

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 64.

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

NO. 20.

A. K. REEBM, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:—\$1.50 in Advance, or \$2 within the year.

SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

BY virtue of a warrant from under the hand and seal of the Commissioners of Cumberland County, and to me directed by the following tracts and lots of unseated lands, situated in Cumberland County, State of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Monday the 13th day of June, 1864, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, county aforesaid, and continued by adjournment from time to time, until they are all sold, or as much of each tract or lot, as will be sufficient to defray the arrears of the State, County, Road and School Taxes due thereon, and costs.

HENRY S. RITTER,
County Treasurer.

Carlisle April 13, 1864.

No. Acres.	Owner.	Taxes Due.
SOUTHAMPTON.		
10.	James Bowen's heirs,	\$00 55
157.	John & Ab'm Roddy,	3 82
157.	John Beamer,	3 77
10.	Wm. Rankin,	60
FRANKFORD.		
315.	John M. Woodburn,	1 09
1000.	Hollenback & Co.,	14 02
3.	James McCulloch,	10 28
18.	John Danbar,	54
7.	Samuel Kiner,	16
MIFFLIN.		
200.	J. M. Woodburn, (Boyle)	5 70
21.	" (Moffit)	3 55
129.	" (Boyle)	3 75
325.	" (Wharton)	9 28
100.	" (Marshall)	2 85
201.	" (Norton)	5 71
5.	Henry Koffer, (A. Gardner)	1 41
100.	" (King)	2 85
100.	" (W. P. Gardner)	4 27
100.	" (S. Parker)	3 55
250.	" (L. Parker)	3 75
20.	" (W. Parker)	7 10
140.	" (Buck)	3 20
100.	" (McClintock)	3 55
150.	" (Paxton)	3 55
400.	John A. Hamrich,	3 40
103.	John Nagley's heirs,	77
16.	Daniel Sweiger,	82
454.	Rhoads, Long & Eberly,	3,87
561.	Christians Eberly,	3,96
MIDDLESEX.		
6.	Daniel Coble's heirs,	33
7.	David Cuff,	59
DICKINSON.		
7.	John Holden,	3 62
3.	Joseph Baker,	96
7.	Jacob Crist,	1 26
5.	Henry Koffer,	3 28
7.	Adam Lerew,	35
1.	Lloyd Myers,	35
60.	Benjamin Malone,	72
60.	Morrison & McCarty,	3
10.	Peter Miller's heirs,	61
10.	Howard Myers,	61
3.	Michael Mentor,	1 24
6.	John Neely's heirs,	2 73
22.	Gilbert Seagriff,	2 73
37.	Yas. Townsend,	2 30
10.	Nicholas Wireman,	2 46
8.	Jacob Wolf,	44
20.	David Duncan, (Penn.)	48
12.	Jacob Rex,	85
12.	Abraham Stoner,	85
11.	Wm. Forbes, (Penn.)	87
900.	Moore & Craighead,	6 51
5.	John S. Myers,	1 24
200.	Samuel Woods' heirs,	4 15
5.	Widow Albert,	1 25
5.	John Brugh,	1 25
15.	Wm. Cockley,	1 25
10.	Wm. Graham,	1 25
10.	Sammel Gleim,	1 20
310.	Daniel Gitt,	9 30
7.	James Grasson,	9 30
9.	Cyrus Hoop,	41
52.	Henry Myers,	11 90
500.	Rogers (Haskell Agt.) (Penn.)	20 25
6.	Rachel Weatherspoon,	48
11.	Jacob Heister,	1 02
5.	Brown & Creswell,	46
4.	Wesley Biteman,	41
12.	Francis Corleston,	67
9.	John Ebert,	67
10.	John Heisinger,	67
18.	Wm. B. Mullen,	63
6.	Moses Myers,	1 37
84.	Beetines Himes & Co.,	2 35
4.	Cornelius Myers,	37
37.	Dr. Marden,	37
4.	Isaac Montfort,	46
9.	John & Henry Montfort,	46
10.	Philip Snyders,	48
17.	Alex. Young,	47
SOUTH MIDDLETON.		
15.	D. H. Medcalf,	1 32
19.	John Mateer,	1 42
47.	Daniel Wonderly,	1 30
280.	Sheaffer & Keller,	12 74
8.	West,	89
1.	Elizabeth Bennett,	72
1.	James Barbour,	72
9.	Deardorf's heirs,	77
1.	John Nicholson,	77
1.	James Nichols,	1 44
20.	Jacob Sheaffer,	1 12
37.	John McClure's sen., heirs,	20
28.	John Shanefelt's heirs,	1 15
7.	H. I. Fannus,	1 15
120.	John Kline,	1 05
66.	A. Richwine,	60
15.	Jacob Albright,	60
15.	Benjamin Lerew,	64
NEW CUMBERLAND.		
1.	Northern C. R. R. Company,	85
CPT. R. ALLEN.		
11.	Trustees of E. Church,	2 20
1.	Philip Guler,	45
CARLISLE.		
1.	John Gallo,	32
1.	John Danbar's heirs,	2 35
1.	George Wahl,	1 05
10.	John Kline,	3 90
SILVER SPRING.		
2.	Henry S. Hook,	1 40
4.	Andrew Miller,	1 65
2.	Robert Bryson,	70
HOPEWELL.		
1.	Wm. P. Smith,	27
9.	David McKinney,	28
148.	Samuel Miller,	26
PEN.		
43.	Robert McClure,	2 05
12.	James McCulloch,	32
62.	Jacob Beltzhoover,	1 15
20.	Henry Shook's heirs,	56
MECHANICSBURG.		
1.	David Linsfield,	24
LOWER ALLEN.		
1.	J. S. Hartman,	1 06
NEWTON.		
1.	Cyrus Hoop,	1 40
1.	Jane Barnhill's heirs,	70

Poetical.

The Brave at Home.

BY T. BOULFORD READ.

The maid who bends her warrior's sh,
With smiles that will her part assemble,
The while beneath her drooping tresses,
One aster drops and trembles.
Though tears alone records the tear,
And fane shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dew
As ever dews the field of glory.

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Miscellaneous.

What Came of a Valentine.

On the evening of the 13th of February, 1850, two young men sat in a comfortably furnished room in a large New York boarding house. A bright fire glowed in the grate, well chosen engravings adorned the walls, and a bright light was diffused about the room from an Argand burner.

Let me introduce the occupants of the apartment as Tom Stacy and John Wilbur, young men of twenty-five and twenty-four, who were known to each other as Stacy & Wilbur, respectively.

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DRY GOODS.

GREENFIELD & SHEAFER.

DOMESTICS.

GREENFIELD & SHEAFER.

AYER'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

AT RALSTON'S.

such as are needed, as storehouses, hospitals and barracks. But to consider them as dwellings used by women, children, and non-combatants. So long as non-combatants remain in their homes and keep to their accustomed business, their opinions and prejudices in no wise influence the war, and therefore should not be noticed. But if any one comes out into the public streets and creates disorder, he or she should be punished, restrained or banished, either to the rear or front, as the officer in command judges. If the people, or any of them, keep up a correspondence with parties in hostility, they are spies, and can be punished with death, or any punishment that may be deemed proper.

These are well established principles of war, and the people of the South having appealed to war are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically and publicly defied. They have appealed to war, and must abide its rules and laws. The United States, as a belligerent party claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to use the soil as they see fit. It may be said in both politics and just, we should do so in certain districts. When the inhabitants persist too long in hostility, it may be both politic and right we should banish and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population. No man will deny that the United States would be benefited by disposing a single, prejudiced, hard-headed and disloyal planter, and substituting in his place a dozen or more patient, industrious, good families, even if they be of foreign birth. I think it does good to present this view of the case to many Southern gentlemen, who are rich and wealthy, not only for the sake of their industry and skill, but by reason of the protection and impetus to prosperity given by our hitherto moderate and magnanimous Government. It is all admitted by the Southern planters to say that they made the South that they own it, and that they can do as the please—even to break up our Government, and to shut up the natural avenues of trade, and prevent an export of their goods.

We know, and they know, if they are intelligent beings, that as compared with the whole world, they are but five millions to one hundred millions, and that they do not create the South, but that their only title to use and usufruct is the deed of the United States, and that if they appeal to war, they hold their title by a very insecure tenure. For my part, I believe that this war is the result of false political doctrines, for which we are all as a people responsible, viz: that any and every people have a right to self-government, and I would give all a chance to test their political theories. You are one of Jim Boyd's brokers, and I will give you a million myself now. Come up, and I'll buy the court house and make you a present of it." Jim de lined, and said the court house was in debt; he didn't want the responsibility. We parted; I went to take something, and he went to make a thousand. Met an organ-grinder, and thought his organ was a bar bank. Commenced betting. I laid a bank note down on the green cloth, and the man at the crank raked it in and bowed to me. Thought he was the politest gambler I ever saw. I bet again and he raked in the money. He kept on raking it in and seemed to like the fun. I asked him if he was one of Jim Boyd's brokers and he said no. Then I left him. Went out and took something. I went to a pawn shop and asked the keeper if he had a bank of deposit. Felt for my pocket book and found I had nothing left to deposit, so I commenced depositing pennies in my pocket. A policeman came to me very drunk and asked me to take him home. It was all I could do to hold him up. He was so terribly tight that he went to my home, thinking it was his, and he wouldn't stay after he arrived there. I said, though, for I felt a little tired. I retired to bed, and awoke next morning with the impression on my mind that I had a headache, and was the proprietor of three or four banks. In a few moments the bank evaporated. I went to Jim Boyd and apologized for not taking the basket of money when he offered it to me, and he kindly forgave me. I shall abandon the banking business. It's not my forte.

At present I am,
BEAU HACKETT.

The Inhabitants of the South.

How Treated by our Commanders.

Letter from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE VICKSBURG, Jan. 31, 1864.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER, Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Tennessee, Huntsville: Dear Sir:—In answer to your question, save one that relates to the treatment of inhabitants known or suspected to be his or her country. This is in the most difficult business of our army, and advances an occupying Southern country. It is almost impossible to lay down rules, and I invariably leave this whole subject to the local commanders, but am willing to give them the benefit of my acquired knowledge and experience.

In Europe, whence we derive our principles of war, as developed by their histories, wars are between kings or rulers, through hired armies, and not between peoples. There is no such thing as a neutral and sell their produce to whatever army is in possession.

Napoleon, when at war with Prussia, Austria, and Russia, bought forage and provisions of the inhabitants, and carried them off an interest to protect farms and factories, which ministered to his wants. In like manner, the allied armies in France could not do the French inhabitants whatever they needed, the producers of the soil or manufacturers of the country. Therefore, the rule was and is, that wars are confined to the armies, and should not visit the homes of families or private interests.

But in other examples a different rule is obtained the sanction of historical authority. I will only instance that, when in the reign of William and Mary the English army occupied Ireland, then in a state of revolt, the inhabitants were actually driven into foreign lands, and were dispossessed of their property, and a new population introduced. To this day a large part of the north of Ireland is held by the descendants of the Scotch emigrants sent there by William's order and an act of Parliament.

The war which now prevails in our land is essentially a war of races. The Southern people entered into a clear compact of Government, but still maintained a species of separate interests, history, and prejudices. These latter became stronger and stronger, till they have led to a war, which has developed fruits of the South, who differ from us in opinion, and which they cannot throw off without an effort of reason or the slower process of natural change. Now, the question arises, should we treat an absolute nation as a nation, and which they cannot throw off without an effort of reason or the slower process of natural change. Now, the question arises, should we treat an absolute nation as a nation, and which they cannot throw off without an effort of reason or the slower process of natural change. Now, the question arises, should we treat an absolute nation as a nation, and which they cannot throw off without an effort of reason or the slower process of natural change.

When men take arms to resist our rightful authority, we are compelled to use force; because all reason and argument fall when arms are resorted to. When the provisions, horses, mules, wagons, &c., are used by the enemy, it is clearly our duty and right to take them, because otherwise they might be used against us.

In like manner, all houses left vacant by an inimical people are clearly our right, or

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