The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

(*Subject to the action of the Union State Convention.*

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the seventh day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated w.o were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. And all the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries.

Union County Convention.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of the Union County Committee—held on the 30th ult., it was resolved that a County convention be called to meet in Rheem's Hall on Monday, February 12th 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M. The business of the Convention will be to elect a Representative Delegate and appoint Senatorial conferees to meet like conferees from York county, who will elect a Senatorial Representative to the State Convention, which will meet in Harrisburg, on the 7th day of March next.

Delegate Elections will be held in the several wards and townships, on

Saturday, the 10th of February,

at which Two Delegates from each ward and township will be elected to meet in Convention on the 12th day of February. The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more than to call attention to the importance of the approaching campaign, and the absolute necessity of a perfect and thorough organization, that we may do our part in the ensuing gubernatorial canvass.

A. K. RHEEM,
Chairman County Committee.

We place at the head of our column this week the name of MAJ. GEN. GEARY as the candidate of the Union Party for Governor subject to the decision of the State Convention and we do so in the full belief and hope that it will remain there until the second Tuesday of October. GEN. GEARY'S prospect for the nomination are daily becoming brighter and we think there is hardly a doubt that he will go into convention with a majority of the delegates. But few of the counties have as yet held their conventions but from the tone of our exchanges, from all parts of the state, we infer that the General's chances are much better than those of any other candidate that has yet been named. He will almost certainly have the support of the counties in the Southern and interior portions of the State, whilst his chances in Philadelphia we think are quite as good as those of any other. Allegheny of course supports her distinguished citizen, Gen. Moorehead, and Bedford and Franklin give their voice in favor of that able and fearless patriot, Hon. John Cessna, but all of them recognize the merit and availability of the soldier and statesman whose claims we advocate. Indeed we have no indications of hostility to him any where, but on the contrary the signs of a wide-spread and increasing popularity are every where apparent. This augurs well for an earnest and harmonious campaign and gives an assurance of a complete triumph for GEN. GEARY at the polls.

The *Volunteer* of last week, in a leader devoted to a wholesale denunciation of the statesmen of the nation, who do not cling still to the ghastly skeleton of Democracy, get off the following:

Who are found in the seats formerly occupied by Southern statesmen? Alas! nobody. They are empty—empty because such creatures as SUMNER, WADE, WILSON and other disunionists, prefer anarchy and desolation to peace and union.

That the seats of traitors are empty and will remain so for some time isn't a great source of grief to any except those who need their assistance to ruin what is left us of our country. We remember when they were filled by men who ranted about Abolitionists in the most approved style; who carried knives and pistols as if they were brigands; who beat Senators with canes when they found their arguments troublesome; who spent their vacation in organizing and leading hordes of armed ruffians to the ballot boxes of a neighboring Territory to preven its inhabitants voting contrary to the interest of the cause they uphold; and who were quite as zealous in their support of the principles of the Democracy as they were in any other wickedness. Naturally these men developed into traitors. They sat in these now empty seats and whilst drawing their salaries from the Government plotted its overthrow. They drafted a new constititution, arranged the affairs of a new Confederacy, perfected every scheme that their brains could devise to overthrow our free institutions and by usurpation and crime wrest from the people the control of the Government. And yet our neighbor seriously laments that these greatest of earths' scoundrels have no successors. Who would succeed them? Whom would you have to fill their empty seats? Are there two men in any State south of the Kentucky border who possess the mental endowments requisite for a respectable Senator, who have not been prominently identified with treason? If there are let us have their names and a record of some of their loyal acts. Why even in Tennessee, Andrew Johnson stood alone and does any one believe that, had he remained a private citizen till now, he would have received one vote in ten from the present white residents of that State? Rebellion hadn't lasted a year, until every man of influence, wealth and position in the South was as firmly identified with it as he was with the affairs of his own family and remained so as long as there was a vestige of the Confederacy left. The seats of Southern statesmen are empty, because none but traitors have any power to fill them. That they will remain empty for sometime yet we greatly fear. Until some signs of repentance is manifested; until others than those who were the leaders of rebellion are the leaders and lawgivers of the Southern people the seats of Southern Statesmen will be empty and "peace and union" will not be disturb- quite so soon as they would be with their former occupants.

The *Volunteer* came to us last week, so much improved in general appearance as to be difficult of recognition. It is considerably enlarged; has an entire suit of new type, is printed by a power press on paper of an excellent quality and presents a very beautiful appearance. The proprietors deserve great credit for the spirit of enterprise they manifest and we sincerely hope that the money they have expended in fitting up their establishment may prove an investment that will ensure them a lucrative business for the remainder of their lives. Although we have little, politically, in common with the Editors of the *Volunteer* we have always regarded them as high-minded and honorable gentlemen and most efficient laborers for the success of their party. They merit and doubtless will receive its hearty support and patronage.

This latest improvement among our exchanges reminds us of the increased effort on part of the journalists of our own State during the past year to make their respective journals fully up to the requirements of the times. There are but very few, among the scores of exchanges on our table, that have not been enlarged and improved within the last year. The Philadelphia *Press*, the *Ledger*, Pittsburg *Gazette*, Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Lebanon *Courier*, Franklin *Repository* and *Valley Spirit* are the few of those on which our eye falls at present and which present an appearance indicating quite a large expenditure of money on their part for the pleasure and gratification of their readers. We have no doubt that they will all be more than compensated by a largely increased list of promptly paying subscribers.

We published last week the report of the Committee of the State Senate appointed last winter to investigate certain alleged fraudulent transactions by some prominent members of "the third House" The report shows us the conduct of three prominent Democratic politicians in rather an unfavorable light. These gentlemen, W. H. Witte, George Northrop and Albert S. Schofield, induced a certain Mr. Jackson to place in their hands the paltry sum of $30,000, to be used for the purpose of getting through the Legislature, a bill for the benefit of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Last winter this little arrangement leaked out in some way and after the appointment of the present committee $25,000 of the money was returned and the remaining $5,000 was nicely divided among these gentlemen. No money was paid to any member of the legislature for his vote nor was it necessary to secure the passage of the bill in question. The whole scheme appears to have been for the purpose of putting $10,000 into each gentleman's pocket.

These three honest and incorruptible gentlemen are the most prominent Democratic politicians in the State. Witte has been a chronic candidate for the nomination for Governor of long standing. He never was notorious for his honesty and so far as he is concerned the affair isn't surprising. Schofield is somewhat of Witte's style and we shouldn't wonder much he was accustomed to that sort of performance. Northrop is a much better man, generally, than the other two and we are a little surprised to find him playing such game so boldly. In 1863 he canvassed the State for the Democracy, speaking here in company with Gov. Bigler and Rev. Henry Clay Dean. He is a man of very considerable ability and looks like a dignified, high, minded gentleman and being immeasurably superior to Bigler and Dean combined, impressed every one who saw and heard him favorably. Last fall he opposed Judge Kelley for Congress in the fourth District but was defeated. Whether he was hard up, by reason of his expenditures in that canvas and wanted to replenish at the cost of the Railroad Company, or whether his associates for the last two years have made him a swindler we do not know;—it is certain however that this transaction wont make him much reputation for integrity. What a nice little time there will be if the Democracy ever get into power.

The Governor's Message.

Gov. CURTIN'S Message, given entire on the outer form of to-day's paper, takes up a good deal of our space, but it will amply repay perusal. The excellent financial condition of the State, and the recommendation for the repeal of all laws levying a tax on real estate for State purposes, will be especially gratifying to every tax payer. During the year 1865, the State debt was reduced nearly two millions. The indebtedness of the State, and the assets held by the Commonwealth, were thus stated in round numbers, on the 1st December, 1865:

Total indebtedness of the State,	$37,476,258 06
Total assets of the State,	13,623,688 00
Actual indebtedness,	23,852,590 06

The main portion of the Message is taken up with a recital of the brilliant record of Pennsylvania during the late Rebellion—a record of which every loyal Pennsylvanian has reason to be proud. The Governor's patriotism and interest in, and care for, the soldiers, and widows and orphans of soldiers, does equal honor to his head and heart.

GENERAL GRANT.—The Washington correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* thus describes General Grant as he appears on the streets of the capital: "General Grant rides about town in a one horse buggy just like any other man. I saw him on F street on Saturday. The top of his buggy was turned down, and he sat in the carriage alone, (smoking a cigar of course,) with as little concern as if assassins were never known. He is quite a horse jockey, and doesn't allow any team to pass him on the road—if he can help it. Think of Wellington, or Napoleon, or our own General Scott even, appearing on the street in a buggy, and driving his own horse! And yet Gen. Grant has commanded larger armies, fought more battles, won more victories, and captured more cannon than either of them.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.—There is a bill before the Legislature of this State to authorize the election of Jury Commissioners in each county to draw Jurors. The plan is to have these Commissioners chosen as Election Inspectors are chosen—one by each party. This is a good move, and we hope to see the bill pass—not to apply merely to two or three counties, but to all the counties in the State. We want just such a law in Cumberland county. If passed at all, the law should be made to apply to every county in the State.

—Straight to zenith of the firmament of Fashion—even as a star might go up from the horizon to the meridian—Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" has ascended in three short years, leaving behind it all the lesser lights, foreign and domestic, and establishing its preeminence over all the perfumes of the day. Sold everywhere.

Unparalleled Effrontery.

The following from Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig*, expresses, in a nutshell, the unblushing effrontery of the rebels:

"Six millions of white people, without a shadow of a pretext, engaged in a struggle to overthrow a Government, and with it twenty millions of whites, and four millions of blacks. They waged a terrible war, characterized by a fiendish barbarism never equaled before since the beginning of time. They caused an expense of *four thousand millions of money*, to the nation. They murdered fifty thousand of the soldiers of Government by starvation and cold, denying them fire by winter and shelter in the summer. They burned cities and spread pestilence; filled the country with widows and orphans; demoralized the Churches, and blasphemed the name of God; and now *ask to vote* and *rule the country*, as they had formerly done!"

Yes, we have men in the North who believe these rebels are *saints*, and complain that these men are not restored to all their former rights and privileges, without any evidence of repentance on their part. The record of this causeless rebellion should stamp the rebels of the South with eternal infamy. They should be thankful that they are permitted to live in a country they put forth all their energies to destroy.

They Know their Men.

The following, which shows that the Southern leaders thoroughly know their men, recently appeared in correspondence from the South. They comprehend Northern Democrats, and will be apt to be deceived to their sorrow in "Andy" Johnson.—The letter says:

In the stage between Augusta and Milledgeville, I rode with two gentlemen of considerable local weight and prominence, who were both anti-Secessionists in 1860–'61. They talked of the approaching election, and of its probable action in redistricting the State for representatives. "Well, Colonel," said the younger, himself a man of over forty years—"Well, Colonel, what will be our proper course when we are once more fully restored to the Union?" The answer came, after a moment's consideration—"We must strike hands with the Democratic party of the North, and manage them as we always have." There was a pause, while we rattled down the hill, and then the questioner responded—"That's just it; *they were ready enough to give us control of the government if we gave them the offices, and I reckon they've not changed very much yet.*" There was then the conversation on other matters; but half an hour later, after a moment of silence, the Colonel suddenly resumed:—"Yes, sir, our duty is plain; we shall be without weight, now that Slavery's gone, unless we do join hands with them; Andy Johnson will want a re-election, and the united *Democratic party must take him up; it shall be a fair division—we want the power and they want the spoils.*"

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—The report of Brig. Gen. Todd, Inspector General of Pennsylvania Militia, is almost ready for prosecutation. It is sad exhibit for a Commonwealth as great as that of Pennsylvania. Out of sixty-six counties, twenty have thus far neglected to make any return of persons liable to military duty, and have, in fact, treated the enrolling act of May 4th 1864, with supreme contempt. In the counties which have made returns, the number enrolled is one hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and three, the number exempted thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty-five, and the number liable to duty one hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. If the rate of these is applied to the remainder of the State, being one in twelve of the population, it will show an estimated militia force of two hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine in the whole of Pennsylvania. The Inspector General says that it will probably require $100,000 to accomplish a perfect organization, but the laws are incongruous and inconsistent, and the militia acts "have descended from bad to worse, until the very mention of the subject has become a reproach and an invitation for mockery and scorn." The Inspector recommends, therefore, a new bill on the subject to take the place of all antecedent legislation

RELIEF OF CHAMBERSBURG.—The Committee of Ways and Means have reported favorably an act for the relief of certain citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity, whose property was destroyed by the rebels. This act recites the serious loss which was sustained by a peaceful community, and claims for such community, the generous consideration of the State. It then appropriates $500,000 to the people, to be paid to the sufferers *pro rata* upon the valuation of their losses. This valuation is to be made by three disinterested appraisers, not residents of Franklin county, to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county. The remainder of the bill provides for the manner of punishing frauds, and throws such safegards around the disbursement as will insure a just and fair division of the money. A clause is also inserted which authorizes the State to obtain the amount ($500,000), from the General Government, should Congress pass any bill to compensate the people for losses sustained.

THE "SANCY" DIAMOND.—The history of this diamond (weight fifty-four carats) is very curious. Nicolas Harlai, Signeur of Sancy, its possessor, wishing to raise money upon it for the benefit of his friend, Henry IV., intrusted it to the care of a faithful servant. The man was beset by robbers and murdered. His master recovered the body, and, calculating on his late vassal's fidelity, opened the stomach, where, as he expected, he found his lost treasure. He then carried out his intention, pledged it to the Jews, and was never afterward able to redeem it. In 1649 it belonged to Henrietta Maria, Dowager Queen of England, from whom it passed to the Duke of York. After his abdication, the unlucky James sold it to Louis IV. for $25,000. During the memorable days of September, 1792, it was stolen with the rest of the regalia; it reappeared in 1888, when the Prince Paul Demidoff bought it from an agent of the Bourbons for $75,000. Last winter it was on view at Messrs. Garrard's, in London; and finally it has returned to its native land, being purchased for $20,000 by Sir Jamesetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—This sterling and reliable journal made its appearance on Monday week, dressed in an entirely new suit of beautiful type, and otherwise much improved. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity on the part of the *American*, as it is undoubtedly one of the very best papers in the country. During the continuance of the rebellion, and from its inception to its overthrow, the *American* faithfully and zealously advocated the cause of the Union, and was mainly instrumental in keeping Maryland true to its allegiance. Irrespective of politics, the *American* is one of the best commercial and business journals in the country, conducted with industry and taste. It is by far the best, as it is the largest, daily paper published in Baltimore, and we heartily recommend it to the patronage of the business men of the Cumberland Valley.

—There are twenty-one editors in the Iowa Legislature.

Our Revenue System.

The last Congress authorized a Commission to investigate and scrutinize the whole subject of Taxation, with a view to the simplification of our Revenue system, so as to render our taxes less multifarious and less burdensome That Commission has made its first report. The changes they propose are numerous, important and, we believe, in the main, judicious. Among them are the following:

1. An exemption of all incomes below $1,000 from the Income Tax.
2. A reduction of the tax on Distilled Liquors from $2 to $1 per gallon.
3. A remission of all taxes now levied on Wearing Apparel.
4. A repeal of the taxes now levied on Pig Iron ($2 40 per tun,) Coal (six cents per tun,) and crude Petroleum ($1 per gallon.
5. A repeal of all taxes now levied on Books, Magazines and Pamphlets; leaving the present taxes on Paper, Leather, &c., untouched.
6. A reduction by one-half of the duties now levied on Home Manufacturing generally.
7. A repeal of all taxes now levied on repairs of engines, cars, carriages, ships, &c.
8. A repeal of all taxes embodied in schedule A. of the Internal Revenue Act of last session except those on Billiard Tables.
9. A reduction of the tax now levied on brokers' sales of stocks from $5 per $1,000 to $1 per $1,000.
10. An increase of the tax on raw Cotton from 2 to 5 cents per pound.

The Wheat Crop of 1865.

The papers from the East and the West continue to discuss the condition of the large stocks of wheat stored in the warehouses at Chicago, and the conclusion appears to be quite unanimous that this grain is wholly unfit for consumption, and that its presence anywhere the coming season will be productive of great mischief to the public health, particularly if the cholera prevails. We have information from Chicago that fully confirms all that we have said with respect to this grain. We are told that so general was the disaster that befel the crop of Illinois and Indiana that no number one wheat came to Chicago. The Board of Trade of that city resolved to change the number, and gave what was before styled number two the rank of number one. The wet harvest extended everywhere in that region, and as the wheat grown was naturally soft, it was more liable to injury from dampness. Our information is that there is no dry, hard, sound wheat in Chicago, unless it be a little brought from the northward—from Wisconsin, Iowa or Minnesota, where the crops were fine and the harvest dry.

There is a large fleet of sail craft and propellers lying at Chicago this winter, and holders of this damaged wheat intend to ship as early as possible, to get the foul stuff of their hands before the warm weather makes it wholly worthless. They will push this grain to Buffalo, Oswego and other ports below, and make the best disposition of it that they can, provided the health authorities do not interfere.

A New York grain dealer says this wheat will not find a market there in the spring. He adds that the Chicago wheat now lying in New York is badly heated and nearly spoiled already, and he wants no more of that grain at any price. It is now pretty well understood that the health authorities of New York will take action to exclude this rotten damaged wheat from coming to that port. If that is done then of course Buffalo and Oswego will decline to receive it, and it will go back upon the hands of the West to enrich the soil or be fed to the swine.

Bonner's Stable.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

"I had the pleasure the other day of visiting Mr. Bonner's stables at his country seat in Morrisiana, and seeing his wonderful stud of horses. His stables are worthy a visit as they exhibit all the modern improvements in the training grooming and feeding of horses. They are not allowed to eat except at regular hours of the day, and then they are fed with all the system which pertains to a well ordered family. The horses are kept muzzled during the hours when not feeding, and thus can only be kept in 'condition.' The three horses that he has at his Morrissana estate, are Lantern, Lady Palmer and Peerless. Lantern is a large bay horse, and is one of the fastest trotting horses to the pole in the country. Lady Palmer is very fleet, but Peerless, an iron gray mare, is the wonder of the age. She has made the fastest time to a wagon of any horse in the world, having made a mile in 2.23 1-4. On the breaking out of the war, she was owned by a banker in Baltimore — Supposing that the ordinance of secession would be passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and that everything would go to smash, Peerless was sold. Mr. Bonner paid for her $5,500 in gold. He has refused $65,000 for this horse. He has been requested to name his price above this figure. Mr. Bonner has but one answer, and that is that Peerless is not for sale. It is something to own the fastest horse in the world.

—*The New York Observer* gives the following testimony to the spirit now animating the States lately in Rebellion:

"An intelligent Southern gentleman native of the South, with all his interests and sympathies there, writes to us of the prevalence of anti-Union sentiment, especially among the clergy. He says that the piety of the South was opposed to Secession, but the clergy were generally in favor of it; that many of them entered the army as soldiers, and such ministers are not now acceptable. Many of this class, he says, have become immoral, and do not desire to return to the ministry. He thinks it is best to be very cautious about reunion in the Church or the *State*.

LET HIM DOWN EASY.—The manner in which our military heroes are let down to their original level, on their return home, is something more amusing to the lookerson than flattering to the subject. A case in point: Gen. Sam H. went out in a regiment from the Badger State as Captain. Before he left the rendezvous he was promoted to colonel, and for gallant conduct in the field was brevetted Brigadier General. On his retirement to civil life he told a friend 'they let him down easy.' At Washington it was Gen. H.; at Madison, Colonel H.; at the town where he organized his company it was 'How are you captain?' and when he got up to S., where he resides, every boy with freckled nose was shouting, 'Hallo, Sam!'—*Wabash Herald.*

—During the year 1865 about 125,000,000 letters passed through the Post Office of the city of New York. The amount of postage on both letters and papers, was $1,721,579,-40; amount received for box rents, $67,786,-75; expenses of office, $359,701,71; profit to Government over expenses, $350,174,22.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature, making death the penalty for horse stealing, at the option of the jury.

—English papers speak of a boy preacher, thirteen years old, who collects crowded congregations to hear him.

—The town of Niagara Falls has been compelled to pay $4,500 for the destruction of a disreputable house by a mob last summer.

—Thirteen men were hung for murder in differents parts of the United States, on Friday, the 13th inst.

—An enormous trip hammer has just been set up in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass. Its weight is one hundred and twenty-three tons, and its cost $35,000,

—A number vessels have been chartered to bring bamboo from Jamaica, to New York, for the manufacture of paper. It is found to produce a cheap and excellent article.

—The Common Council of Brooklyn have advertised for proposals to light the city with petroleum or gas, and will select which of the two they think best and cheapest.

—There is a rich farmer in Boscawen, N. H., who is sixty years old, and never took a newspaper, never rode in the cars, and never has been over ten miles from home.

—A striking evidence of the decay into which the agricultural interests of South Carolina have fallen, is found in the fact that imported rice is now used at Charleston.

—An Oil and Lumber Company was organized in Bryan, on Tuesday, with $1,000,000 capital stock. The field of operation is in Tennessee, near McMinnville. Eli Walton is President.

—The earnings of the Metropolitan horse railroads, in Boston, since December 1st, show a gain of five hundred dollars a day over last year, and a daily decrease of five hundred dollars in the expenses.

—The Mt. Vernon (O.) *Banner* says that a girl aged five, and a boy aged two years, children of William Maxwell, of that place, were burned to death on Tuesday, by their clothes catching fire from matches, while their parents were absent.

—The Mobilians seem to be impelled by a vindictive hate towards the negro. In life he is subject to all manner of persecution and insult, and in death the city authorities refuse to bury him. Owing to the reconstruction of the State and the resumption of civil power, the military cannot do it, and affairs are in a nice muddle.

—The Treasurer's office of Mifflin county, Pa., was entered on Saturday night, the 20th, and the safe blown open and utterly destroyed with powder. The robbers got nothing for their trouble.

—A man named H. J. Barton, a resident of Perrysville, Pa., was instantly killed, on Friday morning last, by being struck on the head by a bridge, while standing on one of the cars of a freight train, a short distance above McVeytown.

—The St. Louis Council have addressed a memorial to their Senator, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, asking Congress to construct a bridge over the Mississippi at that point. The saving in the cost of coal alone, it is claimed, would amount to $709,000 and many other important interests would be materially advanced.

—The arrangements are nearly completed for Gen. Grant's removal from Georgetown to the residence he recently purchased in what is generally known as the "Douglas Block." The furniture from his Philadelphia mansion has been transferred to this one.

—The desk of the late Confederate Congress have been sold at auction in Richmond. They brought only twenty-five cents a piece. We consider this a good price. They might have been sold by the cord.

—In Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 5th, three men entered the house of a man who had just sold his farm for $3900, and finding the farmer absent, murdered his wife and child, and proceeded to ransack the building. While thus engaged a person living near by, hearing suspicious noise, went to the house, saw what had been done, and shot all three of the assassins, killing one and mortally wounding the others.

—A man claiming to be descended from a white father and a mother of mixed blood, offered his vote in Greene township, Mahoning county, Ohio, in the October and November elections of 1864, and was refused. Thereupon he brought a suit against the Trustees, and a jury has recently returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at one hundred dollars.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has given $75,000 to the Methodist Seminary of East Greenwich.

—Mrs. Douglas, widow of Stephen A. Douglas, was married, in Washington city, last week, to Major Robert Williams.

—Gov. Curtin has appointed Judge Allison to fill the President Judgeship made vacant in Philadelphia by the death of Judge Thompson.

—Gozales and Pillicier, who murdered the Cuban Otero, in Brooklyn, a few weeks ago, have been convicted of the murder and sentenced to be hung.

—Gen. Crawford, who seems to have been the head of the filibustering expedition into Mexico, is now incarcerated in Fort Jackson, by Gen. Sheridan's order.

—Secretary Seward and his son returned to Washington on Sunday from their sea trip. They visited the most important points in the West Indies during their absence.

—Col. C. A. Morgan, who was on Gen. Pope's staff, died at St. Louis, a few nights ago, from the escape of gas from a coal stove in his room. He was found dead in his bed in the morning.

—Frederika Bremer, the Swedish novelist, is dead. She visited the United States in 1850-51, and on her return home published a book relating to our country.—Some of her works were very popular.

—Secretary Seward had an interview with Santa Anna, at St. Thomas, on Mexican affairs. The hostility of the Mexican leader to the Empire imparts a degree of significance to the meeting that is regarded as highly important.

—Miss Rosa Murray died in a fortune teller's chair in Brooklyn, the other day. The mysteries of the future were revealed to her without the idle gossipping of the soothsayer.

—John O'Fallon, a merchant-prince of St. Louis, died recently at the age of Seventy-five. He had amassed the snug little fortune of $5,000,000, and was noted throughout his life for benevolence and public-spirit.

—The Prince of Wales is to be appointed Master of the Trinity House—whatever that is. It is stated, however, that there are no duties attached to the office. If it is likewise without a salary, the Prince is to be pitied.

—John Slidell still lives quietly in Paris, his family going very little into society. London harbors Mason, Jake Thompson and Benjamin, and Breckinridge is expected shortly.

—Mr. John S. Rarey, the world-renowned horse-tamer, has lately suffered from a stroke of paralysis. At last accounts his condition was slightly improved.

—Champion county, Ill., can boast of a farmer-prince in the person of Mr. M. L. Sullivant, who owns and presides over seventy thousand acres of serviceable land, twenty-three thousand acres of which is fenced in and under cultivation, the remaining portion being used for grazing purposes. On this vast domain everything is said to be done by machinery.

—On the 21st of December, Mrs. Lincoln made her first visit to Springfield, Ill., since her departure from that place in 1861. She was accompanied by her son Robert. They remained in the city only one day, but during that time visited the Oak Ridge Cemetery, for the purpose of inspecting the new receiving vault in which the remains of her illustrious husband have been permanently deposited.

—It is currently stated among military men high in rank, says the *National Intelligencer*, that Lieutenant General Grant will visit Europe during the present season, and will remain there several months. The incessant toil, anxiety and responsibility that have rested upon this distinguished soldier for the past five years certainly entitle him to a protracted leave of absence for purposes of recreation and renovation amid new scenery under European skies.

—Mr. Adams has been elected Honorary Fellow of the London Society of Antiquaries, in place of Mr. Everett. This is an honor rather grudgingly conferred, and therefore more highly prized than most similar honors are. The other Americans who are honorary fellows are, we believe, Messrs. George Ticknor, Jared Sparks, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, George Bancroft, Robert C. Winthrop, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and John Lothrop Motley.

—A. T. Stewart, who was a Lieutenant-General in the Confederate States army, under General Jos. E. Johnston, has charge of a flourishing school in Memphis, Tennessee. The Memphis *Bulletin* says: "Talking of a General reminds us that there is another hero in the grocery business, of former rank equal to that of Stewart. An ex-Major-General directs a combination of public carriers. Another, Forrest, whose fame was second to none in the whilom Confederacy, goes into a grocer's establishment. A famous Colonel runs a foundry in front of the Gayosa, and another will soon run a railroad. John E. Ward, of Georgia, was admitted to the New York bar on motion of Charles O'Conor; and Roger A. Pryor—forever retired from politics and public life—is now enjoying a large practice in New York. Pryor was one of the most eloquent writers and speakers of the South.

From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald.

WASHINGTON D. C. Feb. 5. 1866.

The exhaustive debate spoken of in my last upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution, in the House of Representatives culminated finally on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the passage of the following joint resolution. It differs from that originally offered by Mr. Stevens, only in the omission of all reference to direct taxes confining its scope solely to the basis of representation:

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE —.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: Provided, That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The vote on the passage of the above was 120 to 46, being nine more than the requisite two thirds, although some of the members elected from Union Districts, voted with the democrats, in the negative. I wish you could have listened to some of the speeches in support of this amendment, and heard the winding up of the exciting discussion by that old war horse, Thaddeus Stevens. Without reference to his allusions to the dictatorial tone assumed on the subject by the authority "at the other end of the avenue" it can safely be said that his argument equalled the grandest efforts of patriotic eloquence ever enunciated during the struggle for American independence. It is truly surprising the remarkable influence this man wields among his peers. Whether the fact of his being educated for almost a quarter of a century in the national councils, or notwithstanding the ripeness of his years keeps pace with the progressive spirit of the age, exercises any bearing upon his position as leader of the House, I cannot state but certain it is that whenever Mr. Stevens rises to speak, whatever confusion may be existing on the floor is instantly hushed, and the wrapt attention shown by the sea of upturned faces demonstrates his almost omnipotent power, and the great estimation in which he is held. What a comfortable reflection to the loyal people of Pennsylvania, that when this, their representative *does* speak, he but echoes the sentiments of all well wishers of the Republic and advocates of the eternal justice! The effect of the amendment in question is to simplify the the subject of universal suffrage, by making it the interest as well as the duty of the States, to do away with all distinctions between their citizens and to complete the mighty revolution that only really began at the close of the rebellion.

In the Senate Mr. Wilson introduced an important bill for the organization of a uniform National militia throughout the country. It provides, among other things, for enrolling all the able bodied citizens, and those who have declared their intentions of becoming such, between twenty and forty five, in all the States and Territories; any number, or the whole of whom may be called out by the President in case of foreign war, or insurrection, to serve six years or during the continuance of hostilities; that each Congressional district shall have at least one organized regiment and that the work of organizing the entire force shall be managed by a War Department bureau to be created. The bill was referred to the Military Committee, and it is to be hoped will be reported favorably. It is desirable that this country should be on a complete war footing not only through the contingency of the imbroglios on the Rio Grande terminating unpleasantly, but in order that our military education, acquired by a course of practical training, may not become latent and that we may be prepared for any emergency that requires the exercise of the same.

In the same chamber Mr. Morril of the committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill providing for the government of the District by commissioners to be appointed by the President. In view of the rather unsettled state of municipal affairs here this measure will, I think, receive the approval of all our citizens. It is evident to everybody that some change which will insure a better administration of the duties appertaining to the city government, is greatly needed. Senator Morrill's bill calls for the repeal of the charters of Washington and Georgetown, and, abolishes the Levy Court of the county. It also provides for the appointment of three District of Columbia commissioners, a private secretary to the President for the District, comptroller collector of taxes &c. and for a complete police and fire department. The principal officers are to be appointed by the President holding office at his pleasure and the subordinates by the commissioners—the latter to be citizens of the District over twenty-five years old.

I omitted to speak last week, of the Soldiers' convention which held session for three days, in this city and adjourned *sine die* on last Wednesday. Probably no body of men ever met under such solemn auspices. The convention was exceedingly large—including representatives of every rank, from the Major General down to the private, and from nearly all the States. The accompanying resolutions adopted by the body show the character of their deliberations, and are well calculated to stir even the hearts of those who had been opposing them, and especially to arouse the gratitude of a great people whose institutions they, and they alone had saved from destruction. Stirring speeches, by Senator Wilson, Genls. Butler, Banks, Hinks and other distinguished officers were delivered, showing that the demands of the soldiers are not the mere vagaries of agitated minds, and must be respected. The individual who could look down unmoved from the galleries of the House of Representatives upon these soldier delegates—many of whom had been dreadfully mutilated or wounded, and all of whom bore the marks of their numerous services—must have been lower than human—"a wretch whom it were base flattery to call a coward." Here are the resolutions which prove that the men who composed the convention, never lost sight of the principle for which they were fighting, and that now returned to their homes, and mustered out of the service, they proclaim their determination that the fruit achieved by their valor and endurance shall not be lost to themselves and posterity.

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the admission to a seat in Congress of any Representative or Senator from States lately in rebellion who is unable to take what is known as the "test oath," as it would be an insult to every Union soldier in the Republic to allow men whose hands are yet red with the blood of their comrades to legislate for them, and for the wives and children of the gallant dead who fell on the battle-field or were atrociously starved in Southern prisons.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention no State lately in rebellion should be allowed to come back into practical working relations with loyal States until they have given unmistakeable evidence of a desire to cherish the Union and protect the great principles of civil liberty they so lately attempted to destroy.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the often repeated declaration of the President of the United States that "treason is a crime and should be punished," and we have been waiting most impatiently for a practical application of the principle to the leaders of the late rebellion.

Resolved, That this convention, composed as it is of soldiers and sailors, representing many of the loyal States of this Union, desires to unite in bearing its testimony against the horrid atrocities of the leaders of the late so-called Confederate States and army; that its head and front, Jefferson Davis, should be held up to the execration of all persons of all nations who are imbued with the principles of Christianity, or of common humanity, and we here declare it as our settled conviction that he should be tried by a military commission for atrocious acts committed in violation of all the principles of civilized warfare, and we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass a resolution calling upon the President to speedily convene a military commission, composed of our ablest general officers, for that purpose."

Great preparations are being made by the joint Congressional Committee, of which the Hon. Solomon Foot is chairman, for paying appropriate ceremonies to the memory of Abraham Lincoln on the 12th of this month, which will be the anniversary of the birthday of the departed hero. The oration is to be pronounced by the Hon. Geo. Bancroft, of New York, in the Hall of the House; and the noble task of describing the character of his illustrious subject, will be fulfilled by the great historian before an audience composed of the intelligence of the land. The details of the arrangements are not yet completed, but the committee are earnestly engaged in plans for giving as much effect to the testimonial as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft will be the guests of President Johnson at the executive Mansion, by special request of the President, during their stay in Washington. E.

Letter from Franklin.

[Special Correspondent of the Herald.]

The heart of Franklin has been burned out. Twelve of the best buildings, most of them new; have been totally destroyed. Beside there a number of stores, dwellings barns and warehouses in ashes. A large amount of merchandize and furniture has been consumed. The destruction of property will amount to $250,000. The insurance companies do not suffer a tithe of the loss. The New York hotel, a frame house, which had lately been used as a headquarters for courtezans, was set on fire on the morning of the first. A billiard and whiskey saloon adjoining, communicated the flames to McGough & Brigham's unfinished brick block and Stranford's hall, the wind blowing in that direction. From this point, the fire roaring and leaping from roof to roof, swept down Doe and Liberty streets defying all efforts to subdue it until twenty houses and more had been reduced to smouldering ruins. Notwithstanding the great rapidity of the flames, accelerated by a strong wind, the bold and constant efforts of a thousand willing hands rescued from destruction most of the goods with which the stores were filled. The streets were obstructed with piles of hardware, dry-goods, groceries and furniture which made a barricade all around the fire, but at a safe distance from the central point of repulsion.

There was not a steam engine on the ground. There is none in town and never was. The men who have lost most heavily in buildings by the fire have, always been *opposed* to fire Engines. Either of the Carlisle Companies, had they been here, with their usual vigilance, would have saved $200,000 worth of property.

W. C. R.

Town and County Matters.

Very beautiful indeed are the porcelain pictures taken at the gallery of Mrs. Smith in Hanover Street. We have never seen anything prettier in the picture line; so soft so clean, so life-like, they seem indeed to be the perfection of the photographic art. Call and see them, and our word for it your testimony will coincide with ours, or you have no taste for the beautiful.

FOUND DEAD.—Early on Sunday morning of last week the body of William Golden was found Dead on the Stoughstown road, about a mile and a half from the village.—He had been in town the day previous attending to some business and seemed perfectly well when last seen. An inquest was held over the body and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by cold and exposure. Mr Golden's unfortunate death will be mourned by a large collection of friends through this vicinity. He was about forty or fifty years of age.

THE PORCELAIN PICTURE OR OPALTYPE.—We have examined some charming specimens, of this beautiful picture, made by Mr. LOCHMAN, at his Gallery, opposite the First National Bank. For pleasing tone, softness of shading and pearly tint, they excel anything in the Photographic art. Mr. Lochman, deserves a great deal of credit for introducing all the novelties that are found in the best Galleries of large cities. Give him a call.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Select Scholars for October and November 1865.

School No. 11—Saml. J. Witmer, H. C. Lower, Wm. M. Eyler.—No. 12—Ellen Ege, Sarah Tobias, Bella Madden.—No. 13—Alice P. Graham, Rebecca C. Hipple, Mary R. Weaver.—No. 14—Geo. Zollinger, Geo. W. Whistler, Danl. Cornman.—No. 15—Nannie H. Zeigler, Hettie A. Landis, Kate C. Dale. No. 16—Jas. G. Thompson, R. T. Lamberton, Saml. Arthur.—No. 17—Maria Heckendorn, Sarah Miller, Laura Eckels.—No. 18—P. W. Hazelton, F. P. Naugle, J. W. Corbeet

D. ECKELS Pres. S. S.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—The attention of parties holding unrecorded Deeds is directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which requires that—

"All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for Recording Deeds in the County where the lands lie, *within six months* after the execution of such deeds and conveyance; and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged FRAUDULENT AND VOID against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgage shall claim."

This is a very important notice, and those holding unrecorded deeds will see the importance of having them recorded without further delay.

PROMPT AND HONORABLE ACTION.—We clip the following handsome notice of the prompt way in which some of our Philadelphia Insurance Companies do business, from the Crawford *Democrat*, Meadville, Pa.

As our readers well remember, the front of Messrs. Gill & Shryock's hardware building, which is one of the best in town, was greatly damaged by the fire of the 26th of last month. The building being insured in the Philadelphia *Enterprise* Company, Wm. McLaughlin, Esq., the agent of that company, called on Messrs. Gill & Shrycock the morning after the fire, and authorized them to have the damages repaired. As the large panes of glass in the windows had nearly all been broken by the heat, and as they were of a very costly kind, some necessary delay was occasioned before the glass could be brought on from New York. However, about one week ago the work of repairing was completed, the bill made out and placed in the hands of Mr. McLaughlin, the agent for the Enterprise, who at once forwarded the same to Philadelphia for approval; and in just four days from the mailing of Mr. McLaughlin's letter, Messrs. Gill & Shryock received a sight draft covering their claim. There was no halting or grumbling, or higgling on the part of the agent, or the company, but the money was paid promptly and honorably at the earliest possible day.

Saml. A. Humrich, Esq., is agent for the Enterprise company, for this place. Office with C. P. Humrich Esq., in Marion Hall on Main st., where applications may be made.

SALE BILLS.—Bills for the following sales have been printed at this office.

Sale of Jacob Nickle, at Mount Holly on on Tuesday, Feb. 15th of Horses, Carts, Spring Wagon, Harness, &c.

Sale of Thomas Smith, in South Middleton twp., near Springville, on Friday, Feb. 16th, of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Wagons, Corn, Plows, Meat, Lard, &c.

Sale of Jacob Springer, near Boiling Springs, on Friday, March. 9, of Horses, Colts, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, and a variety of farming implements

Sale of John L. Saddler, near Centreville, on March 2d, of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, and general assortment of farming articles.

Sale of Jacob K Beidler, Feb. 26, North Middleton twp., of Horses, Colts, Cows, Young Cattle, Farming utensils &c.

Sale of Daniel Oiler, on March 9th, 1 mile East of Carlisle, on the turnpike, of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, and all kinds of farming utensils.

Sale of George D. Craighead, March 6th, in South Middleton twp., of Horses, Colts, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all necessary farming implements.

Sale of Andrew Grube, near Carlisle Springs, Feb. 27th, of Horses, Colts, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Wagons, Plows, Reaper, &c.

Sale of John C. Stock, 2 miles from Carlisle, on the Sulpher Springs Road, on Thursday Feb, 22d, of Horses, Colts, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, and a general variety of farming implements.

Sale of Daniel Hollinger, Jr. on Feb. 23d, near the Stone Tavern, of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, and a large variety of farming utensilis.

Sale of C. A. Diller, on Saturday, March 3d in Monroe Twp., of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Plows, &c

Sale of James Weakley, on Feb. 27th, in South Middleton Twp., of Horses, Cows Young Cattle, Sheep Hogs, Wagons. Plows, Harrows, and a general variety of farming implements.

Sale of Isaac Newcomer, Feb. 21. one mile west of Oakville, of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, &c.

Sale of Chas. W. Shaeffer. March 8th in South Middleton twp., near Mt. Holly Springs, of Horses, Colts, Cows, Young Cattle, all his farming utensils.

Sale of Henry Kutz, near the Poor House, on March 13. of a Horse, Cows, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Save your money you can buy the best Family coal clean and dry from DELANCY & SHROM.

Jan. 12, 1866—1y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THIS medicament needs no eulogium.

"Good wine needs no bush," and the Ready Relief is its own best recommendation. Within a few minutes after its application it will prove that it deserves the name it bears, and is a "ready relief" indeed to all sufferers who use it. Rubbed upon the spine, or backbone, say for ten or twenty minutes at a time, about three times a day, and away goes at once all the pain resulting from such female complaints as leucorrhea, weakening discharges, obstructions, retentions, prolapsus uteri, hysterics, headache, &c., the complaints themselves gradually disappearing if you only persevere in the application of the Ready Relief. For all spinal affections, for weakness, rheumatism, nervousness, neuralgia, lumbago, spasms, sciatica, gout, paralysis, numbness, diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urethra; for pains in the small of the back, in the hips and thighs; for weakness and lameness in the back or legs, rub the spinal column well, in the manner mentioned, and you may depend upon a certain and speedy cure. Some prefer to rub with Ready Relief the part of the body afflicted with pain or disease, and in ninety-five cases out of a hundred the pain will vanish at the first rubbing; if not it will surely go at the second. This is especially the case in attacks of croup, diphtheria, sore throat, horseness, pain in the breast, pain in the bowels, sprains, cuts, bruises, wounds, cramps, chilblains, headache, fits, sore knees, feet, joints, legs, arms, and so on. A teaspoonful in sweetened water taken internally, besides the external rubbing, soon carries off a diarrhœa, cholic, dysentery, looseness of the bowels, cholera morbus, heartburn, vomiting, convulsions, sick headache, &c. What medicament except Radway's Ready Relief can afford "ready relief" under so many distressing circumstances?

N.B.—Radway's Ready Relief is not only the best, but it is the cheapest medicine in the world. Fifty cents expended for a bottle of Relief will do more good, secure more health, and can be used for more purposes than ten dollars expended for other medications. There is no pain, ache, or infirmity—from the slightest wound to a broken limb, but that Radway's Ready Relief will be found of great service. Sold by Druggists.

Feb. 9, 1866—2w.

Special Notice.

"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."

THE worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease. It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Jan. 19, 1866—1y.