The Herald.

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

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday Morning, May 14, 1869.

The Gubernatorial Outlook.

Governor GEARY carries everything before him. In addition to the many other counties which had previously instructed for him, we rejoice to learn that he has carried Snyder and Lawrence counties, and almost the entire delegation from Philadelphia. This secures the Governor's renomination beyond a doubt, and in securing him the renomination also secures his re election by a triumphant majority.

Appointment by the Governor.

J. M. WEAKLEY, Esq., of Carlisle, to be Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the place of Hon. ISAAC B. GARA, resigned.

It is with unfeigned gratification we make the above announcement, and will unhesitatingly say that it is an appointment eminently fit to be made. Mr. WEAKLEY was for a time associated with us in the editorial conduct of the HERALD, and in our public and private intercourse with him, we always found him a courteous gentleman and attached friend. He is a man of rare abilities, a lawyer of good legal attainments, and is qualified in every respect to fill creditably the station so long and so worthily occupied by the late incumbent, Mr. GARA. Our Republican friends throughout the State may congratulate themselves upon this appointment, as Mr. WEAKLEY is a Republican by education and conviction, and will use all honorable means to secure the success of their principles.

The citizens of Cumberland county may well be proud of this appointment, for in it Mr. WEAKLEY was born, educated and has his home, and here he is well and favorably known to almost every man. Again we say, it gives us the greatest pleasure to chronicle this appointment, and to Gov. GEARY and Secretary JORDAN we tender our thanks, as well as the thanks of the Republican party, for honoring our county by it. This appointment must be doubly gratifying to Mr. W., as it was unsolicited and unexpected by him. We are convinced that our townsman will wear his new honors modestly.

☞The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* hoists the name of Gen. WM. LILLY, of Carbon county, as its candidate for Governor.

Gen. LILLY is a good man, but we think it is rather late in the day to bring forward new candidates for Gubernatorial honors. However, the suggestion is complimentary to Gen. Lilly, and is richly deserved.

It may be well for local papers to compliment their friends, but in the compliment it will end. Gov. GEARY overtops and overshadows all competitors, *old* or *new*.

MARSHAL APPOINTED.—A private telegraphic despatch from Washington, states that Gen. Gregory, of Philadelphia, has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of Gen. Ely, deceased.

☞Connecticut was on Wednesday of last week emancipated from the thraldom of Democracy. The inaugural of the new Republican Governor has two noteworthy points of more than local interest. It urges the ratification of the XVth Amendment, and it advocates laws securing the rights of married women in property.

THE Democratic Legislature of Ohio is deliberating upon fresh penalties against voters of visibly admixed blood. They regard the approaching adoption of the XVth Amendment with the same sort of horror which African savages exhibit at the approach of a solar eclipse,—and attempt to avert the phenomenon by similar means—by making a tremendous noise to scare the intruder away.

HORACE GREELEY contradicts the statement that he accepted then declined a place on the Commission to examine and report on the condition of the completed Pacific Railroad. He says he declined the appointment simply because his business would not allow him to leave New York; otherwise he would have gladly accepted. Mr. Greeley expresses his gratification that so competent and worthy a man as Gen. Hiram Walbridge has been selected by the President in his place.

☞Pennsylvania and Massachusetts lead off in taking care of the soldiers' orphans, and it is a distinction of which they may be justly proud. Some sixteen States have provided by legislation for the helpless children of our fallen defenders, but only in three or four have the acts been carried into practical execution. It is hard to realize this, and sad to think of it, but it is the fact, and one that cannot be too often or too strongly presented. The great State of New York, for instance, has done absolutely nothing.

AMERICAN fishing rights, and fishermen on and around the Newfoundland banks were recently the subject of discussion in the Canadian House of Commons. The motion was for a return of licenses issued to American fishermen during the last year, claiming the extension of which all the old bugbears about bays and headlands and three-mile limits and strict construction of treaties were repeated for the hundredth time. No spot of ground on the globe has created so much wordy contention as those Newfoundland sand banks. Their barrenness has no doubt saved them from becoming a camping-ground for armies.

The Union Pacific Railroad Finished!

The last nail in the connecting link of our trans-continental highway has been laid. To-day the Central and the Union Pacific form by Government direction "ONE CONTINUOUS ROAD," from Omaha to Sacramento. With marvelous and magic-like rapidity have the two powerful companies brought section after section of their roads to completion, until to-day they reach the goal for which both have so vigorously contended.

Within the brief period of three years and a fraction, the Union Pacific Railroad Company have crossed the prairies of Nebraska, scaled the Rocky Mountains, pushed over the great mountain plateau, passed the rugged range of the Wasatch, pierced and tunneled the cliffs they could not climb, wormed their way through and across the most terrific Canyons, passed northward to the Great Salt Lake, until they have met the Central Pacific at their coming, nearly eleven hundred miles west of their initial point at Omaha.

Such achievements in so short a time may justly excite the wonder and the admiration of the world. But the building of so long a stretch of railroad through a country abounding in the most formidable obstacles is not the only point that challenges attention. The Company's field of operation was an isolated desert. Rich it may be in alluvial soil, rich in the elements of mineral wealth which Nature had locked up in her "mountain chests," it is for the purposes of such a work practically a desert. It was totally devoid of settlement, and destitute of all requisites for supporting population. But more than this, the Company's army of road-builders was always operating at an average distance of two thousand miles from their base of supplies. All the requisite materials for the work, save timber, were procured in the Atlantic States, transported by any and every available means to Omaha, and thence over the road as it progressed to the point of employment. A hundred and ten thousand tons of iron rails, a million fish-plates, two million bolts, and fifteen million spikes, are among the items thus brought from the East and consumed upon the road. The great engines that move the Company's works at Omaha, together with the varied and vast amounts of machinery, implements and tools used in stocking and fitting up their manufactories, were also brought from the East, and wagoned over the country a hundred and fifty miles to Omaha.

Some three and a half million crossties, and timber in unnumbered millions of feet, have been consumed in the construction of the road, its culverts and bridges. Much of this material was found at Chicago, and its transportation, therefore, was comparatively inexpensive, after railroad communication with that city was established. All the materials, except brick, required for building Foundries, Machine Shops, Construction Shops of all grades, Station Houses, Round Houses, Store-Houses, Telegraph line and Offices, Water-Stations, Supply Stations, and the thousand minor things that enter into the outfit of so great a work, being likewise obtained at a distance, add largely to the cumulative account of transportation. Subsistence and Stores for an army of five to twenty thousand skilled and unskilled workmen, and forage for six to eight thousand teams of mules and horses, are items quite too large to be left out of the account. A large amount of the rolling stock on the road, including locomotives, was at first, and is yet procured at the East, because the Company's works have not the capacity to build as fast as it is required.

The enormous outlay required to move forward such a mighty accumulation of matter, and to get into position on time, shows, besides the difficulty of its accomplishment, the disadvantage the Company would be at in comparing the cost of their road, mile for mile, with the principal railroads of the East. Everybody knows that it costs twice as much now to build a house or other structure, as it did ten years ago. Labor, lumber, and other materials, are double the price they then were. As a corollary of this proposition, *it costs twice as much now as it did then to build a Railroad.*

Now, what are the Company's resources? They consist of capital stock, bonds loaned by the Government, lands granted by the Government, which are now represented by "Land Grant Bonds," and the Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

What are these assets worth? It is assumed the following figures are nearly correct:

Capital Stock	$24,500,000
Government Loan	29,169,000
First Mortgage Bonds	26,246,000
Land Grant Bonds (convertible for immediate location and sale of lands,)	10,000,000
Total	$89,895,000

This amount, which is a saving upon the foregoing estimate of $16,265,000, is stated by the Company to be sufficient to bring the road up to the highest standard of completion, and to build the Denver branch.

These estimates are made for the benefit of the people, who desire a correct view of this much-mixed-up case, and in the interest of the First Mortgage Bondholders, who have been frightened and damaged by the attacks made upon the Company, and the mendacious statements that have accompanied them.

Comparing the Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific with those of the Central Pacific, it will be observed as the amount of Government Bonds received by the former Company was some $10,000 less per mile, so their First Mortgage Bonds were issued in a like smaller amount,—$10,000 less on each and every mile of road. This difference of $20,000 per mile against the Central makes the annual interest liabilities considerably in favor of the Union Pacific Company. But as the bonds of both Companies are alike 6 per cent. gold bearing bonds, (principal and interest, both payable in gold) alike in each having thirty years to run before maturity; alike in being *first liens* upon the property of their respective Companies, and alike in the protection which is thrown around them by the Government—as both Roads are sure to be remunerative and reasonably profitable, and both Companies will be able *to meet at any* time their maturing obligations;—if there be any difference in their values for investment, the facts point to the Union Pacific's as being the better bond. But candid men may find in the foregoing exhibit the data upon which to form an intelligent opinion for themselves, while despising the flagitious and far reaching plot to damage the Company in all its relations, they rejoice over the completion of this, the greatest, the crowning work of American Enterprise.

WITH great but characteristic disingenuousness, says the Philadelphia *Press*, many of the Democratic papers are publishing a short statement to the effect that Gen. Grant returned his income last year at only $566, leaving the inference to ignorant readers—*i. e.*, Democrats—that he, General Grant, had not made a full return. The wording of this cowardly paragraph reveals the fact that its author knew he was both suppressing and twisting the truth. General Grant did not return any such income. He returned one of several thousands of dollars, from which the United States assessor deducted all lawful exemptions—among which were $1,000 allowance, taxes and house rent paid for the previous year, all losses in business, and all Government salaries from which the tax is taken off when paid, leaving, in this instance, a balance of but $566 liable to tax. We make this explanation for the benefit of the not over-intelligent Democracy, upon whose credulity their own journals are deliberately attempting to impose. The conduct of the proprietors and editors who permit this discreditable evasion to float through their columns can only charitably be excused on the ground that their concerns not being such as to necessitate an income return on the part of anybody connected with them, they may possibly be ignorant as to the nature of that paper, and therefore lie unconsciously.

NOTHING is seemingly so abhorrent to Democratic minds as attempts to keep the ballot-box pure and make it truly expressive of the popular will. So intimately is the strength of that party woven with fraudulent practices at election times that every check upon them is received with a howl of despair, and the whole organization prostitutes all its energy in the work of removing them. This is a hard, nay, a despicable necessity, yet certain it is that Democracy would only be a brazen sound if the ballot-box were purged of impurities, and could be made, by wholesome regulations, a safe register of sentiment. The Republicans of the New York House of Representatives have just fought through a registry law similar to that passed by the legislature of this State, against the fiercest rebel opposition. These enactments are not regarded as entirely sufficient to correct all the evils known to exist by reason of Democratic repeating, false naturalizations and perjuries. But they afford the best available means of counteracting the more unblushing frauds. Hence their repugnancy to the jobbers and tricksters of that party. If any spark of honor or honesty existed in the ranks of that organization these reformatory steps would meet with endorsement. We could not expect that every or any particular form of law would meet with vindication at their hands, but the principle involved should secure such recognition as persons bent upon a fair expression of public opinion would naturally give it. We find no such thing, however.—Desperate, indeed, is the strait that forces men into the rejection of a golden principle, and then, to make them consistent, forces them still further and into an apology for crimes that threaten the whole republican system. The attitude of Democratic journalists and the Democratic party is to-day in direct antagonism with that morality which would keep the election pure and free.

THE Cuban question is causing the administration considerable embarrassment. It is deemed advisable to give the Spanish government no cause for offense, but at the same time nothing is to be done to retard operations in this country in favor of the Cuban revolutionists, unless the notice of Government officers is officially called to them. Senator Sumner thinks the mere *fact of according* belligerent rights to the Cubans would prove of no benefit to them, and that the contest will continue until the island becomes a desert, unless other nations interfere.

☞The Cuban question is beginning to loom up in England. Some of the leading heavy journals and reviews of the British capital are beginning to discuss the ominous drift of public sentiment in the United States on the Cuban insurrection, the grasping propensities of the great Republic, and the warlike proclivities of General Grant. Very good. There will probably be plenty of material for commentaries and reviews and speculations on American aggressions, &c., for the Scribes and Pharisees of England during the next four years. "Manifest destiny" is coming, and there is no telling where he will stop to water his horses.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has in contemplation the propriety of putting in operation the law for the establishment of a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. It is believed that he will commence operations under this law at the close of the present fiscal year.

Grant's Cuban Policy.

The Cuban question, which has been agitating the public mind for the past week, has not had that thorough ventilation and satisfactory explanations which has characterized similar problems of our later days. Cuba like our Colonies in '76, 'tis true, is striving to cast off the Spanish yoke, and parties in the United States are loudly calling indignation meetings in our large cities, citing their actions by the vehement comparisons of America's Brave Foreign co-workers of the Revolution, with what the soldiers of the United States should be to the Cuban insurgents. Now, while 'tis to be admitted that the Cuban revolution is progressing rapidly, attended by all the horrors, indecencies and massacres of a monarchial civil war and rebellion, upon whose fields the the eyes of the world are turning, General Grant is coolly watching the every movement of the insurgents and at the proper time will develop to the gaping eyes of the growling minority a plan and ultimate result as brilliant as the most characteristic movement of his in the late Rebellion.

Let England, with the Continental powers of Europe engage with Spain; let Cuba remain just where she is; unrecognized by any Republic for the present, when Gen. Grant, as a powerful supporter of the Monroe Doctrine, will close in, adopt Cuba, and add the name of the fairest of Islands to the possessions of the United States. Recognize Cuba at the present time and you will forever loose the prize—for it is but natural to presume notwithstanding the primitive condition of Cuba, that should it be recognized by this American Republic, an ultimate following of our example would be the certain result. We are confident that General Grant has substantially considered this Cuban question and will satisfy the American majority ere long.

PRESIDENT GRANT acts with sagacity in avoiding any complications with either of the parties now struggling for the control of reconstructing Virginia. In so far as the "new movement" in Virginia looks to the participation in public affairs of the men who have long commanded the confidence of the State and are still recognized as its leaders, it is already known to have his sympathy as well as that of the better element of his party. But when it comes to a question of whether one ticket or another ticket under the same reconstruction shall be supported, the President wisely declines to be involved.

THE continued grumblings of the Copperhead press at General Grant's appointments furnish satisfactory evidence that all is going well in that quarter. The President has no doubt made some mistakes, here and there, in his selections, as was to be expected, some of which he has already corrected, but the general execration with which the appointments have been received by the Copperheads renders it certain that upon the whole they are well deserving the approval of the loyal and patriotic people of the country.

COL. J. W. FORNEY, in one of his interesting letters from the South, published in the Philadelphia *Press*, says that that section is as yet no place for Northern men to enter upon any business in which they may need the good will of the old settlers. The Southerners, as a general thing, will not deal with Northern men locating there, if they can well help it. In social life, too, they make the Northerner's condition as unpleasant as they can, short of actual hostility.

The Lost Cause.

We are informed by a despatch from Richmond on Saturday last, that the rebel organ there called the *Southern Opinion*, announced that it would be discontinued after that day, and closing with the despairing wail—

"That the distinct Southern principles upon which the paper was founded are dead in the hearts of the people, is another fact which we cannot but recognize. No cause, however just and good, can long outlive defeat."

What a pity that our Northern sympathizers with the rebellion cannot also recognize the same fact. *They* seem determined to adhere to the 'lost cause' till the last horn blows—clinging to its corpse after its parents and original friends and backers have given it over to the undertakers, and bid it a final farewell."

NEWS ITEMS.

Texas has no public schools.

The King of Sweden is in debt.

A neat parasol in New York costs $200.

The real name of Dan Rice is Crum.

An Irish girl of Easton has fallen heir to $50,000.

A Merchant of Boston has a business ledger 160 years old.

An Australian has lost 14,000 sheep out of 18,000, for want of water.

A Massachusetts seedsman is reported to have paid $46 for a single potato.

The only surviving son of Robert Burns is now living in Cheltenham, at the age of 77.

A carpet bag, from which a noise proceeded, on a London train, was found to contain an infant.

Columbia College, N. Y., has abolished the system of merit and demerit marks, and the result is favorable.

T. Buchannan Read is painting his "Sheridan's Ride" and the picture will be chromolithographed.

Horace Greeley was one of the sureties of Mr. Patrick A. Jones, the new postmaster of New York.

No less than thirty-two biographies of Mr. Lincoln have been published in Germany since he was murdered.

The skeleton of an Indian, seven feet in length was found in Norwich, Conn., by some workers digging some post holes.

Chicago received in one week a weight of pork greater than the weight of the entire human population of the city.

In New Hampshire there is a man 84 years old who has never taken a bath in his life or owned a pocket handkerchief.

In New Orleans, lately a blind beggar became security for a friend, and swore to the possession of $20'000 worth of property.

Three whales were lately caught in Long Island sound, from which the captors obtained $3000 worth of oil and $1000 of bone.

Cincinnati is rejoicing over the fact that after many years they have chosen a prosecuting attorney for the police court who can speak English correctly.

An organ-grinder in Novara recently left the United States with $20,000 in gold an amount he had collected in the streets during the past ten or twelve years.

There is a woman in Detroit who has reared and educated three children, and built herself a comfortable house on the proceeds of peddling matches.

The Kansas Legislature has appropriated three hundred dollars to provide the penitentiary prisoners with preaching, and fourteen hundred dollars to procure them tobacco.

Breckinridge's sword has been taken to the White House and shown to the President, by some person who thought the spectacle would procure him an office.

M. Chevalier, the aeronaut, has fixed the price of a balloon trip from New York to Europe at $250 and intends making the trial this month. He has already 100 applicants for the voyage.

The Baltimore Commercial says that it is found by a careful investigation into the amount of last year's crop and their prices, that the south retains about $200,000,000 gold from them.

The Sultan has ordered a magnificent bracelet to be prepared from the crown jewels which is valued at £10,000, to present to the Princess of Wales, as a souvenir of her visit to Constantinople.

A New York paper says Brick Pomeroy tells Joe Howard that he has known people to get rich by minding their own business. Are we expected to believe that "Brick" himself is one of the number?

In the prize drawing of the Good Will gift concert, in Allentown, the first prize of 1600 dollars in gold coin was drawn by Carl Reno Beno, editor of the County and State, a German newspaper of that place.

Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, has recently concluded a series of chemical tests of lager beer. The average analysis shows, water about 90 parts, alcohol by volume 5.66, and the residue the extraction matter of the malt and hops used.

The Prince of Wales is so extravagant that *his monogram*, "A. E." *has long ago* been rendered in London as "Awfully Expensive".

An ox six years old and weighing 4649 pounds, is on exhibition in Nashville. The animal was raised in Bourbon county, Kentucky.

London covers 122 square miles contains 400,000 dwellings, with an average of eight persons to each, and has a population of nearly 3;500,000.

Town and County Matters

THE Carlisle Presbytery, at its late meeting in Shippensburg, appointed as delegates to the next General Assembly, which will meet at New York on the 20th inst., Dr. James Harper, Rev. A. D. Mitchell, Judge Hale and W. G. Reed, Esq. Both the Old and New School Assemblies meet at the same time and place.

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DON'T DO IT.—Don't lounge about the doors of the Post Office. Many ladies go in there on business, and it isn't at all pleasant to them to run the gauntlet of a dozen inquisitive eyes. tf.

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A. JACKSON REIGHTER, a brick-layer, while working at Mr. S. Hepburn, jr's. house, on Wednesday last, fell from a ladder and broke his ancle.

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ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.—WILLIAM B. PARKER, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the Carlisle Division of this District.

This is an excellent appointment which we are confident will meet with very general approval from our citizens.

WM. KENNEDY, Esq., the retiring Assessor has earned a good reputation for vigilance, courtesy and promptitude in the discharge of the delicate duties of that office. He carries with him in his retirement from the position the good wishes of all those with whom he came in contact.

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MEMORIAL DAY.—As the day set apart for the decoration of the soldier's graves is fast approaching, it has been suggested that the "Children in Blue," the orphans at the Homes, should have a prominent place in the ceremonies of the 30th of May, and this suggestion will meet with a hearty response. We hope it will be heeded and adopted throughout the Commonwealth, wherever the Homes are situated, or wherever the day may be appropriately observed, and any of these orphans are to be found. And where are they *not* found, in Pennsylvania? The proper arrangements for this leading participation in the proceedings of Memorial Day should not be omitted.

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CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The congregation of Emory M. E. Church, having been under extraordinary expense lately in refitting their church, have concluded to hold a Festival in the basement of their church on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 14th *and 15th inst., the proceeds* to be devoted to defraying a portion of the unusual expenditure. Good cheer will be provided, and every effort made to please patrons.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—*There is in Carlisle* an organization of this kind, but as not much has been heard of it lately, many good people have become fearful lest it was in a languishing condition. This we are happy to state is not the case. It meets regularly at its rooms, above Mr. C. L. HALBERT'S Store, south-east corner of Hanover and Louther streets. Their room is well supplied with the best religious books, periodicals, and papers of the day, and where the young men of the borough, as well as citizens, and also strangers visiting Carlisle, are earnestly and cordially invited to call and pass the evenings pleasantly and profitably.

We do hope this organization will be fostered and patronized, at least by the professedly religious portion of our community. In other places, these associations have been instrumental in doing a vast amount of good, and we all know that in Carlisle there is great need of improvement. Many of our young men now spend their hours in idleness, if not in vice, contracting habits the most vicious, habits which unfortunately will cling to them through life. These must be sought out, expostulated with, and if possible arrested in their mad career. To effect this, the strong arm of religious influence must be brought to bear, as all other effort, if not absolutely useless, is of very little effect in saving the young from ruin.

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PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, wll be held at West Chester on Tuesday the 1st of June. The Annual oration will be delivered by Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

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FIRE IN MECHANICSBURG.—On Wednesday last a fire broke out in the Sash and Door factory of SEIDEL & HENSHMAN. The entire building was destroyed. The loss is about $5000, $2500 of which is covered by insurance. The fire communicated to an adjoining dwelling which was partially consumed. A number of buildings were also set on fire by the sparks, but it was speedily put out.

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IN New Hampshire there is a man 84 years old who has never taken a bath in his life or owned a pocket handkerchief.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAIN.—As we write a considerable fire is raging in the South Mountain. The location is below Mt. Holly gap, along the old Petersburg road, on the land of CAREY W. AHL, Esq. The high wind prevailing just now is adding materially to spread the flames, and it is feared much damage may be done to the timber.

OUR NEW POSTMASTER.—REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE.—Mr. A. K. RHEEM, the new Postmaster of Carlisle, having received his commission, took charge of the office on Thursday, the 6th inst., and at once removed it to Rheem's Hall, immediately in the rear of the Court House. The large room on the first floor in the Northern wing of the building has been selected for this purpose, and we think the selection a most admirable one. The room has been handsomely fitted up, counters, shelves, letter cases, and other fixtures attached, and everything done to suit the convenience of the public. The central location of the Hall is well known, and the propriety of the removal of the office to that building must be apparent to all, and cannot fail to meet the approbation of the business community, both in town and country.

The new Postmaster has already secured the valuable clerical services of Mr. WM. H. WIDNER and Mr. JOSEPH F. BRADY, who will act as his assistants, both of whom are known to all our citizens as competent and efficient Clerks as well as courteous and obliging gentlemen. Under the auspices of Mr. RHEEM and his able assistants, we have no doubt the office will be managed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all having business with it.

We may here mention that the new Postmaster is certainly under very great obligations to Mr. GEORGE A. C. ZINN, for his valuable services in the removal and fitting up of the office, and for the assistance given by him to the new clerks for two weeks. Mr. ZINN is a young gentleman of great business capacity and habits, has had much experience in Post Office matters, and is capable of adorning any station. "Long may he wave," and his "shadow never grow less."

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A BOLD PIECE OF WORK.—On last Friday afternoon, a Bummer by the name of Shimmel, entered the office of Delancy & Shrom. Mr. Shrom and Mr. John Goodyear were the only persons in the office at the time or about the yard. Shimmel came in covered with mud was going to sit down in Mr. Shrom's chair, when he was told to sit down on the bench, which he did.—Mr. Shrom then started up stairs, Mr. Goodyear told Skimmel to go out, Mr. Shrom heard a scuffle and called down to Mr. Goodyear asking him if he wanted any help, thinking he was putting Shimmel out of the office, Mr. Goodyear replied, "no." About that time he got the best of Mr. Goodyear, whom he compelled to leave the office, Mr. Shrom then started to come down stairs, when he found the villain with a club in his hands breaking up the furniture and overturning the red hot stove. Messrs. Shrom and Goodyear, then rallied, each seizing a club, and went at him with a will. After knocking him down two or three times they succeeded in getting him out of the office, and returned into it themselves, thinking the trouble was all over. In this however they were disappointed, for no sooner did the scoundrel see John Hays, Delancy & Shrom's carter, approaching the yard, than he made a bold attack upon him, Hays knocked him down two or three times with his fist, but found him too powerful and withdrew to the office, Shimmel stoning him and the office both. The three then went out at him with stones in their hands, and soon subdued him. He then became perfectly docile, and about this time officer Sanno who had been sent for arrived and escorted him to jail.

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NEW PAPER.—We have heretofore neglected to notice a new paper, which has recently made its appearance in Harrisburg, Pa., called the *Progress of Liberty*. It is ably edited by Mr. O. L. C. HUGHES, and is devoted to the interests of the colored population. It has already reached its sixth number, is handsomely printed, and is sure to succeed. The editor has paid a visit lately to Carlisle, and thus speaks of our "ancient borough" and its people:

This is a beautiful little town of about nine thousand inhabitants, situated on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, just 18 miles south west of Harrisburg. It is the shiretown of Cumberland county, and is remarkable as the seat of Dickinson College, an old and well established Methodist institution of learning, as also the United States Barracks. The town is noted for its symmetry and beauty, and the high toned liberality of its citizens. In enterprise it is in advance of many larger towns. Quite a large number of colored people reside here who are generally enterprising and industrious, nearly all of whom have accumulated homes for themselves and are doing comparatively well. Mr. John Brock and Mr. John Simons, have opened a fine grocery and are doing a living business. The colored people have two new churches, are generally respectable, and pay strict attention to their religious obligations and duties. Their school privileges have always been and still are quite limited. Hopes are fondly entertained that the future by no means distant will find them in the enjoyment of better advantages.

The annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal connection in America, is now in session here in the Wesley church, a new building recently erected by the colored people. It convened on Saturday the 1st inst, and opened in the usual way by Rt. Rev. S. T. Jones, presiding Bishop of the 2nd Episcopal district.—After the devotional exercises, the Bishop addressed the conference in his usual eloquent and touching style.

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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.—The Fortieth Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion, Connection of the Philadelphia District, has been in session in this place since Saturday May 1st.

Conference adjourned to-day to meet (D. V.) in the City of Philadelphia, May, 1870. Bishop Singleton T. Jones, presiding Bishop of this District, read the appointments for the year, after which he delivered his closing address to the Conference, Prayer was offered by Rev Mr. Chenoweth of the M. E. Church, Benediction by J. D. Brooks.

The following are the appointments.

Philadelphia station,	Jas. A. Tones.
Harrisburg, "	Richard Tompkins.
Trenton "	Lewis Hill.

Circuits.

York,	David Stevens.
Chambersburg,	Jas. A. Wilson.
Carlisle,	Jacob A. Anderson.
West Harrisburg,	Isaac Gassaway.
Williamsport,	Henry H. Blackstone.
Rainsville,	George Bosley.
Newton,	David A. Miller.
(Lewis Hill, oversight.)	
Conestoga,	Thomas H. Harris.
Peach Bottom,	to be supplied. J. H. Harris.
King-Cora Mission,	Lewis Hill, till supplied.

Transfered.

To Baltimore Conference John A. Williams:	Union Wesley Church, Washington City.
Thos. O. R. Mills.	General Conf. Rochester, Lockport.
Jno. Davis,	Allegheny Conf. O. G. Scott, South Carolina Conference.
Soloman T. Scott,	Supernanuated.
George Johnson,	Supernumerary.
Wm. Young,	"
Shadrock G. Golder,	Withdrawn.
John Green.	Left without appointment at his own request.

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HALL'S BITTERS.—We have tested Hall's Bitters and find the very finest medicinal Bitters we have ever had the good fortune to discover. It has not a drop of alcohol in it, but is made up entirely from those distilled herbs and roots which contain the greatest amount of curative power. It is sold in this place exclusively by Mr. Geo. Wetzel, of the Franklin House. We would advise the afflicted to try it.

MAD DOGS.—Our Exchanges from almost all directions, contain accounts of persons bitten by these rabid animals, and in many cases most distressing accounts of horrible deaths produced thereby. Thus far our community has been spared the apprehensions and miseries arising from their presence. But who knows at what day or hour they may come upon us like thunder from a clear sky upon the anxious husbandman, and it is high time that our authorities take the matter in hand and either entirely exterpate the canine species or at least provide such protection as will secure safety to every man, woman, and child in the community. Let there be an ordinance passed at once requiring every dog in our midst to be muzzled, at the penelty of loosing his worthless life, and let it be made part of the duty of our policemen to see that such ordinance be carried into effect, without fear, favor or affection. Ten thousand times better were it that not a single dog were permitted to exist in the entire country, than that one man being should suffer the horrors and and pains of death from the bite of a rabid one. Once there was an excuse for keeping animals of this species upon the premises, as safe-guards to property and person. But modern appliances for protection have removed all need for them; and certainly sporting gentlemen should be philanthropic enough to sacrifice their little foolishness to the welfare and safety of society. Let our authorities, then, take the matter in hand at once, and provide measures of protection against the threatened danger. An ounce of protection is worth a pound of cure.

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FINE WHISKEY.—We by no means advocate the use of this article, but on the contrary are decidedly of the opinion that every one would find himself far better off without it. However, experience shows most conclusively that for some reason or other a very large number of persons *do* use it. This being the case, none but the *very best* should be used. And in this view of the matter we take very great pleasure in recommending as the finest quality, the *four year old Overholtz whiskey* sold by Samuel Myers, West Main Street, opposite the National Hotel, Mechanicsburg Pa.

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SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.—This is the company so long patronized by the celebrated oil-millionaire Johnny Steele. Connecting himself with it in the flood tide of his fortune, he has adhered to it through all the vicissitudes of his chequered career, and is to-day its financial agent. The company will perform in Rheem's Hall this (Friday) evening.—Mr. Joe Mack, the polite agent, has been in town for some days past making arrangments to accommodate comfortably the immense audience which is sure to be on hand.

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ALISMA is not a dye, therefore will not stain the skin or finest linen. If the hair is becoming gray, or falling off prematurely, both may be prevented by using the Alisma, and it will give the hair a beautiful appearance.

The people say that Seward's Cough Cure is the best.

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THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY—met in Carlisle, on Tuesday last, Dr. Bowman of Chambersburg, presiding, four new members were admitted, two of whom were converts from the Old School of medicine, one a highly respectable practitioner for nearly twenty years. Seven additional Homœopathic physicians were reported to have settled in Cumberland County within the past year. The time was pleasantly occupied in medical discussions, a large number of interesting cases being reported and the views of different members expressed thereon; When properly conducted the beneficial effects of these meetings must be apparent to all concerned, Drs. Marsden, Bowman and Lefever, were appointed delegates to the State Society. And Dr. Cook a delegate to the American Institute of Homœopathy which meets in Boston in June next.

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CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—At an election for President and Managers of the above company held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year;

President—Lemuel Todd.

Managers—Fred'k. Watts, R. C. Woodward, E. M., Biddle, F. Gardner, Henry Saxton.

Managers to represent the Borough—R. M. Henderson, Robt. Given, Chas. W. Weaver.

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DEATH OF HENRY SNYDER SR.,—One of the oldest and most widely known and respected citizens of Clarke County Ohio, has departed. Henry Snyder, Sr., died at his residence west of this city on Sunday, 25th ult., at half past twelve o'clock P. M., in the 86th year of his age. He had been in failing health for many months past, but was attacked by illness so serious as to occasion alarm only a few weeks since.

Henry Snyder was born at Union Deposit Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of December, 1783. His ancestors were Swiss, who settled in Pennsylvania from 1706 to 1726. He lived in Cumberland County in that State about thirty years, and was married there some sixty years ago. He removed to this County in 1830, and has resided at the place where he died, ever since that time.

Mr. Snyder leaves five sons—John, D. L, William, Henry and Christian—and one daughter, all of whom are living in this county. The family is one of the most influential and esteemed in this region, and the death of its venerable head is an event by which our community is deeply moved. *Springfield (Ohio) Republican.*

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FOR SALE.—From 1 to 9 shares of Carlisle Building and Loan Association stock for sale. Inquire at the "HERALD" office.

Also—For Rent, the large room in Rheem's Hall, formerly occupied by Geo. Foote.

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STREET PEDDLERS.—Peddlers are nuisances, and especially are those peddlers who go round the town ringing the door bells of houses, and leaving circulars marked "to be kept until called for." These circulars are not always of a kind to be seen by ladies and children, and their effect upon *some* might not be beneficial. The only way to manage these fellows is not to return the paper. Give orders that it be destroyed as soon as received, or better still, not receive it at all. Not one of these perambulating individuals are honest and it is well in every case never to allow them to pass the front door. They have no legitimate business in the house. Their goods are in the main worthless, and if powders, soap, etc., are often poisonous. Have as little to do with them as possible.

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Choice Family Groceries, Finest quality of Teas. Choice brands of Family Flour. Buckwheat and Corn. Meal; and a fine assortment of Queensware and Glassware at

J. M. MASONHEIMER'S
South-west Corner Pitt and Pomfret Sts.
Apl.23-3m.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court met at Harrisburg on Monday last. Chief Justice Thompson, Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams, were present. Wm. Penn Loyd and F E Beltzhoover of this county were admitted to practice in the court.

The following Cumberland County cases were then called up and disposed of

Willet vs Crull.—Judgment of *non pros.*
Whistler's appeal.— " " " "
Eckles' Appeal.—continued to 4th Monday of May.
Weist vs Jacoby.—Argued by Penrose and Foulk, for Plaintiff in error: Williams for Defendant in error.
Shock vs Foreman.—argued, S. Hepburn Jr, for Plaintiff in error; Penrose and Todd, for Defendant in error.
Hostetter vs Hykas.—argued, Sharpe and Penrose for Plaintiff in error; Newsham for Defendant in error.
Williams vs Row.—argued, Penrose, S. Hepburn Jr., and Herman for Plaintiff in error. Miller and Newsham for Defendant in error.
Williams vs Row.—Submitted.

On Tuesday the following cases from this county were disposed of;

Single's appeal.—Submitted.
Givins vs Miller.—Submitted.
Hickornells vs First National Bank.—Submitted.
Greason and Hickernell vs McCune.—submitted.
Bowman's appeal.—Submitted.
Kerr vs Bosler.— " "
Drawbaugh's appeal.— " "

The Court having commenced at 9 o'clock A. M, on Wednesday last the following cases from this county were disposed of:

Dougherty et al, vs the borough of Mechanicsburg.—argued, Miller and Newsham for Plaintiff's in error; Penrose and Todd for Defendants in error.
May vs May....argued, Smith, Hepburn and Sadler, for Plaintiff in error. Maglaughlin and Humrich for Defendant in error.
United States vs David Black, John Noble and Thomas Lee, Jr.,—argued; Penrose and Floyd for Plaintiff in error, Hendereon and Hays for Defendants in error.
Robinson,s appeal.—argued. Penrose and Cornman for Plaintiff in error;—Miller and Newsham for Def't. in error.

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WANTED.—A fire-proof safe. Apply at this Office.

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SPRING ELECTIONS ABOLISHED.—The 15th Section of the new Registry law, passed by the last Legislature, provides that hearafter all elections for city, ward, borough, township, and election officers shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy. This will save the expense and trouble of double elections, and secure a fuller expression of the popular will in the choice of municipal and township officers, as the October elections usually draw out a full vote.

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THE HEARTH AND HOME is an excellent publication. It contains many readable articles, with many fine illustrations, and a number of excellent hints for boys. "On the Lookout," in the May number, is a fine picture. Price $4 00 a year; single copies 10 cents. For sale by booksellers generally.

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SMALL BUT COSTLY.—Spring bonnets have made their appearance. They are smaller than ever, so small that some of them cannot be seen with the naked eye. The price does not fall off with the size. The less a bonnet weighs the more it comes to. A cabbage leaf, trimmed with three red peppers and a dried cherry sells for $35. It is called a jockey. Has one great advantage—can be eaten as a salid when the fashion changes. One composed of three sighs and a bit of pink colored fog was considered cheap at $55.

YOUNG GIRLS now wear tan-colored boots reaching about eight inches above the ancle. The articles are