The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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VICTORY!

Enough is known of the elections held on last Tuesday to make it certain that the Union party has every where carried all before it. From New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Minnesota comes the glad news of victory to the friends of Freedom and Government. Their success has been most triumphant; the defeat of those who withstood them has been overwhelming. Like the traitors of the South with regard to the Rebellion, the Democracy staked their existence on the result of the late elections, and they have lost. They gave up their long cherished principles and adopted the war-cry of their opponents: they discarded their own leaders and begged those whom they denounced while fighting the battles of their country, to lead them again to victory and power. And although some who had served in the armies of the Republic with distinction, so far forgot their past records, as to give themselves to the party of the Rebellion it still availed them nothing. The people have as little fondness for hypocrisy as they have for open disloyalty. The record made by the Democracy during the war has forever blasted all chance of its future success. Disguise themselves as they may, the people will ever recognize in them the covert foes of the country, and as such they will always drive them from the reach of honor or responsibility. We have seen the Rebellion crushed and defeated by the victorious hosts of the Republic, and we now see the complete overthrow and destruction of the party that gave it birth, and struggled for four long years to save its life. For both deliverances let all loyal men give thanks.

Our Income Taxes.

We publish in another column the income returned by the assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth Division of this collection district, as the same are taxable under our Internal Revenue laws. Our neighbor of the *Volunteer* published last week the list and made its publication the theme of its leading article of the same issue. We give the article as it appeared except a few preliminary and incidental sentences, and ask for it a perusal by our readers.

When we consider that each and every one is sworn before he or she gives in the amount of income for the preceding year, we are still more amazed at the paltry sums set opposite the names of certain persons who have of late years been reputed very wealthy. Why, according to this return, we have but few men in Carlisle whose annual income is sufficient to sustain the wants of their families! This is distressing. We are a town of poverty, instead of a town of wealth, as we had suppose d. Some of our reputed wealthy citizens have no income—not a cent! Others who had sold property during the year amounting to thirty or forty thousand dollars, return a few hundred as their income. Others again who have been reaping rich rewards from Government stealings—rewards amounting to $10,000 or $15,000 a year—return about half as much as is consumed on their tables for six months!

Now, how comes this? There is a screw loose somewhere. Men who for four years and more talked flippantly about living the "last man and last dollar" to Mr. LINCOLN for war purposes, are all at once quite poor, and their Government tax don't amount to a drop in the ocean. What are we to do? These "loyal" men have been preaching up to us that a national debt is a national blessing," but they don't appear to see it when the U. S. Collector asks them to shell out. The amount of revenue tax collected in this County for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, fools up $48,373.89. It would have been four or five times this amount if a *true* return of income been made to the Assessor. We repeat, then, there is something wrong. Let any one who is well acquainted with our capitalists of Carlisle, glance over the returns of income made by many of them, and he will be convinced that our conclusion is correct. We know a number of men in this place who have boasted of their big speculations in railroad, oil, coal and other stocks, but it is evident they failed to mention these speculations to the U. S. Assessor. How is this.

We desire to call the attention of the people to this subject. We are well aware that for the last four years or more a widespread immorality has been sweeping over our land. Infidels and libertines have been appointed to positions of trust and responsibility; bribery, corruption, fraud and perjury have been winked at if not encouraged by those in power; men who have all their lives been hostile to our flag and to the Union, and who during our war with Mexico a few years since, gave their influence, their money and their *prayers* to the enemy, now occupy high posts of honor, and draw enormous salaries and stealings from the Government merely because they effect great friendship for the negro. Formerly a man was considered a patriot who was willing to sacrifice his means, and if necessary, his blood, for his country. Not so now. The maimed and blood stained warrior, if he refuses to bow down to the devilish teachings of STEVENS, BEECHER, PHILLIPS, and other infamous men, are spoken of as "copperheads," and the power of the "loyal thieves" is brought to bear against them. The men who have ruled in this country for more than four years, resolved in the outset of their career to make money at all hazards. As a general thing they are political gamblers—selfish, reckless, and utterly unprincipled. Their example and pernicious teachings have demoralized thousands of men all over the country, who have become intent upon enriching themselves without regard to the means they employ. Having made their "pile," they clutch it with a miser's grasp, and would hide it from the very Government they robbed.

Neighbor, you make a couple of direct charges here, now suppose you give some specifications. If as you assert there are men in this division who have been reaping rich rewards from Government stealings amounting to $10,000 or $15,000 a year during the year 1864, pray who are they? If you know a number of men in this place who boasted of their big speculations" or "who sold property during the year amounting to thirty or forty thousand dollars" and who havent made corresponding returns please let us have their names and your sources of information. We suspect pretty strongly that there have been some evasions but we don't know the fact or we would give it publicity without delay. That some persons on oath make statements that are not correct, may be the case and if we *knew* it we would give them an editorial notice gratis. Of course your aversion to personalities, your extreme care lest the sensibilities of some one might be wounded by exposing his villainy to the public gaze and your known detestation of any thing that could give offense to any is now, and always has been, a very great hindrance to the free and bold denunciation of wrong in which you would otherwise delight. Still this is no time for squeamishness. Don't let your mild manner get the better of you—denounce these scoundrels, and do it fearlessly.

Our neighbor raises another question which we would have passed without remark but for his forcing it upon us. We are content generally to allow the relative contributions of the two parties to the support of the Government to pass unnoticed. If the Democracy are supposed to be patriotic we have no objection to them enjoying that reputation so long as we are let alone. If Democrats choose to *think* that they did all the fighting during the war and are now paying all the debt they can just think so till they are tired. Everybody has a constitutional right to be as big a fool as he chooses, provided he don't obtrude his folly on the community. But when men talk without consideration; when they make assertions without thinking or caring whether or not there is either sense or truth in them, it is sometimes well enough to give their statements some attention. So when we read our neighbor's statements that men who for four years or more talked flippantly about giving the last man and the last dollar to Mr. Lincoln for war purposes are that once quite poor and their government tax don't amount to a "drop in the ocean," we thought it might be well enough to examine this subject in order to see how the facts stood. We took out the list and taking the returns of all persons whose income exceeded $500 and arranged them according to their political complexion. In doing this we gave the democracy the benefit of every man whom we did not know to be a Republican. This calculation showed the amount of incomes returned by Republicans to be *double* that given in by Democrats. Were the names canvassed closer and the smaller incomes all included we have little hesitation in saying that the returns made by Republicans are three times as much as those made by Democrats. Our readers will bear in mind also that this division composed of Carlisle, North and South Middleton, Dickinson and Middlesex is very strongly Democratic. Numerically, Republicans don't amount to any thing. The Democracy are dominant, they control School Boards, Election Board, and every other municipal organizations and they rule them with as much partizan spirit and imperiousness as if they represented all the interests of this section of the County. Yet the Abolitionists we are constantly twitted about their fanatism, about having plunged the country into irretrievable ruin just for the niggers, who are always being told that they are swindling and stealing from the Government and that every man they see is a traitor, even this Democratic division this poor despised helpless minority just pay a little more than two thirds of the amount contributed here to pay the burthens that Democratic treason placed upon us. The next time our neighbor talks about drops and ocean he had better be certain which is which.

It is well indeed that the Democracy are blessed with leaders who never tell the truth even by accident. When Democrats were seeking the property of the Government, in capturing its forts and garrisons and threatening to make war upon their own country and by their factious and treasonable spread alarm and terror through the land, their orators and writers gravely told the people that the Abolitionists were to blame or all the trouble. When they made their threats good by waging a war upon our institutions and marching rebel hordes into loyal states to burn pillage and destroy the property of loyal men, these shameless demagogues waxed eloquent in describing the woes and miseries that abolition misrule had brought upon our once happy land. And now where war has ceased because of the defeat of armed rebels in the field and their secret allies at the ballot box, they say that the contributions of loyal men to redeem our Government from bankruptcy that Democrats desire to see it in, don't amount to a drop in the ocean." As long as there are men ignorant enough to accept such statements as truth and act upon them so long will there be a Democratic Party. So long as that party exists it will need leaders and just the kind of leaders it has now.

We wonder if the people who read Democratic papers, and believe what they find in them, are not a little surprised to find them dropping President JOHNSON so unceremoniously. But a few weeks they were most profuse in the praises of him. He was a great conservative statesman who was manifesting his wisdom and patriotism by discarding the Radical doctrines and adopting the policy of the Democracy. He was about accomplishing the work of reconstruction without interfering with the rights of the people of the South. He was opposed to the negro equality doctrines of the radicals. He was about bringing back the Government to the good old principles of Democracy. Latterly, we don't notice that our friends of the other side have just so much to say on these subjects. The President has been making speeches to negro regiments lately, in which he gets off expressions that don't savor very much of Democracy. He has been imposing rather hard conditions, (such as the repudiation of their war debts) upon the States lately in rebellion, before he consents to their admission into the Union. In short, Mr. JOHNSON has lately been doing a number of very naughty things, very much to the disgust of our righteous Democracy, and appears likely to sin considerably more, if not reformed immediately. Pray, gentlemen, what are you going to do with your new pet? He is commencing to behave very badly indeed. Try a little blowing up about now. Your mild talk and flattery to the President is not wanted by him, and it don't do you any good.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office of Pennsylvania has furnished for publication, a tabular statement of the value of real and personal property of each county in the State, as it has been ascertained by the returns of the last census. There is much to be found in such a statement which will afford the practical man and political economist the evidence of the great growth and advancement of the Commonwealth within the last ten years. The total value of real estate is $1,154,528,785, and of personal estate $504,680,139—giving an aggregate of $1,659,208,924. The richest counties are Philadelphia, Allegheny and Lancaster.—Allegheny in the aggregate leads Lancaster $480,000, but the latter in its real property exceeds the former by $2,282,158. The counties next in order are Chester, $66,964,258; Bucks, $50,044,481; Berks, $49,883,785; York, 41,626,029; Northampton, $35,583,950; Luzerne, $34,250,914; Washington, $33,822,489; Dauphin, $30,138,377, and then Cumberland, Franklin, Westmoreland, Erie, &c., down to Forrest, which represents only $176,197.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Treasury Department will soon issue $2,000,000 in new five-cent currency notes.

—The news of a negro insurrection having broken out in Jamaica is confirmed. Several whites have already been killed by the negroes.

—The aggregate vote in Mississippi for Governor, was 27,971, of which Humphrey received 13,098, Patton 5,768, and Fisher 9,114.

—There are 3828 workmen in the Boston Navy Yard, and their monthly pay is $303,353.17.

—The rumors that the Navy Department has ordered a large fleet into commission, in view of approaching troubles with England, are falsehoods.

—The Georgia State Convention has repealed the secession ordinance and petitioned the President to release all State prisoners.

—A fire at Norwalk, Connecticut, on Monday evening, destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

—Eight hundred houses in Petersburg were struck by shells during the bombardment whilst Grant was in front of the town.

—A young and pretty woman has just been arrested in Parksburgh, Va., for bigamy and swindling. Within three months she has been married to four military officers, each of whom she has robbed and deserted soon after the wedding ceremonies were performed.

—In London, on the 10th instant, a goods train was blown two miles through a pneumatic tube in about five minutes. The Duke of Buckingham and several directors of the company were blown through in the same length of time.

—In Middletown, Conn., a few days since, a large eagle came down and alighted in the midst of a number of children who were at play. A gentleman who was standing near by managed to capture the bird, after dealing it some pretty hard knocks.

—A deputation of Italians, bearing a petition purporting to be from Garibaldi, and others praying for the pardon of Jeff Davis, waited on President Johnson on Saturday last. The President expressed great surprise that *they* should interfere, as well he might.

—A gentleman from the oil regions at Bothwell, Canada, states that one hundred and ten new wells are now being sunk in that region, and that there are already about a dozen flowing well yielding from five to fifty barrels of oil per day. These wells are directly on the line of the Great Western Canada Railway, and about seventy miles east of Detroit.

—A Washington dispatch states that Rev Henry Ward Beecher had an interview on Wednesday with the President. Mr Johnson was very frank in his statement of purpose and convictions. He declared that no State lately in rebellion ought to be permitted to resume its former status and position in the Union till they shall have adopted the constitutional amendment, and provided to extend protection to the freedmen.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* is informed by a correspondent who has access to the figures, that the receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in round numbers the current year, are two millions of dollars ahead of last year at the corresponding time, and will reach at least eighteen millions of dollars this year. We should like to know why Railroads are making money so fast, they cannot afford to reduce their rates of freight, which are enormous.

—A dispatch from Washington states that Mr. Edward E. Webb, of Philadelphia, has been appointed U. S. Assessor for the First District of Pennsylvania in place of J. Washington Keith. Mr. John Taggart has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the same district in place of Mr. Harding, deceased. Mr. Webb was formerly a Democrat, but when the Rebellion broke out he gave a warm support to the administration.

—An important correspondence between Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, and Earl Russel, British Secretary for foreign Affairs, is published, and has created quite a sensation in the English journals. Mr. Adams says that our Government will look to the British government for indemnity on account of losses sustained by American merchant vessels captured by Rebel cruisers fitted out in England during the war. John Bull does not like this view of the case, and pleads innocence of any felonious intent just as all rogues who aid and abet robbery, Uncle Sam, however, seems determined to hold him to a strict account.

PERSONAL.

—Alexander H. Stephens has been nominated for Governor of Georgia. He is now at Atlanta.

—Garrett Davis and Brutus Clay, who have sued Generals Palmer and Brisbin for abducting slaves, are themselves in turn to be sued before the Freedmen's Bureau for holding free persons to labor without pay, in violation of a law of the United States.

—J. Barclay Harding, recently appointed collector of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia, and proprietor of the Evening *Telegraph*, died suddenly on Sunday in Philadelphia of congestion of the brain, aged 35 years. Mr. B. was an enterprising journalist and a rising man, whose loss will be deeply felt.

—Gov. Johnson, of Georgia has been officially informed by the Secretary of the State that the President cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that adheres to as legal, the obligations contracted or debts created in their name, to promote the war of the rebellion.

—Archbishop Connolly, of Nova Scotia, while in Montreal, recently, visited the convent of the Sacred Heart, at Sault Recollet, and took particular notice of Miss Maggie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and sent her before leaving, a very valuable present. He made a similar presentation to the daughter of General Carroll, a pupil in the same establishment.

—Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives has informed his friends, without reservation, that he will not place upon the official list of members any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in rebellion against the government. To do differently would be to decide, himself, one of the most important questions before Congress; for to let in eighty Southern members at the outset to vote upon the subject of their own recognition, would end the controversy in their favor at once. Mr. McPherson is a life-long Whig and Republican, and one in whom Union men can place implicit trust.

—Secretary McCulloch promulgated the statement of the public debt as it appears from the books of the Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department, on the 31st of October, 1865. The recapitulation shows the following: Debt bearing interest in coin, $1,161,137,691.80; Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $1,191,810,787 46; Debt on which interest has ceased, $1,373,020.09; Debt bearing no interest, $286,623,359.51; total amount outstanding, $2,740,554,758.86. The total interest is $138,938,978.59, of which $67,670,840.00 is in coin and $75,267,738.59 is in lawful money. The legal tender notes in circulation is as follows: Five per cent. notes, $35,620,901.00; U. S. Notes, old issue, $8,002,700.00; U. S. Notes new issue, $627,768,469.00; Compound interest Notes, $173,012,141.00; total, $633,789,000. In currency, $33,890,591.54; total, $668,855,578.69. Fractional Currency $26,005,469.00.

A contrast of the October statement with that for September shows a reduction of the public debt of $4,000,000, and also a reduction of legal tenders of over $44,000,000. In the October statement there is also a new feature namely the amount outstanding on 5-20 bonds. Exchanges under the act of March 3d, 1865, are nearly $4,500,000. These are payable after five and redeemable in twenty years from November 1st, 1865, at six per cent. interest in coin. The temporary loan four per cent. is $61,728 at five per cent. at $313,097, and at six per cent. $67,185,800. Certificates of Indebtedness bearing six per cent. interest, $55,635,000.

GEN. SHERMAN once made a military blunder which drew upon him a reproof from the Administration. This was sufficient to endear him to the Democracy. He had previously deserved, by his brilliant achievements, the thanks of the whole country, but never before did he secure the friendship of the Democrats. Since then, however, he has had much of it. They have flattered and praised him on all possible occasions.—They have quoted him as opposed to Abolitionism, and as giving his sanction to the principles and sentiments they proclaim as their own. The General, however, doesn't seem to reciprocate their friendship to any considerable extent. However much they may like him, he appears to hate them right cordially. He regards them as but little better than the rebels he has been pounding for the past four years, and he seems as little desirous of their success as he was of that of their friends. He has recently written a letter to Gen. KILPATRICK, which we commend to their attention. Here it is:

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick:

"DEAR SIR: I have observed with interest your political conflict in New Jersey. It is really provoking, hardly worthy of a serious thought, but rather of satire and ridicule, the squirming of the politicians called Copperheads, who opposed the war from every conceivable motive. Some from sheer cowardice, others to oppose a political party. Some because they thought we could not whip the South, and now that is reduced to a demonstration, have hard work to explain their conduct, even to themselves. I have no patience with that class of men, and believe the people of the South have more respect for us who belabored them soundly than for the Copperheads, who, numerically their friends, led them deeper and deeper into trouble.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General."

THE CHICKASAW INDIANS are among the most enlightened of all the aboriginal inhabitants of America. They have their own Governor and Legislature. The latter has just adjourne, having fully ratified all the treaties lately made at Fort Smith with the United States, and leaving the abolishment of slavery, as it exists among the Chickasaws, entirely with the General Government, with the recommendation that all their slaves not twenty-one years of age shall be apprenticed to their masters until of the above age; that the middle aged negroes be employed at fair wages, and the former masters be required to provide for the old and decrepit.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository*, evidently thoroughly posted in what he writes, says:

"The financial condition of Pennsylvania as it will be presented in the official reports at the close of the current fiscal year, will be better than ever before. The debt was reduced some $8,000,000 during the last year, and a large sum is still available and applicable to its liquidation. In addition to this, the State has paid some $8,000,000 of military claims, $200,000 for transportation, $1,800,000 of direct tax, and $750,000 for militia called out under an order of the President, for which the general government is bound by every consideration of justice and good faith. It is a most remarkable record that Pennsylvania with all her generosity and immense expenditures to sustain the government and defend herself, hasledged to pay that debt before the war. Her credit never was better.

The Plague at Hand.

Arrival of the Steamer Atalanta from London and Havre with Twenty Cases of Cholera on Board. Nineteen Deaths During the Voyage—Over Fifty Cases of Cholera while Making the Trip—Twenty Cholera Patients Still on Board.

From Saturday's New York World.

The cholera, so long feared and expected, has finally sailed over the sea and gricely taken up its camp just outside our city. Down in the lower bay a steamer flaunts the threatening hospital flag of warning, and in its infected hold reeks the poisonous contagion. The demon of the pestilence counts his victims there and bides his time to rush abroad for new fields and conquests.

There were rumors whispered about the city on Thursday evening at a late hour, but the press was unwilling to cause what might be a false alarm, so uncertain were the outgivings. The fact of the arrival of a steamer with cholera on board is now so certain and generally known that it is better to spread the whole facts before the public.

In doing so, there is one consolation: the assurance that the cholera, as it has appeared on that steamship, is eminently susceptible to treatment and is quite curable.

ARRIVAL OF THE INFected STEAMSHIP.

About seven o'clock on Thursday evening, the steamship Atalanta, of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall's Liverpool line, arrived in the lower bay, from London and Havre, with five hundred and four steerage and forty-eight cabin passengers. She came up to the quarantine anding, off Staten Island, and let go her anchor.

THE CHOLERA DURING THE TRIP.

It appears that most of the passengers were taken on board at Havre. The Atalanta left London on the 10th and Havre on the 12th. The majority of the Havre passengers came in the steerage, and from some of them the cholera developed. On the first day out, a child was taken severely sick. The disease rapidly developed, and the symptoms soon showed unmistakably the presence of cholera. On the next day the child died. The body was sunk in the ocean, and the ship went on from that moment a floating pest-house, freighted with the most terrible weapons of death.

The surgeon, it is said, thought proper, to avoid alarm, to conceal the fact from the passengers, that cholera was the cause of the death, although some of the more intelligent suspected it to be so. Efforts were made, however, to disinfect the ship, and keep it in as clean a condition as possible; also, to enforce sanitary regulations among the passengers.

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE STEERAGE.

To a great extent this was found impossible. Many of the steerage passengers seemed to delight in being as filthy as possible, and kept their quarters in the worst possible condition. They manifested but little anxiety, even after the presence of cholera became well known.

BURIALS AT SEA.

One after another others began to sicken. Another and another death occurred, generally after brief attacks, and the dead were buried in the ocean in less than an hour after they had breathed their last, the usual burial services at sea being held in each case.

THE CHOLERA CURABLE.

Fifty or sixty cases of attacks of cholera, it is said, occurred during the voyage. Of this number fifteen died and the remainder recovered after a more or less severe illness. The fact of the recovery of so many, most of whom seemed to entirely regain their former health is another evidence of the fact stated by Dr. Sayre, at a previous meeting of the Health Commissioners, that cholera in its incipient stages is nearly always curable, if they could recover in the close, filthy, and unventilated hold of a crowded ship, rocking and swaying on the waves, there would seem to be every chance for successful treatment in any ordinarily well regulated part of a town or city.

At the time when the assistant health officer first visited the Atalanta, there were seven steerage passengers prostrated by the disease, and others presented the symptoms in a comparatively mild form. Most of them seemed to bear their sufferings with much fortitude, and all kept their spirits up in a manner that must have materially assisted to lessen the effect of the contagion.

THE ATALANTA SENT TO THE LOWER BAY.

Orders were at once given for the Atalanta to proceed to the lower bay, which were promptly carried out, and the infected vessel now remains fifteen miles outside the city.

THE PASSENGERS NOT ALARMED.

The passengers, are all detained on board. They don't exhibit any unusual alarm, but on the contrary, beguile the time in various occupations and amusements. When the health officer visited her he found some singing, and in the cabin a group of passengers were entertaining themselves by listing to music from an accordeon, by one of their number. They were careful concerning their diet and habits, but it seemed to be tacitly agreed that they were not to be frightened nor to allow their conversation to dwell on the fearful subject of pestilence among them. No cases of cholera occurred among the cabin passengers, the disease being confined exclusively to the steerage.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP SENT DOWN.

The hospital-ship Falcon, or Florence Nightingale, has been withdrawn from her station in the lower bay since the 19th, as it seemed to be supposed there would be no more occupation for her during the winter. She was therefore laid up at Red Hook, foot of Van Brunt street, Brooklyn. As soon as possible, however, on ascertaining the existence of cholera, orders were sent to fit out the Nightingale with the necessary stores and provisions, and send her down to take off the sick from the Atlanta. This work was commenced yesterday, and it is expected that she will be down there by this morning, in charge of Dr. Theodore Walser. No communication with the ships will be allowed, except, of course, by the physicians, and arrangements have been made for furnishing from day to day a list of those sick and dead, and an account of the condition generally.

THE CONDITION LAST EVENING.

Up to last evening nineteen deaths had occurred on the Atlanta, and two patients were in a state of "coma," which betokens immediate dissolution. There were then twenty cases of cholera on board.

ACTION ON THE AUTHORITIES.

The Commissioners of Health will probably issue an address to the public in a few days. In the meantime they say that, charged with the all important duty of protecting the public health, they have to announce that the cholera has appeared on our shores. They deem it their duty to apprise the public of the approach of danger, and pledge themselves to make known all such facts connected with the spread or diminution of the disease as may come to their knowledge. They warn the community to disregard all rumors, and to rely on the acts as made public from time to time by the commissioners themselves. No case of cholera has yet occurred within the city. The commissioners pledge themselve that, so far as a rigid quarantine is of avail, they will prevent the introduction of the disease within the city. All proper arrangements are being made to guard the city against the spread of cholera should it be introduced, and they call on all citizens to join with them in the work in which they all have a common stake. They urge upon every one the importance of attending to the cleanliness of their houses and yards, and their own persons, of avoiding all excesses, of seeing that their apartments are properly ventilated, of refraining from excessive exercise, and of maintaining mental quietude; and on the approach of the disease—the presence of which is always indicated by diarrh a and lassitude of immediately assuming a horizontal position, of keeping the body warm, and of freeing the mind from all anxiety.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

In connection with this subject the following, from an English paper, may be found of interest:

Dr. Bullar, physician to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, publishes the results of his treatment of a case of cholera which came under his notice on the 14th. The case was that of a laborer, forty-two years of age, who, when Dr. Bullar saw him, was in the collapsed stage of the disease, livid and cold, and his pulse hardly perceptible. The doctor had him immediately seated in a hip bath of very hot water, with three-quarters of a pound of powdered mustard in it, placing his feet in a hot water foot bath, with a quarter of a pound of mustard. The water was as hot as the hands could bear, almost scalding hot, and some little force and much persuasion were necessary to keep him in at first from its heat. In half an hour he had become warmer, his face less livid and not collapsed, his pulse stronger. He was put to bed with hot tins to his hands and feet, well covered with blankets, and left comfortable and wishing to sleep. In an hour there was so much reaction that there were good hopes, in our hours he was safe and on Sunday he was going on very well. While in the bath he drank as much milk and water with lumps of ice in it as he could take, in the intervals he swallowed small lumps of ice, and after reaction plenty of weak broth and iced milk, and the feverish reaction the next day was slight.

[Communication.]

BRIDGEPORT PENNA.
Oct. 27, '65.

Editors Carlisle Herald: I have for some time thought of calling the attention of the citizens of certain districts of this county to what seems to me a range that they have not heretofore acted upon, viz: the great *inconvenience* they have for years allowed themselves to labor under, in not having convenient places for holding their election. If I mistake not, the citizens of North and South Middleton and Dickinson Townships, go all the way to Carlisle to vote, while those of some four other Townships vote at Newville, and a like number at Shippensburg.

Now sir this must be very inconvenient for these people, especially of the two Middletons some of whom I judge are compelled to travel some ten, twelve or fourteen miles, to exercise their rights of suffrage, and when this can easily be avoided, it seems strange that there is not been enough of the Young American" spirit yet shown among them, in this great age of *convenience*, to do as other people do, that is, hold their elections as near the centre of their several districts as possible.

My reason for agitating this matter at this time, are two-fold; first that my neighbors should be properly accommodated; and secondly, that if the people of Old Mother Cumberland could *all* be got out to the polls, the day of Copperead rule with us would be at an end.

But say you, will not convenient places of voting, accommodate one party to bring out their strength, as much the other? Certainly; for we must bear in mind that God sends rain upon both the just and unjust, but we all know that the so-called Democracy never fail, under any circumstances whatever to have *every man* of their views at *all* times at the polls, while in the Union party we have always had much difficulty in getting out a certain portion of its voters, which portion, could doubtless be more easily pursuaded to do their duty, by having a convenient place of voting, than they would if compelled to travel a great distance to vote, and that probably though mud and rain.

Again, do we not know that in the past, whenever we could by much exertion get their votes, as in 1858-59 and 60, we were the victors; and if the Townships aforesaid will change their places for voting as herein recommended, I am quite sure that the reign of the Cops will then be over, and our good old county shall "wheel into line" and be classed with her near sisters, Perry and Franklin and many others that have lately joined us.

Then sir, let this matter be attended to in an energetic manner. Let petitions be drawn up and signed numerously, in these districts by the people, asking for a change of places for holding their elections, and the same be laid before our State Legislature this coming winter and these rights will be granted them, then when we shall have tested our powers with the army again, we will find our county all right, the Cops having then lost their other half of last fall's majority, and Cumberland on the side of justice.

Yes, get your petitions signed by friends, and if the late member elect cant see it to bring them before the Legislature for *reason best known* to himself, send them down to me and I will for one, spend a week or more at the Capital, in doing justice to my fellow citizens, and in adding one more blow to bruise the "*Serpents head.*" JUSTITIA.

INCOME TAX.

Below we publish the income tax assessed and collected in the 9th District of Cumberland county. The amount given is the excess over the $600 exempted by law. The rate of tax is 5 per cent. upon all amounts under $5,000, and 10 per cent. upon all exceeding that sum:

DIVISION NO. 9.

Composed of North Middleton, Middlesex, South Middleton and Dickinson Townships, and Carlisle Borough, Cumberland County.

	INCOME		INCOME
Ahl, Carey W	$708	Lockhard, John	$416
Albright, Jacob	599	Loomis, I C	296
Alexander, Jas	878	Long, A K	49
Alexander, Wm	447	Lyne, Lewis F	860
Armstrong, J	13	Maghaughlin, C E	248
Armstrong, J N	1242	Mansfield, Albert	559
Baird, Thomas	174	Marshall, James	10.3
Baker, George	157	Marshall, J W	14 0
Baker, John	58	Marshal, J (Trus)	550
Baker, Joseph	102	Martin, D (miller)	35
Baker, Philip	37	Martin, David	688
Barnitz, J E	45	Martin, George	2 29
Bauman, H B	83	McCartney, R	121
Beatty, E	1439	McCoy, George	11.2
Beetem, John	28	McLaughlin, Wm	4.8
Beetem, Wm M	745	McNeal, George	461
Bell, Robert	262	McNeal Jerry F	472
Bentz, A W	4081	Metzgar, Geo	13.57
Bentz, Wm	352	Miller, Amos	3 1
Bentz, Wm	48.	Miller, John	318
Biddle, E M	12 0	Miller, J (exr of J Culver)	452
Blair, Wm	127.	Miller, Jno (Car)	1083
Blair, A H	6.3	Miller, Wm H	13.7
Bates, J C	19	Moore, Jonnson	461
Bons, Jacob	104	Moore, Wm	21
Boser, A	398	Morris n, J A	156
Boeder, J H	2175	Morrison, S	163
Bowman, G W	3584	Muhl, Chas H	3 1
Bratton, J B	579	Munn, Wm B	2751
Brechbill, Henry	91	Monroe, Jonn S	40
Brechbill, Philip	807	Murray, Jos A	2 2
Brenneman, E	4 3	Musselman, J	110
Brickner, Samuel	67.	Myers Jacob	882
Bricker, Moses	522	Nailor, Daniel	4.4
Bushman, Eli	413	Nevinger, Geo W	4
Calio, J G	261	Newswanl, James	2 0
Campbell, John	40	Newcomer, A	2 0
Chincarl, Alex	5.1	Newsham Henry	4 7
Chambers, J U	1528	Noble, A	3 0
Cinnamon min, S	10.	Noll mier, J	3 9
Clippinger, G D	30	Orn, George W	74
Clark, Francis J	721	Orange	2 0
Coover, J E	971	Oglesby, James	217
Comyn, Thomas	4 0	Parker, J in B	3 0
Cochran, E	1 4	Parker, Jos W	4 7
Cyler, James	9	Patterson, Jos	1.3
Craighead, G D	29.	Patterson, A	782
Craighead, J W	1 8	Peffer, Adam	45
Craighead, W L	64	Peffer, B K	10 8
Crook, D S	55	Peffer, L	9.8
Dare, Wm W	187	Peffer, Samuel	18
Davon, John S	2 2	Peffer, Wm	1.3
Davon, S H	190	Pearsee, Wm M	929
Egbert, Lorin R	45	Rever, John	27
Egbert, Samuel	20	Rheem, A K	237
Eckroth, John W	250	Rhoads, David	4.0
Epply, Samuel	61	Rhoads, John	46
Fissburn, Adam	8 4	Rhoads, John P	88
Fissburn, R	517	Rupp, J I	21
Fleming, Wm	355	Rupp, Jacob	18.8
Garver, George	81	Ritner, H S	5.0
Gardner, F	538	Ritner, Benj	29
Getter, George	197	Royer, John	11
Gilleen J W D	284	Rhine, Jesse	8 6
Given, Robert	951	Sadler, W F	115
Given, Samuel	31	Sawyer, W C	418
Gladfelter, M	279	Saxton, Henry	131
Gleim, Wm	644	Scarlight, A K	55
Goodyear, S	158	Scarlight, F W	854
Grigas, John D	341	Snapley, Rufus E	2.0
Graham, J H	1066	Sheader, A Q	294
Greenfield, L T	334	Sheaffer, Geo W	13 3
Gregg, John M	153	Sweatter, Henry	12 8
Gross, John	154	Sheatter, Peter	87
Gunkle, John	1.5	Smarer, Wm J	124
Hamilton, J	3898	Smoke, E	28
Hartzler, John	1.95	Shenk, John	3.0
Hacker, J P	341	Shenk, Martin	1.02
Hastings, D H	1838	Shower, Ed	800
Haverstick, Mrs. H., widow	3144	Shughart, Wm	415
Hemminger, J	990	Smiley, J W	1812
Henderson, J W	9.0	Snyder, Henry	278
Henderson, R M	786	Spangler, Saml	167
Henderson, W M	5.0	Spahr, Peter	1022
Hepburn, Sec	454	Sponsler, W D	482
Herr, Christian	74.	Sponsler, A L	1113
Hoffman, S D	6.6	Spotts, Alex	40.1
Holton, Geo W	9 0	Spotts, Daniel	11.6
Hocker, Adam	7 2	Stayman, J K	800
Horner, Andrew	3.4	Sterrett, Rev D	1.93
Horner, David	53	Sterrett, Jas S	455
Horner, Jacob	12.6	Sterrett, John S	27.0
Hoover, Christian	171	Stevenson, T C	12 7
Hofler, Daniel	113	Stock, John C	22
Hoffer, J H	58	Strickler, Ulrich	32 2
Hoffman, Jacob	286	Stock, Hugh	15.3
Holinger, D	13 8	Stum, John jr	15.3
Hollinger, Jacob	52	Stuart, Jos A	14.0
Holmes, J	566	Stuart, Saml, jr	111
Hoover, David	379	Stuart, Walter	50
Hosler, Henry	78	Tanger, George	5.0
Humrich, C P	7.	Thorn, Susan	7.6
Hayett, S C	4.8	Todd, Lemuel	2667
Hyer, John	801	Ulrich, S C	17
Imhoff, C	11, 40	Waggoner G (Car)	625
Irvine, J R	7.8	Waggoner G (Mid)	51
Irvine, John	1027	Waggoner, J	411
Irvine, Robert	597	Waggoner, J E	111
Johnson, H M	596	Watts, Fred k	4 57
Kaufman, Benj	485	Weakley, E W	812
Kaufman, B B	162	Weakley, Jas B	201
Kaufman, J A	22	Weakley, J M	285
Kaufman J	91	Weakley, S E	643
Kemper, John	34	Weaver, Chas W	802
Kempton, S	369	Weise, George	160
Kitch, John	402	Wilson, John	54
Kramer, F C	34	Wing, Rev C P	367
Kunkle, George	12.	Witmer, Abm	525
Kutz, David	457	Witmer, Jacob	2262
Kutz, Jacob	812	Witmer, Samuel	48
Lamberton, Abm	132	Wonderlich W D	1154
Lee, John	306	Wolf, David	343
Leeds, Wm	28 4	Wolf, George	16
Lehman, Daniel	94	Wolf, G W	79
Leidich, A M	2 5	Wolf, Jacob	189
Leidigh, D J	117	Woods, Richard	1 87
Leonard, E B	589	Woods, Saml S	461
Line, George	642	Woodward, R C	4 54
Line, George R	349	Zeigler, Levi	591
Line, George L	34	Zeigler, Samuel	255
Line, Henry	21 2	Zinn, George	355
Line, Samuel C	232	Zug, Jacob	4293
Line, Mrs