CARLISLE, PA. ERIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and C State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALI n those civies, and are authorized to take Advertise ants 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 carnest 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 en mies 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 pre sented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented. By order of the Union State Contral Committe SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY.

The Union County Committee will meet at the office of the Chairman, or

Saturday, August 19th. Important business will be brought before the Committee, and it is desired that there be a large atten-JAS. A. DUNBAR, Chairmar

CONFEREE MEETING.

land and York Counties, will be held at the public house of A. P. Erb, at Bridgeport on Tuesday, the 15th inst., To elect Senatorial Delegate to the Union State Convention.

The Democracy hav never swerved from any of their fundamental principles, one of which is, that "in the white man's govern ment none but white men should exercise the elective franchise."—Democrat.

It has been a matter of question with great many persons whether the organization that calls itself the Democratic Party and insists that it is still alive, has now of even had any principles, either fundamenta or "otherwise." We confess therefore to a good deal of surprise when we hear our neighbor announcing that one of the principles of his party is that 'in the white man' Government none but white men should ex ercise the right to vote." It is certainly no more than four or five weeks since the N. Y News came out bold win tayor of negro suf frage and insisted that the very best interest of both sections of the country demand that the elective franchise be conferred on the negro at once. The News, as we presume our neighbor will admit, is one of the ablest as well as the most intensely "Democratic" of the journals of his party. We don't know of course who her or not its atterant indicate what are the "fundamental principle of Democracy," but we suspect they nearly as much so as do the assert one of ou neighbor. The N. Y .- World a paper which our Democratic friends circulated extensive a last full as their best communica maner. a late issue speaking of negro suffrage says "Next comes the question of negro suf There is no doubt but this measu - looked upon with the utmost alarm an horror at the South. At present they are unable to see it in its true light. They have not yet begun to distinguish between the propositions that a negro has no right to ore and that he is not fit to vote FORMER IS AN INDEFENSIBLE ONE and th latter depends on extraneous circumstance It is not negro suffrage that should be dis

cussed, but suffrage.' It will be seen from this that the World doesn't seem to think that it is a fundamen tal principle of Democracy that none but white men should exercise the elective franchise. Of course in this difference of opinion between the Democrat and its New York contemporaries we don't profess to decide which is or which is not the correct exposition of the "fundamental principles." That is a matter which concerns them and with which we have nothing to do; we have merely shown the position of each and leave our Democratic friends to "pay their quarter and take their choice" of the conflicting authorities

The Democracy, however, has an early record on this question of negro suffrage, which may be of service in determining what has been its action in this matter in years gone by. For easy recollection, we give it in the form of a catechism.

Who said that all men are ordated equal? Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy. Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party. Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency? The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson ! ad become President. who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic Party. Who enacted a similar law in Massach setts? The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic. Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in that State? The Democratic Party.

Who made mulatios legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice. What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic Party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the

Democratic Party. Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1796? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such. Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are contin-

ually whining about "negro suffrage" and negro equality? The Democratic Party. -The youngest child of Gov. CURTIN died on Monday of last week. He was at Saratoga and was telegraphed for, and ar-

rived home before its death, L

But a few weeks since our Democratic riends had a beautiful scheme laid for the power, and, of course, as an end and conseuence of these measures, the nolitical salations was certainly one worthy of the aswill ensure their reputations through all comproprlation of President Johnson to themselves. This accomplished they would have ory; a national triumph obtained without ven the effort usually necessary to elect a ongressman. They attempted to accomlish by a simple strategic movement what nost furious Campaign. Once conceived he plan was pressed most vigorously. The ournals and orators that had most persist frew Johnson " suddenly discovered the most terling qualities of a ruler in the new Presdent and all went to work to give them the videst publicity. Mr. Johnson's record was ow pronounced entirely satisfactory. He and always been a Democrat and was conse quently free from all possible taint of Abe tionism. He had voted for Breckinridge or President in 1860 and for this undesigned compliment to a disguised traitor the stinctively grateful. He had said somewhere that " Northern fanatics and Southern fireenters should be hung together" and "that South Carolina and Massachusetts are both guilty alike of the troubles of the Country, and that is about all the political catechism that any Democrat is ever expected to learn. True he had accepte loffice under the "tyrant Lincoln" but then accepting office under any body wasn't a very flagrant sin in the eyes of the Democracy. Certainly his aggregate political transgressions could be overlooked considering his former services; and even his better qualities might receive some commenlation now that his position was such as the loan was sold up to \$514,780,500. render him A powerful ally or a dangerous

This admiration of the President for his ersonal good qualities soon ripened into a unlified support of his administration. A umber of State Conventions of the Democ acy openly resolved to support Mr. John on in "every measure constitutional" which ne might adopt. The "Charman of the National Democratic Executive Committee sthe divinely appointed agent of Providence o unite the discordant fragments of the Deocracy and again lead them to cower. So ar all went well. This was a game in which he demagogues of the Democracy were thor ughly trained. There is no degree of fawn ng or cringing to those in power too degraing for them to perform, provided it gives he slightest hope of reward. They were trilled in former years by the imperious arisocrats of the South and they turned their iscipline now to the best possible use. The ame was a big one. Success to them was heap at any price. The patronage of he overnment, was enormous. Its offices of stigated by them and prolonged by their ast system of new and complicated Governive employment to hundreds who prefer ndu-triously at the conciliation business with one previously with a rebellious confedera-

Their efforts however to attach the Ad- | ble to deliver the notes, comparatively little ministration to their party have proved fur effortwas made to influence subscriptions unile and it is now quite time that those who un the machine for the Democracy should | to begin. hange their place of operations. Mr. Johnon is proving by his acts that he has little appreciation of the value of flattery from Democratic politicians and is but little influ need by their opinions of the policy which would govern him. Military Courts are stituted for the trial of those who are proporly within the jurisdiction of such courts, milty in spite of all their howlings about the infringements of the rights of citizens Military arrests are still made and military ecupation and government of those disextinguished, is still resorted to wherever the Executive deems it indispensible. The process of the civil law is, under some circum- & Co.

stances, insufficient to punish or prevent crime. In their expectation of preferment our friends of the other side are equally unmeresuggestion nor even when their demands the counsellors of the President while model statesmen of the Democratic school are uncomfortably out of employment. Seward, Stanton, Harlan and the rest occupy the places assigned them by Mr. Lincoln whilst ment are bestowed with just as little discrimination. Postmasters, Collectors, District

ticians has been as barren of any good re- crimes? sults to them as was that of their late military candidate for the Presidency to the cause of the Government. Doubtless they are quite convinced that therefore expect soon to notice a change of base and a movement of an entirely different character commenced. They have sung a most vigorous attack on his policy. Military Courts, suspension of the habeas cor-

dont think he peed much fear their apposi-(50) CORNER STONE LAYING On Sabbath morning, Aug. 18th, the Evangelical Luther-to those which though portable, and not an Congregation, worshipping in the :Old larger than a piano, can make the mealves felt Stone Church," one half mile north of Shire- in a church—is the universal opinion of the

was hailed as the Joshua of the Democratic

party. But as Mr. Johnson has survived

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME Jay Cooke, the Subscription Agent. Army Corps Discontinued as Organ-Mr. Jay Cooke, an enterprising and successful Philadelphia banker, has always been one of the most efficient negotiators of publisulacement of the horrid Abelitionists, the lie securities. Four years ago, when Pennrestoration of the old Democratic party to sylvania State stocks were down to 85, h worked and brought them up to par, and at that rate he obtained three million dollar ertion of the Country. Their plan of oper- for the State raising and equipping her troops When the Secretary of the Treasury gav tuteness of the men who conceived it, and various bankers throughout the county commissions to negotiate his first loans, Mr. ing time. It was nothing less than an ap- | Cooke was always among the most success ful. He infused a portion of his own great energy into his sub-agents, and seemed to very thing to suit their purposes. It would be best understand how to present the claims magnificent achievement, a bloodless vic- of the Government to the people. When the 5.20 loan was authorized, it was before the public many months without attracting any attention, and the total sales by the Government were only about eighteen milhey most signally failed to do last fall by a lions. The war expenses were so vast that banks and bankers were no longer able to supply money in sufficient amounts, and the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to ntly villified, ridiculed and abused "An- adopt some plan for appealing directly to the people to supply the means for sustaining the government. Popular loans had never been tried, and their nature was not generally understood, "Capital is always sensitive, and capitalists, large and small, were not only to be told that there was a 5.20 loan on the market, but were to be convinced that it was the best as well as the most patriotic investment. Mr. Cooke's high char- ards the payment of which \$20,000 have acter and previous successes induced the leaders of that wing of the party were in- Secretary to appoint him General Subscrip- Jefferson Square, Philadelphia. tion Agent. The press and the telegraph were immediately put in motion. A large sum was spent in advertising, the distribution of a great variety of circulars and handbills, &c., the employment of travelers, and in establishing sub-agencies throughout the loyal States. It has always been Mr. Cooke's policy to have our loans taken at home, and he has never solicited subscriptions abroad, believing that our own people should have

> As great success always occasions jealousy omplaints of favoritism towards Mr. Cooke were made against the Treasury Department, which a special report to Congress proved to be without the slightest founda-

> the advantage of the interest. The result of

Mr. Cooke's efforts for the 5.20s is well

known. Under his agency, dating about

Feb. 1st, 1863, and closing Jan. 22, 1864.

About this time the National Bankins System was established, and it was a part of 22d ult., by running on a snag. No lives the financial agents of the Governm nt. ven went so far as to eulogize the President | While publicly expressing the warmest gratitude to Mr. Cooke for his past great and ury determined to try the experiment of selling the 10.49 loan through t eir agency. In four months but eighty millions were sold. On July 25th, 1864, the First Series of 7,30s was offered through the same channel, but, The structure is to be of brick, five stories the sales and payments to soldiers amounted to only about one hundred and twenty mil- next year. lions. This rate of subscription not being andicient to meet the public wants, it was determined to return to the agency of Mr. Cooke, under whose management the sales began to show an increase within the first rofit and honor almo t innumerable. A war week, and in less than two weeks averaged two millions a day. During the first thirty isloyalty had forced upon the Country a days they reached one hu dred millions-an average of about four millions for each work ent machinery which will for yours to come | ing day. The first series was | xhausted on the 30th of March, when the sale of the Secoffice holding to the more ordinary ways of ond Series of three hundred millions was bearning their livelihood, and the Democracy | gun | This series was all sold on the 13th of the wonderfully short space of thirty-six working days-making an average of eight Republican Administration as they had and one third millions per day. The sale of the Third Series then communed but owing to the fact that the Treasurer was una-

> The sales of Government loans, under Mr. Codes's management as General Subscription Agent, have been about thus: 5.29 Bonds......\$514,000,000

7.30 Notes.....760.000.000 to say nothing of his earlier undertakings, or the large amounts of bonds taken by his 3,193 barrels, or 12,772 kegs, the beer gen and execution follows a conviction of the firm at the lettings to the highest bidder .- erally being delivered in this form. Each Although other causes than imperfect agen- of these kegs contains 95 glasses, and by cies retarded the subscriptions in the sum- multiplying the number of glasses, with the ther and autumn of 1864, it cannot be denied | kegs sold, we have as the result 1,218,340 | New York. that their subsequent success was chiefly from glasses of lager; these, at five cents per ricts where the spirit of rebellion is not yet Mr. Cooke's energetic direction. His efforts glass, make the snug sum of \$60,287 50 have certainly been as unceasing and his wis- | swallowed in one mouth by thirsty individudom, skill and energy have certainly been als. This beer cost the retailers \$44,702. atmost persuasion and strongest arguments taxed as much as those of any commander of the Democracy have failed to convince in the field, and with results not less im-Mr. Johnson that it is his duty to allow portant. He has been ably assisted by his in each county of the territory of Colorado

BEY"A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE connected with the end of the rebellion, and one fortunate. Cabinets are not changed at their which we have not yet seen noticed by any of our cotemporaries, is that the men who become importunate. Abolitionists are still are most clamorous to be re-invested with all the blessings of citizenghip, are those who were most boisterous for the precipitation of the rebellion. For instance, in South Cardlina, in regions where it was dangerous long before the war commenced, to avow an at-Bigler, Black, Cushing and Pendleton are in | tachment for the Federal Government, the the obscurity they have so richly merited .- people are now impatiently demanding a re-The minor offices in the gift of the Govern- sumption of the mail service and such other conveniences as the National authorities bestow only on good litizens. The beaten trai-Attorneys and all other Government officials tors imagine that there should be no penaltics inflicted for their treason - imagine that are selected from the Abolition ranks with the Government they sought to destroy just as little reference to the Democracy as should at once commence, to pour out its though it didn't exist even nominally. So not be well to tach traitors not only the folthe entire strategy of the Democratic poli- ly of their pride, but the heinousness of their

-Hon. Geo. H. Brown, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died at his residence in Somerville, on the 1st inst., Doubtless they are quite convinced that aged 55 years. He graduated at Nasau Hall they were on the wrong track and we may in 1828; studged law with the late Thos. A. Hertwell, and at the law school at New Haven. He was licensed an attorney in February term, 1885. He was a member of the convention to frame the constitution in Manuelet for another "Desarttheir praises of the President to, but little 1844; afterwards of the State Senate, and purpose and ere long we will see them make | from 1851 to 1858 of the House of Representatives of the United States. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by Gov. Olden, Feb. 28, 1861. In politics Judge pus, arbitrary arrests, interference with elections, and every possible infraction of the lasted; and since a Republican and Union-Constitution, will doubtless be charged warm in support of the government in its

against the man who a month or two since necessary war with treason the friendship of Democratic politicians, we don't think he need much fear their opposite. "These instruments have been blown by the wind of genuine success from Boston to San Francisco. That Messrs. Mason & Hamlin 1. 20 Mars 1867 18

The following order from War Depa ment has just been made public: WAR DEP'T, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, JULY 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. By direction of the President of the United States, the following army corps are discontinued as organizations:

2d corps, from June 26, 1865, 4th corps, rom August 1, 1865; 5th corps, from June 28, 1865; 6th corps; from June 28, 1865; 7th orps, from August 1. 1865; 8th corps, from August 1, 1865; 9th corps, from July 27, 1865; 10th corps, from August 1, 1865; 14th corps, from August 1, 1865; 15th corps, from August 1, (1865); 17th corps; from August b 1865; 20th corps, from June 1, 1865; 28d corps, from August 1, 1865; 24th corps, from August 1, 4865. Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWS ITEMS.

-The gold and silver coinage of the Sar Francisco Mint during the year just ended, equals: \$19.000.000

-The U. S. Consul at Alexandria reports that 1.785 deaths from cholera occurred in twenty days in the months of June and July. -A life-size bronze Statue of Abraham Lincoln, recently cast at Washington, towalready been collected, is to be put up in

-The States of Salvador, Bolivia, Coombia, Chili, Equador, Peru and Venezuela, in South America bave formed a trenty for common defense against foreign intervention in their affairs

-The census of Wisconsin, so far us the cturns are in, show an increase in figures of about 15 per cent., or 3 per cent. per annum. The increase from 1850 to 1860 was at the rate of 15 & per cent. per annum.

-Eight whalers were captured and burned by the pirate Shenandoah, in the Artic Sea, last month. The crews of the vessels have arrived at San Francisco.

-The oldest person known to belong to Harrisburg is Mrs. Stone, who resides with the family of Mr. McCrum, on Ridge road. Her age is one hundred and seven years. This old lady is yet quite active. -The steamer Saratoga, heavily laden

the plan that the National Banks should be were lost, and it was believed that all the cotton would be saved. -Forney's Philadelphia Press celebrat-

cossful efforts, the Secretary of the Treas- is now one of the leading journals of the

A New Hotel, to accommodate 2000 guests United States, recently destroyed by fire. up to Feb. 1st, 1865, a period of six months, high, and will cost about, \$400,000. It will more immediately interested were present.

-A Georgia gentleman estimates the together worthless.

-The theatrical wardrobe of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which was picked up rom the wreck of the schooner Marie Vic-Though most of the articles were greatly damaged by salt water, they realized high ought fifteen dollars, and spoiled costume were knocked down at twenty-five dollar

-The White House at Washington, was looded and much damaged by a disarranged water-spout, which discharged a very large quanity of water into the interior of the building during the heavy rain on Friday til June 1st, when deliveries were advertised overflowed to the depth of several feet, and the ceiling of one of them fell down. The Flight in the Dark; In Siam; The Fan; damage to the building and furniture will amount to several thousand dollars.

-Two of the principal brewers of lager beer in Philadelphia sold, during the month of May, principally to retailers in that city. thus leaving them \$15,965 as profit.

-Delegates from every elective precinc riminals to escape justice or rebels to inau- brother Henry D. Cooke, and H. C. Fahnes- will assemble on the eighth of this month at gurate a new rebellion merely because the lock—both partners in the firm of Jay Cooke Denver, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a State government, and making application for admission into the Union at the earliest possible moment. If it is deemed expedient State constitution for Colorado will be framed; provisions made for its submission to the people, and, it adopted, for the election of State officers and Representatives to Congress. Elections were to have been held on the 27th ult, in the several county precincts for delegates to the territorial convention. The call is issued under the auspices of the executive committees of the several political parties.

___If Petroleum has built up western Pennsylvania, it has unbuilt Nantucket. Nanrade—hence houses that were built there at for sale at auction and knocked down at from them on board of a schooner and sends them to Norwich or New London, where they are re-erected and sold at a handsome advance over what he paid. The shrowdness of the Yunkee turns even his misfortunes to the best account; if he cannot keep a town ed Village." at the at not dit

The whole Indian population within the limits of the territory of the United lishers. The illustrations are by George G. States is estimated at about 820,000 to 350,-000; 14,000 or 15,000 of whom are located east of the Mississippi River, in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and Mississippi, A in pamphlet form. Price 50 cents. new Indian war her broken out along the line of the telegraph, between San Fracuisco The New York Tribune, in speaking of and the eastern seaboard; and as the Indians declare they will make a death-struggle against advancing civilization, it is probable thousands of them will be destroyed by bave succeeded in making a superior-small the contest the are madly provoking, and instrument—from little band box-like things that we are about to have the last great the contest the are madly provoking, and Indian war. The Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Indian agents, that in all Stone Church, "one half mile north of Shire-musical profession. They agree that no such cases of difference of opinion with the milimentation, Cumberland Co., purpose, Provermental works of the kind can be found in tary authorities about the policy to be puridence permitting, laying the corner-stone equal perfection in Europe. The tone is pure and full, and with in immense body to defer to the judgement of the latter, and for so small a provocative mechanical force.

Dr. Lochman and Rev. Babii, former Dr. Loomaan and Rev. Babn; former pastors; are requested to be present, and will live in climates, which will kill, Ameridely appropriate to the occasion.

They stand rough traveling, bad usage; and our soldiers make fearful havoc among the will live in climates, which will kill, Amerides and maranders when they fairly commence a desperate conflict with them.

PERSONAL.

-President Johnson has been quite ill during several days of the past week. Simon Cameron has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Lewisburg. Francis J. Smith, of Richmond, has een appointed State Treasurer of Virginia. Hon. John Cessna succeeds ex-President

Buchanan as President of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College. -General Carrington has been re-appointel U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

-General Thomas Francis Meagher ba been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Montana. -SAML. I CABELL, a bitter and open re-

lel, who lived near Charlestown, Va., was killed on Thursday last, after drawing a knife upon some Union men. -Capt. Frank A. Baker, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, having disgraced himself and

by order of Gen. Terry. Richard Hildreth, U. S. Consul General at Florence, died in that city on the 11th storm suddenly gathered, and began to rage with the west formerly a journalist then be. ult. He was formerly a journalist, then became author, but is heat known for his his-

tory of the United States.

intexication, has been dismissed the service

-GEN. WOOD, commanding the Department of Alabama, orders the military to supment of Alabama, orders the military to support the civil government, and insists that of the Fairmount Nail Works, with some of the travel to attend them. In some instances, to person shall be imprisoned for debt, and that no private property be disturbed. -General Grant has been visiting Portand and other cities away down east in the State of Maine. He was everywhere receiv-

-- Major-Genenal J. S. Negley and other Pennsylvania officers have determined to orect, in Pittsburgh, a monument to the memory of the soldiers from Allegheny who have fallen in the war.

d with the utmost enthusiasm

-Mrs. Swisshelm writes from Washington that a plar was formed in June to shoot President Johnson, at Gettysburg, on the shipped to Philadelphia over the Schuylkill fourth of July. A negro woman found it

out and told the authorities about it. -The President has re-appointed WIL-LIAM B. THOMAS, Collector of Customs; Dr. EDWARD WALLACE, Naval Officer; REED MEYER, Surveyor of Customs, and CORNE-LIUS WALBORN, Postmaster of Philadelphia.

These gentlemen, have made excellent offiwith cotton, was sunk in Red river on the cers, and their re-appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by the Republican party in the eastern section of the State. -Admiral Dahlgren was married New York last Thursday evening, to Miss

ed its eighth annivers; ry on the 1st inst. It | Madeline, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Vintor, of Ohio, who in his day was one of. the most eminent men of the Buckeye State. The ceremony took place at the house of the is to be erected at Saratoga on the site of the Rev. Dr.-Cummings, Twenty-eighth street, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. Only a few friends of the parties not be completed however, before July of The Admiral is about 55 years of age, the lady about 80.

-Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald value of the Georgia Bank stock, \$19,000,. has purchased the site where Barnum's Mu-600, as not worth more than five cents on n | seam stood, and intends to build an office on dollar, owing to the fact that the basis of the location for the publication of his jourcirculation was confederate bonds, now at- nal. It is the best location for a newspaper in that city. Ho paid \$650,000, which shows the amount of capital required now in a firstclass newspaper. Barnum, who had a lease for 12 years on the lot, was paid \$250,000 oria, has been sold by auction in Canada. for his release. The whole outlay before the office will be ready for use will be \$950,00 .

OUR BOOK TABLE. THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for August, and its table of contents, which we append.

is unusually rich and pleasing: The Canadian Confederacy; Taine's History of . nglish Literature; At the Hotel Dessin; The Streets of the World; England's Future Attitude towards Europe and towards the World; Filippo Lippi and Andrea Del Sarto; Flowers and Foreign Flower-Fashbuilding during the heavy rain on Friday ions; Symbolism of Christian Art; Between of last week. Some of the chambers were the Lights; June Promenades; Memoirs of The Grand Duchess Maria. POETRY :-Love's Appeal; The Sleeper; The Cross; The Storm on the Lake of Gennessret.— Brief Literary Notices; Science; Art; Va-

rieties, &c., &c The steel plate in this number is an exquisitely drawn engraving of the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia.

WILLIAM H. BIDWELL is the Editor and Proprietor of this excellent Magazine, and the Publication Office is No. 5 Beekman st., cars. Two men will thus mine about eight

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for Maj_ribanks; Part XVI of Corne ius O'-Dowd's Observations upon Men. Women and other things in General: Carlyle's Frederick the Great; Sir Brooke Fossbrooke, Part III -a capital story, which reads very much like Dr. Lever; the Rate of Interest, (conclusion;) Piccadilly: an Episode of Contemporareous Autobiography, Part V; Mr. Gladstone at Chester; The Past and Coming Parliaments.

We feel that the literary character of "Blackwood" needs no eulogy at our hands, and we will but give the publishers' name and address, which are LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 58 Walker street, New York. Terms, \$4 per annum.

Hours AT Home, is a new monthly, which as reached its fourth number. It is devoted to "Religious and Useful Literature," and is edited by J. M. Sherwood. The table of contents is quite varied, containing articles Religious, Scientific, Literary and Political, some of them of marked merit, and some tucket is dying with the death of the oil of them rather mediocro. The embellishment is a very creditable wood engraving, a cost of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 are offer d from a design by Mr. Thomas Nast. The typography is excellent, and, on the whole. \$500 to \$2,000, when the burchaser rolls the work is a very respectable candidate for public favor. The terms are \$8 per annum. and the Publishers Charles Scribner & Co. 121 Grand street: New York

NATIONAL LYRICS, by J. G. WHITTIER, s the third of a series of Companion Poets for the People, from the press of Ticknor & Fields. We have already spoken at some length of the editions of Tennyson and Longfellow, of this series, and feel as though it were enough to say, that this edition of Whittier is equally creditable to the pub-White, H. Fenn and Charles A. Barry .-The book contains a hundred pages, is beautifully printed on tinted paper, bound neatly Send your orders to Ticknor & Field, 185 Washington street, Boston.

Frank Leslie's Liady's Magazine and GAZETTE OF FASHION.—The August number of this mammoth monthly comes to us literary qualifications, females can rival the opposite sex in teaching, and were it not for remarks made by parents in presence of children, that "She will have her match;" "She varying Fashions, those who are au fait on such matters, tell us that Frank Leslie is they will carry her but," and similar expressions thus effecting a proposition to be delease. unimpeachable, and we are certain that no other magazine devotes half so much space to this speciality. Its literary reputatioon, too, is deservedly high. The only wonder is, that it can be printed at the very low is, that it can be printed at the very low price of \$8 50 per annum. Address Frank In consequence of sickness in my family, Leslie, 587 Pearl st., near Broadway, N. Y. I commenced to visit about two weeks later

Correspondence of the Herald. Coal, and the Coal Fields of Schuyl-

[CONCLUDED.] TREMONT, July 20th 1865. In 1810, coal was found in the vicinity o Pottsville, and a number of sanguine indi-viduals identified themselves with the discovery. The blacksmiths of the ne hood were induced to experiment The blacksmiths of the neighborand happily with complete success. It was now certain that the coal would or could be f coal in Schuylkill county, and Col. Geo. lands near Pottsville, was persuaded to send a lot of it to Philadelphia. In 18 7, he lond-ed eight, or, ten wagons, and set out at the head of his teams, full of hope and confidence.

The previous failure with the Lehigh coal was still fresh in the n emories of many, and he was received with positive coolness. assured them, however, that the "stones chasers. Several tons were sold to the Fair mount Nail Works, a few tons went to Delaware county, while the balance was sold out the uniform he wore, by appearing on the to blacksmiths and private consumers.—pulic street of Lynchburg in a state of gross Those who purchased became very indignant, because they did not succeed in ignit ng it.
-Instead of commisseration, their friends laughed at them for their verdancy in being made the dupes of a "Dutch swindle." A that he had barely time to make his escape: and he only evaded the officers of the law, by making a circuit of some fifteen miles on his way home. An incident, however, occurred which placed the Colonel and his nis men, in vain tried, during the whole

morning, to lire up a furnace with some of the coal. They stirred it, raked it poked it, and blowed upon it tremendously with blowers. At length the signal for dinner was given, when disgusted with further ex-periments, they shut fast the furnace door, and proceeded to their meal. Returning at usual time, imagine their surprise at seeing the furnace door red hot, and the fire within roaring and seething like a temp st. Never before had such a fire been seen; and from that moment the secret of burning anthracite coal became known-it had only to he let alone!

The coal trade of the Schuylkill commenc canal. Ir. 1825, the trade reached 6500 tons, and the following year nearly 17000. 1827, the production was again doubled. Its future destiny, as a fuel, at once became apparent. The public mind was more than roused-it became intensely excited. The valleys and mountains of the Schuylki'l were Island School Master, Phrenological Jourexplored, and when it was ascertained that nal, &c. Page's Theory and Practice of the county abounded in an almost inexhaus- Teaching, and Wickersham's School Econ able supply, the speculative spirit which burst forth, knew no bounds. Lands, which our teachers. scarcely realized the taxes, became of extraordinary value. Towns were laid out, cahals and railroads were projected, coal mine

were opened-all was conceived in the spirit ulation and completed under the impulse of its excitements. Pottsv'lle became the great centre hive, where all swarmed like so many bees. They had only to go there to be transformed into millionaires. Within a period of five months, nearly fiv 1827 for five hundred dollars, were sold in what the teachers and pupils did. 1829 for sixteen thousand dollars. thing proceeded cheerfully until 1830, when he market became suddenly overstocked The increased production had been astonish-The market could not bear it, and a manic oltowed. Tools were sold at a sac. ifice for eash, and many of the operatives left for a country which afforded safer protection from mprisonment for debt, than the laws of

ennsylvania then did. But the introduction of railways, and improvements in mining, revived the trade, and in 1882 the shipments were more than 2.9,0.00 tons. In 861, the production was 3,036.278 tons; in 1862, 3,243,034 tons; in 1863, 4,531,847

of Mr. Jonathan Eckert. as "Drift Level" and "Slope." A "drift" is situated upon the side or a the base of the in what is called a "breast." Two miners work in a breast, which is usually about ten feet in length, by five to six in width, and extends upwards of a distance of forty-five to fifty yards, to the top of the vein. Pillars of coal are left standing as supports.—

The above are closed below, and the miners is school often, to see whether they are being skiffully disciplined; whether they occupy an honorable position in their classes, and if not, why? Whether they have the necessary books; are comfortable, and conveniently schools are closed below, and the miners is school often, to see whether they are being school often, to see wh shute is filled, when cars are drawn below, of good. the shute opened, and the coal run into the

tons a day. The cars, after being pulled, are drawn to the "Breaker," which is always the most conspicuous object at every min August, has Part VI of the serial story Miss | The coal is here broken and screened into the different sizes required by the consumers.
The coal breaker is operated by steam. The cars are taken to the top and dumped, when cars are taken to the top and dumped, when the coal passes over the shute to the landing. where men are stationed with picks to break the large lumps, which then pass, through an opening in the platform, into the hopper below, where it is broken between revolving rollers. As it falls from the rollers, it passes into the screen, which is divided into four sections, and being in a slightly inclined position, and being in a slightly inclined position. sections, and being in a slightly inclined position, receives the coal at its elecated end. do in the vanities of life; then, when the furnishes a size larger, known as "egg"; the third is known as "stove coal"; the fourth furnishes "broken coal," while the remainder, being too large to pass through the screen, passes out at the end, and furnishes what is known as "lump coal." As it falls from the screen, boys are stationed in the shutes to pick out the slate, and it is surprising to see how they seize the intruders. The shutes will hold several hundred tons, and the shipments continue daily. Pennsylva-nia has a greater area of coal than all England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France and Belgium united. It is only exceeded by the British Provinces, whose coal is the terminus of our own formation. They contain an area of 18,000 square miles, while Pennsylvania has a surface of 14,000, or nearly one-third of its whole area. Some of the other States exceed it, but they have not the number of distinct voins or aggregate thickness of coal. It is estimated that we have, in all the States of the Union, upwards 150,000 square miles; but Pennsylvania is the only State which has all the different

varieties, as red, gray, and white ash anth racite, and semi-bituminous, bituminous and cannol coal. JAMES R. HOWARD: ANNUAL REPORT, the Superintendent of Common School of Cumperland county. [CONCLUDED.]

Teachers .- 122 males and 68 females were employed, and because we did not expect from some of them, we were not so bidly disappointed 5 failed entirely, 2 of whom were ladies. Limited qualifications was the whole cause of the failures. When applicants for schools say that Boston is in New York—that the Equator is in the North Frigid Zone, a failure might be anticipated, provided Directors prefer glying schools to these "Masters," instead of paying better salaries to qualified teachers.

When makes and families present the care When males and females possess the same

sions, thus offering a promotion to bad boys, if not aiding and abetting them, she might if not aiding and abetting them, she might aucceed equally well in governing. The opposition to females can frequently be traced to prejudice and ignorance.

Visitations:—I made 207.visits, of two and

Take the second of the second

kill county.

than contemplated. I was alone while vis-iting 18 schools; to all the others I was acompanied by one or two members, and ometimes by the whole board. Frequently eight or ten of the parents were at the school house when I came. I noti y the board about a week before I make the visit when they shall look for me at each school. This gives parents an opportunity of being present, and me an opportunity of speaking them a short time. I teach a few classes some schools, in others, none. From 15 to 20 minutes are occupied in addressing the made burn. It was found to contain the school, and others present. It is not easy to most extraordinary heating power. No lititle interest was manifested by the discovery visits are most beneficial to schools, taking them as we find them, but when teacher noemaker, who had made openings in his literary qualifications are good. I think short and frequent visits, either by Superintendent, Directors or parents, are most beneficial.— 1614 miles were travelled, and 222 official

etters written.

District Institutes.—These were held regularly in all the districts except two, one o which has only one teacher, and the others wo. I was not able to attend more than riets regularly attended, by the directors and citizens. Those attended by directors, and few composed of energetic teachers, were carried on successfully, but in districts where as the case may be, no interest was manifested by directors or citizens, the teachers frequently forgot the object of the Institute, leated themselves near the stove, and exercised their conversationa powers on the war, bounty. Araft, &c., and frequently before being unjeh edified or hav-ing brought much of the subjects under con-sideration to a conclusion, they adjourned to meet in two weeks. The general opinion is that Institutes do not accomplish the object intended, and meet with opposition by teach ers, because of the distancee they are required it is not possible for females to attend, on account of the distance and bad roads County Institutes - The Institute was attended by about one hundred of the most experienced teachers. Those who most need the information obtained at an Institute, do not generally affend, thus frustrating, in a great measure, the usefulness and efficiency of those meetings. Our acknowledgments are due to S. P. Bates, Esq., of the School Department, to Prois. Wilson and Hillman, of Dickinson College, and to our teachers for assistance rendered in conducting the exercises. Also, to the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company for reduction of fare to teachers and others attending the Institute. delivered few regular lectures, but fre

quently spoke for half an hour to parents and teachers during the year. District Labraries .- Monroe, Middleson Silver Spring, and Lower Allen, have each about 15 or 20 volumes, besides they get several periodicals, such as the Pennsylvania School Journal, New York Teacher, Rhode omy have been read by a large number of

Remarks .-- I have twice travelled over the territory allotted to me, and must acknowledge that I have learned many things I never knew before, which it may require least a year to learn. A more hospitable people than those of Mother Cumberland annot be found in the Keystone State. , I am afraid that the Turken family will disap prove of the examinations held at the close of the schools. I hope these examinations millions of dollars had been invested in coal will be held throughout the county nes Lands, which were purchased in Spring by order of the board. They show Parental Visitations .- Perhaps nothing is training of their children, morally as well as intellectually and physically, but I am con ng-62, 00 tons over the previous year. - strained to say, from observation, that nothing in the catalogue of duties devolving upon parents is more fearfully neglected than the

proper training of children, and perhaps would only slightly err, were I boldly to as sert that horse-training is as well understood by mankind and much better executed.--Parents should make an effort to become quainted with the nature and disposition of children, and treat them accordingly. Most of the "Young Americans have 1862, 3,248,084 tons; in 1863, 4,031,847 gargeous bump of approbableness, and can tons, and in 1864, they reached 4,390,932 be more early reached by kind words (not tons, and in 1864, they reached 4,505,002 be more on Ly reached by Kind So. 1864 by tons, exclusive of what was sold in the country, which was 748,744 tons. We now core are also emulous or ambitious, and to gain CLOVERSEED.

o speak of mining operations, as we saw it their confidence and affection, you must obonducted at the "Good Spring Colliery."

I Reker & Co. under the superintendence. serve their progress in all that is commensame. Children need to be encouraged by There are several kinds of mining, known | their parents in the preparation of their lessens at home, then when they are called into the recitation room, before visitors, they feel mountain. As it is extended, the sides and roof are supported by wooden props, placed about three feet apart, and covered with slabs and sticks of wood, to prevent the overhanging coal and rock from falling in.

A railway is put down in the mine, over the success. Before parents and strangers, stimulate the teacher and the pupils to make mightier efforts. Children, properly trained and educated, will be influenced thereby in all their actions in this life, and will reap drift extends a distance of seven hundred the reward of a happy immortality hereafyards, with several gang ways leading to different other veius. Along the sides of the tunnel are "shutes," where the miners work in what is called a "breast." Two miners school often, to see whether they are being work in a breast which is possible when the second of the property of the reward of a happy immortality hereafter. Children receive most of their mental training in the school room; therefore, parents, make it your business to visit the school often, to see whether they are being

The shutes are closed below, and the miners ambitious; if not, how to apply the stimucontinue their work in the breast until the lant so as to accomplish the greatest amount As children need a good deal of care in their training, go to the school room yourself—go frequently—observe their pro-gress-elect intelligent Directors to accompany you, men who take a deep interest in the education of the sons and daughters who are to inherit this government and transmit interest in the present and future welfare of your children - that you may devote the same amount of time in visiting the school that you do in places of idle amusement, and The first section of the screen produces the brittle thread of your existence is about to smallest size coal, called "pea"; the second be severed, and your dear children summoned to your bedside, you can bid them farewell with the assurance that you will be permitted to visit a school in Heaven, whose rincipal is the Great Teacher who taught here eighteen hundred years ago.
GEORGE SWARTZ,

County Superinte Shiremanstown, June 1st, 1865.

Fown and County Maiters.

CAMP MEETING. - A Camp Meeting. by the people of the " Church of God," will be held one mile and a half north of Newville Station, near the road leading to the Doubling Gap Springs, commencing on the

We have a list of the Soldiers (prisoners of war) belonging to Pennsylvania Regiments, who died at the Military Prison at Andersonville, Ga., from the 26th of February, 1864, to the 24th of March, 1865which can be examined at this office by any person desirous of doing so. The number is 1718. The date of their death, their disease, the number of grave, company, rank. &c., are all given. It was really a fearful mortality. 1718 of Pennsylvania troops alone, at one prison, the victims of rebel cluelty I.

In our notice last week, matters and things at Carlisle Barracks, the types made us say that Lieut. MALKY was Post Adjutant, when in fact he is Quartermester. and a very efficient one too. We omitted, also, to mention the name

of Rev. John A Ross, the post Chaplain, who for nearly four years has been laboring, in his present position as Preacher for the soldiers and teacher of their children, with marked effect. MAJOR BRUA, is permanently stationed

here as Paymaster. WM. BLAIR & SON Carlisle, Wholesele & Rithit Gracories, Olicensware Codor Willow Stone & Earthen Wares Fish, Salt, Oils, Iron, Nails, Steel, Hors

Shoes & Horse-nails.

PENSIONS - Now that the war is over, t may be interesting to many to learn the following items, showing to whom pensions

may be granted: 1. Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1861, in the military or naval service of the United States-while in the line of duty.

2. Widows of officers, soldiers and seamen who have ded of wounds received, or dis ease contracted in the service as above.

3. Children under sixteen years of age, of either of the aforesaid deceased parents, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's re-marriage. 4. Mothers of officers, soldiers or seamen deceased as afcrementioned, and who denendent on the son for support, in whole in part.
5. Sisters under sixteen years of age, de-

pendent on said deceased brother, wholly or in part, for support, provided there are none of the last three cases above mentioned Invalids and friends of deceased soldiers are reminded that in order to have said penfour. The Institutes were generally well sions commence when the service terminated, the application therefor must be made within a year of the discharge of the invalid, or decease of the officer, soldier, or seaman,

TUSCARORA PETROLEUM COMPANY. The Stockholders, of the above association, met in the office of Wm. J. Shearer Esq. on Friday July 28th 1865, for the purpose of electing officers for the company. The meeting was organized by calling Wm. J. Shearer Esq. to the chair, and Mr. D. M. C. Gring, as Secretary. The following officers were elected.

President .- Hon. James H. Graham, of arlisle. Pa. Vice President-Dr. Joseph Crain, Hogues

Treasurer - Mr. J. C. Coble, Hogenstown Scarctary-Wm. B. Butler, Carlisle, Pa. Directors—F. E. Beltzhoover Esq. Jacob Rhoads, J. S. Kelso, James McCulloch, Wm. J. Shearer Esq. Prof. John A. Hengy. D. M. C. Gring. Daniel Huntsberger, and

Matthew Fisher.
On motion, Resolved, That Messrs Gring. Beltzhoover, and Shearer, be appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By laws for the association. Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Carlisle Herald, American Democrat, and American Volunteer. Wm. B. Butler, Secretary

Marriages.

In Cartisle, on the 8th inst. a the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. W. R. DaWitt of Harrisbur. J.-HIN HAYS, Eq., of Carliele to Miss IANE VAN NESS SMEAD, daughter of the late CAPT. R. C. SMEAD, of the United States Army. No Cards. Presby terian and N. Y. Observer please copy.

Deaths.

ort bluess, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURRAY, whe of oir, orga L. Murray, aged about 50 years, in this bosough, on Wednesday morning the 2d inst. S. MARY, HARPER, reliet of the late Major John uper aged t7 years. In this place on the first inst. HENRY L. WIS, on d 21 days

(It is well with the child?" He sweetly sleeps in
that "Thou hast a bate in Heaven."

Ford nourner! be that a lee thine.

Let hope her he aling charm inpart.
And soothe, with melo less divine.

Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET. Cirlisle, August 11, 1865

Corrected Weekly by Wm. Bentz. 18—22 | RACON SIDES, 16
18 | WHITE BEANS, 1 50
20 | PARED PEACHES, 33
10 | UNPARED PEACHES 20
9—12 | DRIED APPLES, 2 00
40 | RAGS, 5 BUTTER

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.

There is not much flour coming forward and the market is firm; small sales of Spring wheat extra family \$2.25 and fresh ground new wheat do. Hye flour is steady at \$5.50. No sales of corn meal. Wheat is held steady at \$5.00. No sales of corn meal. Wheat is held firmly and there is very little offs ing: sales of 4.000 hus red at \$1 106.2.10. Rys is selling in lots at \$1.05 for new and \$1.10 for old. Corn is cearce and yellow is active at 67.698c, western mixed at 90c. Oats wre s'eady at 50c. for new and 70c for old. In grocerles there is a firm feeling; sales of 2.000 hinds. Cubs augarat 12½6013c. A cargo of Lagua molasses at 10½c, and 500 bays Laguayara coffee at 21½c wild. 150 bar rels Ohio whiskey a 1d at \$7.23.

TEACHERS WANTED. The School Roard of Silver Spring township desire the services of 12 computent Teachers. 10 Maje and 2 Female to conduct the schools of said township for a period of six mouths each, commencing in September next. Liberal wages will be paid. Examinations to be held in Hoguestown, August 20th, 1868. By order of the Board.

R.A. BUOHER, Secretary August 11th, 1865.—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE. By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponss issued out of the Court of common Plens of Cumberland County, and to me directed, I will expose to Sale by public Vendue or out-cry, at the Court House, in the Storough of Carlisle, on Saturday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1865, at 10 O'clork A. M., the following described real estate viz.

The one undivided third part of a Lot of ground situate in the Royauch of Machanicaburg, bounded on the

The one undivided third part of a Lot of ground situate in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, bounded on the South by the Cumberland Valley Stall Road, Hoguestown Road on the west, Allen Street on the North, and Bouck's helrs on the East; containing, about 147 feet on the Stall Road and 109 feet in depth, having thereon erected a two Story FRAME SHOP.

Solzed and taken in execution as the property of B. L. Haverstick.

Conditions: On all Sales of \$600, and over \$50 will be required to be paid when the property is stricken.

be required to be paid when the property is stricker off, and \$25 on all sales under \$500. JNO, JACOBS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, August 9th, 1865. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE At Private Sale.

HANDSO ME Suburban Residence situate on the York Road, one half mile East of artisle and within the Borough limits, comprising about two and a-half acres of Isind finely improved hav-TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE. nearly new, STABLE, UARRIAGE HOUSE, Australia, and other convenient out Buildings, and a good well of Water and Clatern. The grounds are tastfally laidout and beautifully adorned with shade trees, flowers, shrubb ry, toge her with an bundance of fruit of all kinds. The couse is beautifully loss ed in an elevated position with a lawn in front cloping gradually to the road. Also, an elegant BRICK PRIVATE RESIDENCE stroot, Carlisle—the lot containing 30 fact in f on and 240 teet in depth well covered with fruit trees and flowers, a time stable at the foct of the lot. The building is conveniently and substantially constructed and contains all the modern improvements. Arrangements can be made to give the purchaser immediate possess, n if desired.—For terms and further particulars acquire of A.L. SPONBLER, Real Estate Agt.

Carlisle, August, 12, 1865. PUBLIC SALE. On Tuesday, the 22d day of August, 1865. Will be sold at public sale, on the above day, in the Borough of Carlisle, the following valuable personal property, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. M. Bloctem, decayed, viz:

17 head of extra

Kentucky Mules.

oung, large and well-broken, never in Government ervice, I pair of splendid matched bay ℓ CARRIAGE HORSES,

1 Fine Riding and Driving Horse, ONE FRESH MILK COW, an extension top family Carriage, for two horses, two Buggles, one Sieigh, one farm Wagon, one sett double Harness, two soits sincle Harness, one double sett Yan-kee Harness, ridiug Bridles and Saddles, four good Fly Nets, a lot of Horse Biankets and Coyers, a large lot of Halters and Chains, Forks, Wheelbarrow, &c. Also.

300 Good Locusts Posts, newed and mortised, a lot of oak posts, hewed and mor-ised, 200 locust posts, suitable for board fence; a 105 of feather rails and fencing boards, &c., together with the articles too numerous to mention. sale to com-nonice at 9 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made nown by JOS. W. PATON, AMDINITERIOR.

Angust 12, 1865-ts.