The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 27 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.

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 whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the Union Republican State Committee.

P. JORDAN, *Chairman.*

GEO. W. HAMERLY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } *Secretaries.*

County Convention.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee held on the 8th instant, it was resolved that a County Convention be called to meet in Rheem's Hall, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday, March 2, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The business of this Convention will be to elect a Representative Delegate and appoint Delegates in Conference with similar like Conferees from York county, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 11th of March next, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.

Delegate elections will be held at the usual places, between the hours of 3 and 7 in the townships, and 7 and 9 P. M., in the Wards and Boroughs. On Saturday the 29th of Feb. inst., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in the County Convention.

A full Convention is earnestly desired. It is hoped our friends will use every effort to have every district in the county represented.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman of the Committee.

C. P. HUMRICH, Chairman.

W. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

Josh S. Speck covets the English Jo. B has fairly earned A. J's M by his pen as a writer, and by his fists as a preparer of test cases on reconstruction.

Alabama Reconstructed!

Congress has admitted ALABAMA to her old place in the Union. Thus has practical reconstruction begun, and before long every one of the Rebel States will be reinstated *in spite* of the opposition of Andrew Johnson and his Democratic allies. On this subject more next week.

The Supreme Court.

Our advices from Washington announce that the Supreme Court of the United States has itself decided that it has no jurisdiction over the political acts of Congress affecting the reconstruction of the Southern States, and has dismissed the Mississippi and Alabama cases brought to test the constitutionality of those acts. We rejoice at this indication that the Supreme Court is disposed to confine itself to its proper sphere, and respect the political and legislative functions of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. This is in accordance with the views of all the leading statesmen of the Republic, and with the accepted tenets of the old Democratic party.—Judge Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case embraced two points. The one full of danger was not, that "the negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect," but that the Supreme Court is the highest political and legislative branch of the Government. If the Court has authoritatively suppressed this latter heresy, then its ermine has become stainless. As a judicial tribunal it will enjoy a respect which would only be overthrown by usurping political powers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Ex-Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, in a recent public speech to the people of Charleston and the "nigger Convention" of that State, told them: "I say to you frankly that I regard this body as invested with the sovereign power of the State, and that the Constitution it may adopt is not only one which will be accepted and ratified by Congress, but one under which all classes in South Carolina will live for many years to come." For these sensible remarks the Charleston *Mercury* denounces him, and taunningly reminds him of his sustaining Johnson and participating in the Philadelphia Convention of 1866. We trust the Ex-Governor will survive the attack. He spoke warmly in favor of the homestead exemption, general education, abolition of imprisonment for debt (still the law in that State,) the exclusion from suffrage, after 1870, of any, white or black, who cannot read or write, and meanwhile the enfranchisement of all who are citizens of the State. How his views contrast with those of the intense conservatives and sham democracy of the country!

The Herald and Volunteer.

The *Volunteer* of this week makes a characteristic attack upon our article in reference to Congress and the Supreme Court. With its usual fairness it places the following misconstruction upon one of our sentences: "The *Herald* charges against the Democracy that 'they alleged there was no authority derived from the Constitution to coerce a State, meaning thereby to suppress the unholy rebellion of their allies.' It is a source of gratification to have the *Herald* admit that the Democratic party pursued a certain policy, "meaning thereby to suppress the unholy rebellion." How such a meaning can be twisted out of our sentence must be a mystery to every man, except the ingenious writer of the *Volunteer* article. What we said, and what we meant and what the *Volunteer* writer knows is expressed by us, is that the Democracy alleged that there was no authority in the Constitution of the United States *to suppress the unholy rebellion of their allies.* Far be it from us even for an instant to admit or to imagine that the Democracy ever pursued a certain policy "meaning thereby to suppress the unholy rebellion!" On the contrary we assert, without fear of truthful contradiction, that the Democratic party, as such, never pursued any policy to suppress the rebellion, but that every line of policy adopted by them, as a party, went to *encourage* and strengthen it. In witness whereof, we had the draft riots, the declaration of their Chicago Convention, right at the most critical period of the struggle, that "The war for the Union is a failure," and the uniform opposition, in our Legislative Halls, of their Representatives to every measure proposed for the furtherance of the Union cause.

And now, but a few words upon the subject of Congressional legislation in reference to the Supreme Court. We have simply to reiterate our statement that this legislation is based upon that clause of the Constitution quoted in our previous article, which reads as follows: "In all other cases, before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." Under this clause, Congress may certainly *has the right* to legislate in the very manner which they have proposed. The necessity for this legislation we are glad to say is not so strong to-day as it was when we wrote our last article. The action of the Court in dismissing the two test cases put up and prepared by Jeremiah S. Black, Gov. Sharkey, and others in the interest of the Democracy and the rebels, has carried disappointment and dismay into the ranks of our opponents. The Court here clearly affirm that they have no jurisdiction in *political matters.* This is just what we have contended for, and what the *nautical* editor of the *Volunteer* has pretended to dispose of with a derisive smile.

Our County Convention.

It will be seen from the published call, that our County Convention is to assemble on Monday, March 2d, for the purpose of electing delegates to our State Convention to be held in Philadelphia, March 11th. This is the initial step in the great Campaign upon which we are now entering. And having entered upon it, it behooves every Union man in the nation to be up and doing. Here in Cumberland county, where Democracy is strong and full of assurance, should we especially exert ourselves. Although we may not be able to carry the county for the soldier-patriot Gen. GRANT, we must not for et that by giving him a full vote we will add to the triumphant numbers by which he is sure to be elected. Should the Democracy nominate some true-blue like Pendleton, Seymour, Gen Lee, or Jeff. Davis, we have no doubt party lines will be very tightly drawn, and a full Democratic vote polled, but, should they select as their candidate some *quasi* or half hearted sympathizer with the rebellion, we think, indifference on the part of our opponents may enable us to carry the county. At all events we must enter the campaign with earnestness and enthusiasm, determined that the party of treason and traitors, although it may at times succeed in local elections, shall never again hold sway in our national affairs. Every township in the county should have its local organization; and no time or place is better to commence than our delegate elections. As we have often said, the reason that Democracy have so great a preponderance in this county as they have had for the last few years, is to be found in the apathy and indifference of the masses of our party. A few men, however enthusiastic, or however full of the spirit which should inspire every man who loves his country and her institutions, cannot remedy this fault. The Republican *people* of the county alone can provide the remedy. Let them commence the good work at the beginning of the campaign and keep it up during its continuance, and, our word for it, we will have good reasons to rejoice. The work must not be left to a few men, but each and every one should undertake his share and discharge it faithfully. Earnest and untiring effort will bring its sure reward. We must not forget that the results in counties are the bases of the general result in the nation. That Gen. Grant will be elected no one, even among our opponents, for an instant entertains an honest doubt. Then let us in this county determine to do our whole duty, and not only determine so to do, but carry out our determination to its legitimate end.

THE New York *World*, in a very sharp and bitter editorial, reads Vallandigham out of the Democratic party, in which it says he has been tolerated too long.

The Impeachment Question.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on the 5th, says: The publication of the Grant and Johnson correspondence excites a deal of comment in political and non-political circles. The President's friends thinks that he has used up Grant badly, while Grant's supporters hold that he has completely routed Johnson, Randall & Co.; but outside of the question of veracity involved in the dispute, and on which the public will form their own judgment, the correspondence assumes another aspect more important in its consequences to one of the principals and to the country at large. The Reconstruction Committee was in session to-day, and among the subjects discussed was this correspondence, which was referred to them yesterday. It was then debated at great length, and in a cool and dispassionate manner. The Committee were almost unanimously of the opinion that the President, in ordering General Grant to disobey the Secretary of War, acted in clear violation of the law, and that it showed a determination on his part to defeat the laws of Congress. This phase of the correspondence was discussed at length, and it was finally agreed that a sub committee composed of Representatives Bingham and Boutwell should be appointed to investigate all the facts bearing on it, and if, as the Committee believe, the President has violated any of the laws, said sub-committee are empowered to draw up articles of impeachment and present them at the next meeting of the Committee. The conduct of certain Cabinet officers is also to be investigated by the Committee, and if, as there is reason for supposing, a conspiracy to defeat the laws exists, the sub committee is empowered to impeach such officers in the articles of impeachment. I may add that the committee—Brooks and members of the committee—are present to-day, and that Beck—were the committee is in session to-night the sub committee are investigating the charges against the President.

Gen. Grant and the President.

Those who have heretofore doubted the political sentiments of Gen. Grant must have all those doubts removed by the correspondence lately carried on between him and the President. When the Senate reinstated Mr. Stanton, Andrew Johnson was anxious to have the Tenure-of-Office Law resisted, but had not the manliness himself to do it. Knowing that Gen. Grant was possessed of great popularity with the party in power, he undertook to use him as his instrument. In this enterprise he has been most gloriously defeated by the General. The correspondence between these two public men clearly indicates the difference between their purposes. Andrew Johnson, although sworn to have the laws properly executed, has a most decided desire to either entirely disobey those which do not please him or to endeavor to so obstruct their execution as to impair their efficacy. On the other hand Grant evinces a determination to carry out the laws of Congress in their spirit and purpose. The question of veracity raised between the two is already decided in favor of our hero by the people; and Mr. Johnson is again placed upon the record as a man who has no regard for truth. Instead of destroying Gen. Grant's prospects as a candidate for the Presidency on the Republican ticket, he has only added strength to the already made determination of the loyal men of the nation to make him the successor of the great Apostate.

THE campaign in New Hampshire is already being pressed with vigor, and the Republicans are fully alive to the importance of the contest. The party is sending its best speakers to aid the Granite State. Among them are Gens. Logan and Hurlbut, of Illinois, Barnum and Sickles, of New York, Representative Bingham, of Ohio, and other prominent and representative men. If we succeed in New Hampshire and Connecticut, we secure a harbinger of victory which will go far towards our triumph in November.

Impeachment---At Last!

There is yet a chance that the accidental President will be impeached. Congressmen have discovered that he has violated the laws of Congress and resolved to obstruct their execution; they think that a conspiracy exists; the best interests of the country demand his removal. We are not inclined to comment on the lateness of the discovery; we shall be satisfied if it is acted upon.

The bill to regulate procedure in impeachment cases, introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS, provides that whenever the House shall agree upon articles of impeachment, they shall choose five managers to conduct the case, and shall notify the Senate. The Senate shall within one day resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment. A quorum of the Senate shall be a quorum of the Court. By a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, the High Court of Impeachment may issue an order suspending the President from the performance of the duties of his office. It may enforce all its orders by proceedings as for contempt.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in the Ohio Legislature again to restore the old law organizing ten per cent. interest as not illegal when a matter of special contract. Business men generally approve this proposition, and in cities go further—the most experienced dealers in money favoring free trade in it, upon the theory that the law of supply and demand will regulate its value. A similar proposition has just been broached in the Pennsylvania Legislature, by the Commissioners to revise the civil code.

IN Lancaster county the rate of taxation for the current year is two and a half mills on the dollar; in York county it is seven mills; in Berks county nine; in Lancaster has a Republican majority of about six thousand. York a Democratic majority of about three thousand, and Berks of about seven thousand.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Important Correspondence.

In the U. S. House of Representatives last Tuesday, the correspondence between Gen. Grant and President Johnson in reference to the Secretary of War, which had been called for a day or two before, was received and read. It is very important and goes to show that Johnson is playing Autocrat on a pretty extensive scale. He ignores the Secretary of War, and orders Gen. Grant to ignore him also. He lords it over every member of his Cabinet, and tries to make a tool and a stool pigeon of Gen. Grant also—but in this he most signally fails. The Great Soldier is more than a match for the Great Demagogue, and Johnson is held up before the country in a very unenviable light.

The correspondence is long and we are unable to give it entire. We present only the salient points. The first letter, from Gen. Grant to the President, in point of date, reads as follows:

Gen. Grant to the President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I have the honor very respectfully to request to have in writing the order which the President gave me verbally on Sunday, the 19th inst., to disregard the orders of the Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, until I knew from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

To this note no answer seems to have been made. Four days later, that is to the President, Grant again writes a letter the following subject, from which we extract:

Gen. Grant to the President.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.

His Excellency, A. Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR:—On the 24th inst., I requested you to give me in writing the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew that it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left no doubt on my mind of your intention. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, I therefore renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and till they are received, will suspend action on your verbal ones.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations, all citing my personal honor, circulated through the press the last fortnight purporting to come from the President, of conversations which occurred with the President private, in his office or in cabinet meeting.—What is written admits of no misunderstanding.

The General's object here is plainly seen. He has no confidence in the President—knows him to be a falsifier and thoroughly unscrupulous. Gen. Grant is determined to guard himself as far as possible against Johnson's attempt to put him in a false position before the country, hence a demand to have all orders communicated in *writing* in their future intercourse.

Gen. Grant goes on in his letter of the 28th to refute the assertion made by Johnson and telegraphed over the country that in vacating the War office to give place to Secretary Stanton he acted in bad faith. On this point Gen. Grant says:

"Learning on Saturday—the 11th inst.—that the Senate had taken up the subject of Mr. Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with Lieut. General Sherman, and some members of my staff in which I stated that the law left me no discretion as to my action should Mr. Stanton be reinstated, and that I intended to so inform the President. I went to the President for the sole purpose of making this decision known, and did so make it known. In doing this I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject."

On the 29th of January, one day after the President's reception of Gen. Grant's second letter, his note of the 24th was returned with the following endorsement thereon:

"As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General Commanding of the Armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

"January 29, 1868."

And on the same day Gen. Grant again wrote to the President as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 24th inst., with your endorsement thereon that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by direction of the President unless such order is known by me to have been authorized by the Executive, and in reply thereto say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army, as has heretofore been his practice under the law and the custom of the department. While this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

This manly note seems to have roused the ire of the President, who two days later (Jan 31st), sends a long letter to Gen. Grant, in which he repeats the charge that Grant promised not to give up the War office to Secretary Stanton. To this letter Gen. Grant under date of Feb. 3d returns a very caustic reply from which we take these extracts:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a careful reading and comparison of it with the article in the *National Intelligencer* of the 15th ult., and the article over the initials of "J. B. S." in the New York *World* of the 27th ult., purporting to be based upon your statement and that of members of the Cabinet therein named, I find it to be a reiteration, only somewhat more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles and which my statement of the facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult., was intended to correct. *And here I reassert the correctness of my statement in that letter, anything in your reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding.*

* * * * * * *

The course you would have it understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law and the orders from you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law, and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior; And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility in orders, and thus to destroy my character before the country.

I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate, without having countermanded the authority I am to disobey.

With assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

This letter closes the correspondence as far as published. It is said that the President has written a bitter reply to Gen. Grant's last in which he throws himself on his *dignity*, and intimates that he will not submit to such language from a subordinate. It is also announced from Washington that the Congressional Committee on Impeachment are after A. J. with a very sharp stick.

The bold, straight-forward, manly position taken by Gen. Grant in these letters places him more firmly than ever before the people, and shows that he is just the man to take the place that Johnson has disgraced.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

THE Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday, Washington correspondent, writing under nothing exposure says that General Grant attempts, which of the President's use of Representatives was read in union, created the greatest sensation on Monday, was the event of this session. The tokens of exultant gratification, even the copperheads and rebels were correspondingly despondent. The President has courted and deserved this terrible and unlooked-for chastisement. He has pursued Grant for months through the rebel and copperhead papers, and has furnished food for editorial articles for the latter. This whole correspondence is the most damaging produced against Andrew Johnson. It reveals General Grant's sensitive horror of the slanders under which he has suffered, not only now, but throughout his whole military career. His instinctive hatred of treason and fidelity to law are fully proved in every sentence of his letters. The President has not the power to remove or even to suspend General Grant under the late legislation, but he will try his worst.

BOUNTY CASE DECIDED.—The Supreme Court, on Thursday, delivered their opinion in the case of the city of Lancaster vs. Smith. This was a test case to decide the constitutionality of the act of May 1, 1866, requiring townships, wards, boroughs, cities and counties to pay $300 bounty to all veteran soldiers who had re-enlisted, and had been credited to any such localities without receiving bounty. Peter Smith who had re-enlisted in December, 1863, three months before the city had offered or was authorized to pay bounties, brought suit against the city of Lancaster to recover $300 under this law, and obtained a verdict for that amount. The Supreme Court, on Thursday, Agnew, Judge, delivering the opinion, reversed the decision of the Court below and directed judgment to be entered for the city.

WARMING RAILROAD CARS.—A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature making it unlawful for any railroad company in this State to warm its cars with stoves heated with coal, wood or any inflammable matter, but to keep them warm by some means that will not occasion fire in case of accident. If any stove heated with coal or wood shall be used thirty days after the passage of this act, the conductor, engineer, president and secretary of the company shall, on conviction in any county through which the cars run, be fined not exceeding $1,000. If any passengers shall be burned to death or killed in consequence of a car being warmed in violation of this act, the conductor shall be prosecuted for manslaughter, and if convicted he shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years. No petroleum or oil shall be used to light cars.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—The mania for arming is extending itself in all directions in Europe, and a statistical statement just published professes to give us the aggregate of the armies placed on foot by the European powers in time of peace, which places these collective forces at the appalling amount of seven and a half millions of men under arms. Supposing each soldier to cost, on an average, 1,000 francs a year, the whole expense is equal to very nearly twenty millions a day, or six hundred millions a month, or more than seven thousand millions a year. And this, of course, represents only the positive expenditure incurred, without reference to the negative loss sustained by throwing out of work and rendering unproductive an amount of population equal to that of a second-rate power.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, under date of January 8, 1868, wrote from Louisiana to a friend:

"Your sufferings and losses have been to me ever present through all the trials to which you so fully refer. The devastation which everywhere presents itself to that once prosperous country it is every heart with sorrow; but I hope and trust a better time will soon come to us. The patient fortitude and energy, and manly virtue which our people will display in the depth of their misfortune, cannot fail to bring the due reward."

It is evident, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, he begins to comprehend from what a surpassing degree of prosperity into what a depth of wretchedness he and his associates plunged the Southern States. It is most unfortunate that his remorse comes too late to be beneficial.

CATTLE DISEASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from the Hanover (Pa.) *Spectator* that a strange and fatal disease has made its appearance among the cattle in the country adjacent to that town, and that numerous farmers have lost some of their most valuable cows. One farmer lost six cows, and two others three each, and some twenty cows are suffering with the disease, for which there appears to be no remedy. Considerable alarm prevails among the farming community regarding this disease, and fears are expressed that it will spread to an alarming extent, as it is said to be contagious.

THE Conservative and Democratic journals have been puzzling their heads for some time over the brilliant Republican triumph at the special election for Congressman in the Eighth District of Ohio. They profess to understand what the apparent reaction in that State, and in that particular district, last October meant; but this grand advance confounds their calculations. They hoped the Republican party was falling into decay, and this display of lusty life baffles them. Well; they will have many shocks of this sort next fall, when all along the Republican line the advance shall be sounded and made.

A RAILROAD from Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central Railway, to Peachbottom Ferry, is in contemplation. The total length of the road will thus be about twenty-five miles, and the distance between York and Peachbottom by this route will be some thirty-three miles. The country through which it would pass, is rich, populous, and productive, and we see no reason why an economically managed railroad would not pay.

Town and County Matters.

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following Public Sales *have* been, or are ordered to be printed at this office:

Tuesday, February 18.—Jacob Wolf, Frankford township, 2 miles east of Newville, will sell real estate and personal property.

Same day—Michael Foose, Monroe township, on Capt. M'Gowan's farm, will sell stock, cattle, and other property. Also, West horses, cattle, and other property. Also, near Plainfield, will sell stock, farming implements and furniture. Wm. Devinney, auctioneer.

Friday, February 21.—David Fry Penn township, sale of 1 fresh Cow, Sal and household furniture. Jacob Fry, auctioneer.

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

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

Wednesday, Feb. 26—Thomas Grenson, Plainfield, will sell his entire stock of Saddlery and harness and many other articles. Commodore Porter, Auctioneer.

Saturday, Feb. 29—David Kutz Executor of John Eberseole, will sell a valuable farm in West Pennsboro' township.

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

Friday, Feb. 28.—Thos. and Henry Lee, Dickinson township 4 miles west of Carlisle, sale of horses, cattle, Devon bull, chester hogs, farming implements &c. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Same day.—Elias Comp, Carroll township, Perry county, sale of horses, cattle, sheep, reaper, farming implements and furniture. Jos. Cleian, auctioneer.

Saturday, February 29—Jeremiah Givler, Chapel alley, in rear of Lee & Bro's. warehouse Carlisle. Sale of horse, wagon, scales 700 bags, office furniture &c.

Monday, March 2.—David Baker, Penn township, at the crossing of the Pine and State roads, will sell horses, cattle, threshing machine, farming implements, hay, fodder, furniture and 5 acres of valuable mountain land, Jno. Miller, auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 3.—Benj. Albright, Middlesex township, on Philip Zeigler's farm, near New Kingston. Sale of personal property. Wm. Devinney, auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 3.—Andrew P. Agnew, Plainfield, will sell stock, farming implements, grain in the ground, furniture. &c Wm. Devinney, 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.

Thursday, March 5.—Abram and Jacob Zeigler, Executors of Abram Zeigler, dec'd., Middlesex township, sale of horses, cattle, farming utensils and furniture. John Rich, auctioneer.

Thursday, March 5.—James Morrison, on Adam Peffer's farm, will sell stock, and farming implements.

Thursday, March 5.—Adam Coover, Penn township, 1 mile south of Carlisle, sale of horses, cattle, two fat steers, reaper and mower, agricultural implements and furniture. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Friday, March 6.—Philip Shambaugh, Plainfield, sale of stallion, cow, sheep, sleigh, furniture, &c. Commodore Porter, auctioneer.

Saturday, March 7.—Jacob Bretz, Carlisle, offers a valuable town property at private sale until March. 7, when (if not sold) it will be offered at Public sale, at the Court House.

Monday, March 9.—Jos. Miller, in Dickinson township, will sell horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming implements.

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

Tuesday, March 17.—Chas. W. Sheaffer Paradise Mills, S. Middleton township. Sale of stock agricultural implements, furniture. Wm Devinney, Auctioneer.

Same time and place.—Wm Keller, will sell stock and farming implements, &c. Wm Devinney, Auctioneer.

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

Friday, March 13.—Jonathan Mayberry, Plainfield, sale of horse, cattle, hogs, furniture, &c. Commodore Porter, auctioneer.

For Rent.—J. A. Humrich, has a first class store room for rent. See advertisement.

WANTED.—$5,000 on mortgage on a good limestone farm in this county. Apply to A. L. SPONSLER.
jan31-3t.

DON'T forget the "Old Folk's" Concert, to be held in Rheem's Hall, on this (Friday) evening. A rich treat may be expected.

Jos. Miller, Auctioneer, will sell for John Lesher, on Feb. 29th on Adam Peffer's place, horses and farming utensils, and for Jacob Mumma, near Barnitz's mill, horses, cattle and farming implements.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—This (Friday 14th,) is St. Valentine's day. In our borough the day was at one time celebrated in a way to cause a good deal of merriment, but now we believe it is "more honored in the breach than the observance."

Rev. Mr. BOWMAN will preach in the First Presbyterian Church next Sabbath morning, in the evening, Dr. JOHNSON, will deliver in the same church a discourse in review of the legal decision of Judge REED on the Sabbath laws of Pennsylvania.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday morning last, Mrs CATHARINE GILLELEN, an aged lady, residing on East Pomfret street, died suddenly, as is supposed, of apoplexy. Although not in the best of health, she had been going about up to the moment of her death. She was the mother of Prof. Frank Gillelen and J. W. D. Gillelen, Esq., and was a most estimable lady.

The Garrison Minstrels will give an entertainment at the Garrison on Friday evening February 21st inst. We bespeak a full attendance for them, well knowing they deserve it. After the Good Will Fair is over they will give a similar entertainment Rheems Hall.

NORMAN'S celebrated stump oration on Intervention will be delivered on that occasion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This organization has been effecting a vast deal of good in this borough and vicinity. Ever since the "week of prayer," meetings for prayer and inquiry have been held in different parts of the town, and great interest is manifested by all who attend. In some of the churches meetings are also held, and quite a number have been hopefully converted. The Association have established a Reading Room on the south-west corner of the public square, which is well supplied with religious books, periodicals and papers. This room is open every evening, and as it is free to all, the youth of the borough would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented of receiving religious instruction and information.

WE ARE learn that Rev. WM. H. KEPNER, who has been laboring under severe illness for some weeks, is now convalescent, and expects in a short time to resume his pastoral duties.

LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening next Prof. U. F. HIMES, P. H. D., will deliver a lecture in Rheem's Hall, on a Chemical Subject. The proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes. We hope our citizens will patronize him liberally. We promise those who attend a rich treat.

THE STATE GUARD.—The new Republican paper lately started at Harrisburg continues to meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. We would advise those of our citizens who desire a daily, which promptly reaches us in the morning, to subscribe for this most excellent sheet. Wm. Piper, of the well known Stationery store of our Borough, is the agent, and will promptly attend to all orders given him.

GAS IN MECHANICSBURG.—The good people of Mechanicsburg are much delighted with the introduction of gas into their thriving borough. It was greatly needed, and its introduction is due to Mr. GEORGE BITNER, Superintendent of the Mechanicsburg Gas and Water Company, a prominent and useful citizen. The citizens of Mechanicsburg are wide awake to their own interests, and their beautiful borough bears witness to the result of their enterprise.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—As will be seen by their advertisement in this issue, the Union Pacific Railroad Company have again advanced the price of their bonds to par. Even at the advance, these bonds are undoubtedly as safe and profitable an investment as can anywhere be found, as they yield six per cent. interest in gold, payable semi-annually, while Government bonds which pay the same interest cannot be bought for less than eight to ten per cent. premium.

THE STATE FAIR.—The next Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, and October 1st and 2d. The President and Secretary invite proposals for the place of the next exhibition, such proposals to be laid before the Committee at its next meeting, March 18th, 1868.

We hope the Managers of our Society will take measures to secure the State Fair being held at Carlisle. Its being held here would have a beneficial effect upon the agricultural interests of Cumberland county.

STAMPING DEEDS.—The Revenue officers of our State, says the Chamber-burg *Repository*, are being instructed from Washington to appoint special officers to examine the county offices as to whether deeds, mortgages and official papers have been properly stamped. The penalty for omitting to stamp or for not stamping properly, is $50 for each deed. In Bucks county the examiner, in going over the first six dockets out of twenty, found about one hundred deeds which had either been improperly stamped or the stamps entirely omitted, making an aggregate of five thousand dollars in penalties.

The Good Will Fair as will be seen on reference to the advertisement in another column, begins on Friday evening February 21st. inst and will continue one week. This enterprising company have involved themselves in quite a heavy debt in the purchase of their Steamer, and it would be but an equivalent for the additional protection thus afforded the town for the citizens to give this fair a most liberal patronage. We believe we have the very best fire department of any country town in the State, and in that department the Good Will Company occupies a most conspicuous position.

WINTER SPORTS—SLEIGHING.—The sleighing during the whole of last week and part of this was most excellent, and every one who could raise a "sleigh," "sled," "jumper," or "cutter," took occasion to indulge in this delightful winter sport. The jingling of the bells, the quick patter of the horses' feet, the crisping sound of the sleigh-runners, and the merry laugh of the gay revellers could be heard anywhere in or out of town. The nights were just what they should have been to indulge in this exhilerating recreation—bright, cold, and frosty, and the merry music of the bells proved a fit accompaniment to the witching laugh of the happy maidens while speeding over hill and dale.

DEATH OF A LEADING MAN.—The death of John S. Sterrett, of Dickinson township, we have lost one of our wealthiest and most enterprising farmers. Mr. Sterrett died on the 10th inst. It appears that he was in town on Sunday, of the week preceeding, and that on his way home he took a very severe chill inducing an attack of pneumonia, which in defiance of the most skillful treatment of his physicians proved fatal. Mr. S was for some time President of the Banking Company of Kerr, Dunlap & Co., and after that institution was converted into a National Bank, he was several times chosen Director and in that position contributed materially to the useful and prosperous standing of that institution.

We can ill afford to lose a citizen of his worth and influence.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the friends of the Temperance cause will be held in the Court House, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next, the 18th instant. The call says:

"All Churches, Colleges and Academies, all Temperance Societies, Divisions of Sons of Temperance, Temples of Honor and Temperance Lodges of Good Templars, County Societies auxiliary to the State Temperance Union, and all other friendly societies, whether herein named or not, are requested to have themselves represented by such a number of delegates as they may choose. All persons (whether delegates or not, who desire earnestly to combat the *Vice of Intemperance*, and that Temperance and Virtue shall prevail in the Commonwealth, are cordially invited to be present, to consult together, and devise ways and means for the labor of another year. The Convention, which met in February, 1867, did much good."

Each person attending the Convention who has purchased a ticket at any station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, will receive a *return ticket free of charge.*

A NEW COUNTERFEIT OUT!—Yes a number of them; and the existence of such only proves the merit of the genuine. We learn the celebrated "Barley Sheaf," Cooking Stove is being imitated at the hands of unscrupulous parties and buyers, will endeavor not to be victimized. As yet this Stove is without an equal; its sterling qualities are apparent at a glance, and we trust that the trade of our region will take occasion to introduce it to their patrons at an early day. The "Barley Sheaf is designed to burn either wood or coal. Messrs. STUART, PETERSON & Co., of Philadelphia, are the manufacturers.

For Sale by RHINESMITH & RUPP, Carlisle, Pa.

"THE COUNTY TO PAY THE COSTS."—We notice that many of our exchanges throughout the State are complaining of the frequency with which juries render verdicts and recommend that the county pay the costs. Such suits are generally provoked by parties violating laws for the preservation of peace and good order, by meddlers in other people's business, by gossips, backbiters, intemperate men and loose women; and when the trial is ended, to settle such marauding or scandal, juries with mistaken tenderness or mercy put the costs upon the county, thinking that by doing so they are merciful to offenders. This is all a mistake, and the people of Cumberland, like those of other counties, have suffered their share from such mistakes, and it would be well if juries would decide to place the costs upon some of the parties interested in such suits. It is certainly not fair or just to compel the people to defray such expenses.

By a reference to the Commissioners' Annual Financial Statement, published in today's HERALD, it will be seen that for the year 1867, Cumberland county paid the large sum of $1703 58 cents as costs in Commonwealth cases. This is but a part of the expense entailed upon the tax-payers of the county by the costs of suits of the nature of those alluded to above. It is a serious and growing evil, and a reform is much needed.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—From every part of the country we learn that there are a great many poor who need assistance. This is true of Carlisle as well as elsewhere. Business is more or less depressed; there is but a slight demand for labor; provisions and wearing apparel are held at such prices as to drain the pockets of those more able; rents, too, and taxes are very heavy, and all seems to tend as a barrier to these poor unfortunates. Something, however, should be speedily done to relieve the suffering at present existing in the borough. "The poor ye have always with you;" and it is the duty of those having the means to relieve the necessities of the poor. The Female Benevolent Society of Carlisle has been the means of doing a vast amount of good, but its funds are nearly exhausted, and it can do but little more. The Society is composed of a number of humane ladies, attached to the different denominations, and in times past as at present, they have proved themselves ministering angels indeed, relieving the necessities of the deserving poor in a most judicious manner.

Those of our citizens who have the means and the disposition to relieve the necessities of the poor, but know not where the distress exists, should make the ladies of this Society the almoners of their bounty. Our word for it, the funds entrusted to their care would be appropriated in a way to relieve the greatest amount of suffering.

Sales to be cried by William Detenny, Auctioneer.

February 15th.—John Hostler, S. Mid'n.
" 17th.—J. T. Sheibly Silver Spring
" 18th.—Michael Foose, Monroe.
" 19th.—Mrs. Trostle, Adams co.
" 20th.—L. L. Keller, Silver Sp