to read the extract we have quoted, and then say whether wisdom of the Copperhead leaders. It would its expressions do not convict its author of not be good strategy to attempt to push too as much hostility to the Government, and government. Their property would not be sympathy for the rebellion, as is manifested respected, and no security granted for their by any Rebel in the South. "Grand old lives. The order is looked upon as a virtual | State, may we never see the day when you abandonment of the section of country along shall have to bow beneath the yoke of the oppressor." Had Yancey himself, dictated dary of the Coosa river. By referring to the this sentence, we don't believe he would have made it stronger. If Lee were to copy it inthe outer key to the protection of the country | to his next address to his soldiers, the ragged south of the Coosa. The people are not traitors who compose his army, would cheer it as lustily as they would if it appounced a victory. But how will it be received by the gallant men, who have for three long years, been fighting to subdue a rebellion of which this "grand old State" is and has been the head and front? If a returning regiment, from the army of the Potomac, infuriated by this shameless oulogy of their traitor focs, were to demotish the establishment from which such treason emanated, would any patriot feel like condemning the deed?

But we hope that the Record and all similar publications, may be allowed to pursue their course unmolested, either by the Govis strong enough to tolerate the most unlimwill have to bow to the authority of the Govhere that they may escape such a yoke of op. | landigham! pression." Copportends may writte and hiss as much as is necessary, to show their mortifigation at such a result, but their host efforts Quite an amount of money, in small sums, | in that line cannot prevent it. They are and we hope that the greatest liberty may be allowed them to complete it. They have already secured for themselves, the scorn and contempt of all loyal men. Their open declarations of sympathy for the rebellion have destroyed their last chance for political success, and we sincerely trust, that they may be unmolested until they have sunk their par-

> "Reconstruction" in Alabama. The name of JEREMIAH CLEMENS must be tolerably well known to intelligent Democrats. He has been a leading Democratic politician of Northern Alabama since Gen. Jackson's time it is attempted to be exercised upon fort en masse, each of which was repulsed day, when that section used to give Old Hick ory at least nine-tenths of its vote. Alabama since she became a State, has never support self from it, for which we and the coun The Rebels plundered the stores and carried

Bell and 591 for Breckinridge; Lawrence, Lauderdale, and Marshall -- all old Jackson las. This section carried the State for Van prepare for the coming elections. Buren, for Cass, for Polk, when the southern Counties gave majorities against them. And

Huntsville having been for some time under Union rule, a large and zealous Union meeting was held there on the 18th inst., at which Mr. Clemens spoke fully and fearlessly .-Having been in the U S Senate with Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators, Mr. Clem them by fraud and force. He knows that the Ordinance of Secession was not submitted to the People of Alabama (as of several other | their is sufficient patriotism among the people had been accorded a chance. But here is one statement made in his late speech which sure that Messrs. Gathric, Prentice, Pope, et lets in new light on that most atrocious bom. al, have no influence of consequence among bardment whereby the Rebel leaders commenced the War:

"In 1860," said Mr. C. "shortly after the Confederate Government was put in operation, I was in the City of Montgomery. One day, stepped into the office of the Secretary War, Gen. Walker, and found there, engaged in a very excited discussion, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Memminger, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Gilchrist, a member of our Legislature from Loundes County, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. They were discussing the propriety of immediately opening fire on Fort Samter, to which Gen. Walker, the Secretary of War, appeared to be opposed. Mr Gilchrist said to him : "Sir, unless you sprin kle blood in the face of the people of Al abama, they will be back in the old Union in less than ten days!" The next day, Gen Beauregard opened his batteries on Sumter, and Alabama was saved to the Confederacy.' Does any one believe that a great nation i to be torn to shreds by such men and such

Alabama we counted among the last States o return to the Union. Take off the pressure of the military despotism that now enthalls her, and we believe she would return to mor-

The Copperhead Ticket--McClellan

And Vallandigham. The Copperhead Democracy appear defiticket. We, however, commend the wisdom of the Department. of what appears to be the stronger faction in while it is well to recognize the more eminent services and greater sufferings in the are allowed under the Lincoln despotism, we cause of the great apostle, Vallan tigham, it of the republic has been that military evlat their projects for buying and selling for a party which makes misfortunes result. law. ing from porsonal misdemeanors or incompetency the test of merit, no one has so brilliant a military record as General McClellan, though if civil failures were of the same

preference. The ticket settled, nothing remains but to battle. Already skirmishers have been thrown out in Kentucky, led by ex-Secretary Guthrie and G. D. Prentice. This is cer tainly a skillful movement, and shows the far from their base of supplies. In the semisecession States the Copperheads have not only immediate friends and supporters, but they believe that they can count upon the assistance of their allies in rebeldom itself, which is so near at hand, and from which they expect to draw supplies. It is unfortu removed from the seat of active operations, and separated from it by the enemy's country; but, as he was placed there by "circumstances beyond his control," it is not his lias the power to throw an accasional bomb

opened, and while our armies are busy in which was first placed upon the brow of shipping trade.

The Kentucky Manifesto. Sometime during the sittings of the Thirtythe President's tardiness in adopting vigorous priceless advantages it offers us. anti-slavery measures was owing to "the malign influence of Kentucky politicians." -- THE ATTACK ON PADUCAH. This is the substance of the remark, though as we quote from memory instead of the Congressional Globe, we cannot give the preverbatim. Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, was touched by this remark, and asked an explanation, which when obtained, we judged to

be not very satisfactory. The "malign influence of "Kentucky politicians" seems to be again at work, but this ternoon. Four assaults were made on the the people, President Lincoln having without doubt, thoroughly emancipated him-

candidate for President till she voted last for We must at once explain that we do not all cents in the hospitals were captured. For-Breckinridge. Even then, her most norther | lude to the thousands of loyal Unionists in ly Counties, settled in good part by Poor Kentucky, Realed by such men as Andrew Whites and cultivated in small farms by Freet Johson and Governor Bramlette, but to anoth-Labor, gave a large vote to the forlon hope er semi-secession party, which G D. Prenof Douglas. Madison County (including | tice, Hon. James Guthrie, and others of like Huntsville) gave Douglas 1,300 to 400 for stamp, are the representatives. These individuals, falsely styling themselves the true Unionists of the State, have issued a call for strongholds-also gave large votes for Doug- | what they term a Democratic Convention, to

This "call" seems to have been sounded as the first note of the rally of the Democracy it gave overwhelming majorities for the Union to prepare for the coming Presidential camin 1860, when the slaveholding region took paign. It is highly proper that the peace the State out of the Union, but in opposition party should inaugurate their movement by to a majority of the legal voters of the entire such a demonstration from these old fogy politicians of the Kentucky school. Whether Hon Mr. Guthrie is to be the Presidential candidate, or whether the Kentucky party will unite with their friends in the North in favor of McClellan and Vallandigham, remains to be seen. We should scarcely expect that they would take the latter course, con ens knows Secession from the egg, and knows sidering their opinion of themselves; but that it was never deliberately indersed by the they may conclude to yield something of what people of the South, but was imposed on they think their just claims, for the sake of the spoils.

Meanwhile, we have every confidence that States) because they were known to be averse of Kentucky, and sufficient intelligence among to it, and would have voted it down if they the truly loyal to give Mr. Lincoln a good mojority from his native State. We are quite even the pretendedly loyal of that State -They are fessilized politicians, as every one knows, and none are better aware of the fact than the people of the State of Kentucky.

Disposition of Rebel Property.

Gen. Banks has made two very important orders about rebel property in Louisiana; the first, reciting that incontestible evidence has been presented that great injustice has been done to the Government and the cause of public order by the transfer, under judicial forms, of property belonging to robols, in which the Government and the people have an indirect, if not positive, interest, declares. in order that justice may be done and the rights of the Government and people protected, that all transfers of real estate held by or belonging to errors of the Government, by indicial decree, conveyance or otherwise, bo suspended until the Government of the State | Post Office and Continental were not injured be re established upon a basis consistent with the permanent peace of the country, or the Congress of the United States shall establish regulations for the final disposition of such property. The second order states that all , suits or other legal proceedings in the State Courts of Louisiana against the lessees of property from the Government of the United itely to have resolved upon a ticket for the States, real or personal, for possession, occoming Presidential campaign. It is McClel | cupation, rent, or trespass, are hereby sus lan and Vallandigham, or Vallandigham and | pended until further orders Any persons McClellan, for there is a difference of opin- who may have claims against such lessees, or ion-which we hope will not cause a split- who are aggreed by such occupation, will in the party as to who should be first on the present their desmose the Provost Marchal

In all parts of the South, which are occuputting the name of the one they consider pied by the Union forces there are very queer the weaker but more popular man first .-- operations going on in reference to planta Popularity is everything in such a case, and tions, cotton and other property, and it will be a blessing to tempted army officers when some unifo a souly to has away the present in ducements with a entire them to speculate in such rebel goods and red estate as come with creates the most enthusiastic popularity, and property, without the slightest warrant of

Our Railroad Connections

Various movements, says the Chambers burg Repository de Transcript are now on foot consequence, Vallandigham might take the to connect the Cumberland Valley with the Connellsvitle, Railroad, and the Broad Top Coal region; but we fear that the enterprise drill the Copperhead forces and prepare for must fail unless their can be some concentration of our energies and capital.

The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, formerly known as the Sherman's Valley, is now making an effort to reach the East Broad Top coal lands, and we learn that at a meeting of the Directors held on the 10th ult, it was resolved to locate the road through Fulton county before the first of May next, This road, as at present managed, cannot make its way to the point proposed. If it is taken hold of by New York, as its present owners contemplate, it may become a through route to the Ohio, and nate that their second in command is so far thus reach the Broad Top; but as a local effort it cannot succeed. It has a feasible route, and it may be disposed of as a speculation and be made by New York.

The Pittsburg people are moving to exfault, and his supporters must do the best | tend the Connellsville through Cowan's Gap they can while deprived of his presence. He and Greencastle to join the Western Maryland; and another project proposes the exshell, in the shape of an incendiary letter, | tension of the Columbia Railroad through into the enemy's camp, and can give advice | Gettysburg and Chambersburg to Broad Top to his friends which they may find valuable. This should be the acceptable measure to The Copperhead campaign has fairly the people of Southern Pennsylvania, as it offers the very best connection, and at once the South, if the McClellan-Vallandigham shortens the distance to Bultimore and puts party employ their time well they may easily us in direct communication with the Broad accomplish all that they have any right to | Top Coal lands, The road from Reading to ernment or the loyal community. Our cause expect. Let them not despair if they meet Columbia was completed last week, and is with temporary reverses, for all can gain the | now running trains regularly; and the new ited liberty of expression. The "grand old glorious crown of martyrdom which adorns route proposed would put this point in the State" and all its Confederates in treason, the brow of their leader, Vallandigham-and very best possible position for receiving and

whole number of the slain belong to the ernment, in spite of the hopes of their friends | Cain. Three howls for McClellan and Valcommunication with Broad Top at an early day. It has become a necessity; and the growing trade of the country clearly points to another great highway to the West through seventh Congress, being in Washington, we this region. The Southern counties should making a record of infamy for themselves, heard Hon. Thaddeus Stevens deelare, in the lose no time in making common cause in House of Representatives, that he believed this important movement, and secure the

> The Robels Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

cise words, except in the last clause, which is Gallant Conduct of Colonel Hicks and His Comand.

> Caino, Monday, March 28, 1864. Gen. Forrest had about 7,000 mem in the attack on Paducch. His line of battle was two miles long. The fight lasted all the afwith great slaughter to the enemy. The gun boats fired 600 ro nds

A large portion of the town is in ruins .ed any other than the regular Democratic try should return most devout thanks. - off borses during the fight. Forty convales (was baptized on the 10th with as much | 128; Collector, Honry Books 185, Charles

a flag of truce to exchange prisoners, out Col. Hicks declined. 30) Rebels dead lie in front of our fort .-

Boats from Puducah at noon yesterday, report all quiet, the citizens all returning to the own. Several women were killed during the

The Peosta and Pawpaw, iron clads, were the gunboats which participated in the late battle at Paducah, opening fire simultaneously with the fort on the enemy's advance into the city, and rendering valuable service throughout the engagement.

After being once repulsed in the assault on the fort, Forrest sent a communication to

fight. Our loss was 14 killed, and 45 wound-

Col. Hicks demanding the surrender of the fort, troops, and public stores promising that, the demand was complied with, out troops should be treated as prisoners of war; but if he was compelled to storm the fort, they might expect no quarter.

Col II cks replied that he was placed there

o defend the fort, which he should do, and peremptorily declined to surrender. The enemy then made a second and third assault upon the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy losses.

The Rebels then broke lines, formed i squads, occupied the house and kept up a fire until late in the evening, when they were driven away, our artillery making the build ings too hot to hold them. On their way into the city the enemy fired

the railroad depot, which was consumed, and toward evening they burned the Quartermas. ter's building, and the steamer Dacotah (not the Arizona), on the marine railway. They plundered the stores of an immense amount f goods, and took all the horses they could Some merchants have lost from \$25,000 to

50 000

by all the troops

The enemy however, made no advance, and after asking for an exchange of prisoners which was declined, they retired in the direction of Columbus. Toward the end of the battle, it was dis-

gain appearing. Col. Hicks burned all the

ouses within musket range of the fort.

sovered that our amounition was nearly ex-Col Hicks then ordered that when it gave out the fort would be defended with the bry onet as long as a man remained alive, which

The negroes in front, 220 in all, fought with great ga bantry.

All was quiet at Puducah yesterday, our forces being engaged in burying the dead. The enemy had six small cannon. About 50 buildings were burned, including the hos nal, gas works, and some of the finest resi lences in the town The Custom House. Our troops consisted of the 40th Illinois Infantry. Col Hicks, a battallion of negroes, and one regiment (namen at yet known).

Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald. LETTER FROM ENGLAND, SHEFFIELD, March 14, 1864.

Dear Herald :- Saeffield has been the

scene of a terrible calamity. On Eriday

about midnight the Bradfield reservoir burst

and destroyed many lives and much valua-

ble property. The reservoir is situated about

test deep, and held 114,000,000 cubic feet of water. About one hundred yards of the embankment gave way and the water rushed down the valley of the Don, sweeping away several small villages, rooting up trees, and carrying off brilges in its headlong course.
The flood came so suddenly that numbers of men were drowned in the forges and mills, not having time to escape. The policemen do not to run for their lives and several of he a made narrow escapes. The vittages t Lower Bradfield, Danflask, Malin Bridge, Segreend and Owigston, are almost alteg. ther destroyed. The lower end of Sheffield proper is one mass of timber, broken mahence, grass, tree rocts and mud. Dead babes have been found in numbers in the low to agries in Harvest Lane, Corporation north of the Coosa river. It notified all emissary at any Foreign court, who advocates who has had more distinguished reverses as sists wholly in love of "greenbacks," and Street and the Wicker. One farm house | Martin Dongs. The amount paid for the lector, John Keisson 149, Islate Miller 84; persons who claimed allegiance to and prothe desperate cause of the Confederacy with

commander of our armies. The experience
many army officers have been induced to aid
was washed away with all its outbuildings,
works is Two Hundred and Twenty Five School Directors, Geo. W. Leibler 84. Christian and the desperate cause of the Confederacy with

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commander of our armies. Two Hundred and Twenty Five School Directors, Geo. W. Leibler 84. Christian and the desperate cause of the Confederacy with

commander of our armies. The experience many army officers have been induced to aid. and its eleven inmates all drowned. men were at work in a forge, one went out for a little fresh air, heard the flood coming and went to tell his comrade to escape, but before he could return the forge was all gone and the man drowned. At Hillshore, the mighty flood came like a thief in the night. and the water mark shows that some houses have been submerged nearly to the roof .-The streets are quagmires; the lower rooms of the houses are ankle deep in wet clay; the furniture of the poor people is thorough ly soaked and is the color of clay; and the tenants helpless and appalled by their mud bound condition, seem at a loss what to do o get rid of so great a quantity of filth .--The side wall of one cottage has been washed away and the passengers on the road above can see the upturned pallid faces of a man and woman on one bed, and in the same room, though in another bed are the bodies of three children, all of whom seem to have died without a struggle. The tilt and forge shops belonging to the well known firm of W. & S Butcher are a mass of ruins, and their offices and warehouses are full of mud. Numbers of the dead have been carried to the workhouse, and the scene there is one that no pen can de cribe, no imagination picture. The bodies are packed in rows to the number of one hundred and fifty, laid on straw and covered with sheets. To some a label with the name and address was ap pended but although the place was thronged by an anxious crowd speking the loved ones they had lost, a very few had at the hour of my visit been recognized. Some of the dead have an expression of fierce energy on their faces, and their last act is expressed as well as words could express it by the expression of the face and the attitude of the arms. In one the teeth are cleuched and the right arm is thrown forward as if striking at something; in others both arms are thrown forward in a swimming attitude, and have so stiffened. In many cases the victims have died in their beds without leaving any sign to show that the water had waked them, and many are bruised and mangled to indicate that they were exashed first by the fallng houses and then washed out from the

Among the other things that came down the river entire, were two-the first a large haystack, which after travelling a mile down the boiling current, sailed ashore in perfect condition; the second an entire brick house, which left one of the lots near the river, and moved on with its walls, its roof and its flooring complete, until it was stopped by the Stone Bridge, where, on Saturday, it still remained holding together in spite of the flood. From Hillsboro' bridge, and from sundry other places, stone blocks of prodigious size may be seen, and, from several steam-works on the, route boilers and ponderous pieces of machinery have been borne for nearly a mile. Bars of steel may be seen twisted like corkscrews and one of the iron bridges is rolled up like a shaving and thrown cut on the bank.

Bodies are still being found in all sorts of out of the way places, and no one can tell the exact number of lives lost: Much blame is east upon the engineer who built the works: ne was the builder of a similar concern at Holmfirth, which burst and killed some 80 or 90 people. The embankment appears to have been built of loose gravel, and only a thin wall inside. What Englishman can talk about our disregard of life in America now?

A private meeting was held to-day and about \$25,000 subscribed for the benefit of the sufferers.

The young heir of the Prince of Wales,

"fudge and fooster" as is usual on such occasions. The event was celebrated here by ringing the changes on the Parish Church bells, to my extreme annoyance, the bells Generals Harris and Burbridge were with the being very large and the Church close to my R. M. S.

> nen. Few secrets would ever escape if the following rule were complied with: Never confide in the young; new pails leak. Never tell your secrets to the aged; old doors seldom shut closely.

However many counsellors thou mayest have, yet forsake not the counsel of thine own soul.

## Town and County Matters

THANKS -Our thanks are due to the Hon. Geo. H. Bucher, of the State Senate, for interesting Public Documents.

We learn that the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company will commence on Monday morning next, the 4th April, to run an additional passenger train between Carlisle and Harrisburg.

This train will leave Carlisle at, five minutes before 6 o'clock A. M., and arrive at Harrisburg in time to connect with the trains leaving for Washington at 7 A. M.; for Philadelphia at 7-30 A. M., and New York at 8 A. M In returning, it will leave Harrisburg at 4 20 P. M., on the arrival of the train | Quigley 39; Collector, Thos. Hefflefinger, starting from Philadelphia at noon, and reach Carlisle early in the afternoon. Such an arrangement has long been desired and will prove very advantageous to our business and travelling community.

\$300 BOUNTY .- The local Bounty of ered by this borough has been increased to 300 Dollars. A subscription paper has been started and voluntary contributions by our citizens lave been received to make up the deficiency between the amount paid by the borough authorities, and the present large a determination was received with hearty cheers

> 10-40 LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. The First National Bank of Carlisle, Pa . has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to receive sub scriptions for this loan, the principal and in terest of which are payable in Gold, and the interest commonoing as soon as the money is ing 75, Martin Best; Assistant Ass raid into Bank. These bonds have the great raid into Bank. These bonds have the great Hart 71. John Umberger 56; Supervisors, advantage not only of being payable in gold, but "exempt from taxation by or under State Winemiller. 9, P. M. Row 51, John Strong Municipal authority."

tice of the organization of the new town conneil, and the election of borough officers, Eichelberger 134. we neglected to state that our excellent friend WORLEY B MATTHEWS, was re elected street nine unles from town, covers 76 acres, is 90 commissioner. We are glad to make the cor

> While about it, we will call Mr. M's attention to the very bal condition of the street in front of our office extending almost to Main sessor, John Oiler 94. John Thomas 2: Asstreet It is saily in need of repair, and we sistant Assessor, William Ruth 35, Henry 8; Miller 62, Samuel Megay 80, Geo Henry 8; know the new commissioner only needs to be

> reminded of it to secure its early repair. WORKS, -- We learn that WM. M. WATTS, Esq., a few days ago, disposed of the Pine Grove Iron Works. The purchasers, as we equivalent. The intention of the new combanks at Pine Grove, by building a railroad | E. Swonger 92. from thence to Carlisle, coming by way of Mt. Holly, and tapping the Cumberland Val-Success to this new and important enter- [66, 1) Neiswanger 149 G Bobb 109, S. F.

> COUNTRY - The Hirrishurg Telegraph says: Our worthy fellow citizen. John Noble, Esq., the present Contractor for furnishing Carlisle Barracks with boef, may be regarded as the oldest army contractor in the country, or as coming from a family of men who have filled contracts with the Government for many years. The father of Mr. Noble sup. Dorsheimer 74; Supervisors, John Eberly thied Carlisle Barracks with beef as early as 1811 - and was the contractor for making up Divid Long 120, Wm. Mell 14. that portion of the commissary stores for the troops which went to the aid of the army then operating on the Canada border. John No ble succeeded his father, and is now, as we hart 122 Isaac Pechart 65; Assessor, David have mentioned contractor at the barracks .- P. Tritt 125, Jacob Hemminger 55; Assist These facts indicate that the Noble family Caldwell 127, Jacob Reigle 61, J M Tritt have been faithful in their dealings with the 53: School Directors, James L. Henry 142, Government, or they would not thus long C. V. Kelley 120, James Dunlap 67, Winhave remained in its employ.
>
> Wagner 31; Judge, William Harper, 126, have remained in its employ.

> In addition to this, and out of the regular course of business, Mr. Noble has fulfilled Christian Whurley 124, Wm. Brandt 114, es, when a small forfeiture would have released him from his liability. We have known him to raise funds to transport troops from our Garrison, when the Government had no funds at this p st, for which he askel no compensation.

Election Returns of Cumberland County. The following is the official vote cast in the several Boroughs and Townships, of 133, Wm Mall 142, Benjamin Biggs 129, Comparising county, on the 18th inst.: Samuel Dounclly 137, Henry Reichert 185; Cumberland county, on the 18th inst.; DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

Judge, (Upper End.) George Martin 46; Inspectors, (Upper End.) John Shenk 35, F. M. Hutchinson 7, Howard Rupert 3; Judge, (Lower End,) Lafayette Peffer 84, John Fishburn 30; Inspectors, (Lower End.) Wm. Kinkaid 33, Daniel Shoemaker 27, John E. Monroe 2; School Directors B. K. Peffer 108, John Willhower 66, Samuel Stuart 43, Auditor, Geo. Kissinger 86: Constable, Geo. P. March, 79, Wm. Spang-ler 3; Assessor, Wm. Galbraith 85; Assis tant Assessors, Samuel Spangler, 86, Emanuel Line, 69, Wm. M'Laughlin 42; Supervisers, Peter Zinn 74, Henry Murray 85, John Swords 39; Collector, John Zinn 84; Clerk, S. D. M'Kinney 86. EAST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, John Oldwine 170. John Kiehl 119; Judge, Abraham Swartz 165, Franklin Koons 127; Inspector, John F. Quigg 167, Benjamin Horn 124; School Directors, Daniel G. Mays 153, Michael F. M'Cormick 171, Adam Eslinger 129, John Bruce 128; Assessor, H. D. Musser 168 Jonn Fake 124; Assistant Assessors, Samuel Mutch 167, J. G. Rupp 168, Martin Renninger 124, John Bowman, sen., 124; Su-porvisors, Daniel Mays 165, Joseph Rife, jr., 163, John Bachman 126, Geo. Longenecker

Wiber 65, Simon Bretz 90; Constable, Ab-Isaac Millard 166, Philip Boyer 125; Clerk, Abraham Rupley 166, George Bidleman

FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP.

Constable, Barnet Wolf 57, Frederick Mentzer 102; Supervisors, Matthias Ka-mara 80, Francis Diller 69, William M'Crea mara 80, Francis Dirice 08, William A. C. 83, Jno. O. Suyden, 95; School Directors, John P. Bloser, 78, Peter Bioser 76, John Doner, 67, David Darr 71, Jacob M. Burtnett 86, Jacob Fry 80, William Drawbaugh nett 86, Jacob Fry 90, William Drawbaugh 100, John Yorlets 89; Assessor, William Strome, 73. David Shively 91; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Myers 68, George Praw-baugh 74, Jacob Nickey 90, James M. Wal-lace 97; Collector, William B. Bloser 70, Levi Worst 91; Auditors, John M. Wagner 63, Philip Zeigler 65, Samuel Woods 93, William Paffer 97, Pater Winich 95, Indeed 98, William Peffer 97, Peter Minich 95; Judges, Jeremiah Finkenbinder 17. Abraham Fickes 50, Isaac Fry 48, John Hiser 24, Joseph Conner 22; Inspectors, Elias Alexander 52. William Miller 21, Samuel Ernst 49, Israel Nickey 23, John G. Nickey 20; Clerk, Daniel W. Burkholder 61, John D. Graham

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Judge, James Henderson, jr., 48, J. P. Creamer 40; Inspectors, Wm. L. Keesaman 50, N. M. Laughlin 89; Assessor, W. C. McElwain 50, John Mitchell 39; Assistant Assessors, J. M. Miller, 46, C Chamberlain 49, Jacob Voglesonger 42, Godfrey Bricker 89; School Directors, J. F. Heberlig 50, S. Christleib 46, J. M. Stouffer 42, E. man 39; Supervisors, D. Long 51, S. Heberlig 47, Joseph Pilgrim 88. Simon Mower 40 . Auditor, H. Baker 47. James Charlton 41; Clerk, W. P. Hefflehnger 50, J. A. Welker 48, Jas. S. Runshaw 40.

HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP.

Judge, Wilson P. Walter 103, Samuel Shopp, jr., 76; Inspectors, Samuel Sheaffer 103, Lewis Wallet 77; Assessor, Christian Deitz 104, Israel Kuster 76: Assistant Assessors, Joseph Best 103, John Kreitzer 101, Samuel Eberly 78, James Martin 78; Collector, George C. Sheaffer 110, Amos Ilicks 70; Auditor, Samuel Mumma 104, Solomon Wertz 76; School Directors, Nathaniel H. Eckels 104, George Wilt 102, Eli C. Shuman 77, George M. Rupp 77; Justice of the Peace, John H. Bear 96, John Sherban 83; Clerk, Abraham Hess 103, William Shopp 77; Supervisors, Joseph Waggoner 83, Simon Fisher 103, Frederick Mumma 91, Solomon B. Reeser 77; Constable, Samuel Bowman 105, Jacob

LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

Judge, C Eberly 83, George Ernst 52; Inspectors, John Sherick 37, Geo. Eichelberger 46. John Lewis 52; Assessor, Henry Zear-Robert Huston 80, John Sheeley 64, Daniel 49; Collector, Wm. Willis 133; School Directors, E. B. Brandt 79, Jacob Garver 83, F. T. STREET COMMISSIONER.—In our nosee of the organization of the new town Rupp 80 James Davis 55; Constable, Abr'm Shank 75, John P. Young 58; Clerk, John

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP,

Constable, James Watson 3, Wm. Landis 85. Daniel Souders 10; Collector, Robert Bay 1 51. George Landis 27, James Watson Supervisor, Philip Finkenbinder 96, J. Ramp 87, John Gochannar 10: School Direc-Judge, Joseph Diehl 82, Charles G. Christ-leib 15: Inspectors, Daniel Ginter 57, Scott Megaw 29 John Burkhart 9 Jas Watson 2; SALE OF THE PINE GROVE IRON Auditor, John Jacobs 22, Geo. Jacoby 71; Clerk, John A. Rynard 96.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Judge, William Lambert 149, George W. Grove Iron Works. The purchasers, as we Ringwalt 85; Inspector, Emanuel Kauffman umberstand it, compose a company, residing 148, Samuel Bretem 86; Assessor, Benjamin in Philadelphia, the prominent members of Givler 147; Assistant Assessors, John Beltzwhich are JAY COOKE, Thos. A. Scott and hoover 144, Michael Garver 149; John Paul 86, Jacob Bishop 87, Joshua Myers 85; Coltian Gleim 88; Justice of the Peace, Peter Diller 142, Geo. W. Pressel 91; Supervisors, pany in addition to improving the present David Durr 14a, Philip Landis 142, Samuel works, to build a large manufactory of rail road iron; and it is also part of their plan Clerk, John M. Bricker 141, Henry Soahr to make an outlet for the exhaustless ore 90: Constable, Michael Lougsdorf 137, John

MECHANICSBURG BOROUGH.

Burgess, Geo. Hummell 165, Geo. Attick 88; Town Council, R. W. Oswald 150, S. G. ley in the neighborhood of the Gas Works. Bowman 160, Wm Eckels 136, F. A. Marshal Huston 98, H. H. Eberly 91, L. D. Keefer 89, T. J. Kerr 111; Judge, B. C. Painter THE OLDEST ARMY CONTRACTOR IN THE 156, Jos Totton 107: Inspector, Jos Ritner ountray—The Hirrishurg Telegraph says: 162, Jos R. Culp 102; Collector, John Quiggle 193, John Miller 73; Assessor, Michael Spover 165. Samuel Eckels 100; Assistant Assessors, Milleisen 163, Jacob Sheaffer 159, S. N. Emminger 108, Goo. Duey 100; School Directors, C. Kauffman 156, D. Eberly 165, S P. Gorgas 108, Jacob Emminger 100; Auditor, M C Eberly 165, C F. Stoever 97; Justice of the Peace, Jos. Leas 187. Jacob seph Black 150; Constable Jno. A. Swartz 124,

PENN TOWNSHIP

Justice of the Peace, Robert Eckels 122, G Williamson '4; Collector, Lewis Good-Alex. Bishop 56: Inspector. James McCulloch 126, Conrad Johnston 60; Supervisors, 126, James Davis 125. D. P. Tritt 35. J. P. Wise 6); Clerk, Abraham Claudy, sr., 126. A M. H. Clauly 43: Constable, Henry Sprout 121, Daniel Wolf 61.

SHIPPENSHURG BOROUGH Chief Burgess, John Grabill 140, Wm. Wm M Lean 132: Assistant Burgess, James Reeder 138, J. D. Geesaman 136; Town Council, Henry Baughman 187, Philip Ducy 139, George Fortney 140, Jacob F. Sterick, 189, James E. McLeau 141, J. Burr Reddig Director of Poor, Augustus Reichert 26Q; Judge C. B. Ruby 142; Inspector, Gillson Smith, 111, H. C. Angle, 145; Assessor, Levi K. Donavin 145, Jas Mickey 145; Assistant Assessors, John Blair 144, Henry A. Mackey 142, Henry Hollar 145, John Gish 139: School Directors, David H. Rankin 144, John Wonderlich 144, W. D. E. Hayes 142, W. W. Novin, 143; Collector, George Trong 155, Jacob Jacoby 128; Constant, Henry Johnston 126, Israel Hykes 157

SHIPPENSBURG TOWNSHIP Judge, John Craig 15 Daniel Line 24; Inspector. Philip Martin 15, Allen Brown 23 School Directors. Watson Graig 15, Joseph Raum 15, T. P. Blair 23; Hugh Craig 23; Auditor, David Newtomer 38; Assessor, Joseph Raum 38; Assistant Assessors, Philip Martin 37, George Fleming 38; Collector, John Wingart 14, George Wonder 23; Supervisor, Philip Martin 15, Elias Hoch 28; Clerk Hugh Graig 35; Constable, Elias Hoch 86; Justice of the Peace, Sam'l Ultz 14, William Mellinger 8.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP. Judge, (Upper,) Jacob Clippinger, 62, Lower,) Martin G. Halo 58; Inspectors, (Lower,) Jacob Foreman 57, Samuel Taylor 26, (Upper.) David Baker 63, Jacob Bomberger 31; School Directors, William Hawk 119 Samuel M. Wherry 22; Justice of the Peace,