The Herald.

A. K. RHEEM, J. A. DUNBAR, } Editors & Propr's

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday Morning, April 23, 1869

COUNTY CONVENTION.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of the Republican Standing Committee held in Rheem's Hall, Carlisle, on Saturday May 17th it was *Resolved* That a

COUNTY CONVENTION

be held in Rheem's Hall, Carlisle, on

MONDAY, MAY 3D, 1869.

at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a Representative Delegate to represent Cumberland County in the State Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday June 23rd.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS

in the various Boroughs and Townships, will be held on

SATURDAY MAY 1ST.

In the boroughs the hour for holding the Delegate elections will be between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. and in the townships between 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.

A. K. RHEEM,
Chairman County Committee

"THE WILD HUNT FOR OFFICE."—Our Democratic friends appear just as eager in the pursuit of office as they ever were. On all our streets may be found their "little cards," announcing themselves as would be candidates for office. Men willing to serve the people, from the office of Assemblyman to that of Register, and we presume Auditor also, are offering themselves for public consideration. Well, we suppose it is all right.

☞ The Mechanicsburg *Journal*, in noticing the appointment of Postmaster for this borough, says:

"Our editorial friend of the *Herald* —A. K. RHEEM—has been nominated by President Grant for the position of Postmaster at Carlisle. We congratulate our genial friend on his success in this spirited contest; and to the powers that be at Washington, we say, 'Well done, good and faithful servants.'"

JUSTICE TO THE PRESS.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in speaking of the appointment of Postmasters, says:

We are pleased to announce that the Senate have confirmed the nomination of A. K. RHEEM, as Postmaster at Carlisle, and of R. IREDELL, as Postmaster at Norristown. These gentlemen are both worthy brothers of the "pen, paste and scissors," and eminently deserve this testimonial of confidence and mark of merit.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Friday last at noon, after a session of three months. The night of Thursday was consumed as adjournment eves usually are, with rapid and reckless legislation, and it is yet uncertain what has been done and what left undone.

☞ Andy Johnson announces that he has abandoned his proposed trip to Europe, and that he will make a general stumping tour through all the Southern States, in each of which he will doubtless leave a copy of the Constitution, and inform the inhabitants of the fact that he has filled all the offices, from Alderman of a village to President. Beyond this it is safe to say that his speeches will be of no account whatever.

☞ No appointment by the President has given greater satisfaction than that of Mr. Motley as Minister to England—speaking of which the New York *Tribune* justly remarks, that with him "we shall be spared the degrading spectacle of an American Minister publicly honoring such men as Roebuck, Laird and Wharncliffe."

☞ The probable length of the extra session of the Senate, for the consideration of Executive business, is variously estimated at from one week to four, and it is probable that the business which must be considered will not be disposed of in less than a fortnight, if so soon. Besides the nominations which are to be made, consisting of several hundreds, all of which will require more or less time, there are thirteen foreign treaties to be considered.

LATER.—The Senate adjourned yesterday, the 22d inst.

☞ The Virginia newspapers seem to think there can be no great objection to the ratification by their Legislature of the new Amendment. They say colored suffrage is already an actual fact with them, to which they assent, and the Amendment will do nothing more than re-affirm the present situation. So it will pass their Legislature.

FOOTE ON MOSES.—Mr. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, replies in a Nashville newspaper to a portion of Ex-President Johnson's speech, in which he assumes that Johnson charged him with ingratitude. He denies the truth of the charge, and avers that he (Mr. Foote) owes nothing to the forbearance or generosity of Johnson, who, he alleges, together with Mr. Seward, treated him unkindly and cruelly. He denounces Johnson as a secessionist, to whom the people of Tennessee are indebted for disfranchisement, charges him with usurpation and tyranny, and admonishes the people of the Southern States not to be controlled by him, but to accept the legislation of Congress and rely with confidence on General Grant, who, he assures them, is their friend, and is desirous to restore them to prosperity and good government. He also charges that Mr. Johnson is opposed to negro suffrage and political equality, and refers to Mr. Johnson's interview with Fred Douglas, in which he said these things would lead to a

The Elective Franchise.

Political bigotry is fast disappearing from the world and men begin to reason and act aright on almost every subject of national importance. The stirring events of the last few years have done much to open the eyes of the people and teach them their duties, and almost every one seems ready and willing to accept the teachings of those events. With the disappearance of this political bigotry, men begin to scout the idea that the few should govern the many, and now demand that the *elective franchise* should be open to all classes, irrespective of creed, nationality, or color. This change of sentiment, it is true, has been one of slow growth, but that it is destined to be carried out, all who run may read

At the outbreak of our intestine war, the idea of conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored population of the free States would have been laughed to scorn by thousands of honest and well-meaning Republicans, who are now among its warmest advocates. But that war gave rise to many new opinions, exploded many old prejudices, and corrected many abuses. At the same time slavery and its servile handmaid, the sham Democratic party, were both abolished, the one by law and the other by public opinion. When the shackles of the slave were broken, provision was made for his gradual advancement in the scale of humanity, and the full and perfect enfranchisement of the colored race was contemplated. That this enfranchisement is almost accomplished, the signs of the times unerringly indicate. States and communities which a few years ago bitterly opposed it, now oppose it no longer, and those who worked for its fulfillment now work the harder.

And what good reason can be advanced that the right of suffrage should be longer withheld from the colored man? He for the most part is as moral, as intelligent and as law-abiding as his neighbor, and is at least as well acquainted with the workings of our free institutions as men who have been but a few years in the country. This is the land of his birth, and all his hopes and aspirations are centered here. In the war of the Revolution, man of his color fought to achieve the liberty we now enjoy, and in that of 1812 many of that race aided us in maintaining it. In the rebellion, thousands of colored soldiers were found in the Union ranks, and their gallantry and faithfulness have been well attested.

In the early days of the Republic, when Democracy was pure, many eminent members of that party would willingly have elevated the colored man to all the rights of citizenship, and it was owing, mainly to the influence of interested demagogues that these rights have been withheld from him. And now the doctrine of universal equality is making rapid progress, Democrats as well as Republicans acquiescing in its justice and expediency. And why should not this be done at once? What right has one portion of the community to claim and exercise privileges which they deny to another portion? None that we can see; and it will take more special pleading and cunning sophistry than all the orators and party editors in the land are masters of to convince the people of the justice or propriety of longer depriving the colored man of the right of suffrage.

We have said that many Democrats are even now willing to extend to men of every color, creed and race the right of suffrage. Such of the party who do so know the true meaning of the word *Democracy*; and are intelligent and consistent. Those of them who would deny this extension are bigoted and ignorant, knowing nothing of the principles of the political creed they profess to believe in and practice. For *their* enlightenment we will give them the true meaning of the word. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—the national standard of our language—gives the following definition:

"DEMOCRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the people, *or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.*"

No man, therefore, can be a "*Democrat*," in the true sense of the term, who is opposed to the extension of the elective franchise. Let "Democrats" everywhere ponder this fact. But with or without the aid of modern Democracy, the Fifteenth Amendment is destined to form a part of our fundamental law. That amendment says, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

That such is the fact, we will state that New York has fully ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. So we are well on the way toward the incorporation of that Amendment into the Constitution. The States which have ratified it, according to count, are as follows:

Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kansas.—20.

The following States are morally certain to ratify before the year closes: Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Georgia, Missouri.—5.

Rhode Island, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, will give us the residue that we need, and more too; and we hope for help also from Ohio, Indiana, California, and Oregon. Success is almost beyond contingency. Land ho! When this shall come to pass, then will our fair land be freed from the blight of caste as well as slavery, and all men being politically equal, then will our country truly be free and our people united and happy.

☞ Senator Chandler proposes to settle our difficulties with Great Britain by asking her to surrender to us all her possessions on this continent in pay-

Closing up the Work.

Congress has wisely devolved on the President the duty of providing for elections in the three States not yet reconstructed; and we are sure the work will be seasonably and fitly attended to. Let the crowd of office-seekers at Washington be allowed a few days more for final dispersion, and we shall then see proclamations addressed to the people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, appointing a day of election in each, and prescribing the manner of voting on their pending Constitutions respectively. No doubt it will be rendered practicable in each to vote *for* Reconstruction and *against* Disfranchisement, so that thousands will vote to return to self-government and representation in Congress who would refuse to do so if they were obliged therein to vote for the disfranchisement even of their friends and neighbors.

We see with regret, though without surprise, that many of the Northern journals which justified and applauded the fatal plunge backward taken by Georgia last summer in the expulsion of the colored members from her Legislature, are now trying to "fire the Southern heart," and impel it to vote down the new Constitutions, thus protracting indefinitely that anomalous military rule which they affect so much to deplore. Because Congress has prescribed a ratification of the XVth Amendment and reserved the right to review the action of the States about to vote, they would have those States reject their respective Constitutions, and thus remand themselves into Military Provinces.

This is precisely or a piece with that suicidal action which did so much to justify distrust and severity on the part of Congress. Republicans cannot be expected to forget that the Blacks (and even the Yellows) were expelled from the Georgia Legislature after they had served therein without objection for months, by the votes of men themselves expressly disqualified by their own prominent participation in the Rebellion—men who owed their own seats to the forbearance of the very men they thus ostracised. Nor can it be so soon forgotten that the States of Georgia and Louisiana were made to vote against Gen. Grant last November by terrorizing a majority of the Blacks into voting against their own enfranchisement or not voting at all. In thirty or forty counties, containing at least forty thousand colored voters, who had already exercised the Right of Suffrage in unanimous affirmative of their own right to be regarded and treated as men and citizens, hardly a dozen votes per county were cast for Grant and Colfax, and the returns were made to show a preponderance of a hundred to one for Seymour and Blair, when every one knew that a majority of the voters desired the defeat of those candidates. If Democrats have so soon forgotten this monstrous wrong, perpetrated as it was through Rebel conspiracy and persecution, they surely cannot expect that Republicans have done so. We could wish that Congress had been less exacting and suspicious in its new terms of Reconstruction; yet we cannot deny that those terms were abundantly justified by the action of the Rebel Democracy, even so lately as 1868.

We hope to hear that every lover of Peace at the South now takes his stand firmly and openly in favor of bringing each of the outlying States forthwith back into their old places in the Union. Hitherto, thousands have held off, because they hoped that the Presidential Election of 1868 would result in a democratic pro-rebel triumph; but that hope is now dead. To stand out now, in fond expectancy of a different result in 1872, were absurd and suicidal. Let us have each State back in her place next winter, and all proscriptions and disfranchisements must vanish like the dew of summer. Every one will soon vote; and the government of each State, and its representation in Congress, must very soon be such as the will of a majority of her people shall choose to have it. Nothing is to be gained while every good result will be impeded, by voting now to keep three States indefinitely under pupilage. Reconstruction is the door which opens into every possibility of melioration and improvement; let it not be sullenly closed by those to whom it affords the only access to self government and the full recovery of their forfeited rights.—*New York Tribune.*

Speaker of the Senate.

The election by the Republicans of Hon. C. H. STINSON, of Montgomery county, as Speaker of the Senate, was a prudent choice, and a mark of respect and distinction worthily bestowed. Mr. Stinson is a gentleman of ability and experience, a faithful representative of the Fifth district, a watchful guardian of the interests of the State at large, possessed of fine executive qualities, and exceedingly courteous and pleasing in his manners. A better selection could not have been made.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, who so ably discharged the duties of Speaker during the session, vacates his seat in the full enjoyment of the respect and confidence of his fellow Senators.

☞ Gen. GRANT gave a signal proof of wisdom and determination to keep within the plain line of his duties, in refusing to use any personal influence with the Senate for securing the confirmation of Messrs. Carlile, Sanford, Jones and Pile to the important diplomatic posts for which they have been named. The President was conspicuously sagacious in insisting that the [illegible] rest upon the Senate. He may have been deceived in appointing them, as he has been in one or two other instances; he certainly was deceived as to at least one of the nominees above mentioned. It rests with the Senate, knowing this fact, to accept its just and constitutional duty in the premises. Meanwhile, we rejoice that, in any event, the days of back stairs bargaining between Senate Chamber and White House have passed. We have at last a President who knows what is due to his office and the country.—*N.*

Senator Sprague.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been giving great comfort to the Copperheads for some time past by his speeches in the Senate, denouncing in the most extravagant terms the policy and the leading men of the Republican party, but in such vague and general terms that no one can tell just what his ground of complaint is, or what remedy he proposes. On Saturday week, in the Senate, he made a speech to repel the attacks which, it seems, had been made upon him by certain newspapers on account of his previous speeches, and upon this occasion we think he furnished the clue to his recent very strange and eccentric course. He commenced by denying that his former speech had been correctly reported, either in the telegraphic summary or in the *Globe*, and then without pointing out wherein the errors consisted, he proceeded to assure the country "that my words and courage do not rest on *wine or whiskey*, or any other stimulant, but upon knowledge of the shrinkage of property and the loss of virtue going on around me!" Without any definite explanation by which any one not in his secret counsels could form an idea of what was the matter, or what ought to be the remedy, he proceeded to praise the State of Kentucky, which he assured the Senate was the most prosperous farming State in the Union, and which, he said, "had adopted a system similar to that I have advocated!" He then declared that the present danger "is greater than when the rebels fired on Sumpter or marched on Washington," and that he would "wage war on the legislative and executive power as exercised by this body, and on the disastrous results of its action," followed by an unlucky reference to "those who think I am crazed." This last word, and his reference at the beginning of the speech to the inspiration of wine and whisky, evidently furnish the true explanation of his extraordinary course. It has for a good while been notorious at Washington that Mr. Sprague was addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks, and his late action and utterances leave little room for doubt either that his intellect has become permanently affected by their action, or that he only speaks when he is under their influence. Additional evidence that such is the case, is found in a letter he has recently written to the editor of a Rhode Island paper, filled with billingsgate phrases, calling the editor a "dickspittle," and other terms which no person of any self-respect would use if he were in his right mind. Mr. Sprague has heretofore done good service for his country, but, like many strong and brilliant men who have gone before him, we are compelled to believe that he has been conquered, blighted and ruined by over-indulgence in the intoxicating cup.—*Lancaster Express.*

Congressional Omissions.

There were a number of important measures left undone by Congress, among which we may name the bill for taking the census on an improved and adequate plan. The national statistics must now be ascertained on the plan laid down by the law of 1850. The bill legalizing the present rank of naval staff officers was not passed, and considerable dissatisfaction has already made itself known on this account. The bill defining the eight-hour system was not passed, and the workmen in the Navy Yard are therefore working for a less sum than they suppose themselves entitled to. If this bill had been either passed or conclusively defeated, the question would have been settled. The Georgia bill, the omnibus disability bill, and that for the redistribution of the currency, were also left among the things undone. As for the new Pacific Railroad, by the way of Memphis and El Paso, that can wait, we suppose, until the Government is either better off in regard to funds, or ready to own the railroads it builds.

Among the treaties that were ratified, securing the rights of naturalized American citizens abroad, were several that will, doubtless, prove very advantageous, but we believe there were no such treaty made with Spain, and as it happens, we now want guarantees in regard to the just treatment of our citizens from that country more than from any other.

A Falsehood Exposed.

Certain persons and journalists are bitterly hostile to Senator CAMERON, because he has constantly refused to recognize in them the high qualities as politicians which they have the hardihood to claim for themselves, industriously circulated the report that, when Gov. Curtin's name came up in the Senate for confirmation, he made a bitter assault upon the Ex Governor, and used his whole influence to defeat his confirmation. They further alleged that Senator Scott came to Mr. Curtin's rescue and gravely rebuked his elder brother in the Senate.

True to himself and his friends, Senator Cameron at once exposed the malicious falsehood in the following pointed and significant manner:

STATEMENT FROM SENATOR CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Cameron authorizes an unqualified denial of the published statements about his opposition, in Executive session, to the confirmation of ex-Governor Curtin to the Russian Mission. He made no opposition to a favorable report by the Foreign Relations Committee.—When the subject came up in the Senate, he did not, as stated, make a bitter speech against Mr. Curtin but said that while Governor Curtin was not recommended by the Representatives of his State, and, in his own opinion, was not the choice of the Republican party of the State, yet as he had been nominated by the President he should not oppose his confirmation nor vote against it. He made no assault upon Governor Curtin's character, as is alleged. He did not call for a division, and none was taken, either standing or otherwise, and there is consequently no truth in the story that some sixteen or seventeen Senators voted against Mr.

The Income Tax.

A circular has been issued by Commissioner Delano relative to notice to parties charged with failure, neglect or refusal to make true returns of gains, profits and income, which prescribes that before assessing penalty, or rendering of a fraudulent one, the assistant assessor charged with the duty of assessing taxes on gains, profits and income of the person charged, shall cause notice to be served on such person prior to the day of hearing, notifying him to appear to show cause why the penalties prescribed by law should not be assessed on him by reason of such neglect or refusal. Where the return is to be made by a guardian, trustee, executor or administrator, attorney, agent or partner of a non-resident, alien, or by a person acting in any judicial capacity, notice shall be served on him instead of his ward, changing the phraseology of notice to suit the circumstances of the case. The New York *Sun* is very severe upon those gentlemen who think it no harm to evade this tax, either by well-timed trips to Europe, a change of boarding place, or other supposed innocent little ruses. With our form of government, says this journal, we are all partners together, and when any one keeps back the share due from him to help to defray the national expenses, he simply cheats the rest of us out of enough more than our proper quota to make up the deficiency, and it makes no difference whether this comes to pass by positive lying, or by the silent trickery of withholding one's name and address from the Assessor of Internal Revenue. "We, therefore, charge upon the rich men of the country, who either make no income returns, or make them untruthfully, the guilt of swindling their fellow-citizens. They are morally as much thieves as the pickpocket or the shoplifter."

MINISTER J. P. HALE.—The charge against Mr. Hale, U. S. Minister at Madrid, for which he has been notified that his resignation would be accepted, seems to be that he has taken advantage of his diplomatic privilege to import into Spain, free of duty, sundry carpets and other merchandise, for various merchants. The goods were passed through the Custom House as for Mr. Hale, and then they were delivered at the shops of the traders for for whom they were really intended. The fact is proved by the statement of the Collector of Customs of Madrid, and by Mr. Hale's own letters to the merchants whose accounts against him he had settled by thus smuggling goods for them. A similar notification has, if is reported, been sent to Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation, for what reason has not transpired, further than that the personal relations between the Minister and Secretary are of a nature to impair the influence of the mission, and it has been deemed the wiser course for Government to invite the resignation of both. The Secretary, we believe, has openly denounced the Minister to the State Department as a smuggler. Under the circumstances, we should think, the sooner a change take place the better.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON has the curious sensation of reading that, on the same day and at the same session of the body of which he was so long a member, his work was undone and his successor confirmed. The vote in the Executive session rejecting his treaty was emphatic enough, we trust, to enable our friends in Great Britain to comprehend at last the truth which we have for months sought to enforce upon them. We respectfully commend to their attention the figures. Fifty-four Senators voted against the treaty; precisely one voted for it. The injunction of secrecy having been removed, Mr. Sumner's speech on the subject is now printed; and the unusual compliments paid it in the debate, by Senators rarely complimentary to anything Mr. Sumner does, will cause it to be regarded as in some sort an authoritative expression of the American view.

THE HARRISBURG *Patriot*, State organ of the Pennsylvania Democracy, speaks with some severity of one of its party, a certain McMiller, member of the lower House of the Legislature, from Montgomery county. As they have been companions in politics so long no doubt the *Patriot* speaks by the book. It states that McMiller, who voted in a certain committe against a certain measure, is a "hireling a wretch" a "treacherous slave" and a "traitor" that he was "bought with a price," and has, Peter Herdic's money in his pocket," with much more to the same effect. This rather unfavorable notice is suffixed with the information that this model Democrat is about to remove to Maryland, and the *Patriot* wins the colored citizens of that State" that they "should be advised in time to beware of McMilrer and not choose him for the Legislature. Upon this point, however, there need be no alarm.

The New Reconstruction Bill.

By a vote of thirty to twenty in the Senate, and by a strict party vote in the House of Representatives, the amendment offered by Mr Morton to the bill for the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, was last Friday so modified as to require the Legislatures of those States to ratify the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution, before they can be admitted to representation in Congress. By the enforcement of this important provision, the factious opposition to the suffrage amendment, by the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature and elsewhere, will be effectually circumvented.

☞ The Copperhead journals are finding fault with the appointment of Mr. Haggerty, a talented young Irishman who fought for the Union, to a foreign

News and other Items.

General Early is visiting Gen. Lee.

There are 50,000 invalids in New York.

135 sheriffs in Virginia are delinquent in their accounts.

French Democrats call the Prince Imperial "Velocipede IV."

Indiana is said to have 8000 square miles of iron and coal lands.

France has a corps of 266,166 firemen, who manage 12,720 fire engines.

A lady in Putnam N. Y., has died of having too many teeth extracted at once.

Somebody has been presenting Andrew Johnson with a splendid piano.

The article most in demand at White Pine is lumber, and the second requirement is whisky.

Four thousand million pounds of rags are estimated to be made annually into paper in the world.

The currency of Hayti is slightly below par. It is said that three dollars of it can be bought for one cent in specie.

A majority of the papers of Texas support A. J. Hamilton for Governor and urge the adoption of the constitution.

Garibaldi has given up his schooner to the Italian government to quiet the fears that he meditates another expedition.

Mr. W. G. Swan, who was a Senator in the rebel Congress from Tennessee, died in Memphis last week, of pneumonia, after a brief illness.

Horace Rubier, the new Minister to Switzerland, is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Wisconsin State Journal.*

Upon the death of William H. Prescott, Mr. Motley was elected to fill his place as a member of the Institute of France.

A Virginia farmer in Petersburg the other day offered to pay one per cent. for the privilege of depositing his extra cash in one of the banks in that city.

In walling up a well in Randolph county, Mo., the other day, a snake den was discovered, and one hundred and twenty-five reptiles of various species killed.

The brother of Percival the poet, is confined in the Middletown Insane Asylum, and looks even more crazy than the poet did.

Col. Douglas, one of the President's private secretaries, takes the place of Gen. Dent at the White House in charge of the reception room.

The Clarkesville (Va) Tobacco Plant says that the purchase of real estate in that neighborhood by northern settlers within a few days past will reach the sum of $200,000.

Dr. Benjamin Ayer, a member of the Georgia Legislature, was found dead on Friday, on the roadside near Louisville Georgia, having been shot through the head.

Thomas Drew, who refuses to testify before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature relative to certain railroad matters, has been committed to jail for twenty-five days.

A donkey in the suburbs of London has achieved greatness by showing a fondness for hearing the concertina played. At the sound of the instrument he will gallop toward the player, braying loudly.

A man applied recently for a divorce in a Kentucky court, and received a verdict by which he is freed from the bonds of matrimony, and "restored to all the rights and privileges of an unmarried man," whatever that may mean.

Marshal O. Roberts gave his daughter, when she was married the other day, to Amos Van Wart, an envelope as a wedding present. This wedding gift was stuffed with a quantity of scraps of paper valued at $100,000.

Mrs. Betsey Dodge, a widow lady of 76 years of age, on Block Island, has during the past year wove, in an old fashioned hand loom, 460 yards cotton and wool cloth, and 891 yards carpeting, making in all 1,291 yards, besides doing all the work for her family.

A number of men directed by a spiritualistic medium have been for some time engaged in making an excavation at Durgin's Cave in Mt. Desert, after the hidden treasures of Captain Kidd, etc., which have so long disturbed the dreams of the money diggers, but no yellow or moon-colored deposits have yet been found.

Wm. Burke died at Dubuque, on Friday, aged 73 years. He served in the British army at the battle of Waterloo in the capacity of Ensign; was promoted to a captaincy, and commanded the company guarding Napoleon at St Helena. Fifteen years ago he came to America. During the rebellion he joined the Greyhound regiment, and carried a musket for four years.

Town and County Matters

You will observe by an advertisement in to-day's paper that PETER F. EGE desires, and will sell his residence in West Louther St., Carlisle, adjoining the German Reformed Church. MR. EGE offers this for sale, and it is a most desirable residence. The attention of buyers is therefore requested.

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PUTTING DOWN THE IRON.—The workmen on the South Mountain Railroad commenced laying rail yesterday, and are now pushing the work forward vigorously. The road bed is graded almost the entire length of the line, and it is expected that the cars will be running to Mt. Holly at least by the 4th of July.

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DECORATION OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—The 30th of May having been set apart for decorating the graves of our fallen Comrades, relatives or friends of deceased soldiers and sailors of our Borough and vicinity, will confer a favor, by sending the locality of such soldiers' grave to either member of the Committee, as soon as possible.

Information may be left at Neff's store, or Elliott's Printing Office.

Committee.

W. H. Harkness,	J. L. Moloy,
S. Elliott,	N. P. Olson,
J. P. Neff,	C. L. Hulbert,
P. Bishop,	W. M. Johnson.

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SPRING.—Spring, with its fragrant blossoms and balmy air, seems to have commenced. It was a pretty thought that contemplated Spring as a youth, clothed in a flowing mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers—a chaplet of roses on his head, and a narcissus in his hand, primroses and violets springing up under his feet, and all nature cheering at his approach.

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VELOCIPEDE MANIA.—The young bloods, and in fact some of the old bloods of our town have become quite excited during the past week in trying to learn velocipede riding. The sport is about as exhilarating as pulling a sled up the hill for the sake of riding down. We haven't a doubt but if the young men engaged in learning to ride the velocipede were compelled to call it labor and depend upon it for support, they would all "strike" in less than a week for higher wages, as being too laborious.

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ANOTHER CONCERT.—The Garrison Amateur Minstrels, will give another grand Concert in Rheem's Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) evening. This troupe by long and careful practice, have become quite proficient in the burnt cork line, and they are now quite competent to give a really *excellent* entertainment. We do hope our citizens will turn out, and fill Rheem's Hall to overflowing.

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A CORRECTION.—In our local notice of the sale of the Hotel property, now in the occupancy of PHILIP PARRICH, we made a mistake in the amount of the consideration money. It was eighty two hundred dollars ($8200), and not $7000 as

THE "BENTZ HOUSE."—The well-known Hotel, formerly the "Corman House," located at Nos. 17 and 19, East High street, Carlisle, has been purchased by our townsman, Mr. GEORGE Z. BENTZ, who has fitted it up in a superior manner, and hereafter it will be kept by him, and will be known by the name of the "Bentz House." This house is one of the largest and most convenient public buildings in the State, contains 70 rooms, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. The new Proprietor has had the house repainted, re-papered, and thoroughly ventilated from top to bottom, and has had it furnished with a taste and elegance that a liberal outlay of money can command, and it can now be surpassed by few public houses in the country.

The central location of the *Bentz House*, the number and airiness of its parlors, sitting-rooms, and bed rooms, the superior manner in which they are furnished, all combine to render it a cheerful and comfortable home for strangers and families. Our acquaintance with Mr. BENTZ and his amiable lady gives us assurance that their house, in all its departments, will be kept in the best modern style, and that their TABLE will be furnished on a scale of the most liberal and hospitable housekeeping.

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NORTHERN LIGHTS.—It is just about ten years since we were favored with a display of Northern lights anything like that which was visible throughout a large portion of our country on Thursday night the 15th inst. At the point from which we observed the display, it was truly magnificent. The whole northern heavens were covered by a bow of light, from which shot up rays or points, visible for a short time and then fading away, only to have their places filled by new and similar formations. The light was mostly of a greenish-yellow hue, though some of it assumed a crimson cast, and at times a large portion of the heavens was suffused with this crimson tint. Once, almost in the zenith, a nucleus formed, from which long rays or points shot forth in all directions. This formation was of a crimson hue, and was a scene of rare and awful beauty. Another magnificent part of the display was the waves of greenish light that rolled over the heavens like the wind, passing over a field of yielding grain. The display continued, with greater and less brilliancy, for several hours. There was also a slight display of lights the next evening, but it was trifling in comparison to the gorgeous one of the preceding night.—*York Republican*

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BUSINESS.—The Spring trade is about opening, and our business men are receiving new supplies of goods. Now is the time to look carefully at advertisements. Business men who advertise liberally are generally found to possess tact and energy, and are prepared to offer inducements to secure custom. If you wish to make Spring purchases, or deal in any line of business, look up the advertisements of live business men.

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EARLY VEGETABLES.—To obtain a small supply of early vegetables, which will be more highly prized than two or three times the quantity some weeks later, saw some nail kegs in two, knock out the bottoms, place each on a small board, fill them with rich soil, and plant two or three seeds of different kinds of vegetables in the middle of each pot, and let one plant grow. When they have attained a large size, set each tub in an excavation in the open ground, saw the hoops loose, and remove the staves. Tomatoes put out in this way, as soon as the cold weather has passed, will continue to grow without showing any injury from transplanting. A few hills of early sweet corn, egg plant and many other desirable vegetables, may be obtained early in the summer by starting one or two plants in an old tub, old raisin box, or cheaply-made boxes of any kind.

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WHEAT.—Never, probably, in the history of this country, has the wheat crop presented, at this season of the year, such a promising appearance. If nothing occurs to injure it between this time and harvest, there will be an immense yield. It is certainly cheering to be able to notice this fact, for the last four years the scarcity of grain and the capacious maw of the speculator, made it hard for the laboring poor. Last year's crop was a good one in the country, although there was not the number of acres that there is this year. If we have a good crop this year, and there is every indication, grain elevators and remorseless speculators will do a small business. Thank God, for the prospect.

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NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY.—Our enterprising townsman, GEORGE W. HILTON, is erecting a large carriage manufactory on the old stand on South Pitt Street, near the railroad depot. It has been leased by a new firm, Messrs. McGinnis, Chambers, & Co., who intend to do an extensive business. These young men are from Lancaster, and the *Express* speaks thus favorably of them:

A LANCASTER FIRM AT CARLISLE.—Messrs. McGinnis, Chambers and Metzger, three young men of this city, who have had much valuable experience in the Coach-making business, have removed to Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., and started a Manufactory for Carriages, and Coaches, etc., at that place. The citizens of Cumberland and adjoining counties will find these young men worthy of their patronage, as we can assure them they were considered to be among the best and most skilful mechanics in Lancaster. The firm will be known as McGinnis, Chambers & Co.

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FIRE AT SHIPPENSBURG.—*Shippensburg, Pa., April* 18.—A fire broke out here last night, at 12 o'clock, resulting in the destruction of considerable property. It originated in the stable of Dr. Stewart, which communicated to the Sherman House stable, both of which were entirely destroyed. The Cumberland Valley railroad depot, adjoining the latter stable, took fire and was mostly destroyed. The *News* printing office, located in the second story of this building was much injured in presses and material. The *Sentinel* printing office was badly burned in the upper stories. The loss will probably amount to $15,000, fully insured. The *News* and *Sentinel* offices will be removed to temporary rooms. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it broke out in a hay mow of Dr. Stewart's stable.

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ANOTHER FIRE AT SHIPPENSBURG.—We learn that at 1 o'clock this afternoon, as the mail train left Shippensburg, a barn and a stable belonging to Christian Long, of that place, was on fire, with no hope of being saved from entire destruction.—*Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday.*

NEW GOODS.—Our friend GREENFIELD, has returned from the Eastern cities with a large and elegant stock of all sorts and varieties of ladies and gentlemen's dress goods. His advertisement in another column gives a detailed statement of his different articles. Having made an examination of his stock we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the very finest we ever had the pleasure of seeing in this town. Everybody who desires making a purchase should not fail to give him a call at his famous and attractive

THE HOME OF OUR GOVERNOR.—The borough of New Cumberland, Cumberland County, situated about three miles below Harrisburg, on the N. C. R. R. and Susquehanna river, was the residence of our present Gov. JOHN W. GEARY'S family during the war. At the out-break of the rebellion in 1861, the voting population in the Borough was eighty-four, which was the highest vote ever polled there since it was chartered as a Borough. When the Penna., Reserve Corps was formed early in 1861, many volunteered and when Col. GEARY called for Volunteers for his Regiment of 1500 men (the 28th P. V. which he had obtained authority from the President to raise,) many more flocked to his standard. Out of his own household went himself, his only sons, Edward R. and Wm. L. Geary and B. F. Leo. Afterwards from time to time during the war as recruits were called for, and particularly by GEARY'S Command, others responded, until this little town had furnished nearly one hundred men for the field, exclusive of those who after three years' service re-enlisted; and also exclusive of eleven men from other places, put into the field by the Borough authorities by paying bounties. Of those who went to the field from there many laid down their lives, and many returned bearing honorable scars, others minus a leg or an arm, and others still, broken in health. Among the killed was Gen. Geary's first-born, EDWARD R. GEARY, a noble youth of less than nineteen summers. He fell in the terrible night conflict at Wauhatchie, while commanding a section of Knapp's Battery. All the officers of this Battery were either killed or wounded. 1450 men under Geary here contended against 6500 men under Longstreet, who were finally repulsed with a loss of more than Geary's forces numbered; The names of others who fell on other fields were

John Gustwiet	killed in	Tennessee.
John Anthony	" "	Virginia.
Michael Iless	" at	Fred'brg.
Max Barshaw	" "	2d Bull Run.
John Nicholas	" "	N Carolina.
John Gurtner	" "	Wilderness.
Frank Essenberger	" "	Mt Ridge.
Michael Rahn Sr.	" "	Virginia.

Among those who died from wounds or exposure in the field were

Isaiah Siders	Wm. Weitzel
Peter Hull	James Harris

Wm. Balsley was starved to death at Andersonville. Geo. Shindler and Geo. Hess returned minus a leg. A son of the Rev. Mr. Brittian lost an arm; many more were less severely wounded.

Without detracting from others, or making any insidious comparisons, is there a town of its size anywhere which has done better or shown a more patriotic record than New Cumberland? During all this exodus to the war, industrial pursuits were carried on as usual, and the voting population steadily but slowly increased until 1866 it numbered 112 votes 12 of whom were Democrats. At this spring's election no Democratic ticket was in the field, and none of that persuasion voted. They are probably reconstructing themselves.

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THE BORDER DAMAGE CLAIMS.—Senator Duncan, of Franklin county, offered the following resolution in the Senate, on Wednesday of last week, which was voted down by a strict party vote—the Democrats voting in the affirmative, and the Republicans in the negative:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be instructed to have printed for the use of members two thousand copies of the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor under an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, whose property was destroyed, damaged, or appropriated for the public service and in common defense in the war to suppress the rebellion."

The following result was arrived at by the Board of Commissioners, by counties:

Franklin, amount claimed,	$838,162 18
" " allowed,	788,733 99
York, amount claimed,	127,668 55
" " allowed,	124,728 50
Adams, amount claimed,	555,383 97
" " allowed,	507,797 37
Cumberland, amount claimed,	238,400 00
" " allowed,	216,724 46
Fulton, amount claimed,	54,421 32
" " allowed,	45,000 57
Bedford, amount claimed,	7,196 23
" " allowed,	7,126 23

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NEW LAW RELATING TO TESTIMONY.—The subjoined law, relative to parties in interest giving testimony, was recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature:

SEC. 1. That no interest or policy of law shall exclude a party from being a witness in any civil proceeding in the several cities and counties of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, This act shall not alter the law as now declared and practiced in the courts of said county so as to allow husband and wife to testify against each other, nor counsel to testify to the confidential communication of his client, and this act shall not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians, nor where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and inquiries *devisavit vel non*, and others respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution or the death of such owners.

SEC. 2. That a party to the record of any civil proceeding in law or equity or a person for whose immediate benefit such proceeding in law or equity, or a person or whose immediate benefit such proceeding is prosecuted or defended in said county, may be examined as if under cross examination at the instance of the adverse party or any of them, and for that purpose may be compelled in the same manner and subject to the same rules for examination as any other witness, to testify, but the party calling for such examination shall not be concluded thereby, but may rebut it by counter testimony.

SEC. 3. That the testimony of witnesses authorized by this act may be had by deposition or commission, issued as the case may require, with such notice to the party to be examined and to the party as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the rules of the proper courts of said county touching the taking of depositions and testimony on commission.

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COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—It will be seen by an advertisement