The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866.

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How President Johnson Received the Election News.

According to a statement made by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, President Johnson was in a particularly jolly mood on the evening of election day. He fondly imagined that the election returns were about to bring him news of a magnificent endorsement of his policy. He is reported to have said, in his joy at the first news from New York city, which was one of the earliest dispatches that had reached him, that "when such a commercial centre as New York spoke so loudly for his policy, he was d—d certain he was on the right track."

The first dispatch received was from Maryland, telling of the rebel triumph in that State. "The President was much pleased with this news," says the correspondent, who obtained his facts from a gentleman who spent the evening with the President, in his joy, became loquacious, and discoursed of the whole Maryland imbroglio in the following jovial style:

"He had been, he stated, greatly troubled about Maryland; the Governor had been exceedingly anxious to have troops sent up to Baltimore; he himself had been entirely willing to send them, *but Gen. Grant had advised against doing so from the beginning*; he did not like to run against Grant, but the troops had been kept in readiness, and could have been thrown into Baltimore in an hour if the Radicals had raised a mob; he thought the Governor got badly flanked when Bond shut up his commissioners; the Governor was very angry about that, and when he came over here on Saturday evening, he wanted martial law declared at once; Grant kept advising against any military interference, and Stanberry said the Radicals were acting under color of law; he could't help laughing at Swann because he had been so out-generaled, but he had been much worried about affairs in Baltimore, and was rejoiced to hear that the Radicals had been defeated, and that the State sustained his policy so handsomely."

We do not encounter any Presidential profanity in this discourse on Maryland, which we take that His Excellency was still anxious—not quite full of joy, or any other powerful stimulant of good feeling. It will not fail to be noticed that the President stated that Gen. Grant had constantly advised against military interference in Maryland, that the President didn't like to run against Grant; and the plain inference that, but for the patriotic firmness of the General, the President would undoubtedly have precipitated upon Baltimore a massacre even more bloody than that at New Orleans, by sending troops to encourage the rebels in a rising and butchery of Union men.

On the receipt of the news from New York, the President's spirits rose. It became "clear as noonday that the time for reconciliation had come." In the face of such news, "he could do nothing less than go on in the way he had marked out." Any other course would be treachery to "the friends" who had so fully stood by him and Fernando Wood. The account says:

"Another of the earlier dispatches of the evening was one saying that New York and Brooklyn had given about 61,000 majority for Hoffman. This pleased and excited the President greatly. Everybody present concurred in saying such a majority there would defeat Fenton by at least 8,000 or 9,000 votes. One gentleman ventured to express the doubt whether such a majority had been given. The President was very confident that the majority in New York alone, couldn't be less than 52,000—everybody, he added, except the extreme Radicals admitted that 'twould be upward of 50,000. He thought Hoffman was sure enough, and had been told by shrewd men that the Radicals would lose six Congressmen in that State.

"He was greatly encouraged, he said, by the prospects. When such a commercial centre as New York spoke so loudly for his policy it was d—d certain he was on the right track. And when the people of Maryland could forgive and forget and join hands with the Southern people, it was clear as noonday that the time for reconciliation had come. He could do nothing less than go on in the way he had marked out—any other course would be treachery to the friends who had stood by him in his fight against the Radicals."

Then came the first dispatch heralding the grand Radical triumph—the first chilling blast of the loyal Northern storm—in the shape of a telegram from St. Louis, announcing the defeat of Copperjohnson Hogan, for Congress. The President's jaw dropped at once. "He could'nt believe it," says the correspondent, "there must be some mistake."—He forgot to swear at the result, he was so astounded. His playful "d—d" over the New York dispatch died on his lips. "He would not believe the dispatch; but if it were true, he should be very sorry;" and he was very sorry, and kept getting sorrier, as fresh returns came in. It was like the rush of a black and vengeful storm-cloud over the bright sky of his mistaken hopes, and no wonder he sat aghast over the news. The correspondent says:

"Another telegram announced the defeat of Congressman Hogan in St. Louis. The President couldn't believe it—there must be some mistake. Mr. Hogan had assured him only a little while ago that things were looking bright out there, and he had great confidence in his judgment. He would not believe the dispatch; but if it were true he should be very sorry—He regarded Mr. Hogan as a most excellent man; a little forward sometimes, perhaps, but a sound conservative statesman."

At this point Mr. Johnson appears to have dismissed his friends and shut up the White House, that he might be left alone with his gloom. At any rate, his friend, the gentleman who was the informant of the correspondent, left, and the letter concludes:

"Of what further was said during the evening, I have no report, save that the President repeatedly remarked that he should go on in the path already marked out."

The Democracy out for Negro Suffrage.

During the late campaign it was repeatedly charged that the "radicals" were the advocates of negro suffrage, although nothing in their platform or utterances could warrant such as assertion. But since the recent elections, many of the leading Northern Democratic politicians have not only come to the conclusion that "negro suffrage is inevitable," but actually advocate its early adoption. The Boston *Post* of Monday, the leading Democratic paper of the New England States, in noticing the fact that Judge Reagan, of Texas, one of the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, has written a letter to Governor Throckmorton, in which he urges the people of Texas to give suffrage to the negroes on the same terms as it is given to the whites, exclaims:

"This is wise, just, politic. Impartial suffrage we have always advocated. The Massachusetts system, we think a good one, and if every State would adopt it, the result would prove its great security to the peace and prosperity of the country."

The Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ of the West, says that the Democratic party owes its recent defeat to a pretended alliance with Johnson "Conservatives," and recommends in the first place that it "cut loose" from the Administration of Andrew Johnson, "and leave *that hybrid concern* to float on the sea of public contempt, into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it." Its second remedy to restore the Democracy to power is "negro suffrage." We quote:

"Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and is not the quickest way to get the negroes's shape out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? Qualified negro suffrage once yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, as is now the rule in Massachusetts—and the negro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the Northern Republican Radical party will be gone forever. We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feel greatly inclined to revolt at the position of Negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes."

A despatch from Chicago, published in the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

"The attempts of the Chicago *Times* to commit the democracy of the Northwest, of which it has hitherto been the organ, to negro suffrage, is meeting with strong resistance by the party thru'out the Northwest. LEADERS *sustain the paper in its course*. The agitation promises to be one of the most bitter ever known in democratic history."

Missouri and Maryland.

The State of Missouri, with an honest, upright and conscientious Governor—a Governor who took a solemn oath to see that the laws of the State were strictly enforced, and has kept his oath—rejoices in a loyal victory such as was never gained by any political party in its past history. Maryland, with precisely the same laws, and the same constitutional provisions, excluding the disloyal from the exercise of the elective franchise but with a Governor bent on disregarding the laws and repudiating all constitutional provisions that stood in the way of personal ambition, has been wrested from loyal hands and given to the control of those who labored to make the war a failure, and whose sympathies throughout the rebellion were with the enemies of the Union.

This victory in Missouri settles the destiny of the State, and the grand career on which it has entered will not be interrupted. Immigration from all the Northern States will now pour its resistless flood over its borders unchecked by the fear of Rebel rule. The St. Louis *Democrat*, in announcing this grand victory, exclaims: "Yesterday's vote will double the value of real estate in Missouri, will add to its population one hundred thousand sturdy, intelligent and enterprising workers, and will assure its future beyond all possibility of question. Onward the State marches in a career of prosperity which will soon make it the "Empire State of the west." What will be the result of the victory obtained by our opponents in Maryland? At what cost to the future prosperity of the State has this return to disloyal hands been affected? The pro-slavery dynasty has now full control; and the loyal men who aided to put down the rebellion are virtually disfranchised by the faithlessness of their Governor to the trust reposed in him. The value of the real estate had been doubled by the loyal position it maintained up to that day of the election. Immigration was flowing into its borders, Northern capital seeking investment, and skilled labor making its home there. Whether the position the State has now assumed, ranking itself with Virginia and Georgia, will check its progress, time alone will disclose. But we have strong faith that the State will soon be wrested from the control of those who have obtained it by treachery and unlawful means, and again assume is permanent rank with loyal Missouri.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York elects a Senator this winter, and the candidates are IRA HARRIS and HORACE GREELEY.

The former has borne himself well in the United States Senate; he has done his duty, faithfully. Not a man to rouse sympathy, or quicken feeling, with none of those powers which stir the hearts of men or of people, still, his conduct has been unexceptionable, patriotic, just. On ordinary occasions, were we a citizen of New York, we should urge his re-electing.

But there is that in the hour, and that in the man, HORACE GREELEY, which fits him for the place and which calls for his election. Such men come to us only occasionally. They are great in life, great in character, and New York could but honor herself and serve the country, by electing Horace Greeley her Senator.

Station, in itself, magnifies no man. He is the same in and out of it. He only is elevated through it who uses the opportunity to benefit the country, or help man. Horace Greeley's life has been devoted to this end, and were he elected to the United States Senate, it would be considered, if not a national, certainly an humanitarian triumph.

What is strange, the New York Herald is for him. In funny mood, but with good sense, it urges Mr. Greeley's election. Hear:

As between the two candidates, considering all that has passed we regard Mr. Greeley as the best man for the Senatorship and as having the strongest claim upon his party. It is true he has been very extreme on the negro question and has put forth some singular notions in his day; but of late he has taken a sound practical view of questions that have been forced upon the country by the war. He has favored moderation and conciliation towards the Southern States and has accepted the Constitutional Amendments as a final settlement of the question of restoration. Moreover, he has recently laid aside his white hat and rusty overcoat and has appeared on the streets in a decent dress, like any other Christian. Some cavillers may feel disposed to find fault with Mr Greeley for saying that he believes the election of three negroes to the Massachusetts Legislature will not do any harm. We regard this as a very sensible remark: indeed, the negro representatives will not only be harmless, but may be made of practical use if set to work by the other members, at cleaning boots and shoes.

—Mr. Peabody, who has made such noble contributions to charitable and educational objects, is said to be still worth about $15,00,000.

A BIG HAUL.—On Thursday morning Isaac Kelsoy, of Columbia, caught fourteen hundred cat-fish in a large set not that had been in the Susquehanna river seventy-two hours.

—Sylvanus Cobb, the great flash story writer, whose productions did much in building up the New York *Ledger*, died last week in New York. Mr. Cobb was a Clergyman. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

FROM A LOYAL GEORGIAN.

The following letter which we have received from one of the least disloyal parts of Georgia—we could not expect it from any other—illustrates the dangers and necessities of loyal men at the South, and shows, the imperative obligation upon the nation to take some effective measures immediately for their behalf and its own. If we make it *safer, more gainful, and more honorable to be our enemies than to be our friends*, what friends can we expect hereafter? We can expect only the *very few* who are willing to sacrifice themselves in a hopeless endeavor to benefit the unworthy and ungrateful:—

GEORGIA, Oct. 28, 1866.

We are in *a world of trouble* here; and if the Northern States fail to stand square up to Congress, and Congress be rather lenient, as it has been, we, the true, loyal people in these Southern States, shall have to leave; let the sacrifice be what it may.

If the State of New York fails to come up on the 6th of November, and indorse Congress, we are *a gone up people*. If Congress on its meeting in December fails to *meet the issue right square*, and show by decided laws that it intends to punish and WILL PUNISH Traitors; to *ignore the present organized Government South, and order Provisional Governors* in the several rebellious States, who are loyal, and have the bone and sinew of a B. F. Butler, a Brownlow, or a John A. Logan, to organize a true Loyal Government in each of the seceded States, declaring none eligible to office in the seceded States, until fully organized and admitted, that cannot take the test-oath of July 2, 1862; and order a Registry Law, somewhat similar to that in Tennessee, and other States,—if Congress does not pursue some course like this, *the rebels will always govern the States to the exclusion of true loyal men*. This should be urged on Congress. Texas are to have two votes in Congress. Let us arouse loyalists again, let them come now. And, as certain as we had a Rebellion, if the Copperheads and Rebels got into power again, we shall have a sea of trouble.

THE UNION PYRAMID.

OHIO,
IOWA,
MAINE,
KANSAS,
OREGON,
INDIANA,
ILLINOIS,
VERMONT,
MISSOURI,
MICHIGAN,
NEW YORK,
WISCONSIN,
MINNESOTA,
CALIFORNIA,
NEW JERSEY,
CONNECTICUT,
WEST VIRGINIA,
PENNSYLVANIA,
MASSACHUSETTS,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COPPERHEAD PYRAMID.

"My Policy" Dirt Pile.

dirty dirt,
dirty dirt.

Copperhead.

It is well to keep up with the progress of the age in dictionaries as in other branches. We observe that Webster's latest unabridged illustrated does so. And Webster is generally adopted as the best authority. We lately gave from that dictionary the definition of Democrat "one who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men." We are now enable to give the definition of Copperhead, as laid down by the eminent lexicographer. We give it *verbatim et literatim*. The following will be found on page 292:

COPPERHEAD (hed), *n.* [From its color.] 1. (*Herp*) A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix*;—called also copper-bell and red viper.

2. A Northern sympathizer with the Southern rebellion. [*U. S.*]

Again on page 1554 of the same work, devoted to explanations, we find the definition more at length, as follows:

COPPERHEADS.—A popular nickname originating in the time of the great civil war in the United States, and applied to a faction in the North, which was very generally considered to be a secret sympathy with the rebellion, and to give it aid and comfort by attempting to thwart the measures of the Government. The name is derived from a poisonous serpent called the Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*), whose bite is considered as deadly as that of the rattlesnake, and whose geographical range extends from 45 deg. N. to Florida. The Copperhead, unlike the rattlesnake, gives no warning of its attack, and is, therefore, the type of a concealed foe.

A very lucid explanation, and proves conclusively that the name is very appropriately applied to the Sham Democracy or red vipers. History is certainly indebted to Webster for his masterly analysis of the word.—*Pottsville Miner's Journal.*

CONGRESS.

In two weeks hence Congress will be in session. Before the last adjournment of that body, the President and his friends were clamorous to carry the differences which antagonized the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government before the people, where, it was arrogantly asserted, the President would be sustained. The appeal was taken to the ballot box. The President descended from his high office, went into the contest like a pot-house politician, engaging in personal abuse of distinguished members of Congress, and doing his utmost to provoke riot and murder wherever he tarried to speak. The country knows the result of Andrew Johnson's effort to get a verdict from the people unfavorable to Congress. When that body assembles, if Andrew Johnson has left in his composition a spark of manhood, he will officially acknowledge the force and justice of the rebuke he received from the people, by confessing that he acted like a madman in presuming to dictate to their Representatives.

—After the endorsement which Congress has received from the people, with a majority of five hundred thousand votes in its favor, it is not likely that the two thirds Republicans who compose that body will submit to any further trifling from Andrew Johnson. The people have petitioned Congress to use *all* its Constitutional power for the right. We are constrained to believe Congress will favorably respond to the wishes of the people.—*Har. Tel.*

The Beaver Co. Treasurer's Office Robbed.

The burglarious artists seem to have a weakness for Treasurer's offices just now. A couple days ago the Washington county Treasurer's office was broken into and robbed and yesterday morning the same treatment was accorded to the Treasurer's office at Beaver, Beaver county, probably by the same gang of operators.

The Beaver robbery was affected by first prying open the door to the office and then blowing open the safe. The outside door was pried open by means of a crowbar, such as is used on railroads for removing spikes. This, together with a pick-axe and some railroad chisels, was left on the ground near the scene of the operations. The safe was blown open by means of two holes drilled in it, and filled with powdor. One of these holes was drilled in the top and the other near the bottom of the safe. The charge of powder must have been tremendous, as the explosion, as we are informed, was so severe as to almost demolish the safe, and was sufficient to shatter the building to such an extent as to render it unsafe. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout the neighborhood, and occurred at about four o'clock in the morning.

The robbers secured the contents of the safe—some $8,000 in bonds and national currency—and made good their escape. Yesterday afternoon a couple of officers visited this city in the hope of finding some trace of the depredators, but without success. No clue whatever exists of the identity of the thieves.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—John Morrissey will probably be President of the First National Faro Bank.

THE ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA—THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has the following carefully prepared table, showing the official vote of the last election for Congressmen in this State:

	Copperhead.	Union.
I.	Randall.	Gibbons.
Phila., ward 2d	2,095	2,319
" " 3d	1,951	1,251
" " 4th	2,094	925
" " 5th	1,885	1,050
" " 6th	1,435	1,112
" " 11th	1,632	1,065
Total	12,192	7,728
Randall's majority		4,464
II	Innes.	O'Neill.
Phila., ward 1st	1,599	2,011
" " 7th	1,790	2,304
" " 8th	1,419	1,548
" " 9th	1,618	1,788
" " 10th	1,450	2,546
" " 26th	1,603	2,416
Total vote	9,475	12,612
O'Neill's majority		3,137
III	Buckwalter.	Myers.
Phila., ward 12th	1,476	1,535
" " 13th	1,599	2,160
" " 16th	1,570	1,793
" " 17th	2,291	1,366
" " 18th	1,635	2,823
" " 19th	2,445	2,841
Total vote	11,516	12,520
Myer's majority		1,004
IV	Welsh.	Kelley.
Phila., Ward 14th	1,099	2,404
" " 15th	2,802	3,699
" " 20th	3,498	3,782
" " 21st	1,097	2,013
" " 24th	1,574	1,593
" " 27th	856	1,928
Total	11,262	14,551
Kelley's majority		2,425
V	Ross	Taylor.
Phila., Ward 22d	1,348	2,383
" " 23d	1,551	2,061
" " 25th	1,472	997
Bucks county	7,429	6,818
Total	11,800	12,259
Taylor's majority		459
VI	Boyer.	Thomas.
Montgomery	8,335	7,237
Lehigh	5,674	4,180
Total vote	14,009	11,417
Boyer's majority		2,592
VII	Pratt.	Broomall.
Chester	6,217	8,459
Delaware	2,284	3,561
Total vote	8,531	12,011
Broomall's majority		3,480
VIII	Getz.	Lincoln.
Berks	13,188	6,699
Getz's majority		6,489
IX	Reynolds.	Stevens.
Lancaster	8,675	14,298
Stevens' majority		5,623
X	Gloninger.	Cake.
Schuylkill	10,242	9,029
Lebanon	2,729	4,157
Total vote	12,971	13,186
Cake's majority		215
XI	Van Auken.	Lilly
Northampton	6,872	3,867
Carbon	2,338	1,907
Pike	1,084	346
Wayne	2,003	2,328
Monroe	2,710	673
Total	15,007	9,121
Van Auken's majority		5,786
XII	Dennison.	Archbald.
Luzerne	12,331	8,831
Susquehanna	2,969	4,443
Total vote	15,280	13,274
Dennison's majority		2,006
XIII	Elwell.	Mercur.
Bradford	3,185	2,078
Wyoming	1,512	1,406
Sullivan	763	435
Montour	1,550	1,114
Columbia	3,644	1,907
Total vote	10,653	10,940
Mercer's majority		1,287
XIV	Bowers.	Miller.
Northumberland	3,830	3,346
Dauphin	4,320	5,075
Union	1,299	1,051
Snyder	1,392	1,713
Juniata	1,835	1,496
Total vote	12,676	14,189
Miller's majority		1,513
XV	Glossbrenner	Henderson.
York	8,759	5,903
Cumberland	4,665	4,005
Perry	2,600	2,681
Total vote	16,539	12,589
Glossbrenner's majority		3,341
XVI	Sharpe.	Koontz.
Adams	3,134	2,901
Franklin	4,162	4,278
Bedford	2,860	2,575
Fulton	1,073	756
Somerset	1,745	3,079
Total	12,964	13,589
Koontz's majority		625
XVII	Johnson.	Morrell.
Cambria	3,146	2,791
Blair	2,752	3,554
Huntingdon	2,385	3,268
Mifflin	1,838	1,727
Total vote	10,121	11,340
Morrell's majority		1,219
XVIII	Weight.	Wilson.
Centre	3,592	3,970
Lycoming	4,402	3,845
Clinton	2,352	1,736
Potter	638	1,330
Tioga	1,653	4,753
Total	12,688	11,734
Wilson's majority,		2,946
XIX	Scott.	Scofield.
Erie,	4,987	7,128
Warren,	1,595	2,693
McKean,	714	877
Forest,	76	100
Elk,	936	359
Jefferson,	1,944	1,980
Clearfield,	2,791	1,046
Cameron,	203	374
Total	12,446	15,133
Scofield's majority,		2,687
XX.	M'Calmont.	Finney.
Crawford,	5,097	6,931
Mercer,	3,805	4,385
Venango,	3,560	4,525
Clarion,	2,823	1,765
Total vote.	15,225	17,106
Finney's majority,		1,881
XXI.	Weir.	Covode.
Westmoreland,	6,157	5,020
Indiana,	2,142	4,109
Fayette,	4,370	3,594
Total vote.	12,669	13,023
Covode's majority,		354
XXII.	Swoitzer.	Moorhead.
Allegheny (part)	9,279	12,331
Moorhead's majority,		3,052
XXIII.	Childs.	Williams.
Allegheney,	3,828	6,928
Butler,	3,092	3,614
Armstrong,	3,092	3,755
Total vote.	10,012	14,197
Williams' majority,		4,185
XXIV.	Montgomery.	Lawrence.
Greene,	3,270	1,619
Lawrence,	1,423	3,650
Beaver,	2,424	3,283
Washington,	4,733	4,999
Total vote.	11,853	13,301
Lawrence's majority,		1,538

"ODD AND EVEN."—Jno Elwell, of the La Crosse *Republican*, gets off the following good, though we hope not true, story on Seymour, the senior editor of that paper:

During the campaign just closed in this county, for several evenings before election joint discussions were held in different towns in which Democrats and Republicans participated and it is customary for them before commencing to "odd and even" for the opening and closing remarks. The meetings were protracted to a late hour every night and the week's work concluded at North La Crosse on Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock. On Sunday morning tired and sleepy, the senior editor of the *Republican*, as it is his custom, (we tell the story as it was told us, without the knowledge of the senior) proceeded to church, and before the service commenced, fell—asleep. At the opening exercise he suddenly aroused, jumped up, thrusting out a double fist with a button in it, shouted out;

"I propose now to odd and even to see whether you open the discussion, or we do."

It is unnecessary to remark that as soon as the senior came to a realizing sense of the situation he subsided.

P. S.—Mr. Seymour replies to this in a card, in which he requested Elwell to assure your informants, Messrs. Usher, Lottridge and Montgomery) that I do not know of any of the stumpers, who participated in the recent campaign upon whom that joke could have been perpetrated with more propriety than myself, as I am probably the only one of the crowd who was overfound inside of a church on the Sabbath.

COULDN'T STAND PROSPERITY.—The Franklin *Citizen* says: We are informed that on Monday morning, the 22d inst., a carpenter engaged in rebuilding a portion of the Grant House, received the welcome intelligence that he had fallen heir to six thousand pounds, left by some relative in England. On receipt of the news he determined to have a "spree," and carried out this resolution with such energy that on Tuesday he had the delirium tremens, and in spite of the best medical care, died on Friday. A sad and terrible ending of his heirship.

A NEW YORK letter says that John Morrissey's old opponent, John O. Heenen, is seen upon the streets, and his imposing *physique* attracts much attention. He is said to have amassed a fortune and lives quite at his ease. So far from being in the last stage of consumption, he is larger than he ever was before. It is said that he is training again, but this time for Congress.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

—Eight thousand new buildings were erected in Chicago during the past year.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says there will be six hundred new houses erected in that city the ensuing year.

—Standing corn in the field is selling at twenty cents per bushel in the vicinity of Milton, Indiana.

—A Committee of the Mississippi Legislature has arrived at Washington to petition for the release of Jeff. Davis.

—A girl baby has been borne at La Crosse with two tongues. Won't her husband catch it if she lives to have one.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—The Republican majority on the Congressional vote in this State is not less than 26,000—a gain of over 100 per cent. on the vote of 1864. The Legislature stands, Senate, 22 Republicans and 11 Democrats; Assembly, 70 Republicans and 30 Democrats. Good for this cousin.

HOW TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.—It is said that a quarter's worth of neutral sulphate of lime will keep a barrel of cider perfectly sweet the year round. This is certainly very cheap, and all the trouble required, is to put the article named into the cider.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The father molds the head; the mother, the heart; the father appeals to the understanding; the mother, to the affections; the father prepares for time; the mother for eternity. Happy the children who heed the wise teachings of both.

—Henry J. Raymond was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, New York, and the students of the institution lately investigated the records to find which of the rival secret societies he belonged to. They were rather amused than astonished to find his name on both.

A WESTERN PRINTER'S FARE.—The Printers out west must live well. We pity the poor "devils" who board with them.—The editor of a western paper says—"The printer wants grain, pork, tallow, *candles*, whiskey, *linens*, *bees-wax*, *wood* and anything else that he can eat."

—A. T. Stewart, the successful New York merchant prince, has determined to erect houses in that city for the poor at an expense approximating five millions of dollars. It is wise for a man to see that his money does good rather than leave it for charitable purposes after his death, when, in too many cases, it is misapplied.

—A Berlin letter by the last steamer says: The celebrated Dr. Langenbeck, the Chief Surgeon of our army, left two days ago for Blarritz, to consult with the Physicians of the French Emperor on the possibility of an operation. Yesterday, a dispatch was received from our Embassay at Paris that there is no hope of recovery for Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected, the fact being only still kept secret.

—In the Franklin County common pleas court, last week, a case was tried, the result of which is of considerable importance. The prosecutor, Hugh Laughlin, was a soldier, and having served the period of his enlistment, re-enlisted as a veteran and had himself credited to Lurgan township. On his return from the war, Laughlin demanded $300 bounty from the school directors, who refused to pay that amount, but offered to pay plaintiff what they had paid others at the date of his enlistment. This was refused by Laughlin, who brought suit. The jury returned a verdict of $300 for plaintiff, and ordered the board to pay him that amount.

—The Chicago *Republican* says the eldest daughter of the late Gen. Scott died broken-hearted in a French convent, because her father would not give his consent to her marriage with a young French nobleman, an officer. Gen. Scott did not wish to have a son-in-law against whom he might have to draw his sword in the event of a collision between France and the United States, in which the suitor to the hand of his daughter would have to take a part, in his character of officer in the French army. "The General-in-Chief of the United States Army should not enter into such entangling alliances," was Gen. Scott's obstinate reply to his daughter's and wife's entreaties. The poor young lady retired to a convent, where she died in a short time afterward.

—No act of Mr. Johnson's better deserves investigation than his recent course in regard to the Baltimore election, and Congress will doubtless so determine when the facts are brought before it, as we learn they will be. Even the friends of the President heard with surprise that he had delegated his power as Commander-in-Chief to an official having no share in the National Government, in giving Governor Swann full authority to call out the United States troops in case of an emergency. Unconstitutionality could go no further than to place the army of the United States under the orders of the Governor of any State. That is enough. We do not need to consider the purpose, even if it were to carry an election, or decide by force of arms a question that belonged to the courts."

The Boston *Travellor* says: Mr. Hiram Woodruff avers that he has a horse now in training which will be far superior to Dexter, and which has already made a quarter of a mile in thirty-three seconds. The young Maine horse Sheppard Knapp, now five years old, soon to trot near this city, is also reported to have trotted a quarter of a mile in thirty-three seconds. The probabilities are that within the next few years several horses will be trained to make better time than any on record. Those who know the mare Pocahontas, purchased by Bonner believe she can beat a quarter of a mile in thirty-three seconds, without difficulty.

—Five human bodies were found in Chicago during Sunday and Monday last. John Shear was instantly killed on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad by being struck by the locomotive on Monday; W. C. Summers was found dead on Madison street on Sunday morning; an unknown man found dead in a gutter and suspicions of violence are entertained; the body of an unknown man was found on Monday in the Chicago river, and a paper box was discovered on Monday on the sidewalk of Van Buren st., and on opening the box a partially developed human infant was found.

—The Charleston *News* complains that, while there are a score of billiard saloons and upwards of a hundred office houses in Charleston, there is not one theatre. It adds that when Max Strakosh passes through the city, with his Italian troupe, twice a year, he is compelled to content himself with a room called Hibernian Hall, wherein the bright beauty of the Bay of Naples is portrayed on a paper screen, from behind which his artists emerge.

—The Cincinnati papers have discovered that their butchers kill their hogs when they have been attacked by sickness, and sell the pork. The papers are making a fuss about it.

FOUND DEAD.—Peter Fry, of York, was found dead in his bed, a few mornings ago, by his wife. He was in his usual health when he retired the previous evening.

TELEGRAMS from Chicago state that the Democratic leaders there sustain the *Times* in repudiating the President's Policy, and demanding equal rights and universal suffrage, but that the rank and file rebel. All this is natural. The leaders have no strong convictions, but go for what they think will win. The masses have been educated by these leaders, for thirty years, to hate equal rights, and to trample with fiendish malignity on the lowest plane of society. These masses have convictions, coarse and brutal, which follow their nerves to the minutest fibre. If what they were taught to believe and feel had a foundation of truth and reason in it, they do not see why it is proved false by defeat. Does anybody?

A SPEECH! A SPEECH! FROM JOHN MORRISSEY!—It is said that the friends of the Honorable John Morrissey, in New York, are making arrangements to tender him the compliment of a dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel some evening next week. Mr. Morrissey, will on that occasion make a speech, defining the principles by which he intends to be guided in the next Congress, also defending himself from accusations as to his bad moral character as a citizen and a gentleman. Mr. Morrissey being one of the most representative men his party can boast of why should he not make a speech and expound Democratic doctrine; and, furthermore, has he not as good a right to defend his "moral character" as Fernando Wood, or any other man?

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "HERALD."—

The man that doth no paper take,
Grudging the price of one a year,
Will never a good husband make,
Because his wife can never know what is going on in the world, and his children will all be copperheads and very ignorant appear.

The last line is thought by critics to be rather too long for good metre, but the moral is excellent.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The "Atlantic" for December comes to us with its usual feast of good things among which may be mentioned "John Pierpont," "Romeo and Rajah Brooke," "A singing school-Romance" and a beautiful poem entitled "The Sword of Bolivar."

Godey's Lady's Book contains, in addition to its usual amount of readable matter two handsome engravings one entitled "The Christmas Doll," and the other "Christmas" also the fashion plates for December, Music &c. &c.

Every Saturday has "The Great markets of Paris" "Slain by a Fan," "The Festival of Snobs," and several other entertaining articles from the European periodicals.

"Our Young Folks" for December contains "The Little man of the mountain," "The Four Seasons" "Willy Ely's Christmas Tree" and a number of other articles of interest to the rising generation As a magazine for boys and girls it stands unrivalled.

"Demorests Young American" has a handsome presentation cut entitled the "Village School in Repose" and several stories for the little folks.

Town and County Matters.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Real Estate of the late Dr. D. Coover, in Dickinson township, is offered for sale. It is a fine residence and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Mr. WILLIAM BENTZ has just received a large and varied stock of fresh family groceries comprising everything in the house keeping line. Whenever there happens to be a downward tendency in the city markets, Mr. BENTZ never fails to keep even pace with them, and we can assure our readers that they cannot do better at any other store in our county. Call and see him.

FATAL RESULT.—In our notice of the railroad accident which occured on Thursday of last week, we stated our opinion that the injured man could not survive. Those fears proved to have been well founded, for the unfortunate sufferer died that night. Previous to his death, in answer to the oft repeated questions of Sheriff JACOBS, he stated that his name was PATRICK MCMANUS, and that his home was in Harrisburg where he had been living for six years, that he had no family nor friends. From the hesitency with which this information was vouchsafed, the Sheriff is in considerable doubt as to its correctness. Deceased was interred at the poor house.

GOLD PENS.—Through the enlightened liberality and penetrative wisdom of Mr. THOMAS CONLYN, we are writing this morning with one of Fairchild's unapproachable gold pens. Heretofore we were never known to brag upon our "fist;" now, with our "Fairchild," we feel equal to almost any clerical performance, and will undertake to beat hollow any person who is not provided with a weapon from the same manufactory. With good ink and a Fairchild pen, it is just no trouble at all to write smoothly and beautifully, while with quill or steel pen it is hitch, scratch and splutter through the whole chapter. If you would have peace of mind through life and leave a legible testament at its close, go immediately to Conlyn's and get a Fairchild. He has the sole agency.

THE RISING GENERATION.—We are not of those who believe that the human race is increasing in wickedness and crime, and that the world is worse to-day than it was a hundred years ago. On the contrary, we are convinced that through the influence of the press, the pulpit and the public schools, civilization, enlightenment and christianity will be spread until the millenium shall come. But, in this country at least, vice and immorality among children and youth are certainly more prevalent than they were in the good old days of yore. Nightly we see upon our streets, at an hour when they should be at home and in bed, boys of from ten to fourteen years of age, engaged in conduct and uttering language which should make their parents blush. "But," the parents will say, "how can we help what our children do when they are out of sight?" We answer, keep them in your sight, especially at night. The streets and alleys of a large town after nightfall are the devil's own academies. Many a man now serving a term in a penitentiary—aye, and many a woman now leading a life of infamy and shame, owes his or her eternal ruin to the fact of having been allowed in youth to run the streets at night. Under the cover of darkness every species of temptation roams abroad; and the parent who wilfully or negligently jeopardizes the morals and character of a child by suffering its exposure to temptations, is guilty of a criminal breach of duty, for which an account will be required in the day of final reckoning.

Make home attractive. Furnish your children with useful and instructive books and newspapers. The money expended in so doing will not be wasted, but will return to you an hundred fold in the grateful thanks of children grown up to be useful, happy and respected men and women. Do this, and require your children to be home at night. Thus will you perform your duty; and thus, perhaps, save yourselves in old age, the bitter sorrow of a lost and ruined son or daughter.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA ELDERSHIP.—The members of this division of the Church of God convened in the Bethel Church in Mechanicsburg, on Thursday November the 8th., and organized by electing Elder J. Haifleigh, Speaker, and Elders A. H. Long and J. Stamm, Clerks. This Eldership embraces within its limits all of Pennsylvania East of the Allegheny Mountains, and all of the State of Maryland, containing about seventy members.

The following is a list of the appointments for the ensuing year:

STATIONS.

Philadelphia—D. A. L. Laverty.
Lancaster—J. C. Owens.
Mount Joy—A. H. Long.
Elizabethtown—E. H. Thomas.
Bainbridge and Mayton—W. O. Owen.
Middleton—J. Keller.
Harrisburg—C. H. Forney and A. Swartz.
Mechanicsb'g—G. Sigler and J. S. Stamm.
Carlisle—J. S. Stamm and G. Sigler.
Newville and Greenspring—B. F. Beck.
Newburg and Orrstown—J. Haifleigh.
Shippensburg—C. Price.
Chambersburg and Fayetteville—J. Hunter.
Wooster, O.—J. B.