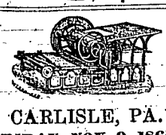
The Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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

Southern Press and Elections.

The tone of the Southern press in regard to the recent elections is generally that of mournful anxiety to learn what is to follow. The Richmond Times thinks that it is doubtful, whether the President will obey the voice of the people and advise the acceptance of the amendment proposed by Congress, or whether he will remain firm in his present profitless resistance; and in conclusion,—

"Without representation in Congress to defend our interests, and another resort to arms being out of the question, we have nothing left but to endure the malignity, insults, and outrages of a gigantic and merciless despotism with dignity and manliness. We have now little left besides the memory and traditions of our splendid courage and that honor which passed scatheless through the furnace of civil strife. By silent, dignified endurance of our wrongs we may retain, in the midst of our misfortunes, the respect of mankind; but by slavish, servile concessions, we shall lose all which renders life endurable."

The Petersburg Express gives similar advice, but is a little odd in its view of the elections:—

"We are all aware, because the fact is trumpeted to the world, that the fiercest envy and hate is cherished by the radicals for Dixie and every thing Southern; why forsooth? Because they were unable to win any of the battles; hence, they vent their spite by winning elections. Why did they not come out of the war with their hands decked with the laurel? The world knows why, hence they take heart unto themselves in elections."

The Norfolk Old Dominion accuses the Northern copperheads of bad management in putting themselves forward, although they are so obnoxious to the people, and says in reference to Heister Clymer:—

"We might just as well expect to see the people of the South walk up to the polls and pronounce themselves idiots, by voting for men of the Brownlow's stripe. This class of men are as odious to the majority of the Northern people as Brownlow, Jack Hamilton, & Co. are to a majority of the people of the South. Indeed, these respective factions are causing the defeat of the conservative element, and the triumph of the radicals."

The Louisville Journal has two editorials, evidently from different hands, taking precisely opposite views of the subject. One is doleful in the extreme, and exclaims:—

"What amount of woe may not this reckless, unscrupulous, remorseless, and infuriated party, waxing all the hate and wrath and vengeance, and holding full and irresponsible power in their horrid hands, achieve during the approaching Congressional session and the two that are to follow it! Eyes and hearts may well ache at the appalling prospects! Bad has come, and 'worse is behind.'"

The other accepts the elections as an omen of the downfall of the Union party:—

"Its very success will contribute to defeat it. The passions which now inflame it will devour it. The fruits of its measures will fall upon it like consuming fire. The Nemesis of the people will hang upon its track. The stars in their courses will fight against it, as they fought against Sisera, whose oppressions were not blacker or more damning. has achieved its final victory over the people."

The Memphis Avalanche on the morning of election day thus treated the subject:—

"If radicalism gains strength by popular approval, then the trouble of the South begins in sad earnest. Then will begin that 'war of races' of which Jefferson spoke, when he said the white and black man could not live in the same government, both being free. We have lost property, sons, fathers, kindred, but as yet we have not lost our honor. If the doctrine of Thad. Stevens prevail, then begins the war to degrade us—to dishonor our manhood; and in this struggle for honor and liberty and life, the black man is doomed, though the pillars of the temple of liberty itself should go down. Not only the negro, but his allies among us—his advisers—will go down with him; for, upon this question of negro equality the people of the South are a unit. To-day is pregnant with all that is good or evil for the South. The elections in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana, may make the Southern people the true friends of a common Union, or they may make them such foes to everything North that the country will not be worth a satrap's salary."

The Richmond Enquirer has a theory that the Democrats have had gains in the large cities, such as Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and that the rural districts only have given increased Union majorities, and moralizes upon it in such sentences as these:—

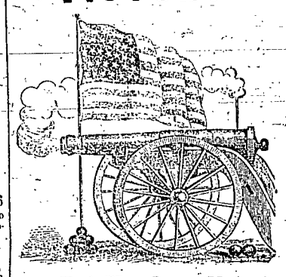
"With all their boasts of learning and intelligence, there is not a more ignorant people to be found in Christendom, on subjects outside of their daily avocations, than the multitude of ten and twenty and fifty acre farmers that cover the face of the earth in the Northern States. In point of general knowledge, and liberality of ideas, there is no comparison between the Southern people and the classes at the North to which we refer."

At the Borough election held here last March, Capt. Jno. A. Waggoner was elected Collector of the West Ward. Sometime about the beginning of May he received an appointment in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg. When he presented his bond to our Commissioners here, to receive from them his duplicate, they very coolly refused to give it to him, on the ground we suppose, that one office is as much as any one man is entitled to; and appointed Mr. Parkinson, one of their own party to the collectorship. Mr. Waggoner immediately applied to the Court for a *mandamus* to the Commissioners to give the duplicate to him. On Monday morning Judge Graham read his decision in Court, requiring the Commissioners to give Mr. Waggoner the duplicate and ordering further that they pay the costs of the proceeding.

The question of law involved in this decision is that the Commissioners of this County have no power of appointment to the offices of Collector except in cases of vacancy, but are bound to issue the duplicate to the person elected to that office, he being a resident of the Ward in which he was elected and having tendered sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. An important question of practice was also decided by declaring that in such cases a *mandamus* was the proceeding to admit any one to an office to which he had a legal right and which was illegally withheld, although the office might be at the same time held by one under color of an illegal appointment. We hope this decision will teach our friends in the Commissioners' office that they like other mortals are amenable to the law.

The retiring editor of the Circleville (O.) *Union* says that during thirty-four years editorial service he wrote 8,000 columns and all for victuals and clothes.

VICTORY!



New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nevada Again Proclaim Their Loyalty!

New Jersey Gains a United States Senator and Two Members of Congress.

The Radical Congress Sustained!

Gen. Butler Goes to Congress by 8,000 Majority.

John Hogan Defeated for Congress

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE IN THE HANDS OF REBELS.

We have only room and time to give the reported majorities in the States which went for the Union ticket on Tuesday. Ten out of Twelve of the States which have just spoken have placed the seal of unqualified condemnation upon the accursed "Policy" of ANDREW JOHNSON. Copperjohnsonism is litterally punctured to death with the ballots of freemen. Amen to the consummation.

The following are the reported Union Majority:

MASSACHUSETTS	70,000
NEW YORK	12,000
NEW JERSEY	3,000
ILLINOIS	40,000
MICHIGAN	30,000
WISCONSIN	18,000
MISSOURI	20,000
KANSAS	10,000
MINNESOTA	6,000

THE TWO PLANS.

The President is so much in the habit of "turning his back upon himself" every few weeks that it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to ascertain exactly what "my policy" means. Now that Mr. Johnson has officially declared against the Constitutional amendments perhaps the Congressional plan of reconstruction and that of the President is best summed up by the Baltimore *American*, as follows;

CONGRESSIONAL PLAN.	PRESIDENT'S PLAN.
First. Gives the protection of the law to the emancipated slave in person and property.	First. Leaves the emancipated slaves without any protection of person and property under the law.
Second. Gives to the white man in the Southern States precisely the same elective power for Congress and President as white men of the North.	Second. Gives to citizens of a Southern State, who have fought for the destruction of the government, double the elective power for Congress and President that the loyal white man of the North has. It and all the leaders of the rebellion to take seats in Congress, or hold office under the Government they labored to destroy.
Third. Prevents the leaders of Rebellion and those who violated their oath of allegiance to the United States from holding office under the government unless pardoned by Congress.	
Fourth. Provides for the payment of the National Debt, and the permanent repudiation of the rebel debt.	Fourth. Gives no security for the payment of the national debt, and leaves the question of the rebel debt open for agitation.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The glorious news of the Republican triumph in West Virginia, gives us reasons to entertain bright hopes for her future. The earnestness shown by her people, the firm stand taken by them for the right, showing to the world as they have done, that there is no more possibility of their being discouraged by the machinations of rebel allies than of their being dismayed by the more open actions of the rebels themselves; in short the result of the next election there proclaims her every way worthy the affection of her sister States. Well would it be for Maryland, and for the country, could she claim as her executive, instead of Swann, as true a man, and firm a patriot as Gov. BOREMAN.

PLAYING CHECKERS—*Harrisburg vs. Huntingdon.*—The Huntingdon *Globe* says:

In a match game of checkers between Mr. James F. Congdon, of Harrisburg, and Mr. George W. Garrettson, of this place, played here on Friday last, Mr. G. was beaten one game out of ten. The game stood as follows: 4 for Condon, 3 for Garrettson, and 3 draw. Mr. G. was out of practice, or the result might have been different.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

Cumberland county has a man whom she will pitt against the winner of the above match, stipulating, however that the game shall be played in Carlisle, as our man cannot be spared from his arduous official duties here. If a natural aptitude for the game and ten long years of careful and unremitting practice go for anything our champion will win the belt. In that event we shall insist that the trophy be hung up in the County Commissioners' office as a proof that the coal and gas bills of that training room are not contracted for nothing.

ANOTHER landmark of Democracy has been removed. Chief Justice Gregory, of Indiana, on Wednesday, delivered the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, that the clause of the Constitution prohibiting the residence of negroes in Indiana, is void, being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The judgment of the Court was unanimous.

GEN. CUSTER, having got his appointment from the President as Colonel in the regular army, is now working for confirmation by the Senate. The way he pours grape and canister into the Michigan conservatives and Democrats is pitiless.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. Jos. Kichline, of Ritnersville, Lehigh county, found on a stalk of corn, grown on his lot this season, an ear containing 1,000 kernels.

NOT ON SUNDAY.—When the regulations of the Boston and Cambridge Bridge were drawn by two famous lawyers,—one section was written, accepted, and now stands thus: And the said proprietors shall meet annually on the first *Tuesday of June*, provided the same does not fall on *Sunday*."

Damaged Wheat.

Our western exchanges have been complaining, for weeks past, of the disposition to store and hold large quantities of wheat for the purpose of controlling the eastern market, inflate the price of grain and make money by speculating in the necessities of the laboring masses. But the evil is not likely to end in the mere inflation of the prices of breadstuffs. It is now reported that the storage of grain in large quantities has to a great extent impaired its purity. Grain in immense bulks becomes heated, unsound, and more or less unfit for use. This is said to be the condition of large amounts of grain now held in the West, and it is this "stuff" which will find its way into eastern markets where inspection is not rigidly made. With such a prospect before the consumer, buyers cannot be too careful when going into the market for a supply of flour. Speculation is always without a regard for the health or the convenience of communities. If some men can make money they care little for the lives or the welfare of others—so that the general public must hereafter be on the watch else they will be cheated with bad flour and bad bread during the entire winter.

Ohio Apple Crop.

The apple crop on the Western Reserve is probably larger than that for any previous season for many years. The inland towns are shipping thousands of barrels. Ottawa, Seneca, Ashland, Lorains, and a score of counties, are sending large quantities to New York, Chicago and other places. The price is about $3 per barrel. Dealers are paying two dollars without barrels.

OFFICIAL.

We have been officially instructed that the questions said to have been directed by President Johnson to Mr. Stanberry are all false. Certain questions were however put, and we are happy to lay the genuine ones before our readers:

First. If the Radicals in Pennsylvania, in consequence of my stump-tour, have made two Congressmen, how many more speeches have I yet to make, to swing the circle of the Democratic party total around to a cipher?

Second. If the Radical majority of New York should amount to twenty thousand, what would be your opinion of matters and things in general?

Third. If Seward caught the cholera during our Douglas trip, what will probably be the result of the November elections upon my frame, from a scientific and political point of view?

Fourth. If it should happen to suddenly occur to the next Congress to impeach me, what the deuce would you do anyhow—say?

Fifth. If a seidlitz powder is good for a headache, what would be its effect after a Radical triumph?

Sixth. If insanity precedes death, and as I have been an alderman, on leaving the Constitution in your hands with all its thirty-six stars, who then, I ask, was Judas Iscariot?

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a Copperjohnson organ fame us for its abuse of the Radicals, proposes universal suffrage as a solution of our present difficulties. It says:

"Universal suffrage is the only solution of our present difficulties that can give permanent peace to the country, and this conviction is growing rapidly upon the people. It seems impossible that intelligent men in the South should not themselves see it, and it cannot be doubted that the progress of events will soon force the conviction upon them. It was a lack of courage rather than conviction that prevented Congress from proposing it in an amendment to the Constitution as the condition of final settlement, and it could not have been more obnoxious to the people of the South than the amendment offered them. That Congress had as complete a equal representation is not to be disputed."

Is this the latest pronunciamento from the throne, and is it intended to supersede poor Browning's letter?

The Retrenchment Commission.

The Phila. *North American* thus sensibly discourses on the important theme of retrenchment:

In speaking recently of the subject of retrenchment in connection with the Commission appointed by Congress to sit during the recess, and inquire and report on the subject this winter, we said that in this way the most effectual reduction of the Presidential patronage could be made, and that thousands of useless officials might be ferreted out in every branch of the service. A telegraphic dispatch published yesterday furnishes a pointed illustration of the truth of this. It seems that one hundred and eight copyists are employed in the Patent Office to write specifications of models, both for the record in the office and to accompany the letters patent. These documents are in future to be printed, and by this simple change the whole company of copyists will be dispensed with, and the government will save between forty and fifty thousand dollars annually.—Ten copies can be printed for the same money paid for writing two.

We have here a fair proof of the innumerable ways in which the expenses of the government are run up, and offices multiplied without cause. Before this developement, any one looking through the Patent Office and seeking the means of retrenchment would hardly have though that all this swarm of busy copyists could be dispensed with, yet just where the business seemed heaviest there was the greatest waste and the most need of retrenchment. Now, if the Congressional Commission shall look attentively at this development, and act upon the hint it furnishes, enough retrenchment may be devised to save millions of dollars to the national treasury. The whole framework of administration has been swollen unnaturally by the lavish expenditure of an era of war.

Doubtless the reason for this remarkably virtuous display of economy in the Patent Office is that these copyists are Republicans, or belong to Republican families, and were appointed at the instance of Republican members of Congress. That does not alter the merit of the retrenchment, but it shows that the Congressional Commission should make a thorough investigation, and bear in mind that although Republicans may now occupy the useless offices, the Administration is determined to get rid of them. Under any circumstances, useless offices ought to be abolished and money saved where ever possible. But as the Administration seems to apply the retrenchment to positions held by Republicans, the Commission should determine to leave no sinecures at all, and to wipe out all posts that can possibly be dispensed with. The national patronage, as now used, is one of the greatest dangers to the republic, and it cannot be too soon or too much reduced.

Mrs. Keenan, of Lowell, Mass., was divorced from Keenan at 10 Saturday morning, and married to Jones at 4 Saturday afternoon. She was a keen'un.

It is said that Commodore Vanderbilt intends to retire from active business so soon as he obtains a competence. His estate is now estimated at only fifty millions.

Fred. Douglass and his son are going to start a colored paper in Alexandria.

A BEAR CATCHER.—John Tyson, of Mifflintown, Juniata county, caught a large bear on Saturday last. This is the fourth "haul" John has made this season.

It is said that agents of the Pennsylvania railroad are in England for the purpose of purchasing steamers to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Advertising for a wife is just as absurd as it would be to get measured for an umbrella.

Exit Maximilian.

General CASTLENAU, special envoy from NAPOLEON to MAXIMILLIAN, despatched after the refusal to give further aid to the foreign gentleman who is nominal sovereign of Mexico, has arrived at Vera Cruz, bearing with him, it is said, a recommendation that MAXIMILIAN shall immediately abdicate, in favor of any one he may name, and forthwith return to Europe. This he can do under protection of the flag of France, but it is probable that he may prefer, if he quits Mexico, to return in the steam-frigate lately despatch from Trieste, by desire of the Emperor of Austria. It is stated that the French troops will return home in two detachments. There is news too, from Mexico giving particulars of the battle of Ixmiquilpan in which MAXIMILIAN'S Belgian Legion was cut to peices, twenty officers having been killed, the survivors were allowed to embark, at Vera Cruz, for Belgium. Under the circumstances, MAXIMILIAN cannot prolong the contest. Without money, men, or credit, and wholly a stranger in the land, he cannot hope to maintain his footing in Mexico—and, indeed, it never was secure there at any time. His reign has been short and troubled. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 29th of May 1864, and made his entry into the city of Mexico a fortnight later. Ever since, he has been constantly involved in civil war, to maintain himself in the exalted position he was so weak-minded as to accept. It is declared that he hesitated long before he consented to accept the crown, which has proved so thorny for him, but that his wife, young, clever, handsome, aspiring, and strong-minded *made* him yield. Poor thing, her influence was like that of Lady Macbeth, only it led to folly, and not to crime, and already the avenging Nemesis is seen in her insanity. There appears to be no doubt of *that*, but there are hopes that under proper treatment, and cheered and sustained by the society of her husband, to whom she is tenderly attached, her mind may have its balance restored. Her insanity took the not unusual form of a conviction that those by whom she was surrounded designed to murder her. At present she is at Miramar, which it is a pity she ever was induced, by ambition, to abandon.

As for the future of Mexico, "shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it." Assuming, as we perhaps may, that General SHERIDAN'S recent letter signified the policy of the United States towards Mexico, it is evident that JUAREZ, the President *de facto*, has the inside track, and that ORTEGA and SANTA ANNA will not be allowed to contest the position with him. Indeed, it would appear only just that he who has contended, for five years, with foreign usurpation, should be honored by his countrymen after he had relieved his father-land of the usurper and the invaders.—*Press.*

In Indianapolis, recently, a Mrs. Dimock obtained a divorce from her husband, and eleven days afterwards married another man. Mrs. Dimock's mother also got divorced, and three days afterwards married a man who had himself been divorced.

MR. SEWARD'S QUESTION, "Will you have Andrew Johnson as President or King?" is answered by The Augusta (S. C.) *Press*, which argues that "a Dictatorship is feasible and possible." The following paragraph is noteworthy: "What has been done can be done again," and there is no reason to doubt that the American people would submit to a Dictator with as good grace and as much enthusiasm as ever did those of the countries we have named. *President Johnson, as a Dictator, with a view to crush out Radicalism and to restore the Union to its former unity, power and greatness, would have little difficulty in carrying out his proclamation and his programme.* It might be said that he would have no army to sustain him. Ah! least of difficulties is it to manage an army. There would be no lack of bayonets and swords to sustain the Dictator, and under his power, thus concentrated and made effective, opposing forces would melt like snow beneath the rays of a noonday sun." The Press then refers to the recent elections, and adds, "Thus it will be seen that the cause of Conservatism is, indeed, a lost cause; and it only now remains to be seen whether the President will succumb to the popular whirlwind which has swept up like a simoon over the North, or whether he will sustain his position and defend the and laws. Mole. There can be no question, yet, with these multiplied proofs of the bitterness of the Rebel spite, the Democrats are ready to admit the Rebel States without a single guaranty! But before we have a Dictator, the Republican party must be defeated at the polls, and the lessons of the war forgotten by the Boys in Blue.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the HERALD.

Progressive Men and New Measures.

Messrs. Editors: The moral of the recent election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa is easily told, easily understood and appreciated. The people have become, through the agency of intellectual advantages, too intelligent, too patriotic, too honest to be duped by falsehood and misrepresentation, as they were in political campaigns of years gone by. The people now seek truth—they read, think, reflect and act for themselves; acknowledging no party leaders, but every man a Freeman in the full sense and meaning of the word. Besides, "Republics are not ungrateful"—we reward the worthy and reject the unworthy. The true soldier who periled his life as the patriotic Geary did, who sacrificed home associations—home comforts and domestic endearments, exposed for years to summer's intense heat and winter's cold, sacrificed everything valuable, that we might live as a nation, surely should be rewarded in preference to those who remained at home, and who untiringly and treasonably aided to overthrow the Government by word, deed and influence, who rejoiced at our reverses and exhibited no emotions of joy on account of our success in battle. Whose sympathies were with the enemy during our recent severe struggle for National life, and, from recent indications in supporting Heister Clymer, are still unchanged in heart, mind and soul.

The recent election settles the question, that the sworn enemies to the cause of truth, right, justice and humanity, having expended their last unavailing effort to assume the reins of Government, must forever retire *from the political arena. Others more progressive, more patriotic, more humane,* more philanthropic, less selfish, more exalted in the principles of freedom and human rights, whose political opinions are in consonance with this glad millennial period in the world's history, when millions are struggling to be free; when "righteousness that exalted a nation" shall be our motto; when all the ends and aims of Government shall be to foster morality, piety, philanthropy and intellectual advancement without regard to caste, color or condition. That glorious period is at hand when new men must be elected and new measures adopted as have been; men of tried adherence to what is now popularly right; men of principles infused and generated by the sad lessons learnt and taught us during our recent struggle on the sanguinary battle fields of the recent gigantic Rebellion!

The time of Bank Questions, Sub-Treasury, Tariff, Annexation of contiguous territory, of Slavery agitation, and other questions of less interest, that once divided the people in two great political parties, are forever past and gone. New questions, demanding intelligence, virtue, patriotism and benevolent regard for the oppressed; questions which concern, not the monied or industrial interests of the country; not the acquisition of territory; not the abolition of slavery, are now before us; and the men recently elected to high stations, men of known loyalty to Government, and those soon to be elected in other States, with the reins of Government in hand, will sway the sceptre of this mighty Republic, with all its diversity of opinions and interests, that God will be adored and glorified in the elevation of millions now down-trodden and enslaved. This done on our own American soil, other nations catching up the spirit of Freedom, will join heart and hand in one grand jubilee of the whole earth rejoicing, will be heard every where in united strains of praise to God, peace and good will to men.

The last crowning act, the adoption of the "Constitutional Amendments," which it is hoped President Johnson will yet cordially approve, will bring together a Congress composed of the very best men, men loyal to the Government, loyal to every duty which the march of progress demands. And, it behooves us now to lay aside all personal animosity—all dissensions; let conciliation and good will guide us in our future deliberations to promote the happiness and prosperity of a united people. W. M.

Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 15, '66.

Town and County Matters.

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs, at John Farciras, 718 Arch St., Philad'a.—Stock large. Read his advertisement. Give him a call!

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Ewing keeps far ahead of all competitors in the manufacture of substantial and elegant furniture.—His rooms No. West Main street are constantly thronged with customers examining and purchasing of his ever varying styles and patterns. His workmen are intelligent and skilful and every piece of furniture manufactured at his establishment receives his personal supervision. If you need anything in that line, Ewing's is the place to get it.

NUMBERING THE HOUSES.—Mr. CHARLES A. SMITH, is prepared to furnish tasteful and elegant numbers for houses at a very low rate. The figures are gilt upon a dark background, the contrast being conspicuous and pleasing to the eye. Mr. Smith will call at every house soon after the number is given the occupant. See his numbers before you purchase any other.

TONNAGE OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—In another part of to-day's paper we print a table extracted from the forthcoming annual report of the Cumberland Valley R. R. to its stockholders. This table will be found to contains a great deal of interesting and valuable information, as it shows the exact amount of shipments of all kinds to and from every station on the road. The grand totals show that Carlisle exceeds both in exports and imports any other station on the road. The table is well worth preservation.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.—This splendid hotel, under the excellent mangement of our friend and former fellow-citizen, Mr H. W. KANAGA, has been steadily increasing in public favor until it has reached a position second to none in this country.

Located in the great centre of Philadelphia it is the natural headquarters of the immense business interests of our State, and the liberal and intelligent administration of its present proprietor has made hosts of friends for the house. Those of our readers who visit Philadelphia and whose objects are either business or pleasure cannot do half so well by "putting up" at any other hotel.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The Common Pleas opened on Monday morning last.—We give the proceedings up to the time of our going to press:

John Stuart appointed Sequestrator.—Bond approved.

David Rhoads, Exr'. vs. F. Mentzer, *et. al.*—No. 62, Aug. 1865. Nov. 5, 1866, Rule on Deft. to show why judgment should not be entered for want of a proper affidavit of defence. Granted by the Court.

John A. Waggoner, vs. County Commissioners.—No. 197 April T. 1866. Nov. 5, 1866, Opinion of the Court filed, and peremptory mandamus issued to deliver to Plff. a copy of the Tax duplicate.

C. Fosnaught use of Rea, Gracey & Co. vs. John Ferree.—*Sci Fa*, to revive a judgment. Verdict for the Deft.

Petition of Emanual Lorriman, for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, granted. Joseph Leas, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

Stewart McGowan, vs. Carey W. Ahl D. V. Ahl, John Musselman, J. J. Fleming and John Mole. These cases have now before the Court, it having been tried at the April term, when a verdict was found for the Defts. The judgment of the Court below was reversed by the Supreme Court and a new trial awarded.

SOMETHING FOR PARENTS TO CONSIDER.—The following article, taken from the New York *Sun*, we earnestly recommend to the parents of children in Carlisle and elsewhere:

There is no greater danger to a people than the spread of vitiated literature. It is a poison which strikes the heart of society and causes its pernicious influences to permeate every vein of the social system. It contributes, perhaps, more than any other cause, to prepare the young for a vicious career, to lay the foundation of criminal life, to fill prisons and penitentiaries, and to promote licentiousness in both sexes. How many boys of good promise have been turned into the path of vice by reading vitiated books and papers? How many girls have been led into immorality, debasement and ruin by the same cause? Cases frequently transpire in which some lost one, at the close of a life of crime, tells how he or she was led from the ways of rectitude by immoral reading. And the instances which thus come to light are only as one to ten thousand. The power of the press, when directed aright, is understood and appreciated by everybody, and, of course, its power must be equally as great when perverted to evil use. In a great city like our own the danger resulting from immoral reading is almost beyond conception. The influences with which the young are surrounded in such a city, the traps and pitfalls which beset both sexes on every side, make it a comparatively easy thing to lead them astray. Persons of mature age are not so much affected by pernicious reading, although its influence is necessarily felt in some degree, but the mind of youth, which is yet in the tender and plastic state, receives evil impressions readily, and permits them to be molded into a form which time cannot erase.

There is no subject, therefore, to which parents should give greater attention than the character of the reading matter that they introduce into their homes. Nothing does so much to shape the youthful mind for good or for evil. If the family paper be of sound moral tone, aiming to reform, improve and elevate the popular mind, its impress will be placed indelibly upon the youth of that family, and it will aid, more than any other agent, to give their lives a useful, noble and laudable bent. On the contrary, if a vitiated journal be introduced into the family circle—one which panders to depraved tastes, which seeks the patronage of the low and the vile, which makes light of virtue and morality—the worst consequences are sure to follow. The reading of such a publication begets an inordinate desire in the youthful mind for vicious reading matter; from that point an interest in crime is awakened, and the transition to the first step of vice is then an easy thing. How truly it is said that,

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
First we endure, then pity, then embrace.

It is a matter of regret that any journal should so far ignore the true mission of the press as to make itself a medium of social debasement. Yet, such there are, and it is not necessary to go beyond the limits of our own city to find them. Parents should be on their guard, therefore, for we have not magnified this danger. The father, in the fable, who took the half-frozen serpent into his house to warm it, and then left it with his family, did a less dangerous thing than the father who takes a vitiated paper into his household. The serpent could only poison and destroy the body, but the vicious journal leads to the destruction of both soul and body.

NIGHT SESSIONS commenced at Dickinson Commercial College Monday, Nov. 5th, at 7 o'clock, and continuing during the winter months, affording thus an excellent opportunity to ladies and Gentlemen who are otherwise engaged during the day, or prefer attending at night. For particulars, call at the College Rooms, or address,

A. M. TRIMMER.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT CARRIED TO AND FROM EACH STATION ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1866.

WESTWARD FROM HARRISBURG AND BRIDGEPORT.

From.	To.	Seeds.	Hay.	Agricult. Products.	Grain.	Blooms & Castings.	Ore.	Live Stock.	Straw Paper.	Lumber.	Iron.	Leather.	Paper.	Marble.	Mill Stones	Rags.	Nails.	Paper.	Rags.	Potatoes.	Pig Metal.	Groceries.	Dry Goods.
Hagerstown,	Bridgeport,	124,213		54,357	486,127	10,110		78,000		41,600	107,354	57,752	266,108				168,691	4,784		18,000			
State Line,	Shiremanstown,	54,555		10,035		10,486		656,000			38,077	162,836				6,000				62,295			
Greencastle,	Mechanicsburg,	404,342	681,146	116,025	4,305,703	2,118,256	9,758,400	2,758,400			129,888	174,731	106,799			13,184	5,295,386			182,157			
Marion,	Kingston,	26,880	48,000	591,270	608,650	1,569,935	76,000	1,324,900			27,456	272,489				540	534,580			104,410			
Chambersburg,	Carlisle,	235,252	72,655	357,210	6,412,338	463,374	4,766,900													37,300			
Scotland,	Oakville,	56,700	4,800	164,498	3,818,052		2,864,100	366,700	337,400			59,048	900		569,455	4,870	7,060			8,500			
Shippensburg,	Newville,	205,500		489,634	6,341,501	2,400					3,426									60,050			
Oakville,	Alterton,	5,500			1,117,240		479,500	37,000												8,300			
Newville,	Greason,	14,000			2,290,880			831,000	421,576														
Alterton,	Carlisle,	229,088	983,220		13,657,270	8,339,957					227,836	51,654	1,133,494		263,196		21,310			1,018,176			
Greason,	Kingston,	11,500	684,020		4,623,600		7,511,400	59,100			41,632												
Carlisle,	Mechanicsburg,	137,628	228,800	374,652	11,236,495	97,842	2,876,300	82,960			4,000	85,277			20,700								
Kingston,	Shiremanstown,	4,040	45,320		1,223,679		6,610,180	17,748,400			445,335				66,300								
Mechanicsburg,	Bridgeport,			167,700	277,788	147,958	24,608,280	24,008,900	8,423,261	1,240,174	1,024,002	863,787	1,507,291	287,316	947,570	190,815	6,789,226	480,577	862,922	34,594	470,973	778,349	18,459,230
Shiremanstown,	Hagerstown,	1,696,388	2,554,961	2,238,231	35,924,049	5,640,861	24,608,280	17,748,400	8,423,261	1,240,174	1,024,002	863,787	1,507,291	287,316	947,570	190,815	6,789,226	480,577	862,922	34,594	470,973	778,349	23,651,189
Bridgeport,	Hagerstown,																						1,577,705

From.	To.	Hides.	Plaster.	Lumber.	Coal.	Agricult. Products.	Lime Sand Limestone. Sandstone.	Salt.	Fish.	Iron.	Marble.	Mill Stones	Nails.	Paper.	Rags.	Oysters.	Pork and Bacon.	Furniture.	Pig Metal	Tobacco.	Furniture.	Brick.	Cement.	Whiskey Bbls.	Flour Bbls.	Tobacco.	Oyster.	Nails.	State.	Tin.	Live Stock.	Oil.	Ice.	Fertilizers, Bone Dust, Guano &c.	Agricult. Implmts & Machinery	Miscellaneous.	Hardware.	Total.
Hagerstown,	Bridgeport,	548,600	4,700	212,700	374,800	102,500	860,000	450,000	300,000	8,192,083	120,000	6,000	90,900	461,818	500	2,600	47,906	20,624	1,062,800	172	38,000	209,300	8,200	42	14,700			61,394	720,856	20,636					7,860,200		44,731,609
State Line,	Shiremanstown,	39,170	47,320	26,500	108,500	20,100	906,100	28,900	2,200	100								21,021	63,400	331	2,500		1,665					181,725	74,095	14,250					330		1,547,266
Greencastle,	Mechanicsburg,	568,700	44,400	1,879,745	1,782,800	1,324,900	161,350	74,500	9,600	311,058	25,580	11,155	56,256	1,190	100	151,900	10,645	10,645	163,780		62,565	92,400	21,450	66	23,100			64,005	55,014	24,802					10,784		18,897,069
Marion,	Kingston,		26,500	187,800	1,178,000		283,610	423,300	138,700	711,041	2,400	6,921	147,726		797,520	504,320	12,500	87,197	32,000		17,700	122,745	1,000	138	91,000			134,611	20,525						300		2,892,807
Chambersburg,	Carlisle,	2,816,016	39,170	568,700	4,722,400	102,100	580,100		423,385		34,746										101,350	4,025		9				181,735	26,610					6,580	145,819	14,133	39,427	39,140	88,997,041
Scotland,	Shippensburg,			683,400	3,974,100				600												284,610	4,000		200				99,501							250				946,733
Shippensburg,	Oakville,	960		1,673,300	1,088,600																														77,465			613,204
Oakville,	Newville,	31,000	55,800	141,400	21,000	110,800	141,410	69,500																											16,000			7,914,009
Newville,	Alterton,		25,500	1,561,600	1,571,800	21,900																												1,100	7,100			2,137,117
Alterton,	Greason,	398,192	141,400	1,574,600	1,288,160	100,839	474,250	76,800	208,600	10,000	2,318	176,615	7,600	4,824	79,444	21,900	8,000	117,576	8,000	8,100	76,800	8,450	20,480	83	11,550			181,735	74,095	14,250					6,420		10,797,671
Greason,	Carlisle,		21,000	7,207,682	14,013,980		141,410	474,250	227,836	2,200	2,318	51,654	1,133,494	7,600	4,824	1,120	3,810	26,400	127,160	43,380	104,500	808,750	109,800	146	51,100			64,005	55,014	24,802					16,750		1,576,150
Carlisle,	Kingston,		72,400	657,300	524,822	12,000	85,600	10	272,830	2,200	176,615	85,277	263,196	7,600	4,824	1,120	3,810	26,400	127,160	43,380	104,500	808,750	109,800	146	51,100			134,611	20,525						20,000		80,536,271
Kingston,	Mechanicsburg,			198,325	908,474	208	354,820	2	141,210	4,000	227,836	51,654	1,133,494	7,600	4,824	1,120	3,810	26,400	127,160	43,380	104,500	808,750	109,800	146	51,100			24,802	20,525								571,940