The Herald.

A. K. RHEEM, J. A. DUNBAR, } Editors & Proprietors.

CARLISLE, PA.

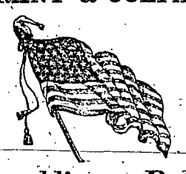
Friday Morning, Sept. 4, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

PRESIDENT—GEN. U. S. GRANT.
VICE PRESIDENT—SCHUYLER COLFAX.
AUD'R GEN'L—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURV'R GEN'L—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—SAMUEL SMALL, Sr., *of York.*
SENATOR—JOHN McCURDY, Esq., *of Shippensburg.*
ASSEMBLY—CAPT. J. Y. GISH, *of Shippensburg.*
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—WM. B. PARKER, *of Carlisle.*
COMMISSIONER—W. S. WOODS, *of Carlisle.*
DIRECTOR OF POOR—JOHN SADLER, *of Mechanicsburg*
AUDITOR—THOMAS McCUNE, *of East Pennsboro'.*
COUNTY SURVEYOR—JOHN A. LINE, *of Dickinson.*
CORONER—JAMES M. ALLEN, *of Carlisle.*

GRANT & COLFAX!



Republicans Rally!

THE Republican Citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, will hold a meeting in RHEEM'S HALL, on to-morrow (Saturday,) evening, September 5th, at 7½ o'clock.

HON. FRANK JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth and other speakers will address the meeting.

Our people are urged to turn out in their strength, and inaugurate the Grand Campaign for

GRANT AND COLFAX,
HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL, and
Overwhelming Victory!

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—The Republican Standing Committee will meet in Rheem's Halll, Carlisle, on Saturday, September the 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is most earnestly requested, as business of great importance will be transacted.

A. K. RHEEM, *Chairman.*

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR HIM.—We exhort all those of our readers who are within reach, to come on Saturday night to Rheem's Hall, and hear Hon. FRANK JORDAN. He is rather severe on the Copperheads, but his speech will gladden the heart of every true Union man.

THE following is extracted from a private letter from a New Yorker, now for some two or three years a resident at the South; "There is no chance of a Northern man making a living in Virginia. The feeling is ten times worse than it ever was before. You know I have always been a Democrat, but if the Seymour ticket is elected no Northern man can live in the South, and I am going to get out of it as soon as I can get my money. I would not stop a day if I had my money."

VALLANDIGHAM, to whom Seymour is largely indebted for his nomination, uttered the following sentiment on the 6th of July, 1861, just before the battle of Bull Run: "In this unholy and unconstitutional crusade against the South, in the midst of the insurrection and murder to which she has been subject, and with which she is still threatened, with the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin suspended over her, my most cordial sympathies are wholly with her."

MR. SEYMOUR, during the agitation of the slavery question, recommended throwing open the national territories to slavery. He was in favor of the Crittenden Compromise. At the beginning of the war he said he had no faith that the Union could be maintained by force. He denied the constitutionality of the draft-laws. In 1864 he denounced the war as a failure, and in 1868 is the nominee of rebels for the office of President.

THE Democrats allege that the Presidential campaign is being hotly contested by Republicans because the latter are afraid to have the condition of the national finances made known. It is a competent reply that their condition is published monthly, and that no skill could enable them to be "cooked" long without detection. But how about the condition of the finances seven years ago, when the Democrats went out of office? What about an empty Treasury and an impaired credit? Have these virtuous critics any recollection of a twelve per cent. loan made in an emergency they had created? Do they think it will be deemed wise to put such financial honesty and ability to the test again? The people do not.

AN exchange says that Milligan, the notorious Indiana Democrat, in a recent speech delivered near Logansport, after arguing the entire equality of confederate soldiers with the boys in blue, proceeded to justify the repudiation of our own war debt, under the same constitutional provisions which forbid the recognition of the rebel obligations. That is about what the arguments of the Pennsylvania Democracy will sift down to.

This same Milligan came near being hanged during the war, for trying to get up an insurrection of traitors in the North-West, and conspiring to liberate the Rebel prisoners at Chicago and other places. It does not surprise us to learn that he has now taken the stump for Seymour, Blair and Repudiation. We believe that Dr. Blackburn, he of the yellow-fever rags, is on the same side.

A Solemn Key.

The following article from the columns of a *neutral* Pictorial Paper, is so good and so honest a statement of a portion of the "Draft-riot candidate's" war record, that we give it place in preference to an editorial of our own, which might be regarded as partisan in its allegations:

We have received the following note from Dayton, Ohio:

"The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a report of the speech of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, at Terre Haute, Indiana, in which he says of Mr. Seymour: 'He saved the army of the Union at Gettysburg, and for it received the personal thanks of Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton. This recorded fact is the solemn key to his whole conduct during the war.' How true the above is will you please inform A REPUBLICAN."

Mr. Seymour was exactly as loyal and faithful a Union man as Mr. Voorhees. They were both what was significantly called Copperheads; and nothing is more amusing than the attempt of those who denounced the war as fratricidal and infamous, to prove that their candidate, Mr. Seymour, supported it. The facts are becoming very familiar, but it is useful to consider them.

Mr. Seymour was always an apologist for slavery and a defender of the policy of the slaveholders. When they seceded because of the result of the election of 1860, in which they took part, Mr. Seymour assailed the party which had elected Mr. Lincoln as responsible, because it had not yielded to the threats of the slaveholders and permitted their policy to prevail. And he stated in the form of a question that "successful coercion by the North is no less revolutionary than successful secession by the South." This was a repetition of Buchanan's doctrine, supplied by Jeremiah Black, that the Government could not rightfully "coerce" a State. Mr. Seymour's whole influence was directed to secure a compromise with rebels; but the loyal people insisted that the rebellion should be suppressed at every cost; and when the rebels began the war they did not shrink.

On the 28th of October, 1861, Mr. Seymour made a speech which was a virtual justification of the rebellion and condemnation of the Government, and in which he said that the Union should be sacrificed rather than slavery. In September, 1862, President Lincoln issued his preparatory proclamation of emancipation There were signs of a reaction of public sentiment against the war; and recalling his words of the year before, and the fact that he had never spoken one word of encouragement to the soldiers or of sympathy with the Government, the Democratic party nominated Mr. Seymour for Governor. At least seventy-five thousand voters were absent from the State in the field, of whom a vast majority were opposed to him. But notwithstanding this advantage, his party managers were afraid of trusting him upon a platform of unconditional submission to rebellion, and Judge Stryker and others persuaded him to make a speech at Brooklyn, which was the same kind of war speech which Richard O'Gorman made in the great Union Square meeting after the firing upon Sumter.

Mr Seymour was elected Governor by the vote of the city of New York, over Gen. Wadsworth, who had a majority of the votes in the rest of the State. It was the hope and expectation of his party that he would embarrass the national authorities by his official action, and his appointment of John A. Green, one of the most notorious Copperheads, to a high military position in the State, greatly encouraged the peace faction. But the work that was logically and justly expected of Mr. Seymour was nothing less than a counter-revolution. His message in January, 1863, showed the willing spirit, but the flesh was weak. Instead of recalling the New York regiments, or taking some decisive step of open hostility, Governor Seymour chose the safer path of destroying confidence in the Government, and thereby paralyzing the national arm.

The dark summer of 1863 found Lee marching into Pennsylvania. On the 15th of June, Secretary Stanton asked aid of Gov. Seymour "to repeal this invasion" of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Governor sent the troops. On the 27th of June, Secretary Stanton thanked him for his "energy, activity and patriotism," and President Lincoln also thanked him. The latter further told him, through Mr. Thurlow Weed, that if he would use all his power to crush the rebellion, a grateful people would make him President. Mr. Weed, in recording this fact, adds: "I gave the message of an enlightened and patriotic President to a metaphysically-muddled Governor, whose Secession and Copperhead proclivities and associations brought deserved reproach and destruction upon himself and his party." The simple truth is, that when the demand of the Government for troops was made upon him, Governor Seymour was suddenly compelled either to begin the counter-revolution by refusing, or to send the regiments. But, as the soldiers were not to "invade the South," but to defend a State from invasion, he found an excuse for avoiding a responsibility which he did not dare to assume. That his action belied his words, and disappointed the ardent men of his own party, is indisputable; and that the expressions of the Secretary of War revealed the intensity of his anxiety lest Gov. Seymour should act as he had always spoken, is no less unquestionable. Had the loyalty of every Governor been what Mr. Seymour's was, the result of the war may be conceived.

Governor Seymour lost no time, however, in showing his party friends that they need not suspect him of loyalty, and in furnishing a bitter commentary upon the "patriotism" that Secretary Stanton mentioned. The Secretary's note was written on the 27th of June. On the 4th of July, when the event of the great battle, for which the New York troops had been summoned, was yet unknown—when it was the instinct of every loyal and generous heart to cheer public confidence, and encourage the soldiers in the field, Governor Seymour came to the city of New York to make a speech. Not only was the moment as critical as any during the war from the actual military situation, but because the draft had been found indispensable. This was the measure of the Government which excited the most serious and threatening hostility that was manifested during the war. Should the draft be forcibly resisted, there seemed to be no escape from a universal convulsion.

The city of New York was full of the bitter enemies of the Government and its measures. Most of the organized militia had been sent away by the Governor upon the requisition of the national authorities. There were but a very few United States troops at the posts near the city. New York was virtually without a military force in any extremity; and of this fact, and of the feeling and character of a vast part of the population, Governor Seymour was especially aware. Deep gloom among the loyal, eager and angry hate among the disloyal, was the disposition of the public mind. This was the time and this the place of the Governor's speech. Imagine what a man would have said to whom the cause and country were dear. Remember what thoroughly loyal citizens every where in the country felt that day! Imagine what Governor John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, would have said in such an hour and under such circumstances! His words would have been inspirations of hope, and faith, and lofty cheer. All good men, whose hearts and prayers were with Grant and his men at Vicksburg, with Meade and his men at Gettysburg, would have felt, as they listened, that whatever the issue of the battle, the cause, while such leaders as Andrew remained, was unconquerable.

Gov. Seymour's speech was a taunt and a sneer. As if to make abject repentance for sending the soldiers, he began in a strain of bitter derision. We were promised victories for to-day, said he, and instead of them comes the midnight cry of help, from Pennsylvania. He proceeded to paint the situation as hopelessly as he could, and, alluding to the draft, warned the Government that the bloody doctrine of public necessity could be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government. The mob heard and applauded. It knew that the soldiers were absent, and that the police were few, however brave. It was sure of the secret sympathy of the Governor, and it made ready. Having sown the seed on the 4th of July, the Governor, on the 11th, went out of the State into New Jersey, and on the 13th the mob rose. On the 14th the Governor returned and addressed the rioters dripping with innocent blood, saying to them, "Let me assure you that I am your friend;" and adding, that, "as a test of my friendship," he had sent to Washington "to have this draft suspended and stopped." On Thursday night the militia and United States troops began to arrive, and the riots were suppressed. On the 3d of August the Governor wrote to the President urging the suspension of the draft, saying, threatingly, as if to suggest another mob, "the temper of the people to-day you can readily learn."

Horatio Seymour utterly denounced the war; palliated the rebellion; denied the right of the Government to "coerce States;" discouraged enlistments; pronounced for slavery rather than union; sneered at the "promised" victories; instigated the riots; threateningly urged the suspension of the draft; presided over the Chicago Convention that called the war a failure, and demanded submission of the Government, and by his whole conduct so satisfied the Rebels and Copperheads that they prayed for his success when again a candidate for Governor in 1864, and they have made him their candidate for President in 1868. On the other hand, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, and the national authorities asked aid to repel him, Governor Seymour sent the State regiments and was thanked. Whether this is saving the army at Gettysburg, and is "the solemn key" to his conduct during the war, our correspondent may now decide. Whether it is the story of a loyal American citizen the country has long ago decided.

Work! Work!! Work!!!

Our friends must go to work and keep at work, and then their work will be done in the right way and with the right results. The following suggestions deserve the attention of every Republican:

1. Form a Grant Club at once in every township, with an independent working organization in each election district.

2. Get the name of every Grant and Colfax voter in that district, and have him a member of the Club, if possible.

3. Next, record the name of every other voter in said district, with every one entitled to become or to be made a voter before November 3d.

4. See that every one who will read Republican papers is provided with at least one good one.

5. Make arrangements that will render the polling of an illegal vote in that district morally impossible.

6. Take care that—no matter what may be the weather—every Republican voter in that district shall be at the polls before noon of election day, and shall vote as early as may be.

7. Look out for the undecided or wavering, that they vote for our ticket, so far as may be.

Friends! such is the meaning of work. Are you already about it.

THE Democracy are solicitous to prove that Seymour is *loyal*. Grant's *loyalty* requires no proof.

Soldiers, Remember!

The Democracy and their rebel allies are to-day busily engaged in an endeavor to depreciate the military services of Gen. GRANT. In doing so they pay tribute of the very highest praise to the rebel LEE, and the men he led against our own soldiers. They talk about Grant's superior numbers, and assert that Lee and his rebel horde could have easily whipped the Union army, had there been anything like an equality of numbers.

To our soldiers, the men who went forth and periled their lives in the holy work of saving their country from destruction at the hands of *Democratic* rebels, it is an act of the basest ingratitude for any man or party to thus assert that the rebels were far superior to the men who fought under the stars and stripes. Remember, soldiers, that every word of detraction and denunciation uttered against the commander of our armies, is an insult to you. For if *his* victories were no victories, then were *your* triumphs no triumphs. If he rendered no services to his country, then did *you* render none.

Remember, soldiers, that you went forth to put down treason and rebellion, that you returned in triumph, and that the Nation owes you a lasting debt of gratitude. Remember, also, that the Democracy, in full sympathy with the unrepentant traitors of to-day, are endeavoring to rob *you* of all your hard-earned laurels; and, when the day of election comes, hurl back the insult in their teeth. Vote to put down the party, which is endeavoring to honor and elevate the men who sought your lives either upon the battle-field or in the prison-pen. See to it, that "loyalty shall rule what loyalty has preserved."

MR HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, in a recent speech, thus exposed the secret of the rebel crusade against what they call "carpet-baggers." It is the politics, after all, instead of the birth-place, or color even of citizens, which is made the test, in that part of the country: "The doors are wide open, wide enough and broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago Platform. Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society."

Rum and rebellion have plaid sad havoc with the character and prospects of Mr. Cobb. In 1856, when he delivered his famous "Democratic" speech in Carlisle, he had the appearance and manners of a gentleman, and his discourse was a truly able and eloquent one. But now the mighty is fallen. Bad company and worse rum have wrought his ruin. In all his late harangues he betrays unerring evidence of the low associations into which he has fallen. Instead of arguing a question like a gentleman and statesman, he indulges in the foulest billingsgate, and scolds like a very drab.

ERROR CORRECTED.—We made a mistake last week when we announced that the question of Mr. JOHN HARRIS' pay was referred to the Democratic Standing Committee for decision. We have since learned that Mr. JAS. ARMSTRONG, who has been the "*bland* and *courteous* (?)" incumbent in the position of Clerk to the Commissioners for years so many that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," has the question under deliberation; and it is said he is very favorably impressed with the view that Mr. HARRIS should draw pay from the day of his nomination. The Court House Bell will be rung when he shall have made his decision, and it itself will be posted upon the door of the Arbitration Chamber, now better known as the "Democratic Committee Room."

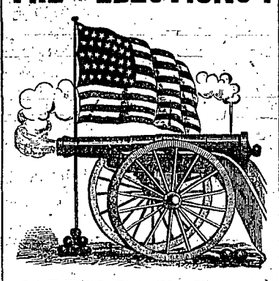
THE statement in Robert Ould's letter that though summoned as a witness for the defence, in the Wirz case, he was dismissed by the prosecution, is authoritatively pronounced a malicious perversion of facts. In military trials all witnesses are both summoned and dismissed by the Judge Advocate, and had Wirz's counsel designed that Mr. Ould should be put upon the stand it would have been done, though he would not have been allowed to make an entirely irrelevant statement in defence of the Rebel system of exchange. The whole country knows that Ould is a liar and a beast, who did all he could during the rebellion to brutalize and murder Union prisoners, and who is now like thousands of other rebels of his class, not worthy of belief on his oath.

THE Norfolk *Journal* calls upon Democratic papers at the North to deny the accuracy of the language imputed to some of the Southern Democratic leaders during the past few weeks. It will be easy for the journals of this section to do so, but we might suggest to the Southern papers that a better way would be for them to refrain from reporting speeches by these leaders, or to change them to such a form that they are willing to have them quoted. But it has always been a dangerous thing to report Democratic speeches. In every canvass since the existing parties were created they have furnished the Republicans with the best campaign documents.

WE will furnish the HERALD from this to the end of the Presidential Campaign for the small sum of *fifty cents*.—Our list is rapidly increasing, and we hope our friends throughout the county will assist in making it still larger.

THE articles on our outside in relation to the "New Rebellion" are concluded this week. They are from that sterling Republican paper, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and are worthy an attentive perusal.

THE ELECTIONS!



VERMONT O. K.

NOT K. K. K.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY INCREASED FROM EIGHT TO TEN THOUSAND.

EVERYTHING REPUBLICAN!

Congress, State Officers & Legislature.

Little Delaware Gives us a Gain.

Cold Comfort for Seymour & Blair.

GRANT AND COLFAX IRRESISTIBLE.

HOW ARE YOU DRAFT-RIOT CANDIDATE!

BURLINGTON, Sept. 1.—*Midnight.*—The election to-day insures a glorious Republican majority. Gov. Page is re-elected by at least twenty-nine thousand majority, a Republican gain of nine thousand. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and so far but three Democrats are returned to the House. The Republican triumph is complete.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 1st.—*Midnight.*—Vermont to the Union! The Union Republican forces opened their heavy batteries upon the enemy this morning, and in eight hours their works were demolished, and the field cleared completely for a pleasant review by Gen GRANT in November. The returns to this hour indicate the election of the Union Republican State ticket by 30,000 or an increase of 10,000 over the majority of last year on a largely increased vote; the election also of the Republican candidates in each of the Congressional districts; of a Senate unanimously Republican, and a House of Representatives nearly unanimous. It has been a 6th Corps day's work, and an extra good one at that. The following is the Republican State ticket elected: Governor, John B. Page; Lieut Governor, Stephen Thomas; Treasurer, John A. Page. The Congressmen elected are as follows: First district, Charles W. Willard; Second district, L. F. Polland; Third district, Worthington C. Smith.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 1.—The annual election in this State to-day has resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by a largely increased majority over last year, and in the election of three Congressman by heavy majorities. The State Senate will be unanimously Republican, and the House of Representatives nearly so. The returns from one-third of the State indicate a Republican majority of 27,000 for Governor, and good judges put it even as high as 30,000. The vote is the heaviest polled in the State since 1840.

RUTLAND Vt., September 1.—Returns from sixty towns show a not Republican gain of 2,980. The remaining towns to be heard from make the estimated majority for the Republican ticket 28,000 to 30,000; an increase over the Republican majority of last year of 8,000 to 10,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt, Sept. 1.—The election to-day in this State has been accompanied by unusual interest and excitement, both the Republicans and Democrats working very hard. Returns up to midnight from fifty towns give Page 13,009 and Edmards 4,420 being a large Republican gain over last year. The returns from the northern and northwestern portions of the State come in slowly, but both parties agree that the Republicans have gained largely over their vote of last year.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Reports received here show a largely-increased Republican majority in Vermont. The indications are 27,000 to 30,000 majority for Page.

DELAWARE.

Republican Triumph.

Mayor of Wilmington Re-elected by an Increased Majority.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 1.—An election for municipal officers took place to-day. The contest was very warm. The vote is largely increased. Valentine, the present incumbent, (Republican,) was elected Mayor by a majority one hundred greater than last year.

AN Ohio paper airs its wit by asserting that the White House will be turned into a deaf and dumb asylum, should Grant be elected. This is surely preferable to converting it into an insane asylum for Seymour, or a home for inebriates in behalf of Blair.

WE are told that the Democrats have opened the campaign "with a will." Such a testament is usually made only in preparation for death. The prospects of the campaign justify the act on the part of the devisers. If this will, however, is only a becoming frame of mind, then certainly they deserve such praise as they have earned by no other act, for the resignation it displays.

Town and County Matters

REPUBLICANS, don't forget the GRANT and COLFAX meeting on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock P. M. in RHEEM'S HALL. Let there be a grand rally.

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THE Green Mountain State, the Star of Liberty that never sets, declares by 30,000 majority that there must be peace.

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HOME ON LEAVE.—Our young friend Lieut. B. P. LAMBERTON, U. S. Navy, is in Carlisle, on a short leave. He has been for some time past serving on the Saratoga. Midshipmen SAML. GRAHAM and WILLIAM LONG, who have just returned from a cruise on the practice ship Savannah, are also at home on a short leave.

—o—

FIRE COMPANY NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Union Fire Company at their Hall, on Saturday evening next at 5 o'clock, for an exercise. Punctual attendance is requested.

—o—

OUR COUNTY FAIR.—The bills for the ensuing Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are now ready for distribution. The bear the imprint of the HERALD office, and we desire to direct attention to their execution. We feel an honest pride in the fact that no such work has ever before been done in Cumberland County, and we congratulate ourselves in being able to compete successfully with the best city offices in the character, and variety of our jobbing.

—o—

PINE GROVE RAILROAD.—Mr. F. C. ARMS, the new engineer of the above projected Railroad, arrived at Carlisle a few days ago, and is making arrangements for breaking ground for the road in a very short time. We learn too, that the contractor is also here viewing the scene of his future work.

—o—

BALLOON ASCENSION. — Professor LIGHT will make a Balloon Ascension from the Public Square to-morrow, (Saturday afternoon.) All our citizens who desire a treat in the way of a spectacular performance will do well to be in attendance. Let no one miss the sight.

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GROSS' LINIMENT.—Mr. J. R. MEANS desires us to say that he recently used two bottles of Gross' Liniment for a sprained leg of one of his horses and that it effected a speedy and complete cure. He cordially recommends it to those in need of such a remedy for their stock. It is manufactured by E. M. Gross of Newville.

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CARLISLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—We would again call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the election of permanent officers of the association, in this place, on Saturday evening of this week, at 6½ o'clock P. M., will be held at the Arbitration Chamber. All stockholders are required to pay fifty cents on each share of stock subscribed, as will be seen by our advertisement in another column.

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OUR POLICE FORCE.—We are the warm friends and advocates of our police system, and in order that it may meet with the approval of our citizens and be continued, we are exceedingly anxious that there be no exercise of of authority, unless in cases of actual violation of our Borough ordinances. We hear on all sides earnest complaints against the practice of arresting quiet and orderly soldiers, who may chance to walk our streets in the evening or night. No matter what the Commanding Officer of the Barracks may desire our police force to do in this matter, they have no more right to arrest a soldier who is behaving himself than they have to arrest an orderly citizen; no more right to demand a soldier's pass than a citizen's pocket-book. If either citizen or soldier misbehaves and violates an ordinance, he should be arrested at once; but it should not be forgotten that each has precisely the same rights as the other. And for the sake of the System, we sincerely hope our Chief Burgess will have a stop put to this action on the part of his Force.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following is a list of cases disposed of at the court held during last week:

Com. *vs.* Ann White—Fornication—True bill—plead guilty 18th April—sentence deferred. Recognizance forfeited at August term.

Com. *vs* George Beckly—Adultery and Fornication—not guilty. Todd and Maglaughlin for com. Miller and Newsham for defendant.

Com. *vs.* Wm. M. Kindig—Fornication and bastardy—plead guilty, sentenced to pay to Margaret McLaughlin $10 lying in expenses, $288 for maintainance of child to date, $1 per week for two years and five months, from date, to be paid quarterly; to pay costs of prosecution. Maglughlin for com. Beltzhoover for def.

Com. *vs.* Alfred Parker—Assault and battery—not guilty, Ann Thompson, prosecutrix to pay costs. Maglaughlin and Keller for com. Sharpe and Foulke for def.

Com. *vs.* W. Scott Miller—Larceny—plead guilty, sentence suspended. Maglaughlin for com. Herman for def.

Com. *vs.* John Ulrich, *alias* John Smith—Horse stealing and receiving stolen horse—plead guilty, sentenced to eastern penitentiary for three years, costs of prosecution and a fine of $1. The reward of $20 allowed by act of Assembly, to be divided between ——— Burke and R. V. Wood. Maglaughlin for com., Beltzhoover for def.

Com. *vs.* Andrew Stackfield and John Umbert—Larceny—plead guilty, Umbert sent to county jail for ten days, fined six cents and to pay costs of prosecution. John Stackfiled sent to house of refuge until 21 years of age. (He is now about 14.)

Com. *vs.* Wm. and David Kindig—Entering house to commit larceny and felony—verdict guilty—Wm. sentenced one year to eastern penitentiary, to pay $1 fine and costs of prosecution. David sentenced to county jail for three months and pays a fine of $1. Maglaughlin and Emig for com. Beltzhoover and Sadler for def.

Com. *vs.* W. Scott Miller and Wm. Anderson—Burglary, entering house to commit felony; true bill—plead guilty, both sentenced to eastern penitentiary for one year, to pay six cents fine and costs. Maglaughlin for com. Beltzhoover for defs.

Com. *vs.* D. E. Balknap and D. Sullivan—False pretense, conspiracy to cheat and defraud; true bill; case continued. Maglaughlin, Foulke and Penrose Beltzhoover for com.

Com. *vs.* Martha Humes—Larceny—true bill—plead guilty. Sent to county jail for one month, fined six cents and costs of prosecution.

Com. *vs.* Abrm. Bell—Rape incestous, fornication—true bill—nolle pros. entered by defendant's attorney, by leave of Court, on payment of costs by defendant; upon his entering into recognizance in sum of $500 with one sufficient surety in the same sum, to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards all good citizens of this commonwealth and particularly towards his two daughters, Ann Catharine and Jane E. Bell, for a year; said Abrm. Bell to relinquish the custody of said daughters, and agrees they shall be permitted to choose guardians. Maglaughlin for com., Penrose and Foulk for def.

Com. *vs.* Wm. Hughes—Burglary—entering house to commit felony and larceny. True bill. Case continued. Maglaughlin for com. Todd for defendant.

Com. *vs.* Daniel Fisher—Larceny. Bill ignored.

Com. *vs.* Ann Von Heilon—Keeping disorderly house, selling liquor on Sunday, selling liquor without a licence—true bill—settled. Maglaughlin for com., Beltzhoover for defendant.

Com. *vs.* Jacob Weitzel—forcible entry—true bill. Settled. Maglaughlin for com., Hepburn for def.

Com. *vs.* Daniel McLaughlin—disturbing religious meeting—bill ignored and county for costs.

Com. *vs.* Elizabeth Bolsten—larceny—ignored.

Com. *vs.* Emanuel Weirich—larceny—ignored.

Com. *vs.* Jacob Weitzel—horse stealing—ignored.

Com. *vs.* Jos. Benker and David Benker—forcible entry, malicious mischief—true bill. *Nolle pros.* entered as to Joseph and David pleads guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution. Maglaughlin for com., Butler for defendants.

Com. *vs.* Wm. Overdier—assault and battery. Verdict not guilty, but to pay one-half the costs, and Joseph Updegraff to pay the other half. Shearer and Maglaughlin for com., Sharpe and Hepburn for def.

Com. *vs.* Thos. Graham—true bill—case settled. Maglaughlin for com., Miller and Newsham for def.

Com. *vs.* Wm. Gill—larceny—ignored.

Com. *vs.* Barbara Gouch—keeping a bawdy house—ignored, and prosecutrix, Malinda Eaton to pay costs.

Com. *vs.* Nancy Woods—malicious mischief. Ignored, and prosecutor, Chas. Parker, to pay costs. Maglaughlin for com.

Com. *vs.* Lucy Fairfax—assault and battery—ignored, Jane Edmonds, prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Com. *vs.* Moses Edmonds and Jane Edmonds—assault and battery—ignored. Lucy Fairfax to pay costs

Com. *vs.* Edward Fairfax, Lucy Fairfax, Alice Fairfax—assault and battery—ignored. Moses Edmonds to pay costs

Com. *vs.* Eliza Beacon and John Boilson malicious mischief—ignored. Isabella Clayton, prosecutrix, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Graham—forcible entry. True Bill,—settled. Maglaughlin for com. Miller and Newsham for def.

Com. vs. Joseph Updegraff and Daniel Updegraff—surety of peace. Defendants to pay one-half the costs, and Wm. Overdier, prosecutor the other half. Sharpe and Maglaughlin for com., Shearer for defendant.

Com. vs. Joseph Shrom—surety of peace—Court directs that Joseph Shrom enter into recognizance in the sum of $50 to keep the peace towards all good citizens, particularly to A. J. Welsh, and pay the costs.—Maglaughlin for com., Cornman for def.

Com vs. Michael Minich—surety of peace—Court directs that Michael Minich enter into recognizance to keep peace and be of good behavior towards all good citizens, particularly to Wm. Lytle, in the sum of $100. Humrich and Maglaughlin for com., Hepburn for defendant.

Com. vs. Daniel Eckles—surety of peace. Court directs that Mr. Eckles enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep peace and be of good behavior towards all good citizens, particularly Mr. Minich. Minich to enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep peace towards all good citizens, particularly Mr. Eckles; each to pay half the costs. Maglaughlin for com., Penrose, Foulk for defendant.

Com. vs. Jacob Shearer—surety of peace. Jacob Shearer to enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep the peace, &c., particularly to Susan Kennedy, Susan Kennedy to pay the costs. Maglaughlin for com., Shearer for defendant.

Com. vs. Chas. Sems—surety of peace.—Prosecution be dismissed, and prosecutor, John Walters, pay costs. Maglaughlin for com., Keller for defendant.

Com. vs. Sarah Harlan and Ann Harlan—surety of peace. Court directs that Ann Harlan enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep peace, &c., particularly to Mary Ruggles, and pay half the costs. Mary Ruggles to enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep the peace towards Ann Harlan. Maglaughlin for com., Shearer for defendant.

—o—

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.—In the stove way is the "Barley Sheaf," the new Cook introduced by Messrs STUART, PETERSON & Co., Philadelphia. This Stove combines all the advantages possessed by other first-class stoves, in addition to numerous features which are peculiarly its own. The trade in all sections are alive to the merits of the "Barley Sheaf," (burns either wood or coal) and speak of it as one of the greatest and most important novelties of the day.

Certain parties, we are informed, are endeavoring to impose inferior stoves upon buyers, claiming that they are "all the same," and "just as good" as the Barley Sheaf. This game cannot be played successfully.

For Sale by RINESMITH & RUPP, Carlisle, Pa.

—o—

Time's first footprints are wrinkles and gray hair, and although nothing has yet been discovered to eradicate the former the latter may be easily obliterated by the use of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia. We know that it will restore gray hair to its original color and remove from the scalp all itching or irritation, whether caused by dandruff or humors, at the same time imparting to the hair that glossy and beautiful look so much desired.

Sept1-1m.

—o—

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*) Every Druggist sells it. Price one Dollar.

Aug-28lm.

—o—

"Poor Tom's a'cold."

How warm so'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin, hunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness Vertigo, and Headache dire,
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.

Hearken Thoms, to instruction:
For all thy ills a remedy is found,
A Panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
Plantation Bitters—S. T.—1860—X.
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake.

We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Aug28-2t.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.—A good second hand Piano. Enquire of Mrs. E. K. EGE, No. 5. Irvine's Row.

MARRIED.

FERNANDEZ—WORTHINGTON.—On the 13th of Feb. last at the residence of Doctor H. M. Johnson, by the Rev. R. B. Brown, Mr. J. Manning Fernandez, of Norfolk Va., to Miss Rattie Worthington, of Carlisle, Pa.

Washington City D. C. and Norfolk Va. papers please copy.

LEREW—SWONGER.—On the 20th inst., at York Springs, Pa., by the Rev. D. M. Blackweldor, Mr. P. W. Lerew, of Dickinson twp., to Miss M. A. Swonger, of South Mid., Cumb. Co.

BANKS—BATES.—On the 25th ult., in Mechanicsburg, by Rev. John Ault, Mr. Franklin C. Banks, of West Fairview, to Miss Lizzie Bates, of Mechanicsburg.

HERSHMAN—DANNER.—On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. Joseph Hershman, of Mechanicsburg, to Miss Tillie Danner, of Shiremanstown.

DEATH.

KENOWER.—On the 16 of August, Miss Annie C. Kenower, in the 31st year of her age.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Carlisle September 2nd, 1868.

Family Flour	11 50
Superfine do	8 00
do RYE	7 75
WHITE WHEAT	2 30
RED do	2 20
RYE	1 35
CORN	1 15
OATS, (new)	60
CLOVERSEED	7 00
TIMOTHYSEED	3 00
FLAXSEED	2 00
BARLEY	1 05 to 1 05

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKET

Carlisle, September 2nd, 1868.

Corrected Weekly by Andrew Washmood

BUTTER	35	BACON SHOULDERS,	17
EGGS,	22	BACON SIDES,	17
LARD,	17	WHITE BEANS	8 05
TALLOW,	9	PARED PEACHES,	25
SOAP,	8	UNPARED PEACHES	18
BEESWAX,	40	DRIED APPLES,	2 50
BACON HAMS	20	RAGS,	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Store Keepers Please take Notice.

The undersigned are selling their whole line of in large and small quantities at less prices than they can be bought in the cities, all unsatisfactory goods to be returned, please call and learn prices or send for a price list. Salt and Fish in large quantities.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
"South End" Carlisle Pa,

READ, Weekly "SHARP-SHOOTER."—Novel, Practical and AWFULLY Sharp on Fogies, Quacks, Pharisees Politicians, *"boring, them right through!"* Only 50 Cents a year in advance. Send 3 cent stamp for Sample. Address, Dr. S. M. Landis, Philadelphia Pa. 21aug 68-1m.

LIFE OF GEN. GRANT.

Miss M. Hatcher is now in our town, canvassing for the sale of the life of Gen. Grant, written by Hon Henry C. Demming, of Hartford Connecticut. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this perhaps the very best life of Gen. Grant in print, and can strongly recommend it to the friends of the party.

21aug-3t.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS M. D. and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 *years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805, Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at this office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

12June 68 1y

HORSE and Cattle Powders and Liniments, together with a large assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., just received at Cornman & Worthington's Drug Store, No. 7, East Main Street Carlisle.

NEW REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION.—A Physician who had Consumption for several years with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with a medicine unknown to the profession, when his case appeared hopless. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues, and he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of his medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with any disease of the Lungs he proffers a treatment he confidently believes will eradicate the disease. Price $1,50 per bottle or $8 a half dozen, sent by express. Send for circular or call on DR. E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, No. 250 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia. 22may 68 1y.

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP.

COLGATE &