



CARLISLE, PA. FRIDAY, JNNUARY 26, 1866.

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Meeting of the Standing Committee. The standing committee of the Union-Republican Party of Cumberland County will meet at the Herald Office, on Tuesday morn. ing next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.

M. Important business will be before the committee, and a full attendance is urged. A. K. RHEEM, Chairman.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

The Union State convention has been called and it becomes the duty of the people who are to be represented there to conside well who most deserves the honor of being their standard bearer in the coming Gubernational contest. Many eminent names have been suggested but none has elicited such hearty enthusiasm among the people as that | tions. of GEN. GEARY. Among the most gallant and skilful officers Pennsylvania sent to the vices almost since the commencement of the rebellion. His deeds of valor in Virginia, at Gettysburg and during Sherman's memorable march from Chattanooga to Raleigh are a part of the record of the great achievements of the patriot soldiers of the Union. Entering the service as a Colonel his bravery and skill won for him the rank of Major General and a reputation among his companions in arms second to but few men in the service. He has honored the Keystone State and we feel sure her people are eager to hon-

or him. His political record also commends him to the favorable consideration of the Union men of Pennsylvania. Originally a Democrat, he was among the first of those who resisted the efforts of the Southern leaders to force their peculiar and destructive doctrines on the party and the country. While Governor of Kansas as he stood up manfully for freedom and right and rather than do the hidding of those of his party who would have forced slavery into the Territory he resigned his position and with it the almost cerainty of future preferment. With the other honest men of the party who fought the Lecomp ton swindle he deserves the credit of having contributed to break up an organization. whose power and prestige was wielded by the men who were plotting the overthrow of our Government.

Our own County is particularly fortunate in having a citizen who has so great claims upon the Union men of the State and we doubt not that our Convention will give him its unanimous voice. Should GEN. GEARY receive the nomination a new spirit will be infused into our ranks here and in the coming contest we will most certainly rout the Democracy and place Mother Cumberland in the | purely, and not a logician by trade—puts his Union ranks. In the State of course it is only a question of majority but we feel sure with GEARY as our standard bearer we will win as great a victory as we did in 1860.

MR. MCONAUGHY of Gettysburg has been admitted to the State Senate as Senator for the Franklin and Adams district, and Mr. DUNCAN, the gentleman returned by the election officers has been ousted. Mr. M'Con-AUGUY contested Mr. Duxuax's seat on the ground that a number of deserters and persons who left the country to avoid the draft had been allowed to vote and that their voting was illegal. It was undeniable that MR. Duncan's majority was made up by votes of these characters and the whole question therefore turned upon the legality of such votes. The Committee have admitted Mr. M'CONAUGHY, and consequently have decided to the extent of this case that the law disfranchising deserters cannot be questioned by persons who are not acting in a judicial | but it would be madness to confer upon him

In Franklin County last week, Judge King in deciding the contested election between Messrs. Stenger and Rowe for the office of District Attorney which depended on the same question, ruled that the act of Congress could not debar men from voting, unless they were convicted of desertion by a there are some negroes who ought to vote competent tribunal. This decision coming as it does from a Judge of high legal attaintainments and one who was but recently elevated to the judiciary by the votes of Union men, must raise at least a reasonable doubt as to the validity of the act for the purposes for which it was passed. The question will doubtless be brought before the ballot-box. Rear the standard of qualifica-Supreme Court of the State and should Supreme Court of the State and should JUDGE KING's decision be sustain d, we will have in the coming fall election hundreds of fifty thousand dollars or any smaller sum votes cast by men who have deserted from proves a man fit to vote, then certain uegroes service, in favor of the party which has uniformly regarded desertion as rather commendable than otherwise. Would it not be well for our Legislature to anticipate such a ruling by an act of assembly disfranchising those mentioned in the Act of Congress? We have not given the subject much thought but we presume our State Legislature is competent to declare the qualification of voters. We need no votes of the kind that elected Mr. Duncan Senator and Mr. Stenger District Attorney to secure the well being of the Commonwealth.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION .- A large audience, composed of members from nearly all of the Methodist churches of the city, assembled last evening in that time honored edifice-the Light street M. E. Church-for the purpose of considering the subject of denominational education. A deep interest was manifested in the proceedings, and when the opportunity presented itself, a very substantial and carnest determination was manifested to signalize the centenary year of American Methodisism, by a liberal support of the educational institutions of the church. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, and was opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. Wm. Harden. Rev. Dr. Buttler and Bishop Kingsley then delivered short and instructive addresses on the subject.

Rev. George D. Chenowith, Agent of Dickinson College, stated that the meeting had been called with a view of endowing Dickinson College, and it was proposed to raise \$100,000 for the purpose. A noble, whole-souled Methodist gentleman had promised to give \$5,000 to the object, if \$40,000 could be raised in Baltimore, and Philadel. phia would raise the remaining \$60,000.

Rev. H. M. Johnson, President of Dickon College, said that he was sure the \$60. 000 would be soon raised in Philadelphia: ipwards of \$25,000 had already been

tions for the endowment, and received the aggregate amount of \$12,000, in sams rangng from \$100 to \$5,000.—Baltimore paper

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF. WEST VIRGINIA.—The message of Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, was sent to the Legslature on the 16th. The condition of the

treasury is as follows: Balance remaining in the treasury Jan. 1, 1863, Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1865, 381.382 92 Total Receipts, Disbursements during the year ending

Dec. 31, 1865,

Salance in treasury Jan. 1, 1866, beduct amount belonging to school funds, not subject to appropriation for any other purpose,

alance in treasury for general purposes,
Jan. 1, 1856,
The Governor thinks the reorganiz \$179,390 7 of the Southern States has been sufficiently apid, and that some of them (probably Tennsee) should soon be admitted to represen tation in Congress, while the rest should wait till they can give better assurances of loyalty, and deprecates the indecent haste with which the reconstructed rebels seek to be reastated in places of influence and power. in referring to the conduct of the returned rebels in the border counties at the last fall lections, he is pretty severe on those who, knowing themselves disqualified, sought positions which they could not fill, in order to examples and counsels, induced a general disregard of law in the conduct of the elec-

In regard to the colored people of the State, the Governor affirms their inclineable right field he has been conspicuous for his ser- to protection of person and property, and declares that these will not be secure till they are allowed to be competent witnesses. He ecommends that the law to prevent rebels from sueing out process, be repealed or so nodified as not to apply to transactions subcought to the war.

The Governor refers to the exhibit made by the report of the Adjutant General, which hows that West Virginia furnished to the Inion army over 31,000 men, and that the organized counties paid local bounties amounting to near \$2,000,000. Reference s made to the report of the Board of Militia Claims amounting to over \$148,000.

A SHORT METHOD WITH FREE TRADERS -Mr. D. J. Morrell, says the New York Tribune, is an extensive producer of iron at Johnstown, Pa., whom The Evening Post saw fit to have a tilt with. Mr. Morrell turns upon his assailant, and savs in subtance : "The question of protection is pure ly a labor question, since the cost of a ton of ron is almost entirely made up of the labor which produces it. I can make iron as cheap as my British rivals, if you will supply me with labor at the prices they pay: but since I have to pay more than double, while the rost of transporting my iron to the great seaboard cities is about the same as that of bringing British iron from the producers to the same markets. I can't make iron without protection so long as I must pay \$2 per day for labor for which my British rivals pays less than \$1. When you say Free Trade, then you mean either that I shall not make iron at all, or that my workmen shall receive no higher wages than these employed by my British rivals; which is it?" It seems to us that Mr. Morrell-though a business man opponents in oa dilemma wherefrom they can with difficulty extriente themselves

A SOUTHERN UNIONIST.

1. I was for the Union until the rebellion proke out. (who was not?) 2. I was for the rebellion until the Union vas restored (Who at the South was not?)

It is singular that the graduates of the of the radicals the talk of that majority of the American people which elected Aoraham Mr. Hilliard.

Nr. Hilliard makes the following significant admission: "It would be rish to say that the freedmen should never participate in the administration of the Government at this time all privileges enjoyed by the white man, without some qualification.' I it be conceded that the freedmen are at some than the radicals ask, for they only demand that negroes shall participate in the suffrage then color can be no ground for excluding negroes from participation therein. If o. now. Radicals are entirely willing that some qualification shall be imposed. But a white skin is not a qualification, since it is possessed by most hogs, nearly all fowls, very many fish, and even a few serpents. A qualification must be something that in itself qualifies or fits a man for easting an intelligent vote. A white skin does not do this. Many white voters are a disgrace to the cludes white as well as black, and the radicals will be satisfied. If the ownership of ought to vote. If a knowledge of Greek and Latin should be required, then certain nogroes ought to vote. If an elequence equal-to that of Mr. Hilliard is required, then Douglas, Garnet, and others ought to vote If such standards are too high for the white man, the black men will probably consent to take the suffrage on some low r standard such as will not exclude their white neighbors. The simple knowledge of reading and

writing, service in the army, or the acquisition of some small amount of property would be proper. All that the radicals ask is that bigots and fools shall step aside and let sensible men-and the radicals are nearly all men of sense-do to day whatever justice and expediency demand: "only this, and nothing more."—Chicago Tribune.

Valandigham Rampant. At a late copperhead meeting in Ohio Clement L. Vallandigham, made a speech counselling the most aggressive party action He relieved his feelings as follows :-

"To day the Democratic party, in many places in the land, languishes from a falt oliteness and a sick sentimentalism. We have to change all that. We must speak in the vernacular; call things by their right names; take the aggressive, make charges upon the enemy, instead of parrying andwarding their blows. Let us teach the enemy that there are blows now to be given, and none to be received. Let us go forward, and using the last words of Marn great Wizard of the North put in the mouth of his hero,

"Charge, Chester, charge, On, Stanley, on."

A BOUGUET IN A SINGLE DROP OF FLUID.—An armful of roses might exhale a more overpowering odor than a single drop of Phalon' "Night-Blooming Cereus." but in freshness, delicacy and pure, healthful fragrance, the drop would far transcend the flowers. Sold everywhere.

- Samuel D. Young Esq. Superintendent of the Middle Divison of the Pennsylvania of the Middle Divison of the Pennsylvania
Railroad, died yesterday at Harrisburg. Ho
had been seriously ill for a long time, had
served in that position for three or four
years, and proved a worthy officer.

The death of the wife. In the called position which, while it settles the question
the metallic taste of the coffee furnished, and
of her guilt in the public mind, saves from
though, taken sick for some time survived.

During the illness of his wife Mrs. Grinder I unhappily have been connected with her. with then solicited subscripty years, and proved a worthy officer. erroritation of the contest the contest of the cont

A Reminiscence of Mr. Lincoln. HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY-

HIS TEMPERANCE. A writer in the Portland Press gives the ollowing interesting reminiscence of Presi lent Lincoln:

When the convention was held in Chicago

which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Pres

idency in 1860, a respectable gentleman of my acquaintance in Massachusetts—not of Ir. Lincoln's party—was induced to take the opportunity, in company with several delegates and others interested in the objects of the convention, to go out to Chicago and spend a few days in visiting that section of our country. In a very few minutes after the final balloting was had and Mr. Lincoln was nominated, it happened that a train of cars started upon the Central Railroad, passing through Springfield, the place of Mr. Lincoln's residence, and Mr. R., the gentleman alluded to, took passage in the same. Arriving at Springfield, he put up at a pub-lic house, and loitering upon the front door stops, had the curiosity to inquire of the landlord where Mr. Lincoln lived. Whilst giving the necessary directions, the landlord suddenly remarked. "There is Mr. Lincoln now, coming down the sidewalk; that tall, crooked man, loosely walking this way if you wish to see him you will have an op ortunity by putting yourself in his track.'
In a few moments the object of his curi sity reached the point our friend occupied who, advancing, ventured to accost him thus: "Is this Mr. Lincoln?" "That, sir is my name."

" My name is R., from Plynouth county, Massachusetts, and learnin that you have to-day been made the public property of the United States, I have ventured to introduce myself with a view to a brief acquaintance, honing you will pardon such a patriotic curiosity in a stranger." Mr Lincoln received his salutations with cordi ality, told him no apology was necessary for his introduction, and asked him to accompany him to his residence. He had just come from the telegraph office, where he had learn-Arriving at Mr. Lincoln's residence,

was introduced to Mrs. Lincoln and the two boys, and entered into conversation in relaion to the Lincoln family of the old colony the Hingham General Lincoln of the Rev olutionary Army, and the two Worcester Lincolns, brothers, who were Governors of Anssachusetts and Maine at one and the same time. In reply to Mr. R.'s inquiry, whether Mr. Lincoln could trace his ancescestry to either of those early families of his her reputation as the most remarkable among the reputation as the reputatio own name, Mr. Lincoln, with characteristic facetiousness, replied that he could not say that he ever had an ancestor older than his father, and therefore had it not in his power to trace his geneaology to so patriotic a source as old General Lincoln of the Revolutionthough he wished he could. After some

further pleasant conversation, chiefly relat ing to the early history of the ! ilgrim Fathers, with which he seemed familiar, Mr. R. desired the privilege of writing a letter to be despatched by the next mail. Mr. Lincoln very promptly and kindly provided him with the necessary means. As he began to write, Mr. Lincoln approached, and tapping him on the shoulder, expressed the hope that he was not a spy who had come thus early to report his faults to the public. By no means, sir,"- protested Mr. R: am writing home to my wife, who, I dare say, will hardly credit the fact that I am writing in your house." "Oh, sir," exclaimed Mr. Lincoln, "if your wife doubts your word, I will cheerfully endorse it, if you will give me permission;" and taking the pen from Mr. R., he wrote the following words in a clear hand upon the blank page

of the letter: " I am happy to say that your husband iat the present time, a guest in my house, and in due time I trust you will greet his safe return to the bosom of his family. A. Lincoln." This gave our friend an excellent auto-

graph of Mr. Lincoln, besides bearing witness to his hospitable and cheerful spirit. Whilst thus engaged in pleasant conver-sation the cars arrived that brought from Chicago the committee of the convention appointed to notify Mr. Lincoln of his nomi nation. He received them at the door, and conducted them to seats in his parlor. Our A Mr. Hilliard of Alabama has published friend, who related the interview to us, says that on the reception of this committee Mr. but soon recovered his wonted tranquili and cheerfulness. At the proper time Gov ernor Morgan, of New York, chairman the committee, arose, and, with becoming as restored (Who at the South was not?)
3. Now, I am for Andrew Johnson, and his fellows appeared, in behalf of the convention now in session at Chicago, to inform him that he had that day been unanimously nominated to the office of President of the Rebellion cannot learn that when they talk | United States, and asked his permission to

report to that body his acceptance of the nom-ination. Mr. Lincoln, with becoming mod-Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, put down the Rebellion, abolished slavey, and pardoned felt his insufficiency for the vast respon-ibilities which must devolve upon that office un-der the impending circumstances, of the times, but if God and his country called for

After this ceremony had passed, Mr. Linti be conceded that the freedmenare at some coln remarked to the company that, as an time to participate in the administration of appropriate conclusion to an interview so just transpired, he supposed good manners and when she had been convinced of the would require that he should treat the coming a door that led into a room in the rear, sponded to the call, whom Mr. Lincoln spoke a few words to in an undertone, and, closing the door, returned again to converse with his guests. In a few minutes the maiden to Dr. Holmes again that she was on the the midst, and placed it upon the centre table. Mr. Lincoln arose, and, gravely addressing the company, said: "Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual healths in the most healthy beverage which our God has given to man; it is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed in my family, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion; it is pure Adam's ale from the spring," and taking a tumbler, he touched it to his lips and pledged them his highest respects in a cup of cold water. Of course,

all his guests were constrained to admit his onsistency and to join in his example. Mr. R., when he went to Chicago, had but little political sympathy with the Republican Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, but when he saw, as he did see, for himsel his sturdy adherence to a high moral principle, he returned an admirer of the man and a zealous advocate of his election.

EXECUTION OF MRS. GRINDER

Her Crime, Conviction and Sentence. The Imprisonment.—Other Murders Supposed to Have been Committed.—Her Confession.— The Night Before The Execution .- At The Gallows .- Wonderful Stoicism of the Condemned.—A Terrible Scene.—The Last of Earth.

PITTSBURG, Pa, Jan. 19, 1866. In August last a murder of a most cruel nature was brought to light in this city, and investigation revealed the agency of a wo-man named Martha Grinder, who to-day underwent the death penalty in expiation of the crime.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. From the testimony adduced on the trial tappears that Mrs. Grinder in June last gan the systematic poisoning of an ac-aintance, a Mrs. Mary Caroline Caruthers, who, with her husband, had been visiting at her house. Both the latter were subjected to her attempts; but the husband succeeded in surviving the effects of the poisons. It was his evidence on the trial which afforded the most convincing proof of Mrs. Grinder's guilt.

The poison, which the medical autopsy revealed to be arsenic and antimony, was administered in coffee during a period extending over five weeks, or until the first day of August, when the victim died. During this time both husband and wife had removed from the city at the suggestion of

was in the habit of visiting her, and each ime took occasion to admir draught, while her countenance bespoke commisseration and her tongue uttered words of kindness and cheer to the doomed invalid.

Mr. Caruthers, who seems to have passed through this ordeal of suffering without suspecting the true cause at work, though perhaps his ignorance is excusable in view of the fact that even the physician who attended him and his wife did not detect the effects of poison in his patient, at length had his suspicions aroused by other facts that his wife had been foully dealt with, and accordingly on the 20th of August last, he preferred the necessary complaint against Mrs. Grinder, who, was taken into custody.

OTHER CRIMES. The other facts alluded to were of a most startling nature, and reveal the culprit in the light of a most wantenly cruel monster: The death of Mrs. Caruthers caused a investigation of circumstances which, in their cursory occurrence, they had not received, and though the particular crime mentioned was the only one for which the prosecuting attorney saw fit to arraign her, there are fearful histories in her record of guilt. At the time referred to the unusual number deaths which had taken place at her house or among her acquaintances was remarked. Samuel Grinder, her brother-in-law, after his return from the war, was attacked like her other victims, and died in great agony. A little child left to her care, as also own child; a domestic, Jane R. Buchan; Mrs. Caruthers and Mrs. Caruthers' sister

same mysterious manner. THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER. The atrocity of her crimes is only equal d by the mystery which attended her motive. In the Caruthers case her object may have been money, but such hardly seems to have been the instigation of the others. Many have deemed her a monomaniae on the sub ject of poisoning; but a commission appointed de lunatico inquirendo fully examined and the telegraph office, where he had learned the fact of his nomination, and was on his return home when our friend met and accompanied him thither. mental aberration, pronounced her not insane. Her crime is, therefore, unmitigated by any plea on this score. On the contrary, the gentlemen of the commission found her a woman of great intelligence and great conversational powers. During the last, interview she betrayed a most unfeminine acquaintance with numerous poisonous drugs. HER OWN HISTORY.

Mrs. J. M. Johnston, had all died in the

the criminals of the world, and in her speci ality she might, had she succeeded in longer fame hardly less ignoble than that of the Italian Borgia.

At the age of fourteen she was married to her first husband. Subsequently, in Louisville, Kentucky, she married her second husband, Georgo Grinder, and with him moved to Pittsburg about six years since, where at the outset they lived quite humbly. Soon after they made quite a show of wealth which Mrs. Grinder explained by stating that a large income had been left her child by a rich relative. In August, 1864, sho personated a woman in confinement, and an accouchement a la Mrs. Cunningham Burdell took place, the pretended fruit of which "I died and was buried from her house as though it was her own offspring. The decep tion would have been complete, and the matter have passed into oblivion, had not the real mother of the child quarrelled with 'rs. Grinder on a question of money and

HER OBJECT in this transaction is as mysterious as every thing else connected with the incentive t her crimes; but when, as was subsequently discovered, it also appeared that the little girl which had all along been given out as her own child was the fruit of illicit love of Kentucky widower, who had hired her to rear it as her own, and when also the legacy of the rich relative is remembered a sligh clew, was discovered to her purpose.

HER CONVICTION AND SENTENCE. Having been duly convicted of the mur of Mrs. Caruthers she was sentenced or the 1st of December ult. to be executed o-day and was remanded to the care of Sheriff Stuart, who has since had charge of her. She was confined in the county jail, nd during the period intervening tended by Rev. Dr. Holmes and Rev. Mr. Sinsabaugh, Methodist clergymen, who uncasingly afforded her the consolations with-n their power and prepared her for her final exit in the last sad act of her life' eventful drama.

THE IMPRISONMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH. During this time she was in the most deiected state of mind, and it was feared indeed that her physical strength would so have left her under the despondency of her situation that she would at the last moment have to be carried to the gallows. Stimulating drugs were prescribed for her by the physician of the jail, and she seemed to his services in that direction, he should shrink from no duty that might be imposed upon him, and therefore he should not decline the nomination.

The land, and she seemed to have contemplated suicide on two occasions by means of poison which she obtained either surreptitiously or by saving and collecting the doses of morphia ordered her by the doctor.

ppropriate conclusion to an interview so apportant and interesting as that which had right to commit the act of self destruction; mittee with something to drink; and, open-ing a door that led into a room in the rear,

away from me." On a subsequent occasion she was found entered, bearing a large waiter containing point of taking her life when the emotions several glass tumblers and a large pitcher in at the thought overpowered her and she fainted. The drug remained untasted to her side. It seems as though the hand of Providence had interfered to compel her to sub mit to the punishment which the outraged law had in reserve for the crimes.

Yesterday she was informed that all hope of pardon, commutation or reprieve wa futile, and with an unexpected strength and resignation she entered zealously into the eligious services which the ever-attending clergyman conducted on her behalf. THE CONFESSION.

Last night paper and writing material were sent to her cell, and the conjecture proved correct; for this morning, just be-fore she was removed from the coll, she reiterated the statements of the following docunent, in presence of the witnesses whose names are attached. It was taken down by Rev. Holmes from her dictation last night and was made public just previous to her

JANUARY 18, 1866. In view of my departure in a few hours from earth I want to say that I acknowledge my guilt in the case of Mrs. Caruthers and also in the case of Miss Buchanani; but I am innocent of all other charges made against me in the papers for poisoning people. But bad as I have been, I feel that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me, and through his mercy I hope to find an entrance into heaven, I die without any hard feelings to any one forgiving all as I hope to be forgiven. Mr. Stewart has been very kind to me, doing all in his power to make me comfortable and I with respect always May God be good to him. If I had been faithful to my church duties it would have been different with me now; but I am thankful that God is so good as to return to me now that I try to return to him. hor

MARTHA M GRINDER.

Witnesses—C. A. Holmes, D. D.; Rev. H Sinsabaugh, A. C. McCandless, M. D. She had proviously confessed the murder of Jane Buchanan to her spiritual adviser, who, however, was restrained from making it public by request of the condemned woman ing with, at the confession had been made to him under the secrecy of his religious office. Rumor has it also that from time t time she made oral confession to him of other moved from the city at the suggestion of crimes which implicate the names of some their medical attendant to recuperate their of the most respectable families of Pittsburg. health, which the deadly minerals had been it is even whispered that she has added the Blowly undermining. On their return to crime of abortion to the long list of her Pittsburg their acquaintance with and visits to Mrs. Grinder were renewed, resulting in the death of the wife.

Her husband parted with her yesterday | Porter, have been collected, and will be sold | claims and his party have never ceased to | Washington Potts" - concluded. Terms of and avoided the final scene. HER LAST NIGHT ON BARTH.

Last evening the wretched woman contin-Last evening the wretched woman cultural und in earnest prayer with the reverend gentleman in attendance upon her. At one p'clock this morning she retired to bed and slept soundly until six o'clock. At seven the ate a mearty breakfast, and at nine p'clock rejoined the minister at prayer.

NEWS ITEMS

—Four Hundred Freedmen recently passed through Huntsville, Ala., on their way to Arkaneas, having contracted to labor there. -Government Agents have been appoint ted to inspect battle fields, military prisons, &c., and establish national cemeteries in the

-Twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods have been received from the Birmingham society of England for destitute freedmen in this country

-The new fifty cent note was issued from the Treasury Department on Thursday. I differs but slightly from the old one.

-There were 440 deaths in New York city last week-100 men, 89 women, 143 boys and 108 girls—an increasé of seven as compared with last week, and a decrease of seventy as compared with the corresponding period of 865. Of the deceased 226 were children inder five years of age.

-The homestead of Henry Clay was sold on the 12th inst., to the Regent of the Kenucky University for the sum of \$90,000. It consits of 325 acres, and will be transformed into the Agricultural College of the State. The President of the Pennsylvania State

Agricultural Society has been directed to

memorialize Congress in favor of a direct

tax on dogs, of which, it is stated, we have 700,000 in Pennsylvania. -Five hundred and fourteen emigrant ressels arrived at New York during the year 1865, bringing 200,031 passengers, an in-

rease of 17,115 over the previous year. -A Corporation is organizing in Chicago with a capital of \$500,000 for the manfacture of cotton goods in that city. Over \$100,000 of the stock has been taken.

-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue as decided that authority has been given to mprint initials and date in ink upon revenue on duty at the War Department. tamps instead of writing them.

-Another mysterious affair has occurred Pittsburg. An unknown man was found murdered in Fort McKee on Sunday night

-The Freedmen's Savings Bank in Savanah was opened on the 10th inst. The deposits averaged five dollars from each per-

---Of fifty-four million acres of land conained in the State of Minnesota, nearly twenty millions are unocupied and open to -The Louisville correspondent of the

Cincinnatti Gazotte has just seen a Kentucky farmer in the cars who had not heard of Mr. Lincoln's death or the emancipation of the

-The Fenian Senate adopted a resolution next month-- The Navy Department has ordered the

fitting out of the ex-rebel steamer Florida for a twelve months' cruise. The ram Stonewall is being overhauled for experiments. -The applications for pensions have dwindled down from about five hundred to a hundred and twenty a day. The number acted on favorably is about one in five.

-The Ferian Senate have a meetin egislate for their faction, and a Congress of their adherents is talked of. Meantime, the O'Mahony diversion are growling in power. Both parties continue to receive endorsement and remittances.

-The Judiciary Committee will report an amendment to the Constitution providing that negroes shall not be represented in Congress unless they are enfranchised-

-A messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg was robbed yesterday in William street, New York, of a satchel containing \$81,000, the property of | trial will be an interesting one. the bank. The robbers have not yet been ar--The Cincinnatti Enquirer says large

droves of horses and mules are weekly being On one occasion when in consultation with | shipped from that market to the South, where it is understood, they command exorbitant -- A series of editorials said to be written

by ex-Gov. Magrath, at the instance of Gen.

Sickles, and arguing that the success of the Confederacy would have been a misfortune to the South, have been published in Charleston and are creating considerable com--Two young men named Reed and Red-

ngton skated from Wilmington, Del., to the Jersey shore and back on Tuesday week, a distance of nearly nine miles. They say the ice bent considerably. This feat cannot be accomplished once in twenty years.

-The gas monopolists of Chicago are about coming to grief, as a new gas, made from crude petroleum, is being introduced there. The Chicago Post says that the light of the petroleum gas is fully four times greater than the light of the coal gas, and that it can be made at a very much less cost. By direction of the War Department, Major

General Miles, commanding at Fortress Monroe, has relieved a prominent officer at that post, on the charge of having clandestinely employed quite a number of ex-rebels in the work shops under his superintendence. -In thirteen years the public library in

Boston has risen from a collection of a few thousand volumes to above 120,000, and from a circulation of about 7000 a year to about 190,000. A circular from the President of the Board

of Trustees of the Antictam National Ceme-'tery states that the cost of grounds, monument and improvements of the same, when completed, is estimated at about \$80,000.in his power to make me common that the sum has been aportioned among pray that he may be assisted in his duty and The sum has been aportioned among that he may be assisted in his duty and The sum has been aportioned among that he had been aportioned among that he was a sum of the sum has been aportioned among the provided for his kindness. Mr. White States who have dead buried there, in proportion to representation in Congress. -The box with which an attempt was made to assassinate Judge Field, of the Su-

preme Court, was sent to the Secretary o War, who directed an examination of the package by the Ordinance Department. The officers of this department state it is the most remarkable torpedo ever brought to their attention, and that had the Judge pulled open the box it would have exploded with terrible effect. 1911 -The Gettysburg Railroad has bought out by a party of New York capital-

sts, and it is said to be their intention to construct a road from Columbia to New Oxford, and from Gettysburg on the old Tape worm' southward—making a direct line from New York, via Easton, Reading, Columbia, York, New Oxford, Gettysburg, Hagerstown

at auction, February 15, for the benefit of he government.

-The resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery was passed by the lower house of the lows Legislature on Saturday. The Democrats all voted for it, so the vote was all year. Some of the Democrats in the House even voted for Sapp's resolution in favor of hanging Jeff Davis.

PERSONAL. -Adelina Patti, the operatic artiste, receives \$1,000 a night for her performance in

-Hon? John Bell has commenced a series of letters on national politics, which are published in the Louisville Journal. B -Gonzales who has been on tried for the murder of Otero, was found " guilty of mur-

der in the first degree" on Thursday. -Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has received a complimentary letter from Gen. Grant, respecting his valedictory address, approving of both the "tone and argument" of the document.

-Carpenter's well known picture of President Lincoln Reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet" is to be employed as the decoration of the backs of ome of the new national bank notes. -Mrs. Rebecca Doyley Pinckney, sup-

that State on Christmas day, aged nearly -It is said that secretary McCulloch oposes the project of the equalization of ounties on the ground of the inability of

the treasury to meet the enormous drain contemplated. -Gen. Sherman has written a letter the Military Convention at New York, urging the speedy organization of an effective and uniform millitia system in all the

States. He thinks the present, by all means, the best time for laying the foundation. -Mrs. Douglas, widow of the late Senator Douglas, is to be married on the 30th instant to Brevet Brigadier General Williams, A. A. General U. S. A., who is now

-Lord Palmerston's will shows him to have died worth \$600,000, nearly all of which he leaves to his widow, and upon her death it goes to her son, who assume the also leaves to his wife.

-Col. Loomis, the special Treasury agent n Richmond, has arrived in Washington planter. to confer with the Treasury Department in regard to the burning of \$20,000 worth of government cotton in that city last Tuesday. -A Colonel J. J. Giess has arrived in Washington with a petition purporting to be signed by citizens of Northern Alabama,

-John Riegel, residing in the eastern part of Dauphin county, has had six sons Tuesday.

In the armies of the Union and though they Mr. McConnacchy, who ousted Duncan, in the armies of the Union, and though they resterday requesting President Roberts to participated in many of the same bloody Adams and Franklin Distret. call a Congress at Pittsburg on the 19th of conflicts of the war, they have all escaped returned home safely.

the State militia.

organizing his bureaus, and hopes to reduce the number of clerks in the department from 2,700 to 2000, dividing the pay of the former number among the latter

-Postmaster General Dennison, during the month of December, caused post-offices Virginia, 4; North Carolina, 16; 57; Texas, 13; Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 7; Florida, 1; Mississippi, 7; Tennessee, 19;

Total, 181. -The trial of Rev. F. P. Gallagher, Catholic priest, of Rolla, Mo., indicted for preaching and teaching without having taken the oath of the new constitution, has been removed, on a change of venue, to St. Louis

off servant for schoolmaster of the Richmond Prison, (where Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, was incarcorated,) but when he came to discharge his duties it was found that he could neither read nor write. -Rufus Choate only son of the late Hon.

Rufus Choate, died at Dorchester on the 15th instant. -Mrs. Clay, the wife of Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, died at Huntsville on the 2d

-Mrs. Peter Eby, of Washington township Snyder county, while setting in the bar-room in company with a small boy, last week, was shot dead, almost instantly, through the window. Her husband was but a short distance from the house when the shot was fired, but did not observe any one leaving the premises. This is the first murder

that has been committed in Snyder county. -Colonel J. J. Giers, from Northern Alabams, arrived in Washington on Thursday with a petition signed by many hundreds of loyal people living in Northern Alabama, setting forth their deplorable situation under n civil government in the hands of reconstructed rebels, asking for the protection of the government, and protesting against the re-establishment of the State militia on a

rebel basis. -Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hogan, Su perintendent of ordinance at Chattanooga, s just completed the removal to northern storehouses of the acres of cannon that have been lying in park since the battle of Mission Ridge. Perhaps 600 pieces have been emoved within the last sixty days.

HARRISBURG:

Truee Democratic Beauties shown up— A "BIG INJUN" AFTER THE OIL PROPLE ENDORSEMENT OF THE UNION CON GRESSIONAL DELEGATION-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—THE ADAMS AND FRANKLIN SENATOR—OUR OWN, able (?) REPRESEN-TATIVES.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald

HARRISBURG, Jan'y. 24, 1866.

I duclose you the report of a select committee of the Senate in regard to three prominent Demogratic politicians of this State, men who have long been regarded with suspicion and who richly deserve the stigma which this report places upon their names forever. This report was made to day and is signed by all the members of the Committee, one of whom is a Democrat. Of course it would be absurd to assert, in any particular case, that all the members of any particular case, that all the members of any particular party are rascals and rogues fit for the halter; that is the resort of Buncomb. But these men, Wm. H. Witte, George Northrop and Albert A: Schöffeld, have been so continually identified with the many honors at its hands, have presided in its conventions, have officiated with their influence at its consels, and have liarangued

ring to the policy he marked out at the Readring to the policy he marked out at the Reading Convention before the dawn of the Rebellion. George Northrop—who don't know him? The wasset up by the Democratic party for Congress in opposition to Judge Kelly last Congressional election. He challenged Kelly to meet him on the issues of the day, and Kelly met him, beat him, and Mr. Northrop the improved down. "simmered down." But he carried his party with him; the Copperheads cheered him in his discussions with Kelly and took

his arguments as up to the Democratic standard; in fact he led the Democratic party in Judge Kelly's district. Albert R. Schofield, the last man in the bright list presented by the investigating committee, was sent to the Legislature four winters by the Democracy of the Fourteenth District, Philadelphia. Northrop has been "counsel" for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company-that is he has his passes over the nilronds marked "Geo. Northrop, Solicitor or At. & Gt. Western R. R." A "Solici-

tor is not always a lawyer—he is nothing but a borer. [The report spoken of by our correspond-ont is crowded out to-day, but will appear next week .-- ED.

Our legislators have been somewhat sur-prised at the appearance among them of two veritable Indians, one, Solomon Obail, re-oicing in the euphonious title of "Cornlanter. Junior." claiming the great dead Indian Chieftain, Complanter, of Western Pennsylvania as his grandsire. Obail appeared yesterday before the House of Representatives in all the glory of war paint, and amid the jeers and laughter of our wise lawgivers proceeded to present his grievances. through an interpreter, in very simple and pathetic language. He said his grandsire had favored General Washington, and reosed to be the last of the celebrated South Carolina Pinckneys, died at her home in | coived a large grant of land from the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in considera-tion for his services. This land, which is situated in and around Oil City, as you will perceive, is now very valuable; and Cornplanter, Junior, alleges that no member of his tribe ever received a cent from the white man for the land. There are on record in Pucks work" by GAIL HAMILTON, "the Ice Planter's Field," 660 acres, 45 perches 'The Gift." 809 acres, 87 perches: "Donation," 53 acres, 67 perches; "Liberality," 66 acres, 51 perches; all granted on the 16th

March, 1796, in obedience to an act of Assembly passed the 29th January, 1791, and a particular order of the Governor, dated 3d February, 1791—situate on or near the Al-It is the first tract in order as recited above for which Cornplanter, Junior, still holds a patent, signed by Governor Mifflin; and it doubtful if Cornolanter, Junior, will ever convince anybody as to his right to that valuable property. It was all sold for a very trifling sum, which "big injun" straightway invested in whiskey. But the Legislature has granted these men five hundred dollars for the property of getting up. Its comprehensiveness and inuteness of detail, are truly remarkable. The talented and diligent author seems to have fairly suprassed himself in this effect of the property. name of Temple. His letters and papers he for themselves and five hundred more to be fort. Not a single fact which would throw of Meadville, for the purpose of erecting a

vote, passed through second reading joint resolutions endorsing the action of the Re-publican members of the House of Representatives at Washington in passing the District negro suffrage bill, Senators RIDGEWAY & Householder refusing to vote. The resolutions, which also instruct our Senators in protesting against the re-establishment of Congress to vote for the bill, will pass finally

a-day and go to the House. The Governor's regular annual message

has been sworn in as a Senator from the Our very able (?) and distinguished (?) Sewithout the slightest injury, and have all nator and Representative here at Harrisburg, have not as yet given us much reason to complain of their legislative action, inas--Secretary McCulloch, it is stated, is re- | much as they have not thus far attempted | any legislation.

For the Carlisle " Herald." THOUGHTS ON WINTER.

Winter is upon us; the ground is covered with snow, and as the chilling winds whistle around the corners of our streets, we are to be reopened as follows: Virginia, 36; constrained to stop and reflect upon the conWest Virginia. 4: North Carolina, 16; dition of these around us. As we reflect,
work, and also publisher of the Philadelphia South Carolina, 2; Louisiana, 16; Georgia, on their way home from school, heedless of the cold winds and chilling blasts, or the patience they have tried during their stay first volume will be out in February, and is school. As we witness their sports, our thoughts are carried to the teachers who have charge of them, wondering if they have sufficient to protect them from the Tyrant— Winter's sway. We fear not: for whilst the necessaries of life have risen to a pitch almost out of the poor man's grasp, these county, and will be heard before the Crimitheir arduous labors. In fact, there are nal Court at its present term. Distinguish- teachers in Carlisle to-day, who do not reed counsel will appear in the case, and the trial will be an interesting one.

—Lord Clarendon once nominated a cast—

men are not better paid? Is it because they are not deserving, or are we as a community too poor? This certainly is not the reason. become to none, which proves clearly that her teachers are the best. We are not too poor, for we boast of the wealth and intelligence of our community. Then when this first volume contains, the author brings before the reader all the prominent actors in the drama, from the opening of the first scene in the Democratic Community. gence of our community. Then, why is it; we are anxious to know, for we, with the najority of the tax paying citizens of Car-isle, feel it a duty we owe the teachers of our children to pay them not only enough to meet the current demands of life, but to enable them to lay by something to live on when they shall have grown too old to im-

part to our children the knowledge we de-

OUR BOOK TABLE.

II" "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealously III"

Three Months among the Reconstruction

idts" "Reviews and Literary Notices" "Re-

The Atlantic ranks confessedly first among

American Literary publications. Tickner

HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is an

excellent number of this most popular

nonthly. The table of contents opens with

in elaborate article, splendidly illustrated,

on Blackwell's Island and Lunatic asylum

Then we have Heroic deeds by Heroic men,

rom the pen of John S. C. Arbott. Poem

'Indian Summer," with illustration. Sixth

section of an "International Affair." Poem

'Sweet Clover." "Red Jacket Medal." The

fourth book of "Armadale" with several

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ire. We hope the Directors whom we have

placed over these schools, will extend to our achers that aid which will enable them to ive in peace and contentment, without being arrassed with the knowledge that they must The military history is brought down, in this volume, to the close of the battle of leprive themselves and friends of many neessary things, in order to enable them to be Bull Run, in July, 1861, and contains a full account of the great uprising of the peoionest, and pay for what they buy, for of all professions we think the teachers is the most perplexing tedious and thankless, soon wearple; the rush to arms; the willing sacrifice offered; the benevotent operations organized ng out the constitution and energies of any nan who engages in it, we call upon you Directors; Humanity calls upon you, the teachers call upon you, and we think your own conscience calls upon you, to increase the salaries of your teachers, so as to enable hem to live and enjoy life as you and we C.

ecords of mankind. dred engravings illustrative of the subject, of which about one hundred and thirty are The Atlantic Monthly, for February s an unusually rich number. The bill ofare consists of "English Opinion of the American War" "Two Pictures" "The in council; also views and maps of battle Freedman's Story" "The Origin of the Gyp-grounds; headquarters of officers; weapons and ships of war; forts; arsonals; medals of honor, and other gifts of gratitude; cos-Book II" "Court Cards" "A Landscape tumes of soldiers; and great variety of other Painter" "Reiviera di Ponente" "Doctor subjects, whereby the eye is well instructed concerning the materials used in the conflict. Johns XIII" " The Chimney-Corner for 1866... In these few words we give but a faint idea of the great variety and importance of the contents of the volume, which contains six hundred pages of text, and copious illustra-

> The Author has aimed to give, in this work, a full and faithful chronicle and picture of the Civil War in the United States, and he publisher (Mr. Childs) is with generous liberality, and good taste, bringing it out in beautiful and costly style at a very moderate price. It is elegantly printed on fine white paper; and it is, in overy respect, an emi-nently superb and valuable work. The succeeding volume will be issued as rapidly as due regard to a careful preparation will allow. The last one will contain biographicalisketches, in Cyclopedia form, of all the prominent actors in the war, loyal and disloyal, of both sexes, and in every condition in life. This portion of the work will be illustrated chiefly by fac-similes of the signatures of a large portion of the persons named. It will also contain an elaborate analytical index. The entire work will contain over two thousand illustrations. Judging from the chareter of the first volume, we unhesitatingly express the belief that this work will ever be regarded as the standard

with pleasure by the fair sex, is, as usual, chart History of the Civil War. Mr. D. J. CARMONY, of Mechanicaburg, ring "The Crossing Sweeper" from a picture has the agency for this work in East Penns-York, New Oxford, Gettysburg, Hagerstown influence at its counsels, and have harangized to the tune of Democracy so long, that the penture in the counsels, and have have here in the counsels, and have have here in the counsels, and have have here in the counsels, and have here in the country for the country for the Gubernatorial the Democratic party for the Gubernatorial are among its decorations. Among its articles the work of canvassing shortly, in persons of the country in the country in the country in the country, and will commence the country in the country, and will commence the country in the country in the country, in persons in the country in

ubscription \$3.00 per annum.

"EVERY SATURDAY." a new journal of choice reading published by Ticknor and Fields. Its articles are selections from for. eign and home current literature—"Brigandage in Greece," from the London Times, 'Stapleford Grange," from "All the year Round," and selections from the Athenaeum and Fraser's Magazine, are among its contents. Price 10 cents per copy, \$5,00 per annum in advance.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE .-- Is redolent with delicious literary contributious "Rachael Saxton," "A Nonsense story," Potroloum, an interesting subject, will be found within its list. Its articles are adapted to the understanding of the young, the middle-aged and the old. Its illustrations are very fine and suggestive, particularly that of the "Good Samaritans." Yearly terms in advance \$2,50. T. S. Arthur & Co. 323 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

"NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE."-Is also a new periodical upon our table. Its ontents argue a future success. "How I made a Fortune in Wall Street"and "How I got Married," are now commending themselves to every one's attention "Vidocq and the Sansons," "Wine as it is," are among articles. Published by O. H. Bailey & Co. New York. Terms yearly, one copy \$4,00.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS," Edited by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, GAIL HAMILTON and LUCY LARCOM published by TICKNOR and FIELDS. Boston, is comparatively now to us, but a cursory view of its contents indicates its peculiar fitness for the "Young Folks." the Land Department here four patents to Faries," "Lessons in Magic," "A visit to Mount Vernon' and A Summer in Leslie Goldwaithes Life" are among its contributed articles. Terms single subscriptions \$2,00

LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—Specimen pa legheny River, nearly opposite an Indian town called "Junnishadags," now Oil City. on our table, and from an examination of them, we are convinced that it is vastly superior to all the other histories of the war, this tract that covers Oil City. It is in real intrinsic merit, the copiousness and excellence of its illustrations, and general style of getting up. Its comprehensiveness placed in the hands of Hon. H. C. Johnston, the faintest ray of light on the dreadful picmonument over the grave of Chief Corn over the pages before us, it almost appears The Senate yesterday, by a strict party as though a real, moving, living panorama were unfolding, on which is depicted with startling vividness, the terrible events of the bloody and momentous struggle.

The work will be issued in three volumes of 600 pages each, and illustrated by over ten thousand engravings, representing leading charactors on both sides, and prominent scenes and places of interest in the war. The will be transmitted to the Legislature on talented author is an artist as well as writer, and having visited the different places represented, and seen most of the objects deliniated, they can be relied upon as being truthful - not mere imaginary sketches. It is entirely free from political bias, -a true and unvarnished statement of facts; and taking it as a whole, we incline to the opinion that this history is more perfectly adapted to general and family use, than any history of the Rebellion that has been, or will be written The well-known ability of Mr. Lossing as a historian, is too well known to need com-Ledger - is sufficient guarantee that the work will be all that it is represented. The

> thus spoken of by the American Literary Gazette. "It has been written, since the close of the war, by one who has had large experience in his profession, with all the principal events of the great struggle seen in their proper proportions and relations. It contains a clear and vivid picture of the secession movements among the people and in conventions in the Southern States, and opposing movements in the Northern States which culminated in insurrection and speedily assumed the forms, first of Rebellion and then of Civil War. In this sketch of the early Civil History of the conflict, which this first volume contains, the author to the close of the called secession of Con gress in the summer of 1861. The proceed ings of conventions of the people; of conclaves of conspirators; of State Legislatures; of the National Congress, and the so-called "Confederate Congress;" the utterances of the leading men in these several bodies and of the pulpit and press throughout the Republic; and the attitude of the governments and people of Europe are presented in so clear and concise a form that the reader may readily perceive why there was a Civil War in the land.

the attempts to seize the capital and overhrow the government; the sending out of rivateers to depredate upon the commerce the country; the darkening of the lightouses on the coast; and other great events ncident to the opening of the terrible Civil? War, which has no parallel noted in the This volume contains more than four hun portraits of prominent men, on both sides, including Governors of States, Generals in the field, and Statesmen and Conspirators