CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1866. O. 37 Park Row, New York, and State St. Boston, are our Agents for the IIERAL a those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise ents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

FOR GOVERNOR, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

## Republican County Convention.

Republican voters of Cumberland county, who are in favor of the election of Major John W. Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania, and who are in favor of keeping traitors out of the Halls of Congress, and of asserting and maintaining the rights of the loyal people, through their Representatives in Congress, to fix and determine the conditions upon which States lately in re bellion shall be permitted to participate in the government, are requested to hold delegate elections in every borough and town ship in the county between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M.

On Saturday, July the 21st, 1866, and select two delegates from each ward and township, to meet in County Convention in Rheem's Hall on

Monday, July 23d, 1866, at 11, oclock A. M,, for the purpose of

placing in nomination a COUNTY TICKET and formally opening the Fall Campaign o

Let there be a full turn out and a complete representation of every ward and township in our county that the good work be commenced fairly and in good carnest on

> By order of the Executive Com. A. K. RHEEM,

Our Abolition cotemporaries speak (REARY as the "hero of many well-fought If it would not take too much time and labor on their part, the public would like to know the names of some of the "many weil-fought battles."—Cau-

It would require considerable time and labor to give anything like a proper account of the military services of GEN. GEARY and this we will not undertake at present, but as country than Lincoln ever had—that we do you were only inquiring for the names of the engagements we will give you the information. In Mexico he fought gallantly at Cerro Gorda, Chapultepec and some less important battles and was made Colonel for gallant conduct. In the late rebellion he fought almost continuously from the time he entered the service to the close of the war. On the 16th of October, 1861 with but one thousand men he defeated a rebel force of five thousand under Ashby and Evans, at Bolivar. In this action Gen. Geary was wounded. He commanded the advance of Chicago, where he was welcomed by a "Centhe army in the movement of the Shenan. tral Committee" of "ardent Domocrats" donk in the spring of 1862 and participated in almost all the skirmishes and battles fought in the valley, and won his star there by his brave deeds. At Cedar Mountain on the 26th of June 1862, Gen. Geary was wounded twice-slightly in the left foot and severely in the right arm. On the second of December following he defeated the rebels at Charlestown and captured Winchester the day following. He fought in the bloody and disastrous battle at Fredericksburg and at Chancellersville he led the 2nd division of the 12th Corps in the very thickest of the fight and came off the field with a wound in the breast, from which he has not yet recovered and most likely never will recover. At Gettysburg, after participating in the action on the two previous days, he fought on the third on Culp's hill, in that "seven hours and a quarter of desperate fighting" that forever destroyed the prestige and power of Lee's hitherto invincible hordes and gave to the Nation the first

gleam of certain triumph. Is this enough to prove our Governor that is to bo, a "hero of many well fought hattles?" If it isn'toplease consult the records of Grant's Chattanooga campaign and Sherman's march to the Sea. His Division led by himself fought the battle of Wauhatchie. It was also the only one of the corps that participated in those of the hope of making a space between the fire for arming the State was entered upon-the Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. There is no need, nor have we space, even to name the many battles between Chattanooga and Atlanta in which Gen. Geary bore himself like the gallant soldier and true patriot he is. From Atlanta he marched with Sherman to Savanah and when the army then turned its face to the North in triumph, the Commander of the sweeping disaster. Two thousand tents for "White Star" division led the way and shelter to the houseless were forwarded by session of the news, and each acted under it fought through those engagements which the United States authorities from Boston. finally crushed out every vestige of armed and the people of that city are forwarding rebellion on the coast.

Here is more than enough to show that all that GEARY'S most earnest friends say of his merits as a soldier is but faint praise for the services he has rendered his country. His son, a veteran soldier before he was nineteen years old fell at Wauhatchie, the free will offering of his patriot father, to his own person SEVEN wounds received whilst. battling for the maintenance of our free institutions and our laws. And yet politicians want to know the names of "some" of his battles. In order that you may have some comparison by which you can remember it we will state that Geary has fought in more battles than the number of representatives of the Democratic party in both branches of the National Congress; has been wounded oftener than the same party have elected Governors outside of the Confederacy since the war began and has more claims upon the respect and confidence of the people than all the politicians of that party combined.

The appearance of Maj. Gen. Geary in the line of Procession at Philadelphia elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm. He rode at the head of the veterans who Though the standard perfume of fashions, had in charge the State flags. His presence was the signal of the most uproarious cheer- tion-it is a national staple. Sold everying all along the line of procession. At where. many points the crowds of soldiers and citizens who surrounded the hero stopped the procession of the march. At Sixth and Chesnut streets, the General could scarcely of the principal dwellings, its churches and keep his saddle, so closely was he besieged public edifices were destroyed. by hands which had carried rifles and muskets where he led in the fray to crush re-Altogether, it was a grand spectacle. ... and ing June 80.

The Spirit of Copperheadism. We do not publish the following article cause we wish to place the Copperheads of

the North in any lower contempt than they and adds: have already sunk, but to show the venom that still rankles in their wriggling bodies. This article is copied approvingly by the Warren Ledger, of June 18th, the organ of the Clymer Democracy of Warren county. Pennsylvania, which declares him to be the andidate of the "Johnson Union Democracy of the Key Stone State, in opposition to the Radical Disunion candidate, General Geary"-the soldier who so ably lead the Boys in Blue' victoriously on almost erat who dared to defend Freedom in Kanvere urged on by that model natriot. James Freedom and the Union better than Democracy and slavery. The issue cannot be doubtful in such a contest. Read the article, and pass it to your neighbor. We think any man who has the least self-respect will spurp all connection with such a party: THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

did thank God for calling Lincoln home. Lincoln is in heaven, as Abolitionists say, he is better off than he was in Washington, best by thieves, Abolitionists, army contractors, office-seekers and gaping listeners to his smutty jokes. As a friend of Lincoln we thank God for calling so great and good a man home before he should become discusted with the Annas, the Janes, the Thadleuses, the Benjamins, the Charles, and thers of their leaders of the God and morality party.

Wa thunk God for calling Lincoln into

We thank God for calling Lincoln into the presence and company of Democrats, as he is if in heaven. The poor President suf-fered enough from being with Abolitionists on earth, and we thanked God for calling im beyond their reach or influence here of Whatever is is right. God, who rules us

all, wanted Lincoln removed-He made Booth his agent: no one but God is to blame we who are Christians, should thank him for everything; we do so thank Him; he who does not thank God, is no Christian hose who assail us are no Christians We believe the country is better off now than when Lincoln was alive.

We believe more in statesmanship than in igger songs, or in humorous yarns in tim putty in the hands of traitors and thieves,

yn latterly as Abolitionists We believe God saw that he was not use ful, even if ornamental, and removed him o make room for a better man. We believe Johnson is a better man than Lincoln—if he had not been, surely the great

Republican party would not have gone out of the Union for a condidute for the Vice Presidency, when they had so many good, ure, honorable statesmen in the North! We believe the country would be better off to-day, if every Republican and Abolition traitor, meddler, sycophant, apologist, raitor, or tool of traitors, were in the boson

We believe, further, that the Abolition party is going to the devil, literally, and we care not how quick. And we will turther believe that "Brick Pomeroy has no more true friends in the not care the snap of a finger for the good or ill opinion of all the Abolition editors in the land—that we shall edit this paper just as we see fit, and do what not on sailants dare do-tell the truth without ten

The Mobile Register was among the foremost of the Southern journals in firing the Southern heart' for Secession and tresson others were drawn or hurled into the cur cent: The Register aided to impel that cur cent. Its editor his lately paid a visit to omprehend that he had passed the bounda ries of the Confederacy; and he thus writes

hence to his paper: "I almost feel as if I were in Rebeldom when I hear these gentlemen talk. If possible, they are more zealous and uncompro mising in their hostility to Radicalism than we are at home .-- They sustain the Presi dent's policy and advocate an immediate restoration of Southern States to their for ner position and all their rights in the

He would have been equally gratified by a visit to Chicago at the time of the Vallandigham-McClellan Convention of 1864; and how weak and fruitless must be any words Confederacy was on the point of being acknowledged; but when the Election Returns reached him, he would have discovered a flaw in his calculations. So it will be

The details of the great fire in Portland, Maine, add to the immensity of the destruction. One half the city is destroyed, nearly all the basiness portion being included. All

the banks, newspaper offices, jewelry establishments, dry goods stores and telegraph offices, eight churches, and other public buildings, and the majority of the business houses have been destroyed by this terrible visitation. Over fifty buildings were blown up in ling and consideration of the bill providing and the other buildings, but the effort was same bill, be it remembered which authorsand buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of ten million dollars. Two thousand families were rendered houseless, losing nearly every valuable they had possessed, and had been received by telegraph that the are now dependent on the generosity of those forces of the Government were engaged in who were fortunate enough to escape the actual conflict with the insurgents at supplies of provisions and clothing. The total loss by the fire it is thought will be fully ten millions of dollars. Our readers will regret to learn that Senator Fessenden loses

ery heavily by the fire. We are indebted to Mr. J. S. ALTER. of Leavenworth, Kansas, for late files of his imperilled country. Gears hears on papers from that city. The daily Bulletin

has the following ticket at its masthead: For President in 1868, ULYSSES S. GRANT. For Vice President.

A MAN WE CAN TRUST.

The South had much greater wrongs complain of against the Republicans than our Revolutionary fathers had against Great Britain.—Copperhead Exchange.

Then the Southern cause was as holy as that for which our ancestors fought and Jeff. Davis, with a million murders and all the horrors of Andersonville festering in his soul, is as much the hero of liberty and justice as was George Washington.

From the mines of Idaho to the brown stone fronts of Madison Avenue, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus is in request its popularity is limited to no class or sec-

-Portland was burned by the British i October, 1775. One hundred and thirty-six

. - Righty-nine thousand and eighteen nah, for European ports, during the year.

THE JOHNSON CLUB. The Quincy Whig publishes the call of the Johnson Club for a National Convention

They call this the Randall Bread-and Butter Club, and the weakest of all political humbugs. The sein has been thrown and drawn, and the fish caught, and John son has got them. Do these gentlemen expect to seduce the people, by high soundng words to abandon the Union organiza magine that they can influence men already as thoroughly educated in the issues of the day as themselves to make a diversion in every battle-field of the rebellion; a Demo- favor of the rebel party, by uniting with them? Do they think for a moment that the portion of our citizens cannot penetrate the Buchanan. The only sin that Gen. Geary's thin gauze of deception with which their nemies charge him with is that he loved real object is veiled? If they lay that be badly disappointed. If the people ever sign of these malcontents. Perhaps the to receive the golden egg. movement will take from us a few unprincipled office-seekers; but the Union party all matters connected with the most extrawill be the cleaner and sweeter when they ordinary "streak of luck," Mrs. Walker will leave it. The great mass of Union men return to Hartford and make her permanent throughout the country are above such seductions, and will stand firm as a rock, and

> as A. W. Randall, J. R. Doolittle, O. H. shall excel in grandeur the most costly A-Browning, Edgar Cowan, Chas. Knapp and merican palaces. Samuel Fewler will have passed from the memory of the country; and they have good reason to hope and pray that they may be

surely triumph.

## A Bouquet to Gen Geary.

Along the entire line of the processio at Philadelphia General Geary was greeted with prolonged cheers, waving of handker- lered from the policy which has its most corchiefs, etc. On Arch street a number of dial endorsement from their former enemies We believe Lincoln was a mere man of little girls wended their way through the and tyrants. He regards the convention vast crowd, and approaching the General, which is to meet in Philadelphia as another one of their number, little Miss Kate Elliott, rebel invasion of the North. aged about six years, presented the General with a bouquet, on the wrapper of which was inscribed the following:

"From my father's grave.

TO GENERAL J. W. GEARY." Little Kate's father (Captain Thomas and subsistence being so great that there is Elliott) was assistant adjutant general on little profit in digging for gold. A large General Geary's staff. He was killed near Atlanta, Ga., by the rebels, while in the discharge of his duties in action in that ing reported better. place. The Captain was looked upon by the General with as much affection as he bestowed upon his own son, one of the gallant braves who died defending his Country's honor. The two now rest mourned by all

## A HEART JEWEL.

Great men rise, fall, and are soon forgotten. The names of few, indeed, will be perpetuated in history, and kept above the whose memory will be green in leaf and perpetual in blossom through coming ages. surden of care and responsibility greater he still had time for sympathizing with the afflicted, and consolation for the be: eaved. The following letter, written at a time of the greatest national anxiety, will be re-read with, interest, and awaken a recollection of

many like acts: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON November 21, 1864. MADAM:--I have been shown on the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, that are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel would probably have written home that the of mine which should attempt to beguite can not refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks

of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacn the alter of freeder

Yours very sincerely and respectfully. A. LINCOLN Mrs Bixny, Boston, Mass.

Clymer and the Reserves.

In the Senate, on the 12th of April, 1861, on motion of Mr. M'Clure, the second readuseless. It is estimated that about two thou. | ized the creation of the Pennsylvania Re-

> It so happened that just before the assemblare of the Senate that evening, intelligence Charleston. All the members were in posas his principles and feelings dictated.

Upon the passage of each section of the bill the yeas and nays were required. Each division produced a strictly party result. Each Republican voted to put the State in a condition of defense. Every Democrat voted the other way. On every division Mr. Olymer voted on the rebel side. His principles, his sympathies, and his ambition, all

took him that way. On the final passage the vote stood : YEAS-Messrs, Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Ketchum, Landon, Lawrence, M'Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Pennny, Robinson, Serrill, Smyth, Thompson, Wharton, Yardley and Palmer, Speaker—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Blood, Olymer, ford, Mott, Schindel and Welsh—6. This record, which Mr. Clymer made at the commencement of the war, he maintained, with a most disloyal and infamous consistency, till the close.

-Two more national cemeteries have been located by the corps of workmen engaged under the direction of Lieut. Col. Moore, A. Q. M. One has been called the "City Point Cemetery," and is situated one mile from City Point, Va., near the banks of the Appamatox river, on the farm of E. Comer, and contains four acres. The other er is known as "Fort Harrison Cemetery," and is established on a knoll half a mile east of Fort Harris, nine miles east from Richmond, Va. This cometery contains one and three-quarter acres. The City Point Cemetory will contain all the dead that was buried on the left of the Jerusalem plank road and around City Point. Fort Harrison Cemetery will contain all the remains buried bales of cotton were exported from Savan at Deep Bottom, Dutch Gop, and of those woman. He was charged with having vio- ernment in the eyes of all respectable men.

Thirty Five Millions

The Richest Woman in America The Hartford Courant of the 28th publish

The fickleness of fortune is well illustra-

this city, who have suddenly found them- son City. selves from that condition in society where residing at No. 100 Maple avenue, is a wohave several children. It was reported some months ago that a large property, val- is soon expected. ued at \$35,000,000, had fallen to Mrs Wal-"flattering unction to the souls," they will ker's father, as a direct heir, and he being dead, that the whole amount belonged to were decided, firm and determined, it is now. her as his only child. Steps were at once responsibilities resting upon them, it is at and ex-Governor T. H. Seymour was emthis juncture of national affairs. They do ployed to investigate. The result of his not and will not forgive the men who have investigation is entirely favorable to Mrs. drenched our land in blood, and brought Walker, documents having been received on us a stupendous debt. And they will which show-beyond question that she will never give countenance to a faction, which, come in possession of this immense property, fencouraged, will only tend to assist rebels and she, together with her husband and n office-beyond question the aim and de- children, will start for England next week lt is said that upon a full settlement of

residence here. Rumor bath it that she will erect upon some eligible site a magnificent mansion, following the style of the grand A year from now, we predict, such men villas and castles of Merry England, which

> -The Randall-Doolittle Convention is about to meet with opposition where least anticipated. Gov. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, the leader of the exiled and persecuted Unionists of the war, has issued a countercall for a convention of those who have suf-

NEWS ITEMS.

-Parties at St. Louis from Denver report meeting about five thousand teams on their way to Colorado. Business in the territory was extremely dull, owing to the fact that but few quartz mills were running. Mining operations were inactive, the cost of labor

leaving for Montana, the prospects there be--An attempt was made by some unknown erson last week to assassinate Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, while walking in his garden, at Madison. A person darted up to him and dealt a blow, which took effect upon his head, but not doing serious injury. The Governor drew his revolver and

number of Colorado miners are reported

assault can even be guessed. -A flendish outrage was perpetrated on dark pit of forgetfulness. Among that few the 2nd instant upon a discharged Federal will be the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. soldier near Galveston, Texas. Three ruffians wearing masks entered his house, took His memory cannot die, for his greatness is his fingers and toes; then, built a log fire in diers. Notwithstanding this is the language embalmed in his goodness. Carrying a the fire-place and threw him on it, and held of leading Democratic journals and undoubthim there until insensible. His housekeeper

without effect. No probable cause for the

ity. On the 3d three more lumps, weigh- going infamous extract was taken. ing respectively thirteen, nine and eight ounces were found in the same place, by the owner of the land. They are perfectly solid, and pure gold throughout.

-Trouble exists in the great immigration party which left Minnesota for Idaho about a month ago, under command of Captain Fiske, consisting of three hundred wagons. you from the loss so overwhelming; but I The party broke up near Fort Wadsworth, a portion refusing to recognize the authority of Fiske. A train of eighty started off under another leader.

-The Adjutant General of Canada re ports the available force of the militia of the Province to be thirty thousand, and recomnends a further augmentation of five thousand to meet any further emergency that may arise from Fenian raids. He also complains of the inefficient equipment of the cavalry and field artillery.

-It is reported that's marked change in the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagra has occurred within a few days. Large portions of rock ald, will be a Republican candidate for Conhave given way in the centre of the shoe, gress in the Third Massachusetts District, giving the fall more of a triangular appear- now represented by A. H. Rice. ance, which is said to add to its beauty. It has been demonstrated that the Falls recede ten or twelve inches a vear.

-The sixth national exhibition of horses will take place at Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. The premiums amount to \$6000. The first trotting preis \$500. This list is open to exhibitors from

all parts of the United States and Canada. -In one day last week the losses by fire land (rough guess), \$8,000,000; New Orleans, \$300,000; New York, \$250,000; Philadelphia, \$250,000; Utica, \$200,000; Nevada, \$150,000; Lawrenceburg, \$100,-000. Total, \$4,250,000.

-An organization of counterfeiters, reaching from the St. Lawrence to the Rocky Mountains, has been disclosed by the arrest of parties in Kansas, which is said to have issued spurious bills to the amount of one and a quarter millions of dollars.

-The port of Malaga has been closed against all vessels arriving from any port of the States, the Government having declared the whole of the United States infected with the cholera.

-It is proposed to erect in the public gara monumental fountain in honor of Col. -The owner of Toronto Chief, a Canadian horse, has published a challenge to trot by a large mass meeting at Louisville. any horse in the world for any quantity of monov'.

-The Alabama State University is trying to raise means to restore its buildings which were burned by General Wilson-by a lottery, the prizes of which amount to \$50,000. -A building in Galveston, occupied as a grocery store, was blown down by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder, on the 2d.

near the open keg, when a spark dropped, and the negro was blown to atoms..... -A colored clergyman of Nashville re-

A Mechanic's Wife Falls Heir to sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the opinion from so enthusiastic a supporter of ext term of the Criminal Court.

-Several regiments of United States colored troops have contributed nearly seven transactions which, if true, is one of the twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of vote of 3,988 for the new Constitution a ma colored people. It is to be called the Linted in the experience of a worthy family in | coln Institute, and is to be located at Jeffer-

-The merchants of St Louis have sent tion, and come to their assistance? Do they people are said to live in "moderate cir- to Mr. W. H. Dickson, of South Florence, cumstances," to the highest pinnacle of a large amount of supplies to be distributed wealth. The facts are these: Mrs Eli Walker, gratuitously among the destitute of Morgan, Lawrence, Winston, Walker, Marion and man of English birth. Her husband (who Franklin counties, Alabama. Three hunis a machinist by trade) and herself have dred sacks of corn, ninety barrels of flour. sas against the ruffians of the South, who intelligent liberty-loving, treason-hating resided here for a number of years and twenty thousands pounds of bacon, and va- her politicians nowadays, but there are betrious other articles have arrived, and more

-The prospects of a famine in the Western States are poor. The Cincinnati Gazette says that in Indiana the wheat is not good, but the corn is wonderfully fine. If they were ever fully alive to the grave taken to ascertain the truth of this report, Thousands of bushels of potatoes have been planted and are doing well. Oats-a fair crop. In Illinois wheat (Spring) is excellent; corn splendid; fruit, an average crop, and farmers are in fine spirits. There is n danger of scarcity if the weather continues favorable. The hay prospect is fair.

> -One of the most fearful tornades that ever visited St. Paul. Minnesota, swent over the city last week, lasting about three quartors of an hour. A number of buildings were injured, and a Dr. Schell fatally hurt. At Howe's consolidated circus, which was in full blast when the storm came up, were dathered between two and three thousand persons, and the immense canvass was hurled upon the heads of the inmates, burving them all in one confused mass. No one was soriously injured, though a great con-

-A terrible accident occurred at Lafayette, Ohio on the 2d inst. Mrs. Christopher Martin, in order to start a fire in her cooking stove, applied a coal oil lamp which cient aid you have given, and are still give was burning, but from which the chimney had been removed. The result was an explosion of the lamp, setting her clothes on ire, and burning her body so badly that she subject. Having been a soldier myself, the died in a short time. Her husband was also severely burned in attempting to save her. Mr. Martin seems to have been born to illluck. Two years ago, while riding out with the daughter of Rev. S. S. Serwiss, his horses ran away, and throwing Miss S. upon the hard pike, killed her instantly.

The LaCrosse Democrat, one of the lead ing papers of the Democratic party in Wisconsin, makes a furious onslaught upon General Grant, of whom it speaks as follows: Ah, but old dog of Galena, your teetl are gone, and as the age of miracles has passed away, you are not likely to grow a new set right away. What an aspiration for a man by whose orders the torch swept the fair land and beautiful Shenendoah; Nero fiddling, dancing, and revelling over the wreck of burning, did not ask another Rome to satiate his passions, but General Grant, who planned deeds, and caused by his agents, horrors at which the civilized world stood aghast, is dissatisfied because the war did not fired at the assassin, but, it is supposed, | last a year longer, that he might have used the persuasive agencies of the torch, rope,

This infamous attack upon the character of General Grant, also comprises all who served under him, and is one of the foulest him out of bed, and with knives hacked off slanders ever uttered against American soledly represents the spirit of the party as nanifested during and since the war, there -Some children playing near Augusta, are persons in it who expect to hoodwink Ga., on the 2d, found a lump of gold weigh | soldiers with professed friendship, and caing cleven ounces, in a ravine, and several | jole them into an organization controlled by smaller lumps were picked up in the vicin- such journals as those from which the fore-

pillage and murder upon portions of the

South still unvisited.

-A cargo of nearly 1000 negro slaves was ecently landed in Cuba.

-The Princess of Prussia owns a pearl necklace valued at \$160,000. -Four hundred clerks are out of employnent in London, by the recent failures.

POLITICAL.

-The Republicans of Greene county, Pa. have nominated Gen. Grant for President

-Maj. Gen. Slocum, defeated Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in New York, is being pressed for the Naval Office. -It is said that Benjamin G. Harris will decline to be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth Maryland District. -The New York Evening Post presents Mr. Marsh, American Minister to Italy, as

candidate for Senator from Vermont. -E. C. Bailey, editor of the Boston Her-

-The Chicago Tribune says that Hon John F. Farnsworth will be re-nominated for Congress by acclamation from the Second Illinois District.

-The effort to get up a third party in Pennsylvania is complained of by the Copperheads, because it takes too large a slice mium is \$2000, the first running premium out of their loaf! And they declare they have not much to spare. -The candidates thus far for the United

States Senatorship in Pennsylvania, are Anin the United States were as follows: Port- drew G. Curtin, the present Governor, Simon Cameron, Galusha A. Grow, Thomas Williams, Wm. D. Kelley, Morton Mc Michael and John W. Forney. -The Democracy of New Jersey, it is

said, evince a disposition to throw the Hon. Andrew J. Rogers overboard. -Norman B. Judd, late Minister in Berlin, is another candidate in the First Illi-

nois District against the Hon. John Wontworth. -In Kansas there are said to be at this time 21 candidates for the position of member of Congress, 32 for Governor, and 11 for

United States Senator. -The Republican Union party of Kentucky have opened the political campaign with spirit. They have nominated the galdens in front of the Capitol at Washington | lant General Hobson for Clerk of the State Court of Appeals, in opposition to both the Ellsworth, one of the first heroes of the war. | rebel and the "conservative" Democracy, and opened the canvas on Tuesday evening

> -The Chicago Journal says william, J. B. Grinnell is proposed for the next Governor of Iowa. He would have been renominated for Congress had bis constituents heard of Rosseau's assault upon him before the Convention met that nominated a candidate in his place. But now they propose to do even better by him, by making him the next Governor."

A negro was carelessly smoking his pipe -The New York Herald charges that the najority of the appointments now being made by the President are of a character to affect the honorable reputation of the nation cently married a white man and colored at large, and lessen the dignity of the Govng the year men who fell in the charge con Fort lated the plain provisions of the State stat! The Herald charges that longers monopolize the remote cause to a standing ill-feeling bed the Harrison of the late the plain provisions of the State state. The Herald charges that longers monopolize the remote cause to a standing ill-feeling bed the Harrison of the late the favors of the President. This is a bad tween the low whites and blacks (who are

Andv. -The official vote in Nebraska is given in the Omaha Republican of the 27th ult. es the following account of a financial thousand dollars towards raising a fund of Returns from thirty-three counties gave a establishing a school for the education of jority of 100. The votes for candidates were as follows: Congress, Marquette, 4,110, a majority of 136 over Brooke. Governor, Butler, 4,093, a majority of 145 over Morton. Chief Justice, Little, (Dem.) 4,040, a majority of 140 over Mason.

-The Bowling Green (Ky.) Gazette (Dem.) says concerning Gen. Rosseau: "The probabilities so far arothat Rosseau will succeed Garrett Davis. Rentucky might do better. There are not many giants among ter heads among them than Rosseau's, and. if we mistake not, better hearts, too. But demagoguery is in the ascendant at present, and statesmanship and good morals are be-i from simple lareeny to murder. Several law par If we do not have Senator Ros- women and children were shot in bed. One seau, we will probably have some one else who is more politician than statesman. The time has not yet come for solid, substantial men to be in demand."

Views of General Geary of the Claims of Certain of the Soldiers to Bounties from the United States Government.

Gen. Joshua T. Owen, as president of the Boys in Blue," having, on behalf of this influential body of soldiers, requested Gen. Genry to state his views of the justice of the claims of certain of the soldiers to bounties from the United States Government, had transmitted to him the following letter, adlressed by Gen. Geary to the Hon. Henry Wilson, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, at the time of its date, as fully embodying his views. We publish the letter in full, as of public interest; NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., May 4, 1866

Hon. H. Wilson, Chairman Military Com mittee of the United States: DEAR SIR: I trust you will pardon my ntrusion upon your time for a few minutes, while I thank you for the valuable and effiing in behalf of an act to caualize the boun ties of soldiers and sailors who served during the war of the rebellion; and to give ex pression to some views of my own upon ervices, the sacrifices, and suffering of the defenders of our national existence are familiar to me They imperiled all to se-cure our land from the infamous crime of treason, and the blighting influence of slavery. Those who were the first to volunteer sarvious did so without the induce

nents of high bounties and high wages. They came forward with hearts overflow-ng with loyalty, true patriotism and sacredness of purpose; and undismayed, they persevered through all its trials and vicisitudes o the termination of a long and bloody war. The war is ended, and the glory and provess of our arms fully vindicated. Will not then, a grateful people award justice to those who have defended and preserved their ives, their treasure and their nationality The claims of such are so pre-eminently just and proper, that delay or neglect in their Le nation will not be excused, and will be ňoxeusabl<mark>e</mark>.

I am constantly receiving communications on the subject of "equalization of bounties," not only from soldiers and sailors of my own State, but those of other States; and my pointion is frequently asked, with respect to s justice and practicability.

As to its justice, I have uniformly replied

that in my opinion, no measure could be more just or more worthy of the consideration of Congress; and while the nation owes nuch to the commissioned officers, for their untiring mental and physical exertions, anxiety, courage and responsibility, they are in a great measure repaid by the glory of the success which has been obtained, and which n a great degree attaches to their names; but there is certainly something more substantial than more thanks and gratitudeglue ways present in the deadly strife, and whose self-sacrificing patriotism has triumphantly su-tained the glory and honor of the Re

I feel that the country cannot do too much for the patriotic services of those who tried loyalty, I would consider it the highest privilege, and the greatest action my

As to the expediency or practicability, perceive that some members of Congress, although professing a desire to do justice to the soldiers, are fearful of injuring the national credit and of increasing taxation by adding to the national debt some \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000,000 meet the claim for the equalization of bounties. Ladmit that this is a large sum, and I like to see members of Congress exhibit a due regard for public economy; and it is certainly highly commendable to be cautious in imposing improper burdens, or increasing the nationa indebtedness, which will never be properly aggregated until the just claims of its de nders are awarded to them. But what is the sum of \$250,000,000 to a nation like our when every principle of justice demands i to be paid to those who have rescued it from anarchy and death? What would this glorious Republic have been worth if its rebel destroyers had not been met and vanquished by the soldiers who fought, and bled and three hundred thousand of whom fell in its defence? It is but a trifle, when we consider the vast resources of our country, and look forward to the immense wealth which in a few years it is destined to possess. If the Government has not the money to pay this demand for bounties to our soldiers.

why could not Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. gold bonds for all sums of \$50 and upwards, payable in thirty years, making them the "Soldiers Bounty Bonds, but receivable at all times in payment for Government lands at par. This would enable the soldier at any time to exchange his bonds for public lands on any of the great railrond lines leading to the Pacific, or in any other place where he might choose to locate. would also cause the bonds at once to be in demand. Those who did not choose to locate in the Western States, could sell their bonds at par to those who wished to do so. Besides, if the seldiers should choose to take up lands for their bonds, the country would be certain that the great West was being filled up with a population that loved it and had stood by it in the hour of its greatest need. The soldier-emigrant would feel, too, that his homestead was the reward of patriotism, and his posterity after his would venerate it as such.

I think that in this way the country would scarcely feel the payment of this debt to its defenders. The public lands would not only thus prove a sinking fund, but the debt will greatly aid in their rapid settlement and development—that in a few years the bonds would be entirely absorbed and the country the better for it. It would add but little to her taxation and would scarcely diminish her resources. But should Congress not see fit to make those bonds receive ble at all times in payment for public lands the increase of the national indebtedness say \$ 250,000,000, payable in thirty years can not be looked upon as any very seriou calamity.

The annual increase of burden would l

but \$12,500,000 counting it at five per cent whereas long before these bonds will be come due, the national wealth will be mor han double what it now is, and thus the ourden will vearly diminish. I thank you heartly for the efforts you have made towards obtaining justice for the soldier and sailor, and I hope that Congress will cordially co-operate with you in perfeeting this important measure.

With high regard, I am, very respectfully vour obedient servant. John W. Geary. The Memphis Murderers.

Proceeding the expected report of the Con-cessional Committee, Col. Charles F. Johnson, the Inspector General of Kentucky and Tonnessee, has made a statement of his investigation of the Memphis riots. He traces the remote cause to a standing ill-feeling between the low whites and blacks (who are

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about equal in intelligence), which found an occasion for strife in the forcing of a numr of negroes off the sidewalk, one of whon stumbled over a policeman, whereupon the policemen drew their revolvers and beat the legroes. On the following day, about the time a crowd of discharged colored soldiers had assembled, the police "fired upon unoffending negroes remote from the riotous quarter," and, though the colored victims of the original quarrel had returned to Fort Pickering, reinforced themselves for indis-criminate slaughter, and fixed on men, women and children, killing and wounding everal. Just at this time an official Probs is said to have addressed the crowd of murdereis: "Boys, I want you to go ahead and burn up the cradle." Under this advice neern up the cradic." Under this advice he-roes were hunted down day and night by olicemen, firemen and others, shot, assaulted and robbed: their houses searched plundered and burned. Meanwhile no resistance was offered by the negroes, "who were shot down without mercy." Women suffered alike with the men, and in several instance All crimes imaginable wers committed

and consumed. Another was forced twice through the flames and finally escaped. In ome instances houses were fired and armed men guarded them to prevent the escape of the inmates inside.—N. Y. Tribune.

yoman (Rachel Johnson) was shot and then

hrown into the flames of a burning house

General Geary.

General John W. Geary, the Union car didate for Governor of Pennsylvania, spent most of yesterday morning on the floor of the House of Representatives, actively advocating the passage of such a protective tariff as is urgently demanded by the imperious necessities of the country. He had a number of interviews with leading men, made a most favorable impression. Generlargely interested in them, and having lived n the neighborhood of the great coal and iron deposits of the West, he brings to the once as well as great carnestness of purpose. It was gratifying to see with what cordiality the Union candidate for Governor was greeted by the earnest representatives of the American people - Washington Chronicle

How Thomas Jefferson Treated an Office-holder who Slandered

Congress. In 1802, when St. Clair was Governor Northwest Territory, he delivered an raddress to the convention assembled at Chillicothe to prepare a constitution for what is now the State of Ohio. In that address Gov St. Clair used the following language, viz:
"From all internal affairs we have a complete Legislature of our own, and they are to more bound by an act of Congress than by an edict of the First Consul of France. This coming to the knowledge of Mr. Jesserson, then President, he directed Mr. Indison, Secretary of State, to address the following reply to Governor St. Clair. President, observing in an address lately delivered by you to the conven-tion at Chillicothe an intemperance and intion at Chillicothe an intemperance and in-decorum of language towards the Legislature of the United States, and a disorganizing

> Important Foreign News. WAR IN EUROPE.

spirit and tendency of very evil example

that your

ceipt of this notification?

and grossly violating the rules of conduct enjoined by your public station, determine

Northwest Territory shall cease on the re-

nmission as Governor of the

European intelligence by three steamers dates are to the 24th ult. The Prussians ed to the commands to which they have been the Austrians into Saxony was hourly exspected. The Prussians were advancing on Zittau-Meissen. It is rumored that the Sax-on army has effected a junction with the Austrians. The Prussians entered Dresden on the 17th. The King of Saxony withdrew into Bohemia. Diplomatic relations between Bavaria and Prussia have been brothern and Prussia between Brothern and Brothern Broth hreaten Frankfort. They also occupy Cassel. An engagement took place between the Prussians and the Hessians, near Frank-The Prussians were pushing annihilated. much for the patriotic services of those who during the late rebellion have stood by the Union in its perils; and, if by any act of mine, I could recompense those toil-worn soldiers for their great sacrifices and long-tiped lovelty. I would encoupled in the highest confederation. Prussia formerly declared war against Austria on the 18th. In front of Frankfort there are from 30,000 to 40,000 Federal troops. The Prussians have not crossed the Austrian frontier. The Italian government tormerly declared war against Austria on the 18th. Gortschakoff that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude. The vanguard of strong Russian army corps has arrived at Farnogrod. Portugal will observe a strict cutrality. The Italian army crossed the lincio on the 23d. The Prussians have advanced into Bohemia without opposition.

A Ministerial crisis is threatened in England, n consequence of the defeat of the governnent on the Reform bill. It is denied that Prussia has ordered a conscription in the countries entered. The cattle disease has reappeared in Ireland, but is diminishing in England. The Consolidated Bank will reopen in July .- France still professes to be thoroughly for peace. Victor Emanuel' left for the camp on the 21st. Kossuth had an interview with Emanuel.—Prince Cargnan has assumed the government at Florence, and the war with Austria is popular, and extraordinary financial power has been iven to the government. A bill granting pecial powers to the Spanish government rould pass by a small majority. Albert has concentrated the Eighth Prussian Army Corps, 60,000 strong, at Ham-

> lout. British iron-clads are going to the Mediterranean. The Spanish squadron is ordered home from Peru.
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> The Aüstrians entered Silesia on the 19th nd expected to be attacked in Italy at Venice by the Italian fleet; by Garibaldi at the Tyrol, and by Cialdini on the Po. Victor Emanuel has made a strong appeal the Italians, urging the Freedom of Tenetia, and accusing the Austrians of havng fomented war. He adverts to the Ausrian refusal to enter on a conference as proof of her wrong designs, and gives the government to Prince Carignano, while himself in the field. General Cialdina also made a declaration of war to the Austrian commander in Venetia, proclaiming hostilities in three days. The Prussian vanguard | who apply according to law for vacancies, was expected at Frankfort on the 21st. Prussians have captured a son of the Elector of Hesse.

burg, and the military contingent is order-

How to Ruin a Son and "Finish" a Daughter. HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1. Let him have his own way. Allow him a free use of money.
 Suffer him to roam where he pleases on a Sabbath 4. Give him full access to wicked c ompan-

5. Call him to no account for his evenings.

6. Furnish him with no stated employ-HOW TO "FINISH" A DAUGHTER.

1. Be always telling her how pretty she 2. Instill into her mind a proper love of

she is nover happy at home.

4. Allow her to read nothing but novels.

5. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.

6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of he mysteries of housekeeping.
7. Imitate her into the principle that it is

vulgar to do anything for horself.

8. To strongthen the latter belief let her have a lady's maid. 19. And lastly, having given her such an oducation, marry her to a clerk upon five hundred dollars a your, or to a lieutenant going out to a fort.

If, with the above careful training, your doubter is not "finished." you may be such as a condition of the masses and add to their happiness he would not have lived in vain, for generations.

Town and County Matters.

If any of our town subscribers fail to reeive their papers they will please notify us.

Single copies of the Herald, with or without wrappers, to be had at the office, for five cents a copy.

BASE BALL.—The "Enterprise"the crack base ball club of Baltimore—has challenged our Ameteur for a game on the latter's grounds, on or about the 20th of this month. We learn our people have accepted the challenge and are making preparations for the game. Some rare playing may be expected

REMANDED .- WILLIAM MCALLIS-ER, charged with incendiarism, was on Tuesday last brought before Esquire SPONSLER on a petition of the former's counsel for a preliminary hearing. After hearing the testimony, the Justice remanded the defendant to jail for trial at the August Quarter

THE 4TH AT CARLISLE BARRACKS .-Gen. WM. N. GRIER, the efficient and accomplished commandant at Carlisle Barracks had the "glorious 4th," celebrated at the post in a most appropriate and becoming

At daybreak a Foderal salute of thirteen. guns was fired. At noon a dress parade of the entire command consisting of about 420 men: the flag was saluted by the battallion and a national salute of thirty-six guns fired the band playing the "Red White and Blue," made a most favorable impression. General deary has through life been a constant advocate of the protection of homo-labor. Entirely acquainted with the mineral productions of Pennsylvania, from having been ductions of Pennsylvania, from having been discontinuous formula from having been described by the band playing the "Red White and Blue," and "Yankee Doodle." At the conclusion of the parade the officers of the post repaired to the Commandant's house where a bountiful spread of cakes and confectionary with an abundant supply liscussion of this question a fund of experi- of ice-water (spiced with a little something to correct the effect of the ice,) were discussed with the most heroic and unflinching bravery. The festivities of the day were wound up with the flight immediately after dark of thirty-six rockets, whose illuminated journey heavenward was witnessed by a crowd of delighted star gazers. Gen. GRIER is entitled to all credit for his successful efforts to entertain the officers and soldiers under his ommand on our National natal day

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR MOUNTED SERVICE.-We presume most of our readers are aware the Carlisle Barracks othe headquarters for the mounted recruitno service of the armies of the United States This branch of the service is entirely controlled at Washington by the Adjutant General and is under the immediate superinten dance of Gen. WM. N. GRIER, Command ant at this post.

In all the large northern cities there are established recruiting offices presided over by officers detailed from these headquarters by Gen. G. and these officers as soon as they have collected a batch of recruits bring them on here, where after having undergone a careful and thorough course of instruction in the art of war they are assigned and sent to the particular regiment or battery which may be in need of them.

Since the 1st of May, 1866, 1337 trained cavas published on Tuesday morning. The alrymen and artillerymen have been forward-cation that in no single instance has a man Wurzen. They have occupied Loban and failed to appear in the ranks at the time for stance of intoxication. Fully two-thirds of the men received at

the barracks since the time spoken of above have served from one to four years as volun-teers during the rebellion, and are spoken of is an excellent class of men who condu themselves very well in garrison are apt to fort. One Regiment of Hessians was almost learn their duties and conduct themselves with dignity and propriety during their stay

NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE-This vory excellent periodical, published by FREDERIC S. HILL, 79 Nassau street, New York, has commenced it's second volume with a new story by Mrs. Wood (authoress of East Lynne)-entitled LADY ADELAIDE'S

This story-judging by the opening chapters-promises to be as full of dramatic intensity as the earlier work of that famous writer. The NEW YORK WELLY is docidedly the cheapest and best weekly now published in this country. The price is only en cents a copy or \$4 per annum. See the advertisement in another column.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The annual examination of teachers for the common schools of this county, will be held as

Lollows:
 Shippensburg Twp., Monday, August 6th, Craig's School House.
 Shippensburg Bor., Tuesday, Aug. 7th, S. Room.
 Newton, Wednesday, Aug. 8th, Oakville.
 Newville, Thursday, Aug. 9th. School Room.
 West Pennsbore, Friday, Aug. 10th, Greason.
 Mechanicsburg, Saturday, Aug. 11th, S. Room.
 Monroe, Monday, Aug. 13th, Churchtown.
 Upper Allen, Tuesday, Aug. 14th, Shepherdstown.
 Lower Allen, Wednesday, Aug. 15th, Shepirerlstown.

Lower Allen, Wednesday, Aug. 16th, Shiremanstown.

Lown.

New Cumberland, Thursday, Aug. 16th, S. Room.

East Pennsboro, Friday, Aug. 17, Wormleysburg.

Ilampden, Saturday, Aug. 18, Sporting Hill.

Silvey Spring, Monday, Aug. 20, Kingston.

Middlessex, Thesday, Aug. 21, Middlessex S. H.

North Middleton, Wednesday, Aug. 22, Basin S. H.

Frankford, Thursday, Aug. 23, Bloservillo.

Midlin, Friday, Aug. 21, Centre School House.

Hopewell and Newburg, Saturday, Aug. 25, Newburg.

Southampton, Monday, Ang. 27, Leesburg.

Penn, Thesday, Aug. 28, Controvillo.

Dicktnson, Wednesday, 29, S. Grove S. H.

South Middleton, Thursday, Aug. 30, Franklin Square.

The examinations will all commence at 0 o'clock A. M., except Shippensburg Twp., which will commence at 10 clock, p. M.

Directors will please furnish paper and chalk, and

at I o'clock, P. M.
Directors will please furnish paper and chalk, and
are at liberty to change the place of helding the exami-nation, but not the day. Directors and friends of edu-cation are cardially invited to attend. Mr. Geo. Swartz, the county Superintendent, will be present at all these examinations, and will in addition examine all

Communication. Common Schools of Carlisle. The annual commencement of the High

schools of Carlisle, came off on Friday

in Shiremanstown.

on the 8th or 22d of Sept. at his residence

evening the 29th of June, in a large and full house in Rheem's Hall. The music under the direction of Mr. Jno. H. Rheem by the young ladies of the Female High School and a choir of select ladies and gentlemen, and a choir of select mates and gencioner, was fully equal to any previous occasion. Several salutatory and valedictory com-positions by the graduates were highly creditable and delivered with carnestness and distinctness. Three young ladies viz, Miss Hettie Landis, Miss Namie Zigler, and Miss Tillie C. Humer, received Diplomas; also the following young gentlemen viz. Edward I. Todd, Millard E. Thompson, yiz. Edward I. Todd, Millard E. Thompson,
Edmund H. Loomis, Raymond C. Loomis,
Robert Lámborton, and George Scoby, all
of whom had completed the full course of
studies in the Common Schools, been examined privately by a Professor of Dickinson
College, and underwent a general public
examination the week preceeding.

Mr. Hamilton in delivering the Diplomas remarked, among other things, that the ladder of distinction in this country was open to all but only attainable by persover-ing effort and unremitting industry, be the talents of the candidates what they may.