

The Herald.



CARLISLE, PA. FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

S. M. PETERSON & CO., 27 Park Row, New York, and 61 State St., Boston, are agents for the Herald in these cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1868. The annual UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will meet in the City of PHILADELPHIA.

On Wednesday, March 11, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m., to make nominations for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and also to form an Electoral Ticket, and to choose four delegates at large to represent the State in a National Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 20th of May, next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, it being understood that each Congressional district will choose two delegates to said National Convention.

As heretofore, the State Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the members of the Senate and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the Union Republican State Committee, P. JORDAN, Chairman.

Geo. W. HANESLEY, Secretary. J. ROBLEY YOUNG, Secretary.

SENDER COMMITTEE MEETING. A meeting of the Republican State Committee will be held at the office of the Chairman, in Marion Hall building, Carlisle, on Saturday, February 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be before the committee.

C. F. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

Brief Summary.

In the United States Senate the debate upon the proposed amendments to the Reconstruction Act is still continued. The speech of Senator Morton of Indiana was especially powerful. At the conclusion of his speech his brother Senators gathered around him to congratulate him, and Senator Johnson in reply to some of his arguments took occasion to pay him an exceeding high compliment, saying that his speech reminded him of the old standard cays of the Senate, or words to that effect. The House has passed a bill to authorize the State Legislatures to tax shares of National Banks. Mr. Julian's Bill concerning the lands granted by the Government to the Southern Railroad is under consideration.

The President assents to the Senate report of the Secretary of State in reference to the transfer from Russia to the United States of our lately purchased ice-bound territory, with the Committee on Foreign Relations have decided to report favorably on the ratification of the treaty with the United States.

The business before our State Legislature at present seems principally of a local character. A bill has been introduced appropriating money of the State to pay the damages done by rebels and militia to our citizens in the border counties.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, of last week, to fix upon the time and place of holding the State Convention. Forty-one members of the Committee were present at the meeting; being an unusually large number. After some discussion, it was resolved to hold the next annual State Convention of the Republican party at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 11th of March next, seven days after the Democratic Convention, at Harrisburg. This Convention nominates an Auditor General, a Surveyor General, and elects four delegates at large to the next National Convention to nominate a President. It will be necessary for the Republicans of this county to assemble in Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates, conference, &c., that we may be represented in the Convention. Due notice will be given by the Executive Committee, of the time for holding delegate elections and County Convention.

The Democrats have been insisting with much apparent earnestness on a reduction of governmental expenses. Every step of Congress or the respective Departments in that direction met their approval until a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to vacate some of the higher offices in the army. This measure was acquiescent with the previous reduction because it will lessen the grade of their own sort. If expenses are to be reduced, it can not all be accomplished with the rank and file. Some of the Generals must go lower. Why not?

BASIL W. DUCK, the rebel guerilla, who furnished the brains for John Morgan, is now an active Democratic politician. In a recent letter, to his party friends he strongly urges the nomination of Mr. Pendleton for the Presidency. As a leading Democrat of decided ability, he will in no doubt be invited to Indiana to canvass for the election of the candidate who is equally the choice of the rebels and the Indiana Democracy for the Presidency. Duke and Henderson will make a worthy pair of collaborators in the next canvass.

TRAMPS.—We are indebted to His Excellency Gov. GEARY, Hon. D. H. McCREARY, Adjutant General, Hon. J. H. HARRISBURG, Auditor General, Hon. JACOB CAMPBELL, Surveyor General, and FREDERICK GORMAN, Esq., for valuable public documents.

A Test Case.

We have lately heard from Democratic orators and journals a great deal about the reaction that had already taken place, and was destined to continue in the political world until the last vestige of the Union party had been swept from the face of the country.

The temporary reverses which "betwixt the Union party in the campaign of last fall, were hailed as the harbingers of better days for them. Undisputed away, a sacrifice of the good things of office, were the pleasant prospects that they were delighted to dwell upon. But alas, poor York; disappointment again falls upon them.

On Monday of this week an election was held in the eighth district of Ohio to elect a member of Congress in the place of Mr. Hamilton (who was killed by his son.) the result of which was a triumphant victory for the Republican party.

Gov. Hays carried this district last fall, by the small majority of 240, while Gen. Beatty, our candidate, now receives the handsome one of over a thousand. The Democracy made herculean efforts to carry it and, as they thought, had succeeded so well, that on the night before the election they were sending congratulatory dispatches all over the country to their party friends.

Besides putting a melancholy end to their reaction theory, the result of this election has a still more significant aspect. It is a test case, in which the people themselves have rendered a verdict in favor of the Congressional policy as opposed to that of Mr. Johnson and his Democratic allies. This is the first time they have had an opportunity, since the fall of 1866, to pass upon this question. And it must be a source of exceeding gratification to the Union Representatives to know that now that their policy is that which the people desire and endorse.

Reaction, if such it may be called, in favor of the Democracy has suffered death at the hands of the people; and Andrew Johnson has again been rebuked by them and Congress endorsed. The issue of 1868 was a plain one; the Democracy carried into the Campaign the whole patronage of the executive branch of the Government, as well as the skill and efforts of their ablest orators. Yet, despite all this, in the very face of their confident hopes, they were defeated, routed. Surely this is an auspicious opening for the campaign of 1868.

As the Senior Editor of the Volante remarked when the first news came, giving one thousand majority to Burns in mistake for Beatty; "straws show which way the wind blows."

Falschhood and Apology Go Hand in Hand.

Ever since Andrew Johnson turned traitor to the principles of the party by which he was elected to the Vice Presidency, he has resorted to all sorts of falschhood endeavoring to apologize for his recency. But his latest attempt of this kind is to our mind the basest. When the United States Senate refused to approve the reasons assigned by his Excellency for his dismissal of Secretary Stanton, and reinstated that Officer. Mr. Johnson gave out to the reporters, at first, that Gen. Grant had promised him to retain that position until the Courts had determined upon the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-office Law. When Gen. Grant denied the statement, knowing that when a question of veracity arose between them, the Gen. would believe, still, another report was started to the effect that Grant and Sherman had called upon him and told him that they would advise Stanton to resign at once. This report is also authoritatively denied, and the President again stands before the country convicted of willful and malicious falschhood. This is surely a most unenviable position for the Magistrate of a great nation to occupy. Every honest, well-meaning man in the country, let his politics be what they may, must hang his head in shame when he contemplates the depth of degradation to which our Executive Officer is sinking day after day.

Fortunately for the country and the position he degrades, his term of office is rapidly drawing to a close. His efforts in circulating these different stories with the intention of injuring Grant will not avail to keep him from becoming his successor.

Judge Graham and Our Report of Court Proceedings.

During the trial of a case in the Common Pleas last week Judge GRAHAM took occasion to assail, in the most intemperate language, our report of the proceedings of the court, asserting that the version printed in the Herald was garbled, and would have the effect of "making the Court [the President Judge] appear abroad as an ignoramus." The learned Judge further stated that, as he asserts, erroneous reporting of the proceedings of the Courts must be stopped.

The error complained of is said to be contained in the report of the case of Yostr vs. Yostr, and as the passionate words and excited manner of the Judge so belocaded the point he attempted to make against us, as to render it unintelligible, we have submitted our report to about a score of gentlemen learned in the law, several of whom were present during the trial of the case; and they all unite in saying that there is nothing "garbled" in it; while all who heard the case, say that we have printed a perfectly accurate synopsis of it.

In defending ourselves, and our report, we shall not initiate the bad temper which we regard to say, to be frequently influenced by "walk and converse." It is in our honor, but consent ourselves with a simple but firm assertion of the right and intention of this journal to print correct reports of the proceedings of the Courts and all other bodies whose doings are of interest to our readers.

Grand Army of the Republic.

This noble Order, organized since the war, exclusively of veteran soldiers of the Union armies, now numbers over 250,000 men.

The National Convention of the Grand Army assembled in Philadelphia on the 17th inst., and elected Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, Commander-in-Chief. The following is Gen. LOGAN's General Order, accepting the position, and defining the objects of the order.

HEADQUARTERS, G. A. R., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1868. General Order, No. 1.

Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which your representatives assembled in Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., elevated me, I assure you of my profound appreciation of the honor conferred.

It shall be a duty, subordinate to no other, to administer the trusts thus reposed that our Order shall attain the pre-eminence to which its objects and mission entitle it—Rules and regulations you have adopted as your guide, and they contain a declaration of principles which it may be well to review, for the purposes and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic. You have said in your fundamental law the objects designed to be accomplished are:

1st. The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together with strong cords of love and affection, soldiers, sailors and marines, who have stood together in many battles, sieges, campaigns and marches.

2d. To make these feelings available, in works and results of kindness of favor and material to those in need of assistance.

3d. To make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of the orphans of soldiers, sailors and marines, and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines.

4th. For the protection and sustenance of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age or misfortune.

5th. For the establishment and defense of the rights of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States, morally, socially and politically, with a view to incite a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to the recognition of such services and claims by the American people.

6th. The maintenance of true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the National Constitution and laws, manifested by the observance of whatever may tend to rebel loyalty, insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, together with a defense of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

Governed by these objects and principles, you will be respected by all other nations, wherever powerful, and will present our naturalized citizens whenever and wherever their rights may be assailed or their liberty abridged. Because General Grant is today the first choice of the American people for their next Chief Magistrate. The formation of Grant Clubs in every town in the State is earnestly recommended.

TOWNSHIP ROADS.—Our valued agricultural contributor sends us this week an excellent article on the important subject of township roads. The bill, of which he prints a draft, would, if enacted into a law, work wonders in the way of improving the highways.

Personal.

The Grand Rapids' Democracy renominates McClellan and Pendleton for 1868.

The Senator shrinks from either signing or vetoing the anti-contract bill and will permit it to become a law by the lapse of time.

Mr. William Gilmore Simms, the novelist and verse-writer, is living in South Carolina in very destitute circumstances. He is nearly 80 years old.

TRAIN is to run for Congress from a New York District, and before the news of his release was received, there was some talk of nominating him for Governor on a Federal ticket.

Col. A. K. McClure, who for several months has been residing in Montana, has returned to Pennsylvania. He comes in good time to lend his aid in giving 60,000 majority in this State for Grant for President.

Commander-in-Chief Official, P. P. ONIZAWA, Adj. Gen. Why is it that we have no Post of the Grand Army in Cumberland County? Surely not because our veterans have lost the spirit which animated them during the Rebellion. Who will move in the matter?

THE WEST, it is said, can not complain of hard times. A Milwaukee paper states that the farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa have already received \$16,000,000 more for their products of the last season than they did for the crops of 1866. The surplus is sufficient to make the farming interests of those States to be strongly so. The newspaper referred to adds: "There is still room for millions of people in the land of plenty. Of a hundred million acres directly west of Lake Michigan, not one-tenth is under cultivation, and that tenth is not of the average productivity of the remainder."

LUKE, GEN. SHERMAN was presented a few evenings ago at Washington, with an antique watch which formerly belonged to ROBERT SHERMAN, of Revolutionary fame. The presentation speech was made by SENATOR FANNY, of Connecticut, which was neatly responded to by the distinguished recipient.

It is announced that JOHN H. SURRAT is again to be tried before the Orlinoff Court at Washington, commencing February 24th. It is also announced that the law officers of the Government will order the release of SURRAT without going into another trial. The latter statement is the more likely to be correct.

AGRICULTURAL.

ARTICLE V. In a former number, we took occasion to speak of the great interest which farmers had in the public roads; the wasteful extravagance of the present system by which it was pretended to keep them in repair, and to show the points at which the system was defective. And now we desire to prescribe the remedy.

The whole evil consists in calling out the tax-payers of the townships in a mass to work out their taxes, without any sufficient specification of what work they are to do, and without any government or direction in their doing it, each man or boy governing himself and giving direction to himself how it shall be done. There must be introduced into the system the active principle, that the workman on the road must be influenced by that which alone will influence any man to do work, and at the same time in proportion to the amount of work he performs. We have prepared the form of a law, somewhat altering modifying and, as we think, greatly improving the law which is now in force in Franklin county, and which we propose to have passed this winter, and make the experiment whether we can do it any better than we have done. We think that if they are under the old mode of doing it, it is at much less expense; and we submit the same to the farmers of the county, that they may consider the subject, and, if necessary, suggest such improvements as their experience may suggest.

An Act, Relative to roads in the County of Cumberland.

Section 1. Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the taxable inhabitants of the several townships of Cumberland county, at their next election of Supervisors of the public roads in their respective townships, to elect three suitable persons to be Supervisors; one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be annually re-elected to serve for three years; any one of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and whose duty it shall be within fifteen days after their election, and every five years thereafter, to lay off and divide the public roads, in the said townships into sections, not exceeding one mile in length, which they shall number and describe in a book to be kept for that purpose, wherein they shall specify what they deem necessary for the improvement and keeping in repair the said public roads, highways and bridges; and when they shall have so laid off and divided the roads, they shall within three days thereafter give public notice for ten days, by at least ten hand bills put up in the public places of the township, for the taxable inhabitants to meet; at which time and place it shall be their duty to attend and sell to the lowest and best bidder, the said roads as described, one section at a time, according to the terms specified, until they are all sold or disposed of, to be kept in repair for the said term of five years. Provided that if any section or section shall remain unsold, or be sold for less than the price named, or be sold in the judgment of the Supervisors the lowest bid was extravagantly high, it shall be lawful for the said Supervisors, to let out such sections at private contract; and provided that the said Supervisors shall not be directly or indirectly interested in keeping in repair any section by the township. And the amount of such sales, shall be paid to the purchaser in any one year.

Section 2. That new roads laid out and new bridges to be built, shall be entered in the said township book, divided into sections, if need be, and let both as to their opening and keeping in repair as is provided in the first section of this act. And this shall be done from time to time as new roads are ordered to be opened or new bridges built.

Section 3. Any person or persons purchasing a section of sections, shall write his name in the township book, and shall also the amount of sections purchased, and also the amount of the purchase, and if required by the Supervisors shall give satisfactory security to the Supervisors conditioned for the faithful performance of their contract.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the contractors to keep their respective sections, in good and substantial repair during the said term of five years, according to the specifications aforesaid: one of which shall be that the roads shall be so altered as to be level, or nearly so, and all loose stones removed from the road; and if any contractor neglect or refuse to make improvement or to keep in good repair the section or sections so purchased, upon complaint being made to the Supervisors or either of them, they shall examine the section or sections so complained of, and if necessary give notice to the contractor to make improvement, and put their section in good repair; and if he or they neglect or refuse to comply with said notice, until the expiration of six days, then it shall be the duty of the said Supervisors immediately to have such section or sections improved or repaired; as the case may be, at the expense of the said contractor, for which he or they shall be bound to make good, and his or their name shall be entered in the township book, and he or they shall be liable to the same duties and responsibilities as if he had been the original purchaser; and if required he shall give security as aforesaid. And in the case of the death of any purchaser and contractor or of his removal from the township without making any provision for the performance of his contract, the Supervisors are authorized and empowered to let the same for the balance of the term, to any other purchaser who shall be bound to the performance of the same duties, such also to be conducted in the same manner; provided that the heirs or representatives of any deceased contractor may assume the duties and be entitled to the same compensation as if he were living, and in the case of death or removal out of the township, the Supervisors shall pay to the original contractor such portion of the contract price as he shall be justly entitled to.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors to inspect all the roads in their townships at least once in two months; and if they find any portion of the contract of any contractor to be in bad repair, they shall perform his duty to the public, they shall give him notice thereof as provided in the fourth section of this act and proceed against him in the manner herein before provided for and enforce payment as therein provided.

Section 7. That the fund tax assessed in and on the townships in the County of Cumberland shall be paid to the Supervisors of the townships respectively, legal funds, and they shall each be entitled as compensation, to two dollars a day for each and every day actually spent in the performance of their duty.

Section 8. If any person or persons shall be aggrieved by the decision of the Supervisors respecting any thing which shall occur under the provisions of this act, he or they shall have the right to appeal by petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, who shall appoint three judicious freeholders, not being citizens of the township, who shall hear and finally determine all questions which shall arise, upon whose report the account shall be settled.

Section 9. That all laws, general or local, inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

The practical operation of this bill will be that the farmers of the townships will be the purchasers of the sections of the roads, particularly of those sections which pass through their farms; they will be greatly interested in having the roads in good repair, and, of course, when at work upon them, to have the greatest amount of profitable work done. With the amount of road taxes which are annually assessed, if collected, it is very clear every road in the county may be repaired in a very few years. This we do not hope for, but by the system proposed we do hope to have our roads in better repair much reduced, and yet have far better roads.

Down and County Matters.

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following Public Sales have been printed at this office:

Friday, January 31.—Executors of Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, dec'd., in Carlisle. See advertisement.

Tuesday, February 4.—Geo. Keller, near Sionghurst. See advertisement.

Wednesday, February 6.—J. W. Eby, Carlisle. See advertisement.

Saturday, February 8.—J. C. Thompson, Sheriff, Carlisle. See advertisement.

Tuesday, February 18.—Jacob Worley, Frankfort township, 2 miles east of Blossburg, will sell real estate and personal property.

Same day.—Michael Roste, Monroe township, on Capt. M'Gowan's farm, will sell horses, cattle and other personal property.

Friday, February 21.—Wm. Ocker, West Pennsboro' township, near Plainfield, will sell horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming implements and furniture. Wm. Devinity, auctioneer.

Saturday, February 22.—W. J. Shearer, Carlisle. See advertisement.

Saturday, February 22.—David Fry, Frankfort township, Sale of 1 fresh Cow, 1 wagon, and household furniture. Jacob Fry, auctioneer.

Monday, February 24.—John F. Lindsay, West Pennsboro' township, 3 miles west of Carlisle, will sell Horses, Cattle, and farming implements. C. Porter, auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 25.—Geo. W. Loas, West Pennsboro' township, will sell cattle, farming implements and furniture. John Thomas, auctioneer.

Wednesday, February 26.—Ephraim Shelly, Adm'r of Benj. B. Kaufman, in S. Middleton township, near Rolling Springs, Sale of horses, cattle, farming implements, furniture and potatoes. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Monday, March 2.—Benj. Albright, Middlesex township, on Philip Zeigler's farm, near New Kingston. Sale of personal property. Wm. Devinity, auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 3.—Amos Miller, Middlesex township, near C. V. R. R. Sale of Horses, Cattle, farming implements and furniture. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 10.—Sam'l Sellers, Dickinson township, near Barnhart's mill. Sale of horses, cattle, sheep, thrashing machine, farming implements and furniture. N. B. Moore, actr.

Tuesday, March 17.—C. W. Sheaffer, S. Middleton township. Sale of Horses, Cattle, farming implements and all his mill fixtures.

WANTED.—\$5,000 on mortgage on a good upstate farm in this county. Apply to Jan. 31.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—On Tuesday of last week, the directors of the First National Bank of Carlisle, elected the following officers of the Bank, to serve for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Sam'l HENRY; Cashier, CHAS. HENRY; Exp. Tellers, MEAD, JOHN, G. ONE and J. B. BRENSMAN.

We would advise the ladies of Carlisle to call on Miss Page, at her rooms, in a Court House, and see her elegant assortment of Hair Work, Braids, Chignons, Curls, Frizzettes, &c. Miss Page is from Mme. Demore's celebrated Emporium of Fashion, New York, and has all Mme. Demore's goods.

RE-OPENING OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.—Mr. Geo. WETZEL, the new lessee of the Franklin House, formally opened that hotel on Tuesday last, with a grand dinner at which the editor was one of the guests. The entertainment was of an excellent character, and is a good earnest that the old-time reputation of the "Franklin" will lose nothing at Mr. WETZEL'S hands.

RIOT.—Quite a serious riot occurred in the saloon between Thulium's Hotel, corner of Manor and North Streets, on Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock. We have not learned the origin of the disturbance; but are informed that during the frequent lights were turned down by some of the "roughs." John Crane was badly stabbed in two or three places, and Christian Leiby was severely beaten. We believe no arrests have been made.—Volante.

"A BIG THING ON ICE."—Was the spectacle we saw at one of the City Skating Parks, last winter, a blessing or a curse? We are not sure, but we think it is a good thing that it has happened again. An ugly chaw-wallop satisfied the dammed "discretion was the better part of valor;" she retired in miserable order; the spectators enjoyed the feat. We have seen an "ice" thing in the stove way—not in it exactly, but in extent of its numerous qualities; we refer to the "Berkley Skating Club" of Meads' Brewery, Pottsville & Co., Philadelphia. This stove burns either wood or coal—is a great economizer—and taken all through is the "biggest and best thing on ice." For Sale by RUMSEY & RICE, Carlisle, Pa.

NEVER CONSIDERED.—That "Berkley's Hair Restorative" is the best, safest, and most effectual now in use.

FINES.—On Friday afternoon last about 4 o'clock, the house of Geo. WOODRICK, located at Brushytown, in Dickinson township, was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. WOODRICK, who is a laboring man, in very reduced circumstances, was at work about a mile distant from his home when the fire occurred, and his wife was visiting a neighbor. Everything contained in the house, such as four new clothing, &c., was destroyed. A subscription has been started to make provision against the family's suffering from want.

NEW BANK.—By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that application is being made to the State Authorities for a new Bank of discount, deposit and circulation to be located in our town and to be called the Farmers' Bank.

A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of this proposed bank is held in the Court House on Monday last. The institution was duly organized by the election of the following named gentlemen as a board of directors: ROBERT GIVES, Wm. H. MILLER, J. W. CRAIGHEAD, THOMAS FAYTON, DAVID HICKES, Dr. A. J. FERNAN, ABRAHAM WITMER. These are all gentlemen of high standing in our County, some of whom have had considerable previous experience in banking. We bespeak for the "Farmers' Bank" a prosperous and successful history.

The addition of banking capital which the Farmers' Bank will bring, ought to and we trust will have the effect of infusing new life into the business of our community and will be a powerful impetus to the establishment of manufactures, &c.

Sales to be cried by William Devinity, Auctioneer.

February 8th.—Geo. Wilson, Upper Allen.

12th.—J. B. Mashler, York co.

14th.—Joseph Cronin, York co.

15th.—John Hostler, S. Mid'n.

17th.—J. T. Kellier Silver Spring.

18th.—Michael F. Middlesex, Monroe.

19th.—Mrs. Trostle, Adams co.

20th.—L. E. Keller, Silver Spring.

21st.—Wm. Ocker, Pennsboro'.

22d.—John Myers, S. Middleton.

24th.—Jacob Penb, Monroe.

25th.—Wm. B. Hoyer, Silver Spring.

26th.—V. F. Sherman, Hampden.

27th.—Jacob Lehman, Monroe.

28th.—M. G. Brandt, Monroe.

29th.—

March 20.—Benj. Albright, Middlesex.

3d.—Andrew Agnew, W. Pennsb.

4th.—Peter Peters, Upper Carlisle.

5th.—A. Goodleyer, Monroe.

6th.—John Senesman, Silver Spring.

7th.—Sam'l Baker, Silver Spring.

9th.—John Hall, Middlesex.

10th.—Daniel Hoffer, Middlesex.

11th.—W. H. Ewalt, Silver Spring.

12th.—John S. Moore, Monroe.

13th.—J. E. Pottenger, U. Allen.

14th.—S. Kujperger, Silver Spring.

17th.—C. M. Schaeffer, Paradise, Franklin co.

18th.—J. W. Lindsay, N. Mid'n.

19th.—J. Schlemmer, Monroe.

20th.—J. Stambaugh, Monroe.

21st.—J. Kintz, New Kingston.

22th.—Elizabeth Bollinger.

23th.—Wm. Ocker, Pennsboro'.

24th.—D. Stonerfer, Trindle.

25th.—Spring Tavern.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for February, has the following contents:—Does it pay to smoke? by James Parton; George Silverman's Explanation (part second), by Charles Dickens; Characteristics of Genius, by Rev. F. H. Hedge; Ozymandias; A Week in Snybar; The Victim, by Alfred Tenney; Benjamin Fletcher, Missions and Ford, by Edwin P. Whipple; Pottam and Jeteram (part second), by Dr. I. H. Hayes; The Romance of certain Old Clothes, by Henry James, Jr.; Four Months on the Stage; The Meeting, a poem by John G. Whittier; The Destructive Democracy; The Encyclopaedia, by John G. Rosegarten; Reviews and Literary Notices. Terms \$4 a year; Ten Cents a Copy. Publishers, Boston.

"The Blue-Coats, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union; with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion," is the title of a handsome volume, just issued by Jones & Burdick & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. There is a certain portion of the War that will never go into the regular histories. One of the first objects that attracted our attention in this respect, was a letter which was very real and full, and, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the War. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the nature of the soldiers, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war, the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely ornamented with over 100 fine engravings, by the fraternalist, and its contents include reminiscence of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege, and battle-field; with thrilling facts of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, &c., &c.

Amusement as well as instruction may be derived from its perusal. It is full of brilliant and original history, and is skillfully interwoven in a work of literary art. It is just such a volume as will find numerous purchasers, and just such a one as persons seeking to act as book agents should add to their list.