[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

farm and shop, and no order of society and not one law of the community tarnished by their return. It is a testimony they deserve. It is a testimony to the institutions under which they have had their training. It is said that a Republican Government could never pay great debts. The bonds of such a government could never be negotiated, and the people would not pay them if they did not like to be taxed. Well, I will admit that if you had studied and got the devil to help you (and he is a good student,) you could not have brought to bear on the American people a temptation that would be more trying. This Government was encumbered with a debt of $3,000,000,000, and on its efforts to pay that debt I look with interest. I prophesied it would pay it. I have prophesied other things, and let me say that one-half of me is as good a prophet as you can find, and if you could bring up the other half, I would be better satisfied with myself. I was abroad at the time. I was aware of the people's willingness to pay a national debt incurred in maintaining the unity of the Government, and I had a personal interest in its fulfillment. And how is it now? I not only declare that we have proved ourselves a great people, but I aver, take it man for man, that there is not such a wealth producing population on the globe as the American people. We make more money per head than any other people on the globe, and it will be joyful tidings to most of you when I say we shall continue to make it. We are a people to whom poverty is a spur, and it girds us up and makes us work harder. We have the ability and the heart to do it, and when this question was made the issue between the great political parties, and when every inducement was made out to repudiate it, this people with one voice, said the debt shall be paid, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing. [Applause.] It is the worst possible thing for a nation to have the reputation of dishonesty. It does not pay for a nation like ours that wants money to build up a continent; and its reputation is dearer to it than that of the merchant. No people can bear to lose their reputation, and we less than any other, who want money as a loan. It is our plough, our saw, our locomotive, and we can't afford to lose the reputation of honesty. We have it, and we shall keep it. We have refused to repudiate our just obligations, expressed or implied, and we have received the benefit of our integrity and honesty. [Applause.] I am thankful for that expression of your approbation, but it is not what I expected. I expected to see you go wild. There is another matter which I think has been demonstrated by this conflict, and that is that this nation is a peaceful nation as well as a warlike one. The capacity of war is in us, but the disposition of peace rules; and it ought to be known that great as our power is, we don't desire to infringe on the liberty of any other, or to circumscribe its freedom. God has given us enough, in all conscience. We have more than we can attend to, and more than we can give away. We want no more territory; we want to disturb no nation in their territory; we want the world to understand that we are at peace with Mexico and with Central America, and the West India Islands. I am at peace with Cuba, and I wish the Cubans would lick out those Spaniards, [Applause.] I would willingly do everything I could without violating the proper neighborhood of nations to attain that end. Gen. Grant and I feel about alike on that subject. He would like to see that thing settled in the right way, but we don't see how our hands are to get into it. We want the world to understand that this is no nation for freebooters. Fillibustering has had its millennium. We say to England, which was disturbed at our magnitude, and wished to see us cut in two—and to France, who held the babe in one hand while England raised the sword to sever its head from its body—America wants no war; she will tolerate no foreign soldier on her soil, and she will put no soldiers on theirs. Peace for them; peace for us; for we hold that we have advanced in the life of nations to the period in which we are to share the higher grades of civilization with the nations of the earth. Let us educate the people; preserve the liberty of the people; consistently with the rights, one of the other, give full toleration in religion, give boundless freedom to commerce, freedom of thought, of sentiment, freedom of belief, freedom of trade, freedom everywhere, and that is abundantly sufficient for the wants of the world. I see a man carping there—[pointing to a man in the crowd]—and it puts me in peril. I will shut up. If I linger any longer I shall give the untruth to what I said in the beginning about Gen. Butler, and I know already by advance that he is getting impatient at this long speech of mine, and therefore, proud as I am to be associated with Gen. Butler on this platform, and joyful as I should be to stand on that platform he one day expects to reach—[laughter]—I do not think it is fair for me, as I have got a profession already, and have got along pretty well in life, to stand in his way. I want him to have a fair hearing and a good chance, and I will stop now, although the most eloquent part of my speech was that which was yet to come. [Great cheering.]

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 70. NO. 28.

MORE CAPITAL.

Our Democratic friends have another reason that the Radicals should be defeated at the election next fall. On the fourth of July a company of colored soldiers went from Harrisburg to Marysville to hold a picnic. Whilst there a difficulty occurred between some persons of different colors, and which ended in a free fight and riot. Several shots were fired and several persons wounded. The Democratic papers throughout the entire country blazoned this as a riot, in which the colored people were the aggressors, and in which they behaved like fiends, and charged the whole difficulty to the Fifteenth Amendment and the Republicans. We refrained from commenting on this sooner because we suspected there might be two sides to the story, and we publish to-day the affidavits of the officers of the company as to what really took place. It is well they should be read along with the reports of those who had the double incentive to exaggeration which political capital and newspaper sensation always afford.

Whether the reports in the Democratic papers, or the affidavits of the officers give the true version of the affair is a matter of no consequence in the political view of the case. It was a riot, growing doubtless out of the free use of bad whisky. Of course, the negroes must be entirely responsible in this aspect, because white men are known never to indulge in that beverage. The offenders, however, will be tried for the disturbance, and those who are found guilty will be dealt with as offenders against the law, and without reference to their politics or color.

But this attempt to make political capital, or to excite color prejudice, by means of this occurrence, is contemptible. During last week, in the city of New York, a most terrible riot occurred between some Irish Orangemen, who were celebrating the battle of the Boyne, and some Irish Catholics who weren't pleased with the memories the celebration awakened. There was bloodshed and disorder in abundance. A short time since the Philadelphia firemen got up an entertainment, in which riot and arson were among the leading features. And our citizens may perhaps remember the fearful street fight which occurred in this borough some three years since, between white citizens and white soldiers, and which resulted in the killing of several men. It is hardly necessary to suggest that these difficulties were not attributable to negro enfranchisement, or that the man who would assert it seriously is a simpleton. The Marysville affair is just attributable to the same causes. A party, of the kind of men who pride themselves on retaining as much brutality as the law will tolerate while they remain at large, away from their usual employment, and stimulated by drink, will invariably make trouble, and are just as likely to do it without any pretext as with one. Every man who has seen anything knows this. A low, brutal, drunken negro will likely attack a man he thinks he can whip on very slight provocation, no matter whether he be black or white, and this has been the case always. A low, brutal, drunken white man will do just the same thing—and would a little rather have struck a negro before he became a voter than now. The assertion that the public peace is endangered because colored men have their rights is only another link of the bad sausage made out of the old Democratic dog.

But suppose it were true, who is responsible? Who are the proprietors of the doctrine of the inevitable conflict of the races? Who are they that teach that the two races cannot exist in this nation, but that one must exterminate the other? Who insist that the rights now granted to colored men were obtained through fraud, and are not to bind either the action or the conscience of the country? Who constantly endeavor to make every negro in the country believe that the white man is his sworn foe, and that the whole race, without exception, are in a conspiracy to oppress him as long as he remains here? Who proclaim their own antipathy and hatred to him on every occasion, and assert that those who do not parade the same are merely hypocrites and demagogues? That we have not a war of races, and that we have not constant collisions between individuals of both races, we can only attribute to the fact that the people of the country, without distinction of party or race, are infinitely better than the whole breed of those short-sighted, malevolent, dishonest, and wicked seekers of public plunder, the politicians of the Democratic party. The most hopeful indication of future good is, that the country has thus far survived their malign influences.

OUR TAXES.

The Mechanicsburg Journal a week or two since, raised the question as to the right of the County Treasurer to refuse an abatement of five per cent on taxes paid before August 1. This query stirred up our Democracy in good style. *The Democrat* and *The Volunteer* pitched in vigorously, and ridiculed the question to their entire satisfaction. We have read all their articles carefully, and must confess we are not quite convinced that the Treasurer is in the right.

The tax law of this county is the act of 1853, passed for Franklin county, and extended to this county by act of 1867. In 1864 a general act was passed, which repealed the five per cent abatement on *State* taxes, and authorized the Auditor General to add a penalty of five per cent to each county, on all State taxes unpaid on the first day of August of each year. The ninth section of the Franklin county act which was extended to this county, reads thus:

"After he shall receive the duplicates of the assessments from the county commissioners as hereinbefore provided, to give at least thirty days' notice by weekly publication in one or more newspapers printed in said county, of the times and places at which he will attend in each township and borough, in said county, for the purpose of collecting and receiving State and county taxes, and it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to attend at least two days in each township and borough in said county, for the purpose aforesaid, previous to the first day of August in each year, and he shall give receipts for taxes in all cases when required by the person paying the same: *Provided*, That if any person shall on or before the first day of August aforesaid pay to such treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, such person shall be entitled to a reduction of five per centum on the amount thereof, which shall be in lieu of the abatement of five per cent, allowed the county by the forty-second section of the act to reduce the State debt, etc., passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

Now here is an evident conflict. The general law forbids an abatement, and authorizes a penalty of five per cent after August 1. The local act passed since, authorizes an abatement of five per cent on State and County taxes. It also provides in terms "that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, in said county, are hereby repealed." It might be a question whether or not the county could escape liability, under the general tax law, for her proportion of the State tax if this abatement were allowed; but we think on the face of the act the Treasurer would be bound to allow the taxpayer an abatement under the act of 1867, if he claimed it.

But the State tax is a small matter, comparatively. The County tax is however, under the present magnificent management, a heavy item, and the tax-payers have a right to have the benefit of the provisions of the law. Why is an abatement not allowed on the County tax paid before August 1? The act of 1867 says there shall be. Is there any subsequent legislation that repeals it? If so, where is it? If there is not, why is the abatement not allowed? The finances of the county are not healthy we presume, indeed it would be miraculous if they were. If, however, there is need to increase the revenues, let the increase be done in the regular manner, and not by defrauding the tax-payers out of the abatement the law allows. And then, who authorizes the Treasurer to put on a penalty of five per cent *on all taxes*, for non-payment after the time named. The general act *might*, possibly, cover the State tax, but it certainly does n't cover the County rates. The Treasurer has no right, whatever, to impose any penalty, unless he is authorized to do so by law. If he is acting under any law, his friends can publish it without trouble, and with much advantage.

This is not a party matter. Every tax-payer is interested, and this attempt to ridicule an investigation of a matter of general importance is a small business. It don't follow that a matter is right because our county authorities happen to think it is. We have known mistakes made by editors and lawyers often, and we are inclined to believe that all action contrary to the express provision of the law is wrong, no matter who advised it. The thanks of the community are due to *The Journal* for its course in this matter.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The whole of Europe, and indeed the entire civilized world, is again agitated by the terrible tidings of a great war. France and Prussia, two of the most powerful and warlike nations, are now engaged in a conflict, which may, and most likely will involve every European power. What its result may be, it is impossible to predict. The prowess and resources of the parties are so great; and their relation to the other Great Powers of the world so important, that an entire reconstruction of the political map of Europe might be made at no distant day.

The cause of the struggle is, unquestionably, the fears, or the ambition of the French Emperor, and his movements in this instance, as in every other since his accession to the throne of France, are dictated by no higher considerations than self-interest. To achieve a power equal to that wielded by the first Napoleon; to increase the boundaries of the French Empire, and to perpetuate his dynasty, are the only objects which employ his thoughts, or direct his efforts. To achieve these, he shrinks from no difficulties, and hesitates at no crimes. Revolution, usurpation, and conquest are all lawful to him, if they tend to his aggrandizement. The Crimea, Italy, and Mexico, have in turn been the field on which his rapacity has been displayed, and now the whole continent trembles under the advancing tread of the legions of this imperial freebooter.

The pretext for this declaration of war grew out of the difficulties which have existed for some time in Spain. On the fifth of the present month, General Prim tendered the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold, who is a distant member of the royal house of Prussia, which he accepted. Napoleon, not desiring to be sandwiched between Spain, under a German King, and the great Prussian Kingdom, demanded the withdrawal of the Prince. This was conceded to, and Leopold unconditionally gave up his aspirations. The French Emperor then demanded that the King of Prussia should renounce forever all pretensions to the Spanish crown on the part of any member of his family whatever. The King refused to make this guaranty, and declined to hold any further communication with the French ambassador on the subject. Immediately on the receipt of this information the French Government formally declared war, and commenced moving its immense armies to the Rhine.

This is, in brief, a statement of the occurrences that have precipitated this conflict. The real motive of Napoleon is undoubtedly to possess himself of all the territory on the left bank of the Rhine. This will involve necessarily all the small States of Germany lying on that side, and with them Holland, Belgium, and Denmark. Austria and Russia will almost certainly take sides, the former with France and the latter with Prussia, whilst England will hardly allow its old enemy to achieve any considerable advantage without taking a hand also. Thus the conflict now began can scarcely fail to involve every important Government in Europe, and may end in the complete overthrow of Napoleon, and in the reduction of France to a third-rate power.

So far as this country is concerned, it will most likely prove beneficial. Our importations will be diminished, and a foreign demand created for very many of our productions. It doubtless will also give new life to our prostrated commerce. As European nations profited by our difficulties, so will we now be the gainers through the prostration which this war must necessarily cast upon them. But this is a trifling consideration compared with the blessing of universal peace: and all good men will pray for the speedy termination of the struggle, by the overthrow of the unscrupulous tyrant who caused it.

WE are informed that the appointments of a number of the Assistant Marshals for the census, in this county, have been revoked, and that it is the intention of the Marshal to appoint only residents of the sub-districts as assistants. This is very well. It would have been much better, however, that this should have been done at first. We feel bound to say that the first appointments were very ill-advised in this respect. Why men should be sent from Carlisle to take the census of some other borough in the county, or why men living in the lower end of the county should be sent to the upper end, isn't very clear unless the intention is to make trouble among our friends. If that was the intention, then the arrangement was a success, decidedly. This terrible botch in these census appointments shows the folly, to say nothing of the injustice of allowing persons outside of the county to suggest who shall receive the Federal patronage. There is not a township or borough in this county that does not contain several active Republicans, who are entirely qualified to do the census work, and who would have been flattered by being appointed. They were annoyed to see persons from a distance sent to do work which naturally belonged to them, and justly so. We are not informed on whose suggestion General Gregory made his first slate, but we take it for granted that it was by some one who knew nothing of the county, and had no interest in it. We hope that his adviser for the new appointments may know more about the situation.

SINCE the first day of May, 1870, one million two hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents ($1,220,597.83,) of the debt of our State have been paid. This looks like business. It is the result of a wise, careful, and prudent administration of the affairs of the State by the Republican party. This has been done, too, without taxing an acre of land within the Commonwealth. When any Democratic brawler talks of the extravagance or corruption of the Republican party, just put these figures at him.

EX-SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, has been appointed Minister to England, in the place of the Hon. J. Lathrop Motley, re-called.

BY the new Tax and Tariff bills passed at the session of Congress just closed, the yearly taxation for the support of the Government has been cut down some eighty-five millions. Thus we are getting relieved gradually of the burdens imposed on the country by the treason of Democratic politicians.

BY a provision of the Funding Bill the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to destroy the bonds that have been purchased, and are held in the Sinking Fund. Under Democratic administrations there would have been another way found to get rid of them. But Floyd and his friends haven't been at Washington recently.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Throughout the whole of the season, says a recent number of the London *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, the standard English authority on the cotton question, we have invariably expressed the belief that the American crop of last year would be found to be equal to 3,000,000 bales, and the present statistical position of the trade fully justifies the assertion. On the other hand, the exports of East Indian cotton have been larger than anticipated, and there is reason to believe that at the close of the season they will not show any considerable decrease as compared with last year. The position of affairs, so far as the visible supply of cotton is concerned, may be reduced to figures in the following manner:—

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool and London.	655,000	503,000
Stock in continental ports.....	215,000	80,000
Afloat for all Europe from United States (including shipments to June 18).....	174,000	93,000
Afloat for all Europe from India (do.).....	249,000	510,000
Stock in United States ports June 18.....	225,000	89,000
On shipboard in Bombay June 18	147,000	159,000
Total bales.....	1,665,000	1,434,000

This excess in the quantity of cotton available for consumption in Europe over last year will probably further increase. Already the receipts at the American outports have exceeded the modest estimates formed by the trade on this side, the total to June 18, having been 2,700,000 bales against 2,020,000 during the corresponding period last year. Judging from the manner in which the receipts keep up—particularly at Memphis—it is not improbable that the largest estimate of the crop may be exceeded. It is, however, not impossible that planters have hurried forward their cotton to market in order to take advantage of present rates, because a large extra breadth of land has been placed under cotton cultivation in the States this season, and there is reason to believe that the growing crop will considerably exceed the one now being forwarded to market. The last few cotton crops have been very remunerative to planters, and every available acre has been placed under cultivation where the state of the labor market would allow it. The cry in the Southern States of "too much cotton and too little corn," will probably be again heard, and that, too, at no distant period. The cultivation of the former had been pursued to the dangerous exclusion of the latter. But a consideration quite as important is the fact that a greatly improved system of cultivation has come into vogue, and the crop is, therefore, less liable to failure. Fertilizers have come into very general use, and the barbarous custom of sweating the soil has at length been given up; the yield may, therefore, be anticipated to be proportionate to the expenditure in fertilizers upon the soil.

The Indian crop has proved to be more abundant than was expected, and if the monsoon is delayed we shall probably find that the deficiency will not exceed 100,000 bales. The latest advices state that the cotton was arriving at Bombay in unexpectedly large quantities; values were accordingly somewhat depressed, and it was even believed by some speculators that the results of the season's shipments would prove equal to last year. It will be safer, however, to reckon on a deficiency of from 80,000 to 100,000 bales. Unfortunately the "mackee," or assessment in kind, prevents the ryots from disposing of their produce as early or as readily as they would otherwise do, particularly in the Dollorah district.

With regard to the probable course of prices there is little reason to anticipate any important decline from the rates now current, which are below the quotations of last year, and which, when the position of the manufacturing trade is fairly considered, appear likely to be maintained. There is a large amount of spinning power still unemployed in Lancashire, and advantage would be taken of any decided downward movement in values to re-open the mills or to resort to full time. If, as will probably be the case, the American crop now approaching maturity shows a further considerable increase over the crop of 1869, there can be no question as to the tendency of the quotations for cotton. India will continue to supply England with a large quantity of cotton annually, and the South, with every advantage of climate and quality of staple, will not be able to dislodge her altogether from the very important position she has now attained in the market.

THAT TERRIBLE RIOT.

"ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED"—HOW THE DEMOCRATS MAKE CAPITAL.

Yesterday, says *The Harrisburg Topic* of the fourteenth instant, an investigation was made before his Honor Mayor Cole, and the following affidavit gives a truthful version of the *most terrific riot* which is so fearfully exercising the Democracy all over the country, from Maine to Texas:—

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN THOMAS PETERSON AND LIEUTENANT EDMUND ROBINSON.

"On the morning of the fourth of July, the company, was formed on Felton street, West Harrisburg; marched to the railroad depot and took the cars for the picnic grounds. Some time after this a difficulty occured on the porch of a tavern between two white and two colored men, *not soldiers*, the result of which was, the two colored men were whipped and ran away.

"The news of this fight was brought up to the grounds by the two colored men who had been beaten and by others, stating that roughs at Marysville were abusing the colored people there, and then, *for the first time*, a number of the colored soldiers, not more than one-third of the company, and of whom not more than six had their guns—taken without the knowledge of the officers—and not one of which was loaded, left the grounds and went down to Marysville. At no time was there more than one-third of the company away from the picnic grounds; and those who went to Marysville went there to protect the colored people, if possible, by stopping the quarrel, and not to create a riot.

"Returning home, the company was formed at the picnic grounds depot, and marched into the rear car. Passing through Marysville, stones were thrown at the cars, and shots were fired from both sides of the road, injuring several of the colored people. No shot was returned by *any member* of the company, nor was a shot fired from the car containing the colored soldiers. No musket was discharged on that day, either at the picnic grounds or at Marysville. No musket was loaded before leaving Harrisburg or afterwards. No ammunition has ever been issued to this company, nor been purchased or provided by the company, and any shots fired, either at Marysville or from the train returning, by colored people, were from pistols or arms not belonging to, and by persons not members of the company. It is not known that any member of the company had a pistol on that day. No private residence was at any time entered or interfered with, by any of the colored soldiers. A white man fired three or four pistol shots from the door of a house at a crowd of colored men; he was pursued as far as the foot of the stairway, just inside the door, but was not followed any further. It is probable this pistol was not loaded with anything but blank cartridge, otherwise some of the colored men must have been either killed or wounded.

"On the arrival of the company at Harrisburg, it was formed at the railroad depot, in the presence of an immense crowd of citizens, and marched through the streets of Harrisburg. We appeal to the public sentiment of this whole community as to the condition and appearance of the company. Did it justify the unwarranted sensational telegram that had just preceded their arrival?

"GEORGE PETERSON, Captain.
"EDMUND ROBINSON, Second-Lieut.

"Sworn and subscribed, July 13 1870, before me.

"GEORGE B. COLE, Mayor."

HOW AND WHEN TO BATHE.—The bathing season is at hand, and those who daily enjoy this luxury should be careful when and how to bathe. For the especial benefit of those of our readers who believe in the recuperating effects of a bath, we present the following rules for bathing, which they will find worth regarding, if they bathe for health. A bath should never be taken within at least one hour before, or within two hours after meals; a longer period before and after is better.

The head and face should be thoroughly bathed at the commencement of every bath, to prevent the running of blood to the head, and ward off unpleasant sensations. A bath should never be taken while the body is exhausted or too greatly fatigued by exercise. Moderate exercise before and after bathing is beneficial. All general baths should be taken briskly, the body well rubbed and quickly dried, and warmth and reaction brought about. The observance of these rules will be found beneficial.—*Cincinnati Times.*

NEWS ITEMS.

THE Boston population is 320,730.

NEWPORT boasts of a French count.

RIOTS are threatened in north Ireland.

BONNETS are growing considerably larger.

A $325,000 hotel is to be built in Atlanta.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in British Honduras.

DETROIT is the next to have a young ladies' boat club.

RATTLESNAKES are unpleasantly numerous in Minnesota.

THE log cholera prevails extensively in Southern Illinois.

THE English debt is now less than it has ever been since 1813.

THE West Virginia salt mines threaten to give out.

BIRD-CATCHING has been made a penal offence in Prussia.

THE exodus to the watering places is increasing daily.

CHICAGO pays its city treasurer $2,999,999. They cannot afford to make it $3,000.

IT is said that upwards of 1,000,000 gallons of wine will be produced this season in Los Angelos county, California.

THE Western Stage Company, for forty years in the carrying business in Iowa, winds up its affairs and dissolves.

THE petty tradesmen of London, to whom Dickens had given orders, display the autograph notes in their windows as advertisements.

THEY are boring away, night and day, in Terre Haute, Ind., at a depth of 1,035 feet in blue limestone, in the hope of striking a salt well.

ARTESIANS are being made to turn the tide of summer travel towards Lake Winnipisseogee by telling of the capture of 29½ pound trout there.

PRIVATE advices from China, received at San Francisco, intimate the probability that female emigration from China will be prohibited.

THE eating of horse-flesh appears to be steadily on the increase in France. Horse beef still brings less than half the price of ox beef.

NEW BEDFORD proposes to have drinking fountains provided with an automatic counterbalance weight, to stop the flow of water when the trough is full.

A MAN in Augusta, Me., having a quarrel with a neighbor displayed his intellectual and moral peculiarity by cutting the throat of his neighbor's horse.

THE disease which appeared among cattle several weeks since in California, and was pronounced dangerous to human life, has also developed itself among hogs.

A NORWEGIAN father and mother, with twenty-one children, lately arrived at Sheboygan, Wis. No one can complain of the contributions made by Norway to the population of this country.

THEY have a man in the Cleveland, Ohio, Infirmary, who refused to eat a morsel of food for eighteen days, and then suddenly recovered his appetite and ate a good square meal. That man's name is John.

THE sponge fishery at the island of Rhodes has been so greatly facilitated by the use of the skaphender, or diving machine, of which two hundred are now in use on the coast, that the price of the article is very rapidly falling.

PERSONAL.

THE health of Napoleon is much improved.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID is reported to be seriously ill.

LAURA KEENE's professional tour has taken her to Minnesota.

THE establishment of a Chinese Consulate in San Francisco is proposed.

A BRONZE statue is to be erected to General Rawlins in Washington.

FATHER GAVAZZI has arrived in Paris on his way to the United States to attend the Evangelical Council.

THE Italian Academy of Sciences has refused to elect Napoleon an honorary member for his "Life of Cæsar."

GENERAL B. F. CHEATHAM, of Tennessee, has invented a method of stacking hay. The apparatus costs three or four dollars.

SINCE Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, thirty-three years ago, every other throne in Europe has changed occupants.

THE marksmen along the banks of the Savannah river amuse themselves by shooting rifle bills through the lanterns of vessels passing at night, and snuffing the candle.

MARSHFIELD, the favorite residence of Daniel Webster, is becoming a popular summer resort. It is said that more than 1,000 visitors have arrived at Green Harbor in a single day.

PRESIDENT McCOSH says that no class has ever graduated from Princeton College which, during some part of its four year's sojourn, has not been brought under the influence of a revival of religion.

THEY have a woman out in Rosa county, Ohio, who gave birth to five children within a year. That's what *The Scioto Gazette* says. We are not willing to take the responsibility of the statement.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch says it is proposed to purchase 7,000,000 acres in Northern California and Southern Oregon, and encourage the immigration of 300,000 Germans and Scandinavians to settle upon the land.

AT a recent exhibition of the Female Seminary in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in the Kawaiahao Church, the music was under the direction of Miss Lilolike Kapaken. The report says it was "very good." Very likely.

A CALIFORNIA lady has torn up her father's will, which disinherited her for marrying against his wishes, notwithstanding he had subsequently become reconciled and given her an $80,000 ranch. A lawsuit is the result.

THEY have a musical prodigy at Albany, in a boy ten years of age, who is said to perform the most difficult pieces on the violin, in a style equal to that of the best professors of the art. His name is Albert Van Riate, and he is soon to be inflicted on the public.

LAST week a very interesting meeting of relatives occurred at Philip Paxson's in East Bradford, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial birthday of Phebe Thomas. Thomas H. Speakman, esq., of Philadelphia, a grandson, read an interesting family history of the centenarian and her branches, down to the fifth generation, of which a number were present.

Items About Home.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1870.

D. S. Thanks—Repeat.

GOING DOWN—sherry cobblers.

GOING UP—the price of flour.

LARGE—the musquito crop.

SMALL—the green apples offered for sale.

WATERMELONS will soon make their appearance in our markets.

THE season for trout fishing expires by law on the first of August.

MARKETS.—Our markets are fully supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and necessaries of life.

RADIANT—the countenances of the "Union" boys since the trial of their steamer on Tuesday evening.

The weather during the past week has been *somewhat* warm. On Saturday it reached 104° Fahrenheit in the shade.

VISITING FIREMEN.—We hear it rumored that firemen from Newark and Reading are talking about visiting our beautiful borough the coming fall.

WE noticed one of the noble red men in our streets the other day. Judging from his actions he must have been imbibing rather freely of "five water."

POTATOES.—New potatoes were offered in our market on Saturday morning last at forty to sixty cents per bushel. The potato crop promises to be more than an average one.

CORN.—The growing corn looks splendid, and should the season prove favorable the yield will be unusually large. The fodder is fully grown, and rains during next month, will insure a good crop.

ON last Sabbath afternoon, J. Philip Bishop, preached to a small number of persons from the steps of the Court House. The reverend gentleman believes in utter annihilation for the wicked.

SPRING CHICKENS sell very high in our markets; ranging in price from fifty cents to one dollar per pair. The raising of chickens must be a very remunerative business, judging from the prices realized from the sale of fowls in our market.

THE camp meeting of the Evangelical Association, to be held in Kanaga's woods near New Kingston, will commence on Thursday, August 18, instead of the eleventh, as stated in a former notice.

SICKNESS.—A great many children are prostrated with the summer complaint and other diseases, incident to hot weather. The whooping cough is prevailing very badly in some portions of the borough.

ANOTHER CAMP MEETING.—A Union Camp Meeting, under the auspices of the Church of God, will be held in Mr. Kreitzer's woods, a short distance northwest of Shiremanstown station, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, commencing on Monday, the eleventh of August.

PROGRAMME of U. S. Barracks Band, O. D. Conterno, Band Master, for Sunday, July 24, 1870:

1. Quickstep.
2. Overture—Tancredi.
3. Waltz—New Orleans.
4. Polka—Berlina.

SQUEEZED.—On Thursday afternoon last, a colored lad about ten years of age, named Bell, residing in the lower ward, met with an accident, which may, eventually, prove fatal. The boy had been in the neighborhood of the South Mountain Depot, running about the cars; while so doing, he undertook to run between an idle ore dump and a train moving down the track; but not being quick enough, he was caught between the two cars, and squeezed very severely. So much so that assistance was required to convey him to his home.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—We again call attention to the card of Mr. Cathell, in another column. It is exceedingly desirable that a first-class school of this kind should be established in our midst, and we hope that the efforts of those who labor to this end shall be entirely successful. Mr. Cathell comes to us fresh from extended travels, and superior experiences among men and things, and is therefore eminently fitted to train the minds of youth.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, the express train west, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, met with an accident when within three miles of Chambersburg, occasioned by running over a cow. The engine and baggage car passed over in safety, but the rear end of the passenger car was thrown from the track, causing great excitement among the passengers. The train although running at a pretty good speed, was soon checked, and the car returned to its place on the rail. No injury was sustained.

OURSELVES.—We would invite the attention of our business men, and others, in need of any kind or description of job work, to give us a call. The job department of THE HERALD, is among the most complete in the valley; being fully supplied with the very best material for the prompt execution of every description of job work.

We have, and keep constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of Paper, colored or plain white, Cards and Envelopes, which we purchase from large wholesale establishments in Philadelphia and New York. We have nice fine paper, all colors, for Posters, Circulars, Programmes, &c. Letter Paper, Note Paper and Bill Heads, Fine Cards for Wedding, Visiting and Business. Give us a call, anyhow, and we will guaranty to do work, as neatly, cheaply and punctually as any other office.

GRAND PIC-NIC BY THE U. S. CAVALRY POST.—To-day (Thursday), the men stationed at the Carlisle Barracks will give a picnic at Hunter's Run, on the line of the South Mountain Railroad. The Garrison String Band, under the direction of O. D. Conterno, leader of the Band, will be in attendance. From the character of the gentlemen having the matter in charge, a good time may be expected. Through the kindness of the committee we are enabled to give the following programme of dances, which will be strictly carried out:

1.—Grand March.	9.—Virginia Reel.
2.—Waltz.	10.—Waltz.
3.—Quadrille.	11.—Quadrille.
4.—Schottische.	12.—Schottische.
5.—Mazourka.	13.—Mazourka.
6.—Polka.	14.—Polka.
7.—Lancers.	15.—Lancers.
8.—Redowa.	16.—{ Home, Sweet Home.

A LARGE crowd of persons from town and country, was in attendance at Dress Parade and Review, at the Barracks on Sunday evening last. The number being estimated at from 500 to 800 persons.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—We have received information that Prof. John A. Light, the distinguished young aeronaut, has completed his arrangements for making a balloon ascension from the diamond, in Chambersburg, on Saturday next, July 23.

IN TOWN.—Capt. McGregor and family arrived in Carlisle a few days ago, from California. He has leave of absence for six months, and intends doing Europe before it expires. The Captain looks well, and says he enjoys life in the far west as well as he would at an eastern station.

APPOINTMENT.—We see it stated that General Gregory has appointed David A. Wertz, esq., of Chambersburg, Franklin county, to take the social statistics of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, York, Perry, and Lebanon counties. He will enter upon his duties at once. Mr. Wertz is a jolly good fellow, and will do up the social statistics in first-class style.

BURNED SEVERELY.—We neglected to notice a painful case of burning which occurred in the evening of the fourth of July. Annie Kline, daughter of Simon Kline, residing on South Hanover street had been putting off fire wheels; while so engaged in holding one of these wheels, by some means, or other the fiery missile exploded, burning the right hand of the little girl so severely that she is compelled to carry her arm in a sling.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday forenoon last, Mr. Harry Rhinehart, carpenter, engaged in making repairs to the Court room, met with a very painful, but not serious wound. He was engaged at the time in cutting or mortising out some lumber, using a very sharp chisel; by some means or other it slipped, and run into the fleshy part of the left hand, making an ugly gash. Dr. Kieffer dressed the wound; he at first expressed the belief that he had severed the tendon; but we are pleased to learn that this is not the case. The young man is doing as well as the pain attending the wound will permit.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. John C. Hubbs, agent for Helmbold's Buchu, attracted quite a crowd on Monday afternoon, while engaged in fancy painting. He displayed his artistic skill on the walls of Spahr's brick kilns, at the eastern end of town. From the perfection of his painting, we should judge Mr. Hubbs to be an expert in the business. This is one of the many means devised by Dr. Helmbold, to advertise his world-renowned medicines. The amount expended by him in advertising, for a single year, amounts to thousands of dollars. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

THE *Educational Gazette* for July 16, has reached our table. With this number it makes its first appearance as a weekly journal. As a paper for Teachers, Scholars, and the Home Circle, *The Gazette* stands at the head of all other journals of its class. Its original articles are instructive, well-timed, and entertaining. The present number contains a portrait of the late Charles Dickens, and some excellent extracts from his writings. The subscription is two dollars yearly, including a valuable book or periodical, a large list of which is presented in this number of the *Gazette*. Address the publishers, C. H. Turner & Co., 435 Locust street, Philadelphia, for sample copy.

ON Monday a delegation of the Union Fire Company took a trip to Mechanicsburg, to be present at the trial of the New Sibley steamer, recently purchased by the Washington Fire company of that borough. While there they were the guests of the Washingtons, and were entertained at the American Hotel, and returned highly pleased with the kind treatment they experienced, and fully convinced that the American is one of the best kept hotels in the valley.

At the trial, the steamer proved its excellence by throwing water the distance of two hundred and sixty-four feet, ten inches, and the Washington "Fire Ladies" may well feel proud of their steamer.

A NEW SECRET SOCIETY.—A new secret society has been formed within the last three years, which aims at uniting agriculturists for protection against monopolies and secure their public interests. It is known by the pastoral title of the "Patrons of Husbandry," and it already numbers 80,000 members. It admits women and children to its rights and fellowship. It has various State and county organizations, called "Granges," under the control of the National Grange at Washington. Among other things it hopes for, is to break down the high prices at which agricultural machines are sold, by ordering them by wholesale for its members; and the same thing will be done with seeds and other supplies.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Hood, of Mechanicsburg, was found, on last Sunday afternoon, on the public highway, a short distance below Shiremanstown, in a dying condition. He survived but a short time after being found.

Mr. Hood lived in Mechanicsburg, and has a wife and three children. He was engaged as moulder in a foundry at Harrisburg, and he was on his way home at the time of his death. He stopped a short time at the Stone tavern, below Shiremanstown, where he said he had been too unwell on Saturday evening to go home to his family. That on Sunday morning he drank freely of hot coffee and tea, to bring on perspiration, without effect. Mr. Carn's met him a short distance west of the tavern, and had some conversation with him; he then appeared well. Just below Shiremanstown he took the road leading to the Stone Church, as is supposed, to follow the railroad to Mechanicsburg. He was found close by the track by Mr. Krider, who had taken a walk down the railroad. When Mr. Krider first found him, he moaned as though he was in distress. Mr. Krider took him to the side of the road, and immediately went for assistance; Dr. Mosser was called as soon as possible, who says that he had several pulsations of the heart, after he found him. It is supposed that he had sunstroke, or possibly apoplexy. The body was taken to his family at Mechanicsburg, as soon as an inquest was held.

He was buried on Monday at four o'clock, at Trindle Spring grave yard, with the honors of war, he having served in the Mexican war, and also was a soldier during the rebellion.

WHERE it is possible, Chapman satisfies his customers.

COURT.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery will commence at Carlisle, on Monday, August 22.

REWARD.—To any one that can say "shoes and socks shock Susan" with rapidity and faultless pronunciation, a large reward will be paid.

OATS.—Oats harvest has fully set in; some of our farmers having cut their oats last week. Should the weather prove favorable, the present week will very nearly witness the close of the harvest of 1870.

RETURNED.—Rev. George Norcross, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, returned from his Western trip, on Thursday last. He was absent five weeks, and expresses himself as highly pleased with his journey. We welcome him home to his congregation.

WE are to have Dr. Thayer's new circus in town week after next. There has been a lull in the exhibition line for some time, and the Doctor's circus will, doubtless, draw a large crowd. See advertisement in another column.

CHEAP JOHN still continues to sell a great variety of cheap goods, and judging from the crowd in attendance daily at his place of business, should judge he was doing a rushing business. Remember his place of business—in the rear of the Franklin House.

THE Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' schools has issued a circular, stating that the school year will close on Friday, the twenty-second instant, when the usual summer vacation will commence, terminating on Thursday, September 1.

HOP AT MOUNT HOLLY.—A Grand Hop will come off at Mullins' Hotel, Mount Holly Springs