The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on THURSDAY, THE 17th AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend, who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented. By order of the Union State Central Committee,

SIMON CAMERON, *Chairman.*

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } *Secretaries.*

THE PREVIOUS REPORT that the rebel vessel Shenandoah had left the Australian waters and was moving towards the North Pacific to operate among our whalers is confirmed by a San Francisco despatch of the 20th inst., which states that the bark Milo had arrived there with the crews of several whalers captured by the corsair. We are given the names of ten vessels she had taken, the most of which were burned, and the work of destruction was still going on, it being expected that a fleet of about sixty whalers would soon be at her mercy. The Shenandoah's commander was informed of the termination of the rebellion, but professed not to believe it.

THE SUPREME COURT of Wisconsin has decided that the law of Congress requiring stamps on legal process, in the beginning or other stage of a suit, is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and that the stamps on legal papers are not necessary. The ground of the decision is that the imposition of a tax upon any proceedings in a State Court is an invasion of the right of a State to regulate proceedings in its own Court; that if Congress can tax these proceedings at all, it can lay a tax that will practically amount to prohibition, and thus legislate the State Courts out of existence.

GENERAL SHERIDAN on the 17th inst., issued from his headquarters in New Orleans his official order on assuming his new position of commander of the Military Division of the Gulf, one of the five grand military divisions into which the entire country is partitioned off. General Sheridan's command is subdivided into three military departments, and embraces the States of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. General Canby is commander of one of these departments, known as the Department of Louisiana and Texas, and consisting of those two States. On the same day he issued his order assuming command thereof.

THE GRANT LOG CABIN.—The log cabin occupied by General Grant as his headquarters at City Point is now being put up just north of the Mansion House, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. It was transported piecemeal, and is now being put up exactly as it stood at City Point, furniture included. The building is in the shape of a T. It is far from an insignificant affair. It is nothing whatever like the rude log cabin in vogue during the campaigns of 1840. The building cost some $2,800. It is to be surrounded by a rustic fence. The structure was probably be completed in a few days.

SOUTH AMERICA, apparently jealous of the throat-cutting fame the Northern half of the Western Hemisphere has acquired, is indulging in the luxury of a general row. With the exception of the insignificant English, French and Dutch colonies of Guiana, and of the Republic or Chili, the whole South American continent, from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama, is now in a blaze of war. The *World* sums up the mass as follows.

In the east, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are marching in alliance with Brazil by land and by sea upon Paraguay. In the west, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru are in a ferment of revolution. The Peruvian revolution which was reported by the last advices to be subsiding, has, on the contrary, flamed up more fiercely than ever. The lawful government is abandoning all the provinces and concentrating its forces for the defense of the capital.

In Bolivia, on the 28th of May, just as President Malgarejo was preparing to march at the head of his troops to the south, for the purpose of protecting that frontier of the republic from the chances of the Paraguayan war, a revolution broke out in four different cities at once—La Paz, Potosi, Sucre and Santa Cruz. President Malgarejo at once turned back to recover La Paz, which he had but a short time before quitted; but it seemed to be generally feared that that capital would be sacked by the insurgents before he could reach it.

In Ecuador, a revolution was set on foot at the end of May by some young gentlemen of Guayaquil, who seized a steamer, the Washington by name, and running alongside a man-of-war, the Guyas, in the night, leaped on board of the latter, killed her commander, and made off to Mancora, where they recruited adherents, and opened communications with General Urdina. Garcia Moreno, the President of the republic, hurried down to the coast from Quinto on hearing of all these things, and declared martial law.

So passes life in the fair lands beyond the tropics. Revolution follows revolution. One chief after another clutches at power, seizes it, and is struck down in his turn by his successor. The funds of the state are raised by force and dissipated by folly. Property is no more secure than life, and all sense of national honor and dignity and duty steadily wears out of the people's minds under the perpetual irritation of their passions and their fears.

—Sturdivant is elected Mayor of Richmond by about three hundred majority. This is a triumph of the rebel soldiery. The election throughout has been placed upon that basis. Sturdivant just after the surrender of Lee, and previous to his (S.'s) capture, tried every manner of means to raise a guerrilla force in Albemarle county to defy the Yankees, beside he had raised and commanded a battery, named after himself, all through the war.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The reduction of our military forces is going on with a rapidity that would cause some uneasiness were not all the signs of the times so favorable. In the Army of the Potomac, the Provisional Corps, which was formed by the consolidation of the old troops, had only a short-lived existence, from the 28th of June to the 7th of July. That army, therefore, recently so powerful and destined ever to be so memorable, no longer exists. A week or ten days may be consumed in the mustering out. Gen. Auger's troops, employed in defence of the works about Washington, are also being reduced to a mere garrison force. The cavalry in Virginia is to be materially reduced at the discretion of Gen. Terry. Slocum's Army of Georgia is to be cut down to less than 10,000, and Logan's Army of the Tennessee is to be reduced to a few divisions. As organizations, the two great Western armies will substantially disappear within a week. But little more than one hundred thousand men will soon be left in arms throughout the country, nearly three fourths of whom will be under the command of Gen. Sheridan in the Southwest. The agents of the Quartermaster's Department, during the last week, sold over 10,000 mules and horses, and 2500 ambulances and army wagons, besides a vast amount of harness and other material. We may add, also, that Secretary Welles is reducing the Navy with corresponding vigor, and will ultimately bring it down from 65,000 men to 12,000 or 15,000.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* says that Colonel Halpine (Miles O'Reilly,) editor of the New York *Citizen*, is the author of "The Flaunting Lie," the poem published in the New York *Tribune* some years since. We just thought it was some such chap.—*Volunteer.*

Thought it has some such chap, did you? Our recollection is that you have published quite a number of columns in which you attributed the production of Horace Greely — Your opinion on such matters has a convenient way of changing to suit circumstances.

WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?—Mr Munroe stated it, in his message December 2, 1823, in clear and explicit words, as follows:—

"With the existing colonies of dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

What the Chivalry think of Labor

The Richmond *Whig*, discoursing upon the probability of the "young chivalry" being obliged to resort to the sad necessity of labor, indulges in the sadden lamentable remarks:

We are far from believing in the so-called nobility of labor, for it our memory serves us, labor is but the primal curse. In the days of our first innocency, we read of no such thing as eating one's bread in the sweat of one's brow, and it would take more than the timid platitudes of theoretical parsons to convince us that there is any dignity in toil.—Still, while holding to the Scripture doctrine that labor is a curse, we can readily see that the high-minded may be displayed in the cheerful stout-hearted performance of any responsibility Providence may see fit to cast upon us. Death, too is a curse, and we fancy a would be aesthetic sophist who could find any material for glorification in the existence of that stern incident to humanity—yet death may be met in such a way as to reflect the highest honor on the dauntless soul that smiles at all its horrors."

The Amount Of The Public Debt

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"We have before us a return, sent to congress from the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows the amount of the public debt, and the items of which it is made up, are brought down to July 22d of the current year, and form the basis of a bill now before congress to legally transfer it to our children. The total debt—making no allowance for the sales of bonds—increasing at about two hundred and thirty million dollars per year, the annual interest of which is $143,000,000. The amount of debt, included in the above, which pays no interest, is $472,000,000 and the following is the exact amount of the legal tenders, fractional currency, interest-paying notes, being included, viz.: $856,000,000, made up as follows:

One and two years 5 per cent notes	$081,000,000
United States notes, old issue	47,000
United States notes, new issue	432,981,284
Compound interest notes, March 3, '63	155,000,000
Compound interest notes	196,143,000
Total, July 22d	659,000,266

Add to this gross sum, the amount of the circulation of the national banks, estimated at one hundred and fifty millions, and say fifty millions more for the notes of the old State banks yet in circulation, and we have a total of about eight hundred and fifty millions, as the circulating medium of the country at this date.

The *Tribune* expresses the belief that we need not hope for an early resumption of specie payments with such a mass of paper currency afloat. We contend that the amount is not too large, provided the revenue laws are so framed as to put a strong check upon the efflux of coin to foreign countries for commodities we can better make ourselves, and the making of which will neither drain the country of gold, nor disturb it when it lies as the basis of a sound and convertible currency. Nothing else can tide us back safely to the specie standard.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The following farewell address of Gen. Thos. J. Jordon, to the Lochiel Cavalry, was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, 9TH PA. CAVALRY,
HARRISBURG, July 29, 1865.

The ties that for four years have so closely bound us together are about to be severed. Peace again smiles on our beloved country. The long march, the dreary, watchful picket, the sharp crack of the rifle, and the sharper hiss of the messenger of death that so often sounded in your ears are all gone, and we hope forever. Your names with the history of your regiment, are inscribed in the story of your COUNTRY'S FAME. Nations yet unborn will bless you. The people will honor you, and the heritage you will leave to your children will be more value than gold. Return to your homes again citizens, but be ever ready to buckle on your armor in the cause of your country when she calls her children. The remembrance of Richmond, Perryville, Thompson's Station, Franklin, Chickamauga, Mossy Creek, Dandridge, Fair Garden, Reedville, and the marches with SHERMAN to the sea and hundred of other actions in which you were engaged, will ever shed a shade round your names, and preserve to posterity the story of the Lochiel Cavalry.

That that God, who has so often preserved us in the thickest of fight will still be our stay, is my constant prayer. Farewell.

By command of

Br. Brig. Gen. THOS. J. JORDAN.
J. D. LANDIS, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, the distinguished pianist, predicts that the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs will become as fashionable as the pianoforte has been, and will indeed be "sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense." He pronounces the Mason & Hamlin instruments far superior to all others of their class.

—In accordance with the President's order Gov. Brownlow has called upon Gen. Thomas to send troops into various counties in Middle and West Tennessee, to preserve order and see that lawful voters are not driven from the poles.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Tobacco that has become mouldy may be cleaned or reworked, if done under the supervision of an Inspector, without rendering it liable to an additional duty, if a duty had been paid thereon; and if the tobacco is exempt from duty, it will not become liable to a duty in consequence of such retreatment.

Persons engaged in separating gold and silver from the sweepings of jewelers' shops, are not thereby rendered liable to license duty or taxation as manufacturers or assayers.

If a mortgage executed years ago is assigned at the present time, the assignment must be governed by the law now in force. If the mortgage has been reduced by payments, the amount of stamp to be affixed to the assignment depends upon the amount actually due on the mortgage when the assignment is made, not on the sum secured by the mortgagor without regard to reductions made by subsequent payments.

A single license, it is applied for, will authorize any person, upon payment of a license fee of ten dollars, to act as both claim agent and real estate agent, in a city or town having a less population than 6,000 inhabitants.

Photographic pictures which are merely copies of works of art, are exempt from stamp duty whenever they are sold by the producers, at wholesale, at a price not exceeding ten cents each. But if sold at retail, at any price, or sold at wholesale at a price exceeding ten cents each, they are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

All drafting having been stopped by orders from the War Department, this office is of opinion that Collectors may be justified in granting peddler's license to any person who may desire the same without inquiry as to his enrollment.

Tobacco manufactured prior to September 1, 1862, and sold, but never removed from the place of manufacture is liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act now in force.

Tobacco made subsequent to September 1, 1862, and prior to June 30, 1864, if it has been sold, will be liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and the amended act of March 3, 1863, whenever it is removed beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States. If it has never been sold, but still in the hands of the manufacturer, then it will be subject, when sold or removed, to the rates of duty imposed by the law now in force. Manufactured tobacco in the insurrectionary States made prior to April 1, 1865, and not owned by the manufacturer, when sold, either to be consumed in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State, is liable to the tax imposed by the law now in force.

Tobacco, in the hands of a purchaser, may be sold indefinitely within the insurrectionary State without becoming liable to tax. But when the same is sold to be transported beyond the limits of said insurrectionary States, it becomes liable to the tax imposed by the law in force at the time the first sale of the same tobacco was made by the manufacturer thereof.

Tobacco, from Virginia or North Carolina, cannot be shipped by way of New York to New Orleans, though the same was made and sold prior to the establishment of collection districts in said States, without the payment of the tax.

The tax would accrue on tobacco manufactured by a firm, should said firm on being dissolved, divide the stock on hand of manufactured tobacco among the individual members of the firm. If a sale of said tobacco should afterwards be made, to be carried beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States, the rate of tax would be determined by the time when such first sale was made.

In all cases where any party shall make claims to have his goods assessed at a different rate from the current rates under the law now in force, it will be incumbent upon him to show to the entire satisfaction of the assessor that the precise time when the sale was made entitles him to a lower rate of duty.

Parson Brownlow on Returning Rebels.

[From the Knoxville whig, 5th instant.]

Those who are in sympathy with returning rebels are suddenly enamored of the virtues of *repentance* and *pardon*, and no parable of the world's history has such attracts us for them as the parable of the Prodigal Son. They seem never to weary in quoting this parable as one of unequaled beauty and pathos. It is interesting to note the points of difference between the Prodigal Son and our returning rebels.

First, the Prodigal Son did not *secede*; he went with his father's consent, and in the Scriptures indicate, with his blessing. Next, he *secede* he did not stay and vilify the old man in his own house. He *asked* for something to carry him in the world; he did not present a pistol to the old man's breast and demand it, or else! He *secede* the person in his late grandeur, he did not *press it* a mere Southern man as for stealing. And *secede* it, he started out to seek his fortune. He did not return to the *North* side of the old man's farm, and join a band of robbers who were pandering the old man and his law-abiding neighbors. Receiving his portion he spent it in a long journey in riotous living. Finally, he repented of his folly and came to the old man *whipped* in into repentance, but because he repented in himself, and saw that he had wasted his substance in riotous living. He went back home, not with murder in his heart boasting how many he had killed, and threatening what he would do, but he bowed down in honest contrition, and asked all sorts of pardon. He didn't return saying, "I have fought you four years, and until I was overpowered," but he went back crying, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son," and imploringly said, "Make me as one of thy hired servants." He went *home*, because, throughout his entire course of riotous living, his *heart was there*. He did not return demanding his "rights," his property and back rents. He did not ask *instant* pardon upon the faith of an oath of amnesty, but proposed to prove his repentance genuine *by his works*.

The story of the Prodigal Son is one of sincere, deep, heartfelt, and *voluntary* repentance for a great wrong. Do our returning rebels come *repenting* of their unparalleled crimes? As long as rebellion showed any signs of success, did they show any sign of repentance? Are they coming back because they love the Union, or were they about to perish with hunger? All who returns peaceably to their homes, cultivate friendly relations, and abstain from hostile acts discountenancing every attempt at disorder, should be met with the same spirit, and treated with leniency. When they manifest a hostile spirit, make them bite the dust.

The Tomb of President Lincoln.

The tomb in which the President's remains, together with those of his little son, are placed, is kept carpeted with fresh flowers, and about and upon the coffin as they lie in view are garlands and clusters of buds and blossoms, ever fresh and fragrant, so that the very breath of the sepulchre is rendered redolent and pure. Looking into the tomb the visitor can discern nothing offensive no token of the "damp vault's dayless gloom—deem himself gazing into some floral cave whose tenants are the graces and summer nymphs.

The taste which is thus displayed in rendering the vault attractive is most commendable, and will brighten the recollection of every pilgrim who has here gazed upon the dead. Mr. Willis, in addition to this, has also opened a book upon which every visitor can register his name and append such remarks as the scenes may suggest to his mind. Since the 14th of May last some two thousand names of visitors have thus been registered, representatives of every State in the Union, and also the Canadas. One back upon every day during the week, and two upon the Sabbath, are kept running between the city and the cemetery for the accommodation of visitors, and all this has been done since the remains of our late President were placed at rest in this pleasant burial place, since Oak Ridge has held the dust of this great man. And in making this notice we would conclude by adding that this is not only to be the resting-place of the President, but there is to be erected a pile to his memory which shall stand through all ages to come.

The rising ground immediately in the rear of the tomb has been selected as the site of the President's monument. Three acres upon this beautiful spot was selected by the Monument Association on Saturday last, and here it has been decided to build the shaft. The beauty and appropriateness of this site are such as would reccommend it to the minds of all, and we are pleased to know so agreeable a selection has been made.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

NEWS ITEMS.

—The canal tolls of New York for May and June amounted to $801,000, being $436,000 less than the receipts for the same months last year.

—All the army general hospitals in the District of Columbia, with the exception of six, are to be vacated and pulled down in the forthcoming week.

—The wheat crops have been badly injured by the late rains in portions of Indiana and Illinois. In Wisconsin and Iowa the barley crop is much damaged.

—A new daily paper is soon to be commenced in Reading. It will be issued from the office of the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, and will be called the Journal. Reading will then have three daily papers.

—The receipts of the internal revenue for July approximated $22,000,000. Now that the income tax is beginning to be paid, it is estimated that the receipts will be at least $1,000,000 per day for the next two or three months.

—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Meadville, on the 15th, 17th, and 18th of August, instead of the date heretofore announced.

—A force of one thousand Indians attacked the Platte Bridge station, L. T., garrisoned by 250 troops, on Tuesday last. After two day's fighting the Indians retreated with considerable loss. The loss of the garrison was two men killed and thirty-four wounded.

—Since the acquittal of Miss Harris, for the killing of Burroughs, at Washington, a number of timorous treasury clerks, having the fear of the woman in black before their eyes, have instructed the messengers in the department to say, "Not at home" to every suspicious female desiring an audience with them.

At the Yale College commencement dinner, General Ulman said he was authorized by the secretary of War, a few days ago, to say that there had been recently disbanded or were now in process of disbandment, 782,542 soldiers, and that we had a million of men in field when Lee surrendered.

—A correspondent of the Dunkirk *Journal* says the celebrated Indian warrior Bloody Hand, of the Seneca nation of Indians, died on the Catteraugus Reservation on the 19th inst., nearly one hundred years old. He is represented to have been terrible with the tomahawk and scalping knife.

At the one hundred and twenty-three money orders offices in the United States, twenty-seven thousand and forty-four orders were issued during the last quarter, transmitting nearly five hundred thousand dollars, of which the government received over four thousand dollars as fees.

A Mobile paper pays a tribute to our soldiers who have left that city recently. "Although some people may think we ought not to say it, we do say it in all honesty, that we should like many of these men to stay in Alabama as soldiers. The civil law not having yet been restored, we desire that the military law should be administered by those who have so far exhibited so much of what is manly, and yet, who might have oppressed instead of protecting us."

—A fearful explosion took place in a shed opposite the depot at Mott Haven, New York, on Saturday afternoon injuring several persons, but none fatally, as is believed. Three kegs of gunpowder, one barrel of sulphur and a quantity of fireworks were in the shed at the time. No cause is known for the accident, except that a defective pipe in the stove may have concentrated the sun's rays.

—At Harrisburg, within the last two months, twenty five taverns and Pennsylvania railroad hotels have received, quartered, paid off, furnished with transportation, and finally sent home from Camp Curtin. During the month of June over one hundred thousand dollars per day were disbursed by the paymasters at the station. The daily disbursements during July have greatly exceeded the previous figures.

In Nashville, Tenn., H. B. Payne shot and killed on the street Captain W. S. Allen whom he charged with the seduction of his wife. Both the men were old residents of the place. Another citizen named Cochran was wounded during the shooting.

—The case of U. S. Grant vs. Joseph W. White, for unlawful detainer, was decided by a jury in Justice Cunningham's court, on Saturday, adversely to the General. The suit was for the possession of a farm in St. Louis county, which White had leased from Gen. Grant. The lawyers were very cutting in their speeches, fired great guns at each other, and came within a mile or two of a fist fight.

—The New York Custom-House officers, suspecting immigrants of smuggling, have been making raids upon their baggage, and after greatly frightening those poor people, who thought they were being robbed, and personally injuring them in some instances, the sage officials came to the conclusion that no smuggling was done by them.

—The Richmond *Whig* is again before the public, after a suspension of two weeks. Mr. Ridgway has apologized to the Government, and Gov. Pierpont, backed by several of our prominent citizens, among whom are J. M. Botts and Franklin Sterns, have petitioned Gen. Terry in behalf of Mr. R. to remove the restrictions.

—There is a general arrival throughout the State of skedaddlers who have been residing for some time in Canada. It is well to remind them that by President Lincoln's proclamation, made in pursuance of act of Congress, all deserters who failed to report before May 1st, 1865, are forever disfranchised as American citizens.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.—From love to matrimony may be but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous; still it may be safely ventured upon, even in a case like the following of domestic perplexities:

I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step-daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father fell, shortly after, in love with the step-daughter of my wife and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter became my step-mother, and I am the step-father of my own mother-in-law. My step-mother who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, because he is the son of my father and my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step brother. My wife has also a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her step-son, and my father is the brother-in-law of my son because he has got her step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. Longfellow's income is $14,000.

—Mrs. Lincoln is living in perfect seclusion seven miles from Chicago.

—Minister Judd, at Berlin, has forward his resignation, to take effect on the first of September.

—Govenor Curtin has gone to Saratoga for two weeks.

—Lieutenant General Joseph E. Johnston has applied for pardon.

—Gen ral G. F. Smith arrived at Brownsville, Texas, on July 4 with 10,000 United States troops.

—The Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, the oldest chaplain in our navy, and a schoolmate of William Wirt, died in Brooklyn on Monday.

—Senator Chandler, of Michigan has an income of $8,572; General Cass, $24,747; and Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, $23,846.

General Sherman, in his speech at Indianapolis, said he should "never, never accept civil office, and never again draw his sword in anger."

—Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, who have been engaged in farming operations for some years in North Carolina, are soon to appear on exhibition in the Northern cities.

—Gen. Dan. Sickles, James T. Brady, John Van Buren and Fernando Wood are mentioned among the candidates for the next Mayor of New York.

—Wm. Fon Rodd, Esq., of Buztown, Pa. eighty-nine years of age, has lost nine sons during the war. Eight were killed in battle, and one died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., eating his own right hand before dying, so great was his hunger.

—Bandall Jaggard, of Pittston, Luzerne county, is a successful snake hunter. He has already sent sixty rattlesnakes to the different cities of the State, this season, and has at his home a large cage filled with living reptiles. After catching the pets, he extracts their fangs and renders them harmless.

—General Lee is reported to be at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and it is supposed that Vallandingham (who passed through Detroit on Tuesday), was on his way to the same point. These brothers in misfortune may have a good time condoling each with the other.

—Pauline, the youngest daughter of Mr. P. T. Barnum, the showman, was seriously injured in Fairfield, Connecticut, on Saturday, by being thrown from her horse. But little hope is entertained of her recovery.

—Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina has asked General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau for instructions to regulate the affairs of the freedmen in that State, which he intends to do in conformity with the policy of the Government.

—Father O'Riley, Catholic priest at Newport, Rhode Island, has denounced the Fenian Brotherhood in the severest terms, and assured his flock that any of them who joined it should not only be excommunicated, but denied the rite of Christian burial by the Catholic Church

—William Bookman and John Hogentable, both returned soldiers, had an altercation at Mountsville, Pa., Saturday evening, the trouble proceeding out of a love affair, and Bookman shot his opponent in the back of the head, the latter dying in consequence to his wound on Monday. The murderer is in custody.

—Brevet Major John Snodgrass, late of the 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been brevetted a lieutenant colonel, for meritorious services in front of Petersburg. Colonel Snodgrass entered the regiment at its organization as a private, and by his bravery and soldierly qualities has rise to the proud position which he now occupies.

—Mr. Barnum asked the advice of his friends as to continuing in business after his Museum was burned. Among others he asked Horace Greeley, who replied. "Take the rest of your life easy; go fishing. I've been wanting to go fishing for thirty years, and haven't had a chance yet."

—General Grant is said to have remarked lately: "I am a small eater, but I am a huge sleeper. To keep me in good working order I need nine hours good sleep out of the twenty-four. I can dispose of more, but nine I must have. When I was out west I could command but about seven, and I nearly broke down. Give me my quantum of sleep and I can meet any amount of exposure and labor."

Correspondence of the Herald

Coal, and the Coal Fields of Schuylkill county.

TREMONT, July 25th 1865.

Editors Herald.—Who, in this age of progression, has not felt the genial warmth of an anthracite fire. But it is on a winter's day, when all nature is locked in the embraces of icy winter, when the air is filled with falling flakes of snow, and we hear the merry jingle of the bell, that we love to draw round the glowing grate, and it is then that we realize to a greater extent the glowing qualities of our ebony friend. It drives our engines and steamships. Through its agency we are brought into closer communication with the nations of the earth, and by its illuminating prower, night is turned into day.

Coal, though usually plain in appearance, claims, nevertheless, relation with a higher order of the mineral aristocracy—the diamond. Both are members of the carboniferous family, yet they are wholly unlike in appearance, in geographical distribution, and uses. Of the two, we venture to say that coal commends itself more warmly to public favor.

But it is of the coal field, of the Schuylkill we wish to speak; how we got there, and what we saw.

A pleasant ride of a few hours on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, through the beautiful and fertile valley, and passed the town from which takes its name, brings us to Reading. The road here connects with the Reading railroad for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Scranton, and different Points in the coal regions, and with the East Pensylvania for New York, making direct communication with the latter Place.

Reading is the third city in the State, having a population of about 30,000. Here are located the extensive machine shops of the Reading railroad company, in which are manufactured all that is required for the use of the road—from a steam engine to a coal car. Though covering several squares, and filled with the most improved machinery, they are inadequate to the demands made upon them, and the company is therefore, building new and more extensive shops, a short distance north of the city. There is monthly turned out from the casting shops, seven hundred thousand pounds of castings. The tonnage of this road exceeds that of any other in the state. It is the great artery by which the east is fed with coal, the shipments in 1864, in coal alone, reaching 3,065,577 tons. This whole extent of road, employing nearly five thousand men, is under the general superintendence of Mr. G. A. Nicolls. Your correspondent is greatly indebted to his efficient assistant, Mr. Albright, for many favors.

Leaving Reading, we all hurried over the the road, along the picturesque Schuylkill river. The scenery is beautiful, beyond discription. At Port Clinton the road connects with the Catawissa railroad. A few hours from Reading and we arrive at Pottsville. This is a place of no little importance, it being the great center of the coal regions of this county. Until the year 1822 it was hardly a town, but upon the discovery of coal in the vicinity, it immediately assumed a business-like aspect. Houses sprung up along its hillsides, with a mushroom growth, and persons flocked thither, determined to become monied men. Its population is now about 15,000. It is surrounded by numerous small towns of several thousand inhabitants.

From pottsville to this Place is but a few hours by rail. Leaving Pine Grove, we struck boldly into the deep mountain gorges. To the right and left rise, at times almost perpendicular, the mountains with their rugged sides standing out clearly against the sky, like some huge monarch seated upon his throne, while along their sides is seen the smoke curling up from numerous collieries. But the engine sounds its shrill whistle, the rubbers grate harshly against the iron wheels, and rounding the base of the mountain before us lies the place of our destination.

In the year 1791 there lived on the mountains, in the vicinity of what is now Mauch Chunk, a hunter named Philip Ginther.—For many miles around the country was an unbroken wilderness abounding in game. On the occasion to which we now refer, Ginther had been impressed by a scanty breakfast, with the necessity of replenishing the culinary department. Having spent nearly the whole day in the woods meeting with little success, as evening approached he found himself on the summit of Sharp Mountain, several miles from home. A storm of rain was approaching, when beginning to quicken his pace he stumbled over the roots of a recently fallen tree, and threw up a large stone, to recognize which there was sufficient light. Having heard of stone coal existing in these mountains, he concluded this must be a specimen. He took it with him and gave it to Col. Jacob Weiss, who unable to determine its real character, forwarded it to Philadelphia, where, after undergoing the scrutiny of sundry mineralogists, it finally came into the hands of Mr. Charles Cist, a printer, who, like his craft, was supported to know everything. True to his calling, Mr Cist pronounced it coal, and requested Col. Weiss to reward the discoverer and make arrangements to secure the land.

At that time the entire regions from the Blue Mountains to the Susquehanna was an unbroken wilderness, and the land of little value. Weiss had no difficulty, through the land office, of obtaining several thousand acres; and early in the following year the "Lehigh Coal-mine Company" was organized. Prominent among its members were Robert Morris, (of Revolutionary fame) John Nicholson, Charles Cist, J. Anthony Morris and others. An expedition was fitted out to work the mine, consisting of four labor rs, with one of the company acting as mining engineer. A few pits were sunk, and several tons of the coal taken out, when the great question presented itself, what are we going to do with it." After a few weeks labor, the men were dismissed, and operations suspended. Col Weiss, however, determined that the coal should be introduced to the public, and accordingly filled his saddle-bags from time to time, and rode around an ong the blacksmiths, earnestly requesting them to try it. A few did so with partial success, while the majority regarded it as common stones, and the shareholders as foolish theorists.

In 1778 the Legislature of Pennsylvania chartered a company to improve the navigation of the Lehigh river. Thirty thousand dollars were expended, and in 1822 the work was completed. The company again resumed operation, and under the directions of Mr. Cist, prepared a fleet of arks, determined to test the navigation at the earliest freshet. The coal was hauled to the river with horses, and in the spring of 1803, six arks, each containing one hundred tons of coal, were ready for the voyage. Of the six which embarked, but two reached Philadelphia. The coal excited some attention; but purchasers were few, the demand being for specimen lots only. A sale was finally effected to the municipal authorities, who were then working a steam engine to pump the water for the supply of the city. Their attempts to burn it proved unavailing; and disgusted with what they considered a nuisance, caused it to be broken up and scattered over the footwalks. And here terminated for a period of seventeen years, the operations of the Lehigh Coal-mine Company.

In another letter we shall conclude our remarks on the coal region.

JAMES R. HOWARD.

ANNUAL REPORT,

Of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Cumberland county.

GEORGE SWARTZ, Esq., our efficient County Superintendent of Common Schools, has kindly furnished us with a copy of his Annual Report for publication. We regret that we are unable to publish it entire this week. We will give the remainder in our next issue.

School Houses.—I have four new houses to report one of which is stone and weatherboarded in Penn Township. The house is well built, but it is too small (28 long, 24 ft wide and 8 ft. high) and is too low in the ceiling, besides there is no provision for ventilating except by the windows.

West Pennsboro built a brick house 30x26x10), North Middleton one, (35x30x10), and Lower Allen one (32x30x13). These houses are all well built, and rank among the best; but I think directors are not sufficiently careful to have a new house neatly painted. One side is used for black board surface; this is right, because every good teacher wants a good board, but to paint the other sides, and the desks, blue, brown, black or allow them to remain as the plane left them full-short or exceeds my idea of the beautiful. School houses should not be jails palaces, rather. Place a beautiful picture in the cell of a culprit, and he will, at least, deface every other part of his cell before injuring the picture; precisely so of the children of the school room.

Some provision has been made to ventilate the new houses this is also right, because if God had not intended His creatures to have pure air: He would have made it impure.—The school grounds are generally too small: they average about one-fourth of an acre, and as few of them are fenced I cannot tell whether they are round or square.

Furniture and Apparatus.—A few houses were supplied with better and larger blackboards, and 8 schools were supplied with Cornell's Outline Maps. 89 sets of outline maps are now in use. About 50 charts of penmanship and tables were put into the schools this year. The 3 by 4 feet blackboards have all disappeared.

Schools.—Whole number, 207. Of these 2 were graded, making 4 schools, and in all 71 graded schools. When schools become too large in rural districts they are graded, thus making two schools out of one. This is much better than no grade, but it frequently happens that pupil's get into the wrong school and are a great annoyance in classification.

Mechanicsburg and Newville have both sexes attending the same school and have their schools pretty well graded and equalized, but in Shippensburg when males and females do not attend the same school, except in the primary departments, there must necessarily be a male and a female school of the same grade.

This grading might do, but to keep the grade and not make more schools than they really need, puzzles the board. I found 20 names registered in one book and the receipt of $25 per month paid to the teacher, in another. 117 names and $25 for pay. A uniform series of books are used in each district, thereby making the schools comparatively easy of classification, but the classification might be much improved in many instances. I reported 70 schools last year that had branches taught more advanced than those enumerated in the law, but I think the number is sometimes smaller now on account of many young men going in the army and teachers not being so well qualified to teach them as formerly. The Scriptures were read in 181 schools, and many having singing or prayer after reading scripture. Teachers frequently fail, to have the order necessary in devotional exercises, and are much annoyed by those who come late and interrupt these exercises.

Examinations.—20 public examinations were held and 134 teachers examined: 120 received certificates: 4 were rejected: 10 who held professional certificates were reexamined, a few of whom failed so badly that in one instance the directors refused to employ those professional applicants at all, 20 certificates were renewed: 32, examined privately to fill vacancies. Owing to the patriotism of many of our best male teachers who responded to the call of the President the directors were unable to fill the schools with well qualified and experienced teachers, hence the standard of qualifications was lower than formerly. The rebel army passing through our country in June of 1863 and the burning of Chambersburg on the borders of the same in July of 1864 created so much excitement that twice I was interrupted in holding my examinations and those being examined, not knowing what hour the rebels would be among us, did not much enjoy being catechised a whole day.

Notwithstanding the excitement that prevailed during my examinations, a full board was in attendance except in three districts, besides, the house was frequently crowded with spectators to witness the exercises which I always try to make interesting and satisfactory to all.

The certificates average 2¼, and three were issued with the figure 5 on but were subsequently rejected by the directors.

I hope the day is fast approaching when directors will reject all who have a 4 on the certificate. 12 professional certificates were granted at the County Institute as recommended by the law. I conducted my examinations is described in my last report.

Town and County Matters.

The hour for morning service in St. John's church has been changed from Eleven o'clock, A. M. to half past Nine, A. M. This arrangement is proposed as an experiment, which if satisfactory, will be continued during the "heated term." We feel certain that the congregation of St. John's will be pleased with the change.

The Directors of the Soldiers Aid Society will meet at Mrs. J. W. EBY'S on Monday evening 7th inst. at 7½ o'clock.

By order of F. J. CLERE, *President.*

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—After a few days suspension of business consequent upon the death of the late Cashier, this institution has again opened its doors, and is despatching business as formerly. Mr. J. P. HASSLER, the former Assistant Cashier has been elected Cashier. This is an eminently wise and just selection and one that will give universal satisfaction to the stock holders and patrons of the Bank.

Adjutant General THOMAS, was in town on Tuesday last. He brought with him his daughter (widow of the late Col. Thos. HULINGS, 49th P. V.) and her family, who will spend the summer at Carlisle Springs.

WM. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, offer a large fresh lot best Coal Oil to Retailers cheap.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.—Never since the establishment of the above post, have the buildings and grounds presented the same beautiful appearance they do at present. The commandant's house, the quarters for officers and men have all been recently refitted and the parade has been so well cared for that the place is now an honor to our town.

To Major WM. B. ROYALL, the courteous and gentlemanly soldier who commands the post the government and our community are indebted for the admirable order, regularity and beauty which pervade everything connected with the barracks. This being the headquarters of the cavalry service of the United States Army, and all the business pertaining to the recruitment of that important branch of the service, being transacted through this Post, the duties of the commandant are of a consequence, onerous and responsible, and it must be a source of gratulation to the present incumbent to know that his administration of the varied duties of his position