The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Are authorized to receive advertisements in the following named papers, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions to us at our lowest rates.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

GEARY NOMINATED.

We have hardly space and time to notice the nomination of Maj Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, by the Union State Convention, as our candidate for Governor. The nomination was made on the first ballot, Gen GEARY having received 82 votes out of 133, and was immediately declared unanimous. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the action of the Convention has been most judicious. We constantly advocated his nomination upon the grounds of his eminent qualifications for the office and his great availability as a candidate. We felt sure that the masses of the people were favorable to him from the first and the large vote cast by the convention for him, when the names of several other distinguished and patriotic citizens were before it proves conclusively how great a hold our soldier candidate has upon the affections of the loyal men of Pennsylvania.

We regret that the proceedings of the Convention have come to us too late for publication in this issue, but we will give them in full in our next. Never before in the history of our party has a State Convention been composed of so many of our most eminent public men and never before has there been more harmony and unity of purpose. The platform adopted will meet the cordial approval of all our loyal citizens and will completely allay whatever symptoms of discord may have been manifested by any portion of our party. With a platform upon which all can consistently stand, and a candidate whose political and military record is unexceptionable we cannot fail to win a most complete and glorious victory for Old Berks. Already Democracy feel the [illegible] of their cause and the [illegible] of the overthrow of a party whose leaders are cursed by the loyal country, so dark as that of Democracy.

A Suggestion to the President.

Hon. [illegible] Davis, a member of the U. S. Senate, speaks boldly. He was elected as a [illegible] the great Democratic party, and with [illegible] speech in which Mr. DAVIS supports the policy of President Johnson [illegible] (Mr. D. says) President [illegible] the right [illegible] The Kentucky Senator continues, that all the Southern Senators and Congressmen of the school of Democrat pattern, should come to Washington, where in conjunction with the friends of the Union from the South, they should [illegible] the constitutional amendment [illegible] place and time [illegible] In conclusion he says if support it will receive [illegible] the loyal supporters and admirers of the President, will be measured entirely by the respects for success.

ANOTHER VETO.

The Officers of the Civil Rights Bill has vetoed [illegible] the Freedmen Bill. The Freedmen are not in their midst, the people of South Carolina are bound by duty and policy since they give him all the concessions of what he regards as so great a boon. He has done himself honor in this matter, and the rights of the freedmen and the good faith of the State.

DON'T DO IT!

When those who declared that Lincoln's election provoked and justified Secession and War, begin to sign a political call, look out!

When those who sought to convertitors to secession and treason on the flag, sizing the fe[illegible] and robbing the arsenals of your country by kicking the New England States out of the Union and agreeing that the slaveholders might take their human chattels into every State and plant their "institution" in every Territory of the Union, ask you to unite with him in a political movement, don't do it!

When one who declared the War for the Union unjust, and proclaimed on the streets that the Rebels were fighting for the defense of their rights and their homes, asks you to unite with him in an avowal of political sentiment and purpose, don't do it!

When one who steadfastly insisted throughout our great struggle that the Rebels were always victorious—that our arms made no progress—that our National Debt would inevitably be repudiated—that the Union could only be restored by first giving it up as lost and then asking the victors to let us creep in at the back door of their triumphant Confederacy, now urges you to sympathize and fraternize with him in denouncing as traitors and disunionists the foremost champions of "Liberty and Union now and inseparable," don't you do it!

When one who denounced and raved at the Emancipation policy of President Lincoln as unconstitutional and suicidal—who declared that it had "united the South and divided the North"—that we could never succeed till it was repudiated—that, if Lincoln was re-elected, the Union would never be restored—now wants you to play second to his first, don't you *begin* to do it!

Saith the great Apostle to the Gentiles, "Be not deceived. Evil communications corrupt good manners." When all manner of Copperheads and Secession sympathizers ask you to train in their company, tell them you'll see 'em blest first!—*New York Tribune.*

—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting held on Tuesday evening in Baltimore, in the Front street Theatre, where Mr. Lincoln was renominated in 1864, to sustain the action of Congress. Speeches were made by several eminent gentlemen.

—Secretary McCulloch has permitted the importation of cattle and horses from Germany the rinderpest not existing there.

Not Quite So Fast.

Ever since the veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill our copperhead contemporaries have been jubilant over the prospect of a general decapitation of Republican office holders and a distribution of the fat things among the newly-fledged applauders of the President. From the following letter it would seem that they have been rather premature in their reckonings and that the government is not just yet to be handed over to its enemies. We warn President Johnson, however that if he expects to retain for any length of time his recent accessions of admirers, he must not delay a liberal bestowment of the spoils of place. The price of modern Democracy is office and without it they are as naught. But to Mr. Dennison's letter:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

Hon. James W. Patterson, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have your note of this morning informing me that gentlemen of position and character have written you that the Democratic leaders of New Hampshire are attempting to influence the pending election in that State, by declaring to postmasters that communications have been received from me, in which I declare, or at least intimate, that I have no sympathy with the Republican party and do not wish postmasters to cooperate with that party in the present canvass, and that they will be removed from office if they do so; to which you add, that believing my views and wishes to be greatly misrepresented by such statements, you would be glad to receive, if agreeable to me, a contradiction of them over my own name.

In reply, let me say that you appreciate correctly my views and wishes on the subject you refer to. Not only are each and all the statements you mention wholly untrue, but it gives me pleasure to say, that if I were a citizen of New Hampshire I would vote the whole of the Union Republican ticket, and contribute to its success by all the honorable means in my power. I have never intimated to any postmaster in your State or elsewhere, how I would like him to vote, and never expect to do so, as long as I remain in my present official position, nor have I intimated to any postmaster that to vote the Republican ticket would be followed by his removal from office, or to his prejudice in any way. To do so would imply, at least, a purpose on my part to dissolve my connection with the Union Republican party—a purpose which I have never entertained, and the possibility of which I cannot imagine. I believe that the interests and the glory of the country essentially depend on the vigorous maintenance and success of the Union Republican party, and its continued control of the Government for an indefinite term, and hence never expect to act with any other political organization as long as it exists. Respectfully yours.

W. DENNISON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. Hoister Clymer,

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR ON THE 1ST BALLOT.

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg, on the 5th instant in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Hon. W Hopkins, of Washington was elected President of the Convention, with a score or two of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After an address from the President and the appointment of committees, the convention took a recess until 7 o'clock, P. M. when it reassembled and pending the report of the resolution committee heard speeches from Messrs. Jacob Zeigler of Butler, and Strouse of Schuylkill.

Mr. Kerr, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and especially the unconditional restoration of the Union, do resolve

First, That the Senate and House of Representatives in rebellion are integral portions of the Congress entitled to representation in Congress by a duly elected, who is a true faith to the Constitution and laws, in order to vindicate the maxim that "taxation without representation is tyranny," no representation should be forthwith admitted.

Second. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt and Congress should pass all laws necessary for the purpose.

Third. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provision, will accord to those emancipated all the rights of citizenship properly belonging to freemen. That as States have a right to decide the qualifications of their own citizens.

Fourth. That the States are entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

Sixth. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution, and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual and freedmen's bureau veto messages of President Johnson, entitles him to the cordial aid and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

Seventh. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Eighth. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Geo. Sanderson offered the following, but on consultation with some of the prominent magistrates thought it wise to withdraw it without a vote.

Resolved. That the recent pledge of the Emperor of France to withdraw his troops from the Republic of Mexico assures us of the early restoration to the people of that Republic their constitutional rights without the intervention of the United States in their behalf.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate Governor, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Heister Clymer	53	Geo. W. Cass	30
John D. Styles	9	Daniel M. Fox	8
Richard Vaux	18	Chas. Dennison	2
W. A. Galbraith	3	Asa Packer	8
W. P. Jenks	2		
Total			133
Necessary for choice			67

SECOND BALLOT.

Clymer	58	Cass	35
Stiles	8	Fox	6
Vaux	18	Galbraith	1
Packer	8		

THIRD BALLOT.

Clymer	66	Cass	40
Fox	2	Vaux	16
Packer	9		

FOURTH BALLOT.

Clymer	72	Cass	36
Vaux	13	Packer	12

Heister Clymer having received the majority of all the votes cast, he was declared duly nominated.

A motion tendering the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to Senators Cowan and Buckalew, and the copperhead delegation in congress was passed.

Mr. Clymer was then presented and made a speech accepting the nomination, beslavering President Johnson with honied praise and promising the Democracy and himself a brilliant victory in October when the State and country would be redeemed, rejuvenated disenthralled, restored, milleniumized &c.

Sale of Mrs. C. A. & H. E. Aughinbaugh, in Carlisle, March 30, of a large variety of Hotel Furniture, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, Buggies, Trotting Wagon, Carriage, Harness, &c.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A mob of the Copperhead ruffians of Georgetown, incited by bad whiskey and a diabolical spirit of enmity to the negro, last night combined in an unprovoked and brutal assault on a number of the freedmen of this city, driving them from their homes, and indulging in various other riotous demonstrations. Firearms were used during the melee, but no casualties have thus far been reported. The inference is natural that to the success of the rebels at the recent municipal election and the President's late speech, may be attributed the disgraceful demonstration on the unoffending blacks which has been made under the shadow of the Capital since the veto of the Freedmen's bill.

—Gen. Butler is busily engaged in preparing his argument on behalf of the Government in the case which is to come up in the United States Supreme Court on Monday next, testing the validity of the trial of certain Indian rebels before a military commission. Ex-Attorney General Black is opposed. The case is one of great interest, and the presence of two such able Constitutional lawyers engaged therein will draw attention momentarily from the now crowded halls of Congress.

The Louisville *Journal* rejoices at Mr. Seward's New York speech, because it "will hold "the conservative Republicans to the President, and break up the Republican party. Let that party organization be dismembered, and let the conservative portion of it unite with the true Democracy, and thus a grand national party will be formed which will rule the country." Such is the service which these gentlemen expect from the President and Secretary of State. They are to destroy their own party and hand the country over to be ruled by the copperhead democracy.

—General Grant, in his report, said: "In some form, the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. * * * It can not be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require, for a few years, not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel, and on whom they can rely."

—The fact that the President's peculiar friends in Congress advocated and voted for the bill to extend the Freedmen's Bureau, and that as soon as he vetoed it they turned against it, is proof that they had reason to believe he approved the bill. It is in accordance to the propositions that members of Congress should confront the President's veto message with his own statements in conversation, but there were several who had the assurance of Mr. John Cess were that the bill met his approbation.

—A report is in general circulation to the effect that the President had sent an autograph letter to Senator Sumner apologizing for his rude allusion to him by name on a recent occasion, has caused numerous inquiries to be addressed to the Senator to the facts. The nearest approach to the truth in the matter is probably that the property of such a course has been suggested to the President.

—It is probably no breach of propriety to state what has unquestionably been drawn from some member of the Committee of Fifteen, that on Monday next a bill will be reported declaring the loyal representatives from Tennessee admitted to seat in Congress. The proposition is considered locally accepted, will pass by a large majority. Gould Messrs. Sumner and Stevens defend the measure against opposition.

A California editor, complaining of the complaints by his readers that he does not publish all the local items they desire to see, justly observes that it is often their own fault in not sending the facts. He says he don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, or the death of a man after his widow is married again.

A man who died from eating too much sauerkraut, was buried with military honors. The Freedmen Bureau [illegible] and all that if the rebellion had been as fortunate as to have succeeded in establishing a nationality, the South would need a strong military force there.

—A large number of the most prominent citizens of Milwaukee, have signed and published a call for a public meeting on the 23d, to give expression to their sentiments in view of the recent extraordinary course of the President, and to sustain the action of Congress.

—A negro about dying, was told by the minister that he must forgive a certain darkey towards whom he seemed to entertain very bitter feelings. "Yes, sah" he replied, "I forgib dat nigg; but if I get well, dat nigg must take care."

The trial of Samuel Convert for the murder of the Rosa family, near Deerfield, Ohio, on the 26th of December, 1864, is now progressing at Lebanon, Warren county. There is some difficulty in getting a jury.

—A leading gambler of Cincinnati, O., distinguished himself the other day by escorting a crowd of shoeless refugees from North Carolina into a shoe store, covering their feet with leather, and paying the bill.

—Whenever you see a lady and a gentleman alone in a cab, each looking out of a different window, be convinced that they are perfectly harmless, for they have been married some months, at least.

—A Union meeting was held at Quincy last evening; and resolutions adopted regretting the action of the President, indorsing Congress; and resolving to stand by the loyal majority there.

—A Georgia Judge lately threatened a lawyer for contempt of Court. "I have expressed no contempt for the Court, said the lawyer: "on the contrary, I have carefully concealed my feelings."

—The Legislatures of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Maine have adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the Union majority in Congress, in the matter at issue between it and the President.

—The *World* argues from the Doolittle meeting in New Haven that the sham Democracy will carry Connecticut this spring. The logic is not bad but the premises are too narrow.

—Every Union paper in Illinois, with the exception of the Chicago *Journal*, sustains Congress, and condemns the veto and the speech of the President.

—The Texas State Convention now in session at Austin, has added an article to the constitution abolishing slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, protecting the blacks in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts.

—The Phila. Press says the reconstructed newspapers at the South have become remarkably mild in tone since the promulgation of the order of General Grant.

Loyalty in Texas.

Andrew J. Hamilton is a Unionist, on whose loyalty there is no discount. He was elected to Congres in 1859 over the regular Democratic candidate, because the latter, with the entire regular ticket, was for secession, while the people were not. When the other Texas members seceded from Congress in 1861, he staid, and made a hearty Union speech. He went home a Unionist, remained there a Unionist, until he had to flee for his life; then he came North a Unionist, and spoke often and zealously for the Union and the War. He went back a Unionist when he could do so, and was appointed Governor as a Unionist. And now, he sends a message to the Convention recently assembled to reconstruct the State, wherein he says:

"It is a favorite phrase of many that 'this is a White man's Government; and it is declared to be the main duty of those who represent the people, at the present time, to take care that it shall continue to be so I thank God that this is a White man's Government; and I humbly trust that the time will never come when it shall cease to be so. But if, by the declaration that this is a White man's Government, it is meant that the Black man is to be excluded from its benefits, and forever wholly debarred from the exercise of political privileges under it, then I most respectfully take issue with the proposition, as matter of fact, and with the views of those by whom it is maintained.—Black men do now enjoy, and have long enjoyed, the exercise of political privileges, as well as of civil rights, under the Government of the United States.

"The election of a President of the United States might be possibility be determined by the votes of Black men, in the great State of New York. Is it, then, a matter of fact that this Government is not the Government of the Black man as well as the White? And if, in the past, Black men have enjoyed civil rights, and been admitted to the exercise of political privileges under the Government of the United States, is it likely that the emancipation, which is regarded by a majority of the nation as a great and glorious event in the history of the human race, will not be followed, in due time, by the enlargement of the rights and privileges of the people who are declared to be enfranchised?

"In my judgement, gentlemen, it is the part of wisdom to provide in the organic law of the State that *the freedmen in our midst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the White population of the State.* More than this, *I believe it would be unwise to exclude the freedmen in our midst from the exercise of political privileges by making the enjoyment of those privileges depend upon the accident of birth or color.*"

The Life of Andrew Johnson.

We have spent a few leisure hours in perusing the life of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, embracing also most of his important speeches from the commencement of the rebellion up to the time of his inauguration as President after the death of President Lincoln.—We were led to this research from the fact that the President in his recent speech claims that his present course is in accordance with all previous acts and declarations of his life, and in accordance with his known principles at the time that he was nominated and elected to the Vice-Presidency. If we properly understand the difference between the President and Congress, he is of opinion that the South ern States are now reorganized, and that the Senators and Representatives they have elected should be allowed to take their seats in Congress without regard to the oath prescribed, provided they take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. True, he has not declared to Governor Cox that no one who has actively participated in the war against the Union should be admitted, and if this is to be regarded as his fixed position on that branch of the subject, there may yet, we hope, be found a common ground on which all may stand.

The following words uttered by President Johnson in the Senate of the United States, when the Southern Senators were retiring from their seats to take up arms against the Republic, were applauded throughout the country, and undoubtedly secured for him the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

"Senators, I do not intend to be disturbed in this place by any demonstration of this character. I have passed upon my duty, which has not been a light one, and I have discharged it according to the best light I have had. I have served the people of my native State faithfully and honestly, and I have served the people of the United States faithfully and honestly. I have served them faithfully and honestly in the year 1861, when I was the only man from the South who came here and took his seat in the Senate of the United States, and I have served them faithfully and honestly since that time. I have served them in the capacity of a military governor, and I have endeavored to carry out the principles of the Constitution. WHEN I PROPOSE TO DO SOMETHING MORE THAN I HAVE DONE, I will let you know it. I will let you know it when I do it. I did not let you know it in 1861 when I was the only man from the South who came here and took his seat in the Senate of the United States. I did not let you know it when I was in the army and in the State of Tennessee, BY THE ETERNAL GOD I WOULD SAVE THE THEM."

He acted up to the declaration here made, while Military Governor of Tennessee, during the period preceding his nomination on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln, and on the 9th of June, 1864, when he received intelligence of his nomination at Nashville, in response to the complimentary congratulations of his fellow citizens, he made the following remarkable declarations.

"But, in calling a convention to restore a State, who shall restore and reestablish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and aid to secession, the Government, which has taken the great risk of reorganizing a State, shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted so to control its destinies? *If this be so, then all this poor, suffering, abused people, and officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories by sea and land will go for naught, and all the battle fields which have been won with such blood during this rebellion will have been in vain and worse than useless. Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Take care, I say that traitors shall take a back seat in the work of reconstruction. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to Freedom, loyal to Justice, these are true and faithful men and should control the work of reconstruction and reorganization,* ABSOLUTELY. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and, in joining the rebellion, has become a public enemy. * * * *Before these Repeating Rebels can be trusted,* LET THEM BRING FORTH THE FRUITS OF REPENTANCE."

And he added:

"And these leaders must feel the power of the Government. *Treason must be made odious and traitors must be impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men.*"

Following his record up to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, we find no change of views on this important question, and on the 20th of April, 1865, he said:

"*It is time the American people should be taught to understand that treason is a crime—not in revenge—not in anger—but that treason is a crime, and should be esteemed as such and punished as such.*"

And on the following day, to a committee of loyal Southerners, he emphatically exclaimed:

"*Treason must be made odious. Traitors must be made odious and impoverished.* They must not only be punished, *but their social powers must be destroyed.* And after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be reimbursed out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country."

On this record, if the President still adheres to it, all loyal men are still willing to stand with him. No one will quarrel with him as to any minor differences of opinion relative to the mode and manner of carrying those declarations into operation. If, as Governor Cox understands the President, "*he would admit only such Representatives as are, in fact, loyal men,*" there is no vital difference between him and the great party of the Union. But if he now regards all men as loyal who say they *will be loyal in future*, the difference of sentiment is vital and beyond the power of conciliation.

In his recent speech from the steps of the executive Mansion he emphatically exclaimed to the South:

"When you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have "acknowledged your allegience to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the "door of the Union to those who have erred "and strayed from the fold of their fathers "for a time."

Now to our comprehension, this seems to be wholly at variance with its previous record, as above given. There is no indication of a determination to make "treason odious," unless we can understand it as merely a general declaration to the masses of the people, with a mental reservation of his declaration at Nashville, "THAT TRAITORS SHOULD "TAKE A BACK SEAT IN THE WORK OF "REORGANIZATION." But when we look to the fact that President Johnson, "IN THIS WORK OF REORGANIZATION," has placed the Provisional Governorship of most of the States in the hands of active and leading participants in the rebellion, we fear that he has recanted his views as expressed at Nashville, and that whatever may be the policy of restoration to which he now adheres, it is not the same policy that had previously given utterance to and which had secured to him the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. Still in this same speech, delivered last week, he asks, with marked emphasis:

"Whom have I betrayed? What principle have I violated? What sentiment "have I swerved from? Can those who "assail me put their fingers upon any one? "No, no. In all the speeches that have "been made no one has dared to put his "finger upon a single principle I over as-"serted from which I had deviated."

If the position of President Johnson is misunderstood and he has "deviated from no principle" previously uttered, haste should be made for a thorough understanding on this subject.—If he still stands by his utterances previous to reaching the Presidency, we are ready to stand by him; but, if we are not mistaken in the position he has assumed, he will find that no honest and earnest man of true loyalty will sustain him. True, the political harlequins, seeking position, and office holders and expectants, whose principles are merchantable commodity, will get up public meetings and magnify an assemblage of four or five thousand to sixteen or twenty thousand, but the masses of the loyal people and revere the Andy Johnson of Tennessee, as he appeared in his Nashville speech, and will follow no man's bidding as to their sentiments and convictions, even should that man be subsequently President of the United States.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say to the loyal citizens of Maryland that we sincerely regret the apparent position of antagonism which President Johnson has taken, not only to the Union men of Congress, but to his own previously uttered sentiments and convictions and will most gladly give him our support if it should be found that he has been misunderstood, and that he can prove to the country that he has "*never deviated from a single principle he ever asserted.*"—*Baltimore American.*

—Mushroom Perfumes.—Of the swarm of interior perfumes got up to compete with Phalnus, "Nigut-Blooming Cereus," scarcely even the memory remains. They are literally forgotten, while the sales of that *ne plus ultra* of all fragance constantly increases Soib everywhere.

STRAW AND MILLINARY GOODS.—Full line—for Spring Sales opening at Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut St., Phila. Read advertisement.

THE VETO AT THE SOUTH.—The following extract is taken from official letters received at the War Department from Savannah:

"The veto of the President will, I fear, do harm by encouraging the former owners to try to take advantage of the freed people, who, in many instances, have already prepared their lands for planting, in fair expectation of keeping them, and will render the owners more unwilling to compromise, as they hope to obtain everything they now demand. Further, it will discourage the freed people, who have in good faith prepared to plant on the land granted them, and make them doubtful whether or not any promise made them is fulfilled by the Government."

HARRISBURG.

Special Corresponden of the Carlisle Herald.

HARRISBURG, March 7th 1866.

I am writing to you at the hour of twelve midnight. Shouts, and plaudits, and stamping of many feet, the music of bands and the tramp of loyal legions, are still echoing in my ear—since I wrote you last, two great conventions of the people, embracing in their composition some of the ablest representatives men of the commonwealth, have appeared on the Stage of action and passed from public view in the whirl of applause and wild huzzas. They have performed their several roles. They act their all-tited part. The curtain is now seen before the people for their approval or condemnation. Each has presented its peculiar views of passing events; each has signalized, in no uncertain voice, its predetermined preference. Standard bearers, representing certain elements which they must carry to victory or defeat have been chosen and the programmes for a long and spirited political campaign are now laid down. They are indeed so plain, that he who runs may read.

First, then, in the order of time, came the Convention of the so-called Democratic party—representing that class of our fellow citizens who opposed the coercion of rebellious States of the Union, men who apologized for the Rebellion, who stigmatized ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON as tyrants—the one as an old, lazy, lunatic, and a tool of the other, a military, upstart who in Dictator-like and despotic tones ordered the rebellion to be put down, and who in proclamation on Monday—men who sympathized by word and deed with the enemies of their country in arms, who obstructed the execution of the law, who opposed the draft as unconstitutional who sheltered the skulking deserter and marched to the polls in solid phalanx and voted *en masse* against extending the right of suffrage to the soldier on the battle field—men who by their legislation their money and their influence cast the whole weight of all their power and energy against a loyal, legitimate and liberal government. They came here in large numbers, with loud voices and defiant insolence, after five long years of absence from the public crib, because they thought their sun had at last risen. They thought to profit by what they deemed to be internal dissentions in the ranks of their opponents. First of all, they endorsed in their speeches, in their resolutions and in their final action, amid cheers and applause of their associates in the lobbies, the policy of Andrew Johnson.—They entirely ignored their solemn assertion in the Chicago Convention of 1864, that the war against Rebellion and treason after four long years of prosecution had proved a failure; they forgot that they had called Andrew Johnson a military insurper—a satrap—a boorish tailor: they neglected (shall I say purposely?) to reassert that the abolition of Slavery was unconstitutional, and, strange to say, they positively resolved that they owed obedience to the constitution, *including the amendment abolishing slavery in the United States!* They put their best foot forward and then nominated one of the ablest men they could find in their party—HEISTER CLYMER, from the shibboleth of Democracy, Berks—after CLYMER had returned his thanks in fitting language to faithful followers who had so highly honored him, promising them that he would do any amount of stumping from now until next October, the band which by the way was a loyal one, and taking compassion on this motley assemblage humanely resolved to subdue their passions in soft melodeous strains of music) knowing what was what (they were boys in blue) played a slow and solemn dirge-like march as a fitting finale to the illusory, dream-like proceedings.

Scarcely have these men departed, when a different class of our fellow citizens began to make their appearance. Delegation after delegation arrived and by eight o'clock last evening, there were at least six thousand Union Republicans in the State Capitol—among the first organizations to arrive was the Geary Legion of Philadelphia, a military organization with bands of music and banners flying. The Union League and the Union Club of Phila., were largely represented, Pittsburg sent a large and enthusiastic crowd. During the whole of yesterday afternoon and evening the friends of the various candidates paraded the streets shouting for their respective favorites. The Convention assembled at twelve o'clock to-day, and the Hall of the House was literally jammed. I have little time to tell you the rest. The friends of the various candidates fought bitterly. The first ballot stood: Geary 82, Ketcham 19, Morehead 20. This result was greeted by a perfect storm of applause.—Gen. GEARY, our favorite candidate, runs upon a platform that no truly loyal man can refuse to endorse. It is timely and outspoken—the knee was not bended that thrift might follow fawning. A thousand thanks to those noble men, Ketcham and Morehead, and their sturdy followers, who came down so handsomely after their defeat and promised to follow their chosen leader, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

SIGMA.

Town and County Matters.

We have been requested to state that a meeting of the board of Schoool Directors will be held on Thursday, April 5th at 8 o'clock A., M.,

BARN BURNT.—The barn of M. Jacob Tregs, of Penn Township, near the Stone Tavern, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last. One of Mr. Trego's sons had been shooting chickens near the barn and the fire is supposed to have caught from pieces of the wadding of his gun. A large quantity of corn, rye, wheat and clover-seed, and a number of hogs were destroyed.

FIRE AT MOUNT HOLLY.—On Sunday night last, the residence of Robert Givin, Esq., at Mount Holly Springs, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered by two servants who were sleeping in the garret, and who, on awakening about half-past eleven o'clock, found the roof in flames. It is supposed to have caught from a spark from the chimney. The building was insured for $1500 and the furniture for $600. Mr. G. loses about $1200 worth of furniture.

MARCH:—THE weather is troubled with its usual Spring attack of *dyspepsy.*—The wind is decidedly high and and "blow-eth where it listeth," regardless of consequences; to the great discomfort of the unfortunate owners of swinging signs and loose window sashes. March, they say, "comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb," and the sound of the balmy North Western zephyr of Sunday night was certainly a good imitation of the animal first mentioned.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Dropping in at the establishment of Messrs. F. Gardner & Co., of this place, our attention was attracted by a set of School Desks and Chairs which had just been finished for one of the Public Schools. They are most tastefully gotten up, the wood being black walnut and oiled, and the workmanship very superior. They will prove not less useful than ornamental to the School which is so fortunate as to receive them. Messrs. Gardner & Co., have within a few years past made Furniture for several of the public and private Schools of this county, but in the last set have made several marked improvements which give additional beauty and strength to both desks and chairs.

Our School Directors we think show a most laudable public spirit in furnishing the higher grades of Schools with Furniture of this kind, for in the end it will prove as economical as the old fashioned desks and benches, and a school room thus tastefully furnished must carry with it a refining and elevating influence upon the pupils. We would advise the School Directors of other districts in the county to take a look at this exceedingly handsome furniture.

MONUMENT TO OUR DEAD SOLDIERS. Many towns in different parts of the country have erected monuments to the memory of their townsmen who have been killed or have died in the service of the government during the late rebellion. Would it not be well for Carlisle to follow their good example, many of our townsmen are buried on the different battle fields in the South and West and some in the graveyards at Andersonville and other Southern prisons. A suitable monument, erected in a public place, one of our squares for example, would hand down to posterity the name of those who took up arms in defense of their country in the hour of its danger and shed their blood in her service.

We hope some of our and mild citizens will move in this matter

SALE OF "CLAY HARRY."—The celebrated Horse "Clay Henry," belonging to the Cumberland County Agricultural Society has been sold to Hon. Frederick Watts for three hundred dollars.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for March is on our table. The illustrations are a splendid four page colored fashion plate, a two page plain fashion plate, an exquisite steel engraved group Opera in Mouth and chart your lives, a fine wood cut, the first neck of the Nile, [illegible] Paul Revere ride in 1775, "Angel Gabriel appearing to the Virgin Mary," "A Cashmere Lady at her Toilet, six caricatures under the caption, "How Clara spent the day in her Mother's absence," and a number of minor engravings. The literary matter is varied and excellent, comprising stories, sketches, poems &c. We consider Frank Leslie the largest and best magazine of its class published. Terms 3,50 per annum. Address Frank Leslie 537 Pearl St. New York.

THE LADY'S FRIEND. The March number of this magazine is on our table. "The Impending Ruin," a fine and expressive steel engraving, illustrative of a story of the same name, leads off the number. The double colored steel Fashion Plate is a beautiful one, and the dresses are such as ladies of good taste can wear. Then we have engravings of a Carriage dress, Pelerine, Home dress, Child's dress, Fanchon bonnet, &c. &c. The music for this month is the "Richmond Polka." The literary contents are excellent. We may specially note the "Impending Ruin;" A Song by Beatrice Colonna; "Victoria Regina," a story in which the heroine, a beautiful and refined young lady, becoming poor, seeks domestic service, and finds her reward in so doing; Poems by Florence Percy and Augusta Bell; "Rachel Dana's Legacy;" "Zillah; "The Pastor's Wife;" "At last," by Mrs. Bella Z. Spencer; "Marrying an Indian, and how I came to do it," a very well told story; Editorals, Fashions, Recipes, &c. &c.

Price $2 50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. Now *is the time to get up clubs for* 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums in certain cases. The Prospectus of this magazine for the year embodies a splendid list of contributors.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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

Sale of Mathew Moore, March 20th, at Mt. Holly, of a large assortment of Hotel Furniture, &c.

Sale of S. M. Herr, Admr. of John Hopple, in Monroe twp., March 19th, of a mare, two Cows, Harrow, and other articles.

Sale of Geo. Lay, March 16th, in South Middleton twp., of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, &c.

Sale of Jacob Zeigler, March 21. on the Sulpher Spring Road, of Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Blacksmith Tools, Carpenter Tools, &c.

Sale of John Stuart, jr., in South Middleton twp., on March 14th. See adv. In another column.

Sale of Jacob A. Wetzel, March 13th, in Frankford twp., six miles north of Carlisle, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.

Special Notices.

A superior toned Piano with Stool and Cover, will be sold low. Enquire at KELLER'S Hat and Cap Store. Sold for want of use. March 9—3t*

SOMETHING NEW IN CARLISLE.—We have a Wholesale Grocery and Queensware store that proposes to "fit up" any New Store with all they may want in their line at Importers and Manufacturers prices—Remember you will save traveling expenses, boxing, porterage, freight &c., by buying from Wm. Blair & Son—"South end" Carlisle, Pa.

N. B. All unsatisfactory goods may be returned and the money refunded.

Feb. 23-3t

LIME BURNERS ATTENTION.—Price of Coal reduced again at

A. H. BLAIR'S,
Feb. 16, 1866. Coal Yard.

Coal Sold lower than last month at

A. H. BLAIR'S, yard.
Feb. 16, 1866.

Notice.—No more orders for Coal will be received at Delaney & Blair's office, for Delaney & Shrom. But at Monesmith & Baker's Grocery, at Kreamers jewellry, Harns Grocery, and Fallers Grocery stores, where all orders left will be promptly attended to

DELANCY & SHROM.

IT LOOKS LIKE CONSUMPTION.

NEVER neglect diseased lungs until consumption sets in and you are pronounced incurable. Always attend to a complaint at once. "A stitch in time saves nine" has an adage quite as applicable to bodily ailments as to business transactions. Remember that your life is in danger, however insignificant may seem to be the malady in its first approaches; and, as it is "the best life you have got, and you may never get a better," (to use John Wesley's quaint language) take care of it. The use of Radway's Radway's Ready Relief in the incipient stages of consumption, will always avert the grip of that fatal affliction. We have personally known cases of diseased lungs which looked just like consumption and which had many of the symptoms accompanying it of confirmed consumption, that gave way immediately to Radway's Ready Relief taken, as a stimulant, in hot sweetened water on going to bed at night. The perspiration occasioned by it was copious and extremely offensive, but it carried off all the dangerous appearances, and as a natural result of the persistent use of the Ready Relief every night for three or four weeks, the diseased lungs became well. The raising of blood ceased. The cough gradually disappeared. The pain in the breast departed. The dull, thin, venous blood in the heart once more properly oxygenated in the lungs, returned a bright red, and full of vitality; arterial circulation, and the Ready Relief is certain to effect such a wholesome change if its application be persevered in. Not that we assert it to be a remedy for any declined case of consumption. We cannot conscientiously aver that. But we do say, we utter it with confidence, that it has cured, and that it will cure, many cases which look like consumption, and may be called consumption in its incipient state. That may be depended upon. The Ready Relief is sold by druggists.

N. B.—As an evidence of the importance of Radway's Ready Relief in the treatment of weak lungs, colds and pain easily coupled to consumption, we present the following [illegible]

M. Adams [illegible]

"Dr. Radway—Sir: [illegible] was very much affected with DISPESEPSIA. My friends thought I had the consumption. I was in the habit of taking your Ready Relief [illegible] Symptom of the disease [illegible] one night, going to bed, I thought I would try a teaspoonful of your READY RELIEF [illegible] sweetened. It relieved the pain in the side, and the tightness of the breast. I took the Ready Relief regularly [illegible] the statement of facts, which I make [illegible] Yours &c.

JAMES SAGE,
Sawyer, Wayne's Block, Memphis, Mich.

March 9, 1866

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID

Published for the benefit and as a warning to YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being made the victim of quackery. Beyond the sea a copy of the work may be