The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union County Ticket.

Congress,
Col. R. M. HENDERSON, of Carlisle.
Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

Assembly,
Col. JOHN LEE, Carlisle.

Associate Judges,
Capt. J. M. KELSO, Shippensburg,
GEO. W. CRISWELL, Eastpennsborough.

Prothonotary,
Sergt. JOHN H. ZINN, Penn.

Clerk of the Courts,
Sergt. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, Shippensbg.

Register,
Capt. ISAAC HULL, Mechanicsburg.

County Commissioner,
Capt. SAM'L. KING, Mechanicsburg.

Director of the Poor,
OWEN JAMES, New Cumberland.

County Auditor,
JASON W. EBY, Carlisle.

GEARY CLUB.

The Union Republican Citizens of Carlisle are respectfully requested to meet in Rheem's Hall on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock for the purpose of forming a Geary Club and perfecting the organization of the party for the coming campaign.

W. F. SADLER.
Chairman of Standing Committee.

"National Union County Convention."

We hope our friends will read this caption carefully. We have no recollection of seeing a gathering connected with our local politics which has the had good fortune to be dignified with a title so imposing. There is something grand foreshadowed by the name—something entirely different in purpose and intent from those little gatherings of Democratic and Republican politicians which are held yearly or semi yearly to fix up candidates for the people to support for the petty and unimportant posts of Prothonotory, Register, Coroner or Member of the Legislature, or to elect delegates to a State Convention. The call for the meeting of this Convention was also unusually imposing. For other County Conventions it is usually sufficient to have the authority of the Chairman of the County Committee who generally is an Editor, a Foreman of a printing office, a Justice of the Peace or a newly fledged Lawyer. The National County Convention was convoked by the authority of the Post Master of Carlisle, an Ex-chief Burgess, a medical gentleman, two prominent members of the Bar and a former Editor of the *Herald* who jointly and severally composed the *Johnson Executive Committee* (the italics belong to the concern). Small politicions too, are careful to indulge in no enunciation of a political creed but trust that to the Convention to fix up according to its narrow and contracted sense of expediency and party needs. The *Johnson Executive Committee* deal with the great questions of the day with an independence and fearless ability that stands out in marked contrast to the uncertain and fitful utterances of demagogues and fanatics. They invite the loyal citizens who favor the call for a National Union Convention of Cumberland County to meet at Mr. Faber's Hotel on the 28th inst., at 11 A. M. to choose delegates and transact other important business. The call then discusses in a half column solid *nonparcil* of the *Volunteer* the universality, constancy and supremacy of the Constitution and the laws; the rights, dignity and equality of the States: the Abolition of slavery and the impossibility and impractibility of its re-establishment; the powers, duties and responsibilities of Congresses in general and unjust unconstitutional, revolutionary. "ornary and cussed" proceedings of the present Congress in particular; the purpose of war, resistance to the authority of the Government, peaceful administrations, constitutional powers, defense of the republic, maintenance of the public credit, union, harmony, industry, arts of peace, 36 states, 9 territories, District of Columbia, friends and brothers, national flag, hold councils, state of the Union, possible dangers, National situation, seats of delegates, Constitution, Union and Government of the states *ad infinitum*, etc., etc. All this prepared, wondering outsiders for a grand display of the loyal and faithful patriots who understood all this grand talk and who would be in force at the place and hour named, to attend the sittings of the NATIONAL UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Saturday the 28th, of July came at last—how slowly roll the hours that precede expected great events. Dawn, sunrise, and the hours before meridian passed slowly away until but one was left and we impelled by a irresistible curiosity turned our steps to Faber's Hotel. There we found the "loyal citizens" assembled in force. The National Union County Convention at the time of its meeting consisted of James Armstrong, James Waggoner, James Bowman, Henry Karns, James M'Clellan, a handsome gentleman in rebel gray of a southern cast of frame and feature, another gentleman ditto as to clothes and manner who was decidedly ugly, another citizen of town and William Kennedy Esq. It is rumored around town that all the gentlemen here named and described, were until recently members in good standing of an organization formerly known as the Democratic Party. After waiting some ten minutes there was an accession of three persons to the crowd two of whom were Napoleon B. Moore and Williamson Huston also lately of the party aforesaid deceased. Soon afterwards came Robert Wilson of Mechanicsburg. Then W. H. Miller, Esq., then M. Williams and Robert McCachren, Esqrs., over the conversion of all of whom from their Democracy to Johnsonism, we felicitate the Country. Afterward came John Campbell, M. C. Herman George Zinn, William M. Porter, R. Montagu Stevenson and possible three others. This was the NATIONAL UNION COUNTY CONVENTION free from all the objections troubles incident to a meeting of delegates; it was the party *itself* rank and file assembled to deliberate in solemn conclave on the mighty issues of the day.

—Having thus described the result of the effort to get up a Johnson Party in our County we wish to say a word with regard to a fact which the meeting of this Convention demonstrates beyond cavil and that is the unity which pervades our own organization in the County. The party which during the war presented a united front to those who covertly gave their adhesion to the cause of the South is without any division of sentiment on the great questions which are still at issue. The managers of the Democracy counted on an immense development of the Johnson element by the meeting of the Convention. For weeks they boasted how the radicals would open their eyes when this convention ment. The office holding portion of the party was formed energetically. Postmasters received letters in which they were "particularly urged" (does anybody recognize the quotation) to be present, and as a grand result THREE gentlemen were got together who voted for Andrew Johnson for Vice President who now endorse his policy. In a County wherein there at least 40 offices in the gift of the administration; after months of most industrious threatening of incumbents and the most lavish offers to aspirants but THREE men of our party were found who would take the responsibility of endorsing publicly the policy of the President. Surely the people can be trusted. Andrew Johnson when an obscure member of the United States Senate for one bold open rebuke of treason was at once taken into the Union ranks and as soon as there were honors to bestow he was named second to our chief. In this County more than 3,000 loyal men forgetting his whole record except that one speech cast their ballots for him and defended his fame against the assaults of every traitor in the land. Through accident he is now invested with more than regal power and influence, but having in an evil moment cast aside his mask of patrotism but THREE are here to day, so poor to do him reverence.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Gen. GEARY is before the people of Pennsylvania for the highest office in their gift. He has received the nomination of a party which has for the last eight years controlled the State; not because of a division of opposing majorities but because in as many successive, desperately contested canvasses it has numbered always a clear and unmistakable and often an overwhelming majority of the legal voters. The party which has chosen him as their leader numbers in its rank a very great preponderance of the wealth, intelligence, morality, and patriotism of the people. The candidate himself is a man of mature age, liberal education, good morals—has had a most varied and extensive experience in public life—has served his country as a soldier in two wars during a period of seven years—has been promoted regularly from a captaincy to the rank of a Major General and has been wounded by the bullets of the enemy oftener than he has been commissioned—in civil life he has been entrusted by two National Administrations with the Government of new and turbulent territories and has performed the functions of his offices with most signal success. His ancestry have a record which bears with it honor. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and his father in the war of 1812. When GEARY last went to the field he took with him as soldiers his two sons one 16 and the other 18 years of age. In a deadly conflict in which the father won a glorious victory the eldest son fell whilst fighting bravely on the field. This is a plain narration of facts of which any decently informed man is fully cognizant. Such a record might not be *conclusive* evidence of Gen. Grant's fitness for the position to which he aspires, but we submit that it is about enough to establish his right to decent treatment at the hands of those who prefer some one else.

We are led to this by an article which appeared in the last week's *Volunteer* and which would make any stranger believe that the Union candidate was a scoundrel and impostor—a bullying, bragging militia officer who had never seen an engagement or smelt powder, a man who had been dismissed from civil appointments because of incompetency, and a man who is detested and hated by the entire soldiery of his country. We will here give most of the article one commenting on the paragraphs. The first is as follows:

John W. Geary was first brought into notice in connection with the Mexican War, having been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Penna. Regiment. During his term of service he seems to have completely won the affections of the men in his command, as will be seen from the following resolutions passed by the men of his regiment, on their return to the States, in a public indignation meeting, held at Connellsville, on Saturday, July 15th, 1848. Here are the resolutions, officially published at the time by the officers of the meeting:

"*Whereas,* The discharge and arrival home of the remaining members of he Fayette Volunteers has again placed them in the position of citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and enabled them to speak and assert their rights, they now embrace this occasion TO EXPRESS THEIR DEEP AND ABIDING INDIGNATION OF THE CONDUCT OF JOHN W. GEARY SINCE HE WAS ELECTED TO THE COMMAND OF THE 2D PA. REGIMENT, AT THE CITY OF MEXICO, THE SAID JOHN W. GEARY PROCURED HIS ELECTION BY FALSEHOOD AND DECEPTION."

"*Resolved,* That the whole course and conduct of said Geary was INCONSISTENT WITH THE CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN OR A MAN OF HONOR—it was corrupt and mercenary in all its bearings, characteristic of a low and groveling creature, hunting and seeking popularity for COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM THAT HE NEVER EARNED, by bargaining with supple tools and mercenaries, one of whom at least was A NOTORIOUS BLACK LEG."

The resolutions given are graced by no names, and for all purposes of evidence are worthless. From their appearance we might be justified in saying that they were manufactured for this campaign expressly, or that they were the production of a some disappointed rival whose modesty alone prevented him from getting one vote—There is one thing in however which makes the resolution suspicious, GEARY was elected Lieut. Colonel of the regiment at its organization. After fighting through from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, Col. Roberts the commander of the regiment died. The Resolution charges that JOHN W. GEARY procured his election to that rank by falsehood and deception. Now mark, he was entitled to the Colonelcy *in the order* of his *regular promotion* and would not have been passed over except for very special reasons—where then was the need or motive for his using FALSEHOOD AND DECEPTION to secure what he already had in his hands? Allow us to suggest, gentlemen, that when you have hunted up some dead men's names to attach to your resolution alter it sufficiently to it them serviceable—they won't do, in its present fix. Whilst we are at Mexico we may as well state that after the taking of the city, COLONEL GEARY was placed in command of the great *Citadel* of the Capital in consideration of gallant services in its capture.

From Mexico the *Volunteer* marches to Kansas and makes these discoveries:

In 1856 Geary was appointed Governor of Kansas by President Pierce, which position he held but a few months, when he was removed on the ground of incompetency.—The only official act of his administration worthy of note was his appropriating the inaugural address of the Governor of Massachusetts and sending it to the Legislature of Kansas *as his own "first annual message."* Those who delight in tracing the similarity in the thoughts and modes of expression of great men will find a rich field of labor in comparing these two documents.

GEARY was not removed for incompetence. In the short space of six months by his firmness and wise administration he suppressed a civil war that had defied the efforts of his predecessors and restored order, law and Government; dispersed the thousands of border ruffians who had invaded Kansas and also disbanded the irresponsible organizations of her own citizens and all this was been accomplished without bloodshed or a resort to force. It is a part of our history that COL. GEARY found Kansas in a condition of anarchy and civil war and left it orderly, well governed and submissive to authority. This disposes of the incompetency. On the subject of his removal we respectfully submit the following document:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, KANSAS TERRITORY,
LECOMPTON, March 4th 1857.

"HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES BUCHANAN,
"President of the United States.

"DEAR SIR:—Please accept my resignation as Governor of Kansas Territory, to take effect on the 20th of the present month, by which time you will be enabled to select and appoint a proper successor.

With high respects, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY.

If you have anything more to say about his removal on the ground of incompetency or on any other ground hurry it up. With regard to his plagiarism in the message, as we have already convicted you of one lie in a paragraph, it is hardly necessary to urge that as Geary was a Democrat at the time and the Governor of Massachusetts a Republican, it isn't more probable that he would steal his message than it is that we should go thieving among your editorials.

From Kansas our truthful biographer comes to the rebellion and says:

The first heroic act of General Geary, during the late war, was the capture of the old cannon at Harper's Ferry. This cannon had been stuck in the side walk and used for forty years as a receptacle for segar stumps and other refuse. The "rebs" having pulled out this venerable spittoon and mounted it on a log, Geary on his peaceable entrance into the place, took possession of it as a trophy and telegraphed to the mayor of Philadelphia that he would present it to the city authorities. His dispatch was in these words:

"*To the Mayor of Philadelphia:* I have just routed the enemy at Harper's Ferry.—The rebels ran out of town in a great hurry leaving one of their cannon to fall into my possession, which I will present to the city of Philadelphia. OUR TRIUMPH IS GLORIOUS. Yours,
JOHN W. GEARY."

Considering that the rebels had left the town before Geary entered it, his "triumph" was indeed "glorious." Somehow the joke of the "Harper's Ferry Spittoon" began to get through the General's cranium, and it is needless to add that the city of Philadelphia never received the cannon.

One of the most famous battles in which the subject of this biographical sketch was engaged, was the terrific conflict of "Snickersville," a graphic account of which written by the General's private Secretary, and revised by himself, occupied an entire page of the Philadelphia *Inquirer.* The most remarkable feature of this engagement is that not a man was killed or wounded on either side, and not a prisoner taken.

In all political campaigns there must be allowance made for a little detraction and ridicule but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and we hold up the author of the above ridicule of a gallant soldier, to the scorn and contempt of every decent man in the community. Geary with 1,000 men repulsed Ashby and Evans with 5,000 men at Harper's Ferry in a severe engagement lasting eight hours in which his command suffered severely and he was himself wounded; for his bravery in this action he was made a Brigadier. From this time to the close of the war he was constantly on the most active duty and participated in nearly all the important battles in Northern Virginia Pennsylvania, and the South West. At Chancellorsville he received a wound in the breast from which he has not yet recovered. At Gettysburg he fought in the front on Culp's Hill, during that seven hours' conflict which nearly annihilated the corps which had been the pride and boast of Lee's army, and which gave final victory and triumph to the Union arms. It isn't necessary to follow our candidate through the campaigns of Grant and Sherman in the South West, where he won honors for himself and his country and gained the commendation of his comrades in arms and his superiors in command, but as an offset to the *Volunteer's* ridicule we will give the opinion of his corps commander, GEN. SLOCUM, whom the Democracy of New York chose for their political leader last fall.—Read this:

"Headquarters Twelfth Corps,
Army of the Cumberland,
"Murfreesboro, Tenn., *Nov.* 13, 1863.

"MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am very happy to hear the good reports which reach me from all sides, relative to the conduct of your command in the recent action. *The contest was one of very great importance. The highest credit is awarded to you and your command, not only by General Thomas, but by all officers conversant with the circumstances.*

"As I was not with you I can claim no portion of the credit gained, nor can I, with good taste, publish an order expressing thanks to you, but I wish you and your command to know that I have been informed of all the facts in the case, and that I feel deeply grateful for their gallant conduct and for the new laurels they have brought to our corps.

"H. W. SLOCUM."

"Brigadier-general J. W. GEARY,
"*Commanding Second Division Twelfth Army Corps.*"

If it was our design to show GEARY's military record we might fill columns but it is only our aim to call attention to the indescribable meanness of the demagogues who hold up to the ridicule of the ignorant, the deeds of a citizen of their own county, who has seen as much hard service as any man in the State; who at Gettysburg helped to drive from our borders those who devastated our valley and shelled our own borough whilst its streets were filled with helpless women and children, and whose gallantry on distant battle fields won the admiration and praise of Sherman, Thomas, Hooker, and Slocum.

As a reward for all this, the rowdies and blackguards of the county are taught to scoff at him as the man who "captured the spittoon at Harper's Ferry," and whose "most famous battle didn't kill, wound or capture a single man," Let the people of this county who remember their plundering by the rebels in 1863 and the battle of Gettysburg that gave them security, rebuke these shameless demagogues by giving a majority for their own brave citizen and let soldiers who think of voting with his opposers, remember that the slanderers of GEARY were the men who defamed *them* and belittled *their* actions whilst in the field and voted to disfranchise them. These slanderers of soldiers need a stern rebuke from the people and ere long will receive it.

We have not space to follow the *Volunteer* article further but if nothing more important turns up will finish it in our next.

Treachery Rewarded.

Mr. ROBERT WILSON has for some years been Postmaster at Mechanicsburg, having been appointed to that position by President LINCOLN. As soon as it was definitely ascertained that Mr. LINCOLN's accidental successor intended to go over body and soul to the rebels and copperheads, and that a literal adherence to his example was the condition upon which alone incumbents could retain official position, MR. WILSON hastened to announce himself an abject follower of our modern Tyler.

In slavish subservinace to orders from headquarters, WILSON presented himself at the *great* Johnson Convention in Carlisle, on Saturday last, and elected himself Vice-President of that *tremendous* gathering. It would seem that this was degredation deep enough to entitle the subject to an almost indefinite tenure of office; but strange to say Saturday's papers announce the displacement of WILSON and the appointment an confirmation of Colonel DAVID KIMMEL, a brave and gallant soldier, as postmaster at Mechanicsburg.

Thus the full measure of poetic justice is meted out to one of the swiftest converts in all the noble band of Postmasters. He swallowed his leek with the most commendable subserviency, and is now chewing the bitter cud of disappointment with the wryest of faces. May the same luck befal every one of such fellows.

$ 305,864,526.20.

The books of the Internal revenue office, in Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, have just been balanced, and it appears that the amount of money collected during the year, in taxes in that department, was three hundred and five millions, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, five hundred. and twenty-six dollars, and twenty cents! This is merely one of the Government taxes, and is exclusive of the customs, or State and local taxes, which are about as much more. Every dollar of this might have been saved by the exercise of a proper patriotism and fraternal feeling, in the Congress of 1860—1. We would have "a little blood letting," and now we are paying for it as above.—*Vounteer.*

You have guessed it this time exactly. Every dollar of this might have been saved by the exercise of a proper patriotism and fraternal feeling in the Congress of 1860–1, but then those virtues weren't in any great demand. Some dozen of Senators and may be a hundred representatives who held then and who now hold the same political faith as does the *Volunteer*, withdrew from Congress, and after getting their pay organized a Government of their own; stole property that belonged to the nation; organized armies, erected forts and batteries, stormed and captured garrisons, and proclaimed publicly that they would possess themselves of the Capital of the nation, and in short displayed such a want of patriotism and fraternal feeling, that very much against our wills we were forced to turn in and whip them into decency. It was a pretty big undertaking and cost us all the big figures you have made and many more besides. Lately we have been trying to forget these imprudent little games of Democrats, but you will recall the subject. This Internal Revenue is a great nuisance, for it is continually reminding us how much Democratic treason makes us pay yearly in taxes. *You* would have a big blood letting in spite of all we could do to prevent it and now *we* are paying much the larger share of the expense. We would forget this though were you not constantly reminding us of it.

THE outrageous proposition to place a tax of five cents a pound on cotton, was reduced to three cents in the Senate, and passed. It is the only agricultural product that has this burden placed upon it. The West does not vote to put it upon wheat-growers, but the South is unrepresented and must submit to just such taxes as the Radicals see fit to impose.—*Volunteer.*

This is exceedingly smart. Every body knows that taxes on productions are paid in the end by the consumer and that the producer or manufacturer always makes himself whole on the increased price of the article. You anti-tariff men are always strong on this argument. Well, the North and West consume about twenty times as much cotton as the South and will continue to do so for some time. Consequently the great bulk of this taxation will fall on the section which is represented in Congress. So the Radicals are taxing themselves—they are great tyrants, aren't they?

General Geary fought the rebels in the front.—*Repub. Ex.*

And the rebels fought Gen. Geary in the rear. That's the only part of Geary they ever saw.—*Volunteer.*

Indeed: How then did they hit him in the breast with a shell?

It may interest many persons to view again the lineaments of their military chieftains within a political frame:

WITH THE PRESIDENT.	WITH THAD STEVENS.
Gen. Grant,	"Gen." Butler,
Gen. Sherman,	"Gen." Siegel,
Gen. Meade,	"Gen." Schurz,
Gen. Hancock,	"Gen." Schenck,
Gen. Crawford,	"Gen." Cameron,
Gen. Sheridan,	"Col." Forney,
Col. Coulter	"Gen." Geary.

The military trappings—straps, buttons, stars, eagles, &c.—are equal, it will be perceived, but there is a vast difference in the color of the exploits.—*Erie Observer.*

Precisely—but why don't you complete the President's column? Here are some of his *avowed* supporters:

WITH THE PRESIDENT.	
Jefferson Davis,	C. L. Vallandigham,
Gen. R. E. Lee,	Robert Toombs,
Gen. Beauregard,	Guerilla Morgan,
Gen. Early,	Every Southern rebel,
Gen. Stuart,	Every Northern Copper head,
Gen. Longstreet,	
Gen. McClellan	Deserters and skedadlers,
Col. Mosby,	*ad infinitum,*
Andersonville Wirz,	The Democratic party,
Wilkes Booth, in spirit,	Bread-and-butter Brigade.
Hiester Clymer,	

We think that Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and other Union generals named would prefer Thaddeus Stevens' column, as they did through a recent civil war. It requires a rather vivid imagination to get them into the other picture frame—don't it Mr. *Observer?—Erie Gazette.*

An invisible advertisement, more convincing than printed words, is now recommending Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" in a thousand fashionable homes in the city of New York. That advertisement is simply the stream of delightful fragrance poured from every flagon of this famous extract. Sold everywhere.

—Between 1815 and 1864, 2,782,000 men were killed in battle. Of those 2,148,000 were Europeans, 164,000 inhabitants of the other continents. Thus, during 49 years, the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 42,800 men, not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1853-56) was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of them died on the field of battle, 334,000 from disease in hospital—256,000 being Russians, 98,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, 2000 Italians, and 2500 Greeks.

Our National Platform.

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

"Article—SECTION 1, All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or the immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator a Representative in Congress, elector or President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

[From the Sunbury American.]

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call in the *Northumberland County Democrat,* of honorably discharged soldiers, to meet at Sunbury on the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Soldiers' Johnson and Clymer Convention at Harrisburg, on the 1st of August, 1866, a number of soldiers assembled in the Commissioners' Room in the new Court House, over which meeting Dr. Newbaker was called to preside.

It was soon apparent that a large majority, perhaps three-fourths of the soldiers present, were the friends and supporters of Gen. Geary. In order to avoid any confusion or difficulty, Lieut. A. Brice, of Sunbury, inquired of the chairman whether the meeting was intended for all honorably discharged soldiers, or only for such soldiers as were in favor of Hiester Clymer for Governor. The chairman stated that the meeting was only for soldiers favorable to Clymer. Whereupon at least three-fourths of the soldiers withdrew to the old Court House, and organized by appointing

Capt. A. D. CALDWELL, President.
Corp'l. N. F. LIGHTNER and Sergt. H. D. WHARTON, Vice Presidents.
Capt. J. E. Torrington and Capt. H. Painter, Secretaries.

On motion a committee of seven, viz: Lieut. A. N. Brice, Corporal N. F. Lightner, Sergt. D. H. Wharton, Corporal C. D. Wharton, Capt. C. S. Prowell, Lieut. C. Hammer and Sergt. J. H. Love, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this Convention.

The committee, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we heartily endorse Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, the Union candidate for Governor, and while his distinguished career, in the service of the Republic, elicits our admiration, we as heartily condemn the political action of Hiester Clymer, the candidate of the so-called Democratic party, for his persistent attempts to thwart all legislation having for its object the benefit of the soldiers of the country, and especially those of Pennsylvania, by having voted in his place against granting them the right of suffrage, whilst battling nobly for the nation, giving their lives a sacrifice, that the Republic might live.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the re-construction policy of Congress, and we look to the loyal majority of that body, as our only guarantee and hope of the Republic, and of the sacred principles for which we fought and suffered privations in the open field.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the re-admission of the rebellious States, until they have given proper guarantee of loyalty to the Federal Government by conforming to the prescribed conditions offered by Congress and while the so-called Democracy are in favor of the *immediate* re-admission of the rebel States, *without* any guarantee of loyalty, we are in favor of their admission *after* they have *given evidence* that they are sincere in their devotion to the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That we are alike opposed to the course of Andy Johnson, in appointing rebels and their sympathizers to office, and his proscription of men who have nobly stood by the Government in its hour of peril, meets our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That the course of Edgar Cowan in the Senate of the United States is an avowed betrayal of the loyal men and soldiers of Pennsylvania; that he has failed to carry out the views of the majority that elected him to the Senate, and we call upon him to resign his place, that a man true to the interests of the Keystone State, and the 300,000 brave men who sacrificed all for the public good, may be made our representative.

Resolved, That we scorn the serpent-like friendship of the so-called Democracy, who, after calling us "hirelings," "buffoons," and "Lincoln dogs," and refusing us all aid and sympathy in the field, now seek our support at the ballot box.

Resolved, That we, the loyal soldiers of Northumberland county, claim to have a large majority in favor of Major General John W. Geary, and knowing that the call published in the *Northumberland County Democrat* represents some true and loyal soldiers of the county, whose names were appended without their consent, while the majority of the names fixed to that call were taken from tombstones, drafted men and deserters.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend a general convention of the honorably discharged soldiers of Northumberland county, favorable to the election of Major General Geary, for Governor, and opposed to "My Policy," to be held in Sunbury, on September, 5th, 1866.

Resolved, That a full report of these proceedings and resolutions be published in the Sunbury *American*, Sunbury *Gazette*, Shamokin *Herald*, and *Miltonian*, to whom our thanks are due for their faithful advocacy of the soldiers' interests.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the order of Free Masons for the use of their hall.

On motion, a resolution was adopted requesting the Chairman of the Union Standing Committee, of Northumberland county, to invite General Geary and J. A. Logan to be present and address the Convention, which meets on the 5th of September next.

A resolution was also adopted requiring the President and Secretary of this Convention, to issue a protest against the proceedings of the so-called Democratic Convention, purporting to represent the sentiments of the soldiers of this county, and the same be published in the Philadelphia *Enquirer* and Harrisburg TELEGRAPH.

On motion adjourned, by giving three cheers for Maj. General Geary.

[*Signed by the Officers.*]

The Great Telegrapic Wonder of the 19th Century Accomplished.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE A SUCCESS.

The fifth attempt to connect the old and new world by telegrapic cable has been crowned by success. To Mr. Cyrus W. Field, more than to any other man, is the credit due of achieving this great result. His indomitable zeal and faith in the success of the undertaking accomplished it, and to him millions of men to-day accord the honor.

The first attempt to unite the eastern and western continents with the telegraph was made in 1858. The cable extended from Valentia to Newfoundland, and was laid by the Great Eastern. The cable employed was 2500 miles long, and cost $485 per mile, or, with the cost of the shore ends and incidental expenses, 1,834,500. Although it it is claimed that some messages were transmitted, the enterprise proved an entire failure, save in so far as its results encouraged the effort of 1866. This last effort, which operating in concert with the other completed, progressing and contemplated lines, will put a girdle around the world in comparatively a short time, and make every country tributary to every other and benefit the whole, is now pronounced a success.—The cable which began to be laid by the Great Eastern, from Valentia, on the 15th of July, has reached the western coast, and communication between the two continents is now established. That it may prove to be permanent is our earnest prayer.

Below we give the first dispatches that have traversed the depths of the Atlantic from one continent to the other as quickly almost as if their distant shores were seperated only by a rivulet. How astonishing are the triumphs of man's genius!

DESPATCH FROM THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND TO THE PRESIDENT.

ASPY BAY, July 30.

The Superintendent of the N. Foundland line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with the following message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States:

OSBORNE, July 27th, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C.

To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of Her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the Western and Eastern Hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and amity between the governments of Europe and the Republic of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY TELEGRAPH CABLE.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Heart's Content, N. F., July 29.
via Aspy Bay, C. B., July 29,

The London *Times*, of July 27, says of the Atlantic Telegraph. "It is a great work, the story of the age and nations, and they who have achieved it deserve to be honored as the benefactors of their race."

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23d.

There was more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

The Earl of Shaftesbury had protested, in the House of Commons, against the holding of reform meetings.

Sir John Pakington admitted that England was behind other nations.

A severe naval engagement took place on the 20th of July off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The Austrians claimed a victory, having sunk an Italian iron-clad ship and blown up three.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, July 28.

The latest reports from the seat of war state that the peace preliminaries between the contending powers are progressing but no details have been received as yet.

LONDON MARLETS.

LONDON, July 28, Evening.

Consols closed at 88¼ for money; United States five-twenties 69½.

The cotton market is firm; middling Orleans is quoted at 14½d per pound. The sales are not given.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Information has been received at the Treasury of the seizure by a customs officer on the coast of North Carolina of a number of vessels engaged in the smuggling trade.

—Washington has seldom been so depopulated at the close of a session as it now is, But few of the hotels are over half full. The lobby is nearly deserted, and the galleries are almost empty.

—Advices from Vienna state that the Austrian government is on the point of issuing a large number of bank notes with a forced currency, to supply the wants of the Treasury, which is completely exhausted.

—No person connected with the Memphis riots has been indicted or punished in any manner whatever. Ex-Recorder Creighton, who was reported by Gen. Stoneman as inciting the rioters to violence by a public speech, daily holds his Court as a justice of the peace.

—The New Free Press of Vienna gives the singular advice to the Austrian government to place the metallic treasure of the Bank of Vienna in a place of safety. The bank cellars contain 126,000,000 florins (315,000,000 francs); it weighs 140,000 quintals (221½ pounds each), and would require forty railway trains to carry it away.

—The new internal revenue law regulating the manufacture of distilled spirits goes into effect on the 1st of September, and the government expresses its intention of seizing upon the first prominent cases of violation, for the purpose of testing its provisions to the fullest extent.

—The City Council of Savannah, a short time ago, issued an order excluding negroes from the chief park of the city, whereupon the military authorities informed the Mayor that such orders could not be executed. Council had a meeting on Thursday, and resolved to close the park to all persons until the matter can be laid before the authorities at Washington, and their views obtained.

—A snake measuring fourteen feet and seven inches recently crawled into a house in Galveston, Texas, and swallowed a leg of mutton. It should be killed, "if it takes a leg."

PERSONAL.

—GENERAL JOHN A. DIX has been appointed Minister to Hague.

—GOLDWIN SMITH had resigned the Professorship of History at Oxford University.

—George Saunders has offered himself in bulk to Garibaldi,

—Rosa Bonheur, it is said, is anxious to see a live buffalo, and therefore contemplates a visit to the United States.

THE income of Wm. B. Astor last year was $1,153,459, which is about $150,000 less than the previous year. There was a general falling off of the incomes in New York the past year.

—THE President has granted a pardon to Lawrence Rosseau, of New Orleans, La., formerly a captian in the United States Navy, who resigned and entered the rebel service.

—Recorder Creighton, of Memphis, charged with inciting the late riots, has surrendered himself up, and is under bonds for trial.

—ONE Dr. Hale, of Rock county, Mississippi, was compelled to pay $786,86 damages, last week, for kissing the wife of a Mr. Havens, of the same county.

—Several of the lesser Mexican embassies to Europe have been recalled by the Emperor on the score of economy.

—A brick of gold, weighing thirty pounds taken from mines in Novo Scotia, was exhibited in New Haven last week.

—A colored man was recently killed in a church at Columbia, S. C. Finding the colored gallery filled, he ventured to take a seat among the whites and was immediately killed. General Howard has sent an officer to investigate the matter.

—George W. Kendall has written a long letter to the San Antonio *Ledger*, in which he advocates the revival of the old system of offering rewards for the scalps of wild Indians. He thinks that the only effective means of putting a stop to their depredations.

—MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD recently received a communication from Governor Humphrey, of Mississippi which represents that the civil authorities throughout the State are about to take active measures to prevent outrages and ill-treatment of the freedmen, and will bring all offenders to justice. Their acts will receive the support of the better portion of the community, and it is beleived that a more favorable state of affairs will soon be established.

—GEN. SPRAGUE, Assistant Commisioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian territory, in a late report to the Bureau, says that in many parts of Arkansas the testimony of freedmen against whites is still excluded from courts of justice, and county clerks and recorders refuse to receive and record marriage certificates of colored people, as has been the law and custom for whites. In other portions of the State testimony is heard in courts of justice without regard to the color of the witness.

Town and County Matters.

If any of our town subscribers fail to receive 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.

GEARY MASS MEETING.

A grand Mass Meeting of the friends of Gen. GEARY will be held in Mechanicsburg on Saturday the 18th inst. Extensive preparations are making, and we will publish the call next week.

The Standing Committee of the County will meet at Mechanicsburg at the Railroad Hotel on the 18th inst., instead of Carlisle. The meeting will be at 12 o'clock.

W. F. SADLER, *Chairman.*

Rev. Dr. Wing expects to be in his pulpit next Sabbath.

We direct attention to MR. NEUWAHL's, advertisement in to-day's paper. He is determined to sell out his entire stock at any sacrifice.

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.—We learn that Messrs WM. BLAIR & SON, those enterprising wholesale & retail grocers, have *en route* from Europe an invoice of queensware which they are importing directly from the markets across the water. We believe this is the first instance in the history of our borough of a direct importation from Europe.

SOLDIERS, disabled by wounds or disease, who have been honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, who desire a home in the United States Military Asylum, are requested to make application previous to September 1st, with a statement of the circumstances of their enlistment, services, disability and discharge, to Major General Edward W. Hinks, governor of United States Military Asylum, whose office is temporarly at Boston, Mass.

Any person having knowledge of meritorious disabled soldiers being supported in an almshouse or elsewhere, as a public pauper, is requsted to give information of the fact to the governor of the asylum, in order that immediate steps may be taken for the removal and relief of such indigent disabled soldiers.

Papers throughout the country are requested to give gratuitous publicity to the above.

Prof. J. B. Andrews, of Philadelphia is visiting our town for the purpose of giving instructions in his new, short and simple methods of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, and their application to Interest, Percentage, Discount, Banking and Partial Payments. We have examined Prof. Andrews' concise and beautiful system of calculation and we must say that we regard it as far superior to the old system. It is much shorter, more simple, and more correct. We take great pleasure, therefore, in recommending him to any who may need his professional services.

We are authorized to say that the Professor gives instructions to Ladies and Teachers at a reduced fee, and *to wounded Soldiers free of charge.*

His rooms are at Mrs. Aughinbaugh's, on Main St., where he may be found at any time when not professionally engaged.

PURE CATAWBA.—In the present fruity times sudden attacks of sickness are but too prevalent, and the want of a pure, unadulterated spirit sorely felt. This want, we are glad to say, can now be fully supplied by MR. CHAS. W. FRANCISCUS, whose Catawba, advertised to-day is just the article which should be in every house. We have the judgment of two of our first physicians—both of whom have purchased largely—that it is unquestionably the purest, and best medicinal spirit our markets anywhere afford. With great pleasure we commend it to our readers.

ASHLAND CEMETERY.—We paid a visit last week to this beautiful spot, and were both surprised and delighted to notice the important improvements and decorations which have been commenced since we last saw the place.

The main and several of the minor avenues have been thoroughly macademized, the water from the water works has been introduced preparatory to the erection of a central fountain, hundreds of beautiful ornamental and shade trees have been planted, several monuments erected and the grounds so tastefully arranged as to give an air of permanancy and finish which we imagined it would require years to effect.

The sexton, Mr. ELIAS DONNELLY, is well acquainted with his duties and is quite polite and attentive to visitors of whom crowds visit the cemetery daily. We understand that in order to facilitate the purchase and conveyance of lots and properly organize the business of the cemetery, A. L. SPONSLER Esq., has been selected as the title-making power, through whom all conveyance will be made and from whom those wishing to purchase lots can obtain any information. A lithographic plot accurately numbering and designating each lot and division of the entire cemetery, is in course of preparation and will shortly be on exhibition at Mr Sponsler's office. Messrs J. M. ALLEN and A. B. EWING are also empowered to sell lots.

Important information to all disabled soldiers and sailors, will be found in DEVITT & Co's., Advertisement in to-day's paper.

PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY.—From a list of brevet promotions just confirmed by the Senate we extract the following names of residents of our town and county who have by their swords earned the honorable titles set opposite their names:

Lieut. Col. Robt. M. Henderson 7th Pa. Reserves to be Coloenl by brevet and to be Brigadier General by brevet.

Capt. Alexander Piper 3d U. S. Artillery to be Major by brevet and to be Lieut. Col. by brevet.

1st Lieut Jno. A. Waggoner 1st Pa. Reserves to be Captain by brevet and to be Major by brevet.

Capt. F. Marion McManus, 1st Pa. Reserves to be Major by brevet.

Capt. Sam'l B. King, 1st Pa. Reserves to be Major by brevet.

Capt John A. Wolfe, 1st Pa. Reserves to be Major by brevet.

2d Lieut. Richard P. Henderson 7th Pa. Reserves to be 1st Lieut by brevet, to be Captain by brevet and to be Major by brevet.

1st Lieut. Sam'l V. Ruby 7th Pa. Reserves to be Captain by brevet.

1st Lieut. James W. Piper 5th U. S. Artillery to be Captain by brevet

Special Notices.

Bargains Offered!

SELLING AT AND BELOW COST!

The undersigned intending to change his business, offers to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, and the public generally his entire stock of CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Summer, Fall and Winter Goods of all descriptions, such as Overcoats, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Knit Jackets, Valises, Hats, Scarfs, in short, the entire stock of Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods *at and below Cost.*

Rare inducements are offered to all! Come one and all to get Bargains at the store of *Julius Neuwahl between Drs. Zitzer and Kieffer, North Hanover Street Carlisle, Pa.*

The entire stock will be sold between this and the 1st of October.

JULIUS NEUWAHL.

Carlisle, July 27, 1866.—3m.

WAITERS LARGE AND WAITERS SMALL.—A large assortment of fine Waiters of *beautiful pattern* and every size, just received by Wm. BLAIR & SON. Please call and see them.

STORE-KEEPERS *will save money* by buying their *Fruit Jars* at Wm BLAIR & SON'S Wholesale and Retail Grocery & Queensware Store. "South End" Carlisle Pa.

P. S. A large lot of Cuba Sugars just received, also J. Rich's Brooms, and offered at *lowest Prices.*

Who will bear imposition from individuals, when they can get coal at $5 00 per ton for cash, at

A. H. BLAIR'S.

Those in want of cheap Lumber call at the yard of

A. H. BLAIR'S.

Cheapest Pine Shingles in the country at the yard of

A. H. BLAIR'S.

A Pedlar Wagon for sale cheap, this wagon can be used for different other purposes. Inquire at B. R. Jameson, & Co's, Old Stand.

July 6, 1866—3m.

NOTICE.—All orders for Coal and Lumber, can be left at Martin & Gardner's, Horn's, and Faller's Groceries, and at Creamer's Jewelry Store, which will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

DELANCY & SHROM.

BLACK AS A CROW,

a few years since, was many a splendid head that is now grey or grizzled. Why not restore to the yet unwrinkled brow its riven honors? Five minutes effects the splendid transformation. In less time than a rifleman would take to

Load and Fire

three time, the greyest head may be made darker than the

RAVEN'S WING,

No matter of what undesirable tint the hair or whiskers or beard may be, the change to a superb and perfectly natural black or brown is accomplished by one application of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

without staining the skin or injuring the filaments. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Disabled and returned soldiers, widows and orphans of slain soldiers, and the unemployed of both sexes generally, in want of respectable and profitable employment, incurring no risk, can procure such by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, for particulars, to

Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL,
Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan. 25, 1866.

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Horse Liniment.

PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment: and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 50 Cortlandt street, New York.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through the part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality and life ceases as if

Bereft by Lightning,

Now, this can be remedied.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETH'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists.

July 27, 1866—1m.