The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 71. NO. 17.

TAXATION, WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

The *Volunteer* in a recent article complains thus of taxation:

"We verily believe there is no other people on the face of the earth who would quietly submit to be thus robbed. Tens of thousands of men are almost starving their families that they may be able to meet the demands of the tax-gatherers. Why not then lop off a portion of the taxes; why not reduce the tariff? Grant says no, his cabinet say no, and a servile and corrupt Senate say no. Less than three hundred millions would be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the government, the interest on the public debt, and fifty millions a year for the sinking fund. Why not then lift one hundred and twenty millions of taxes from the shoulders of an oppressed people? Statesmanship would dictate this policy, but unfortunately for our people we have no statesmen in power—we have snobs. Oh, how this American people are paying the penalty for elevating a man to the Presidency, w ith only ideas of duty are pleasure for himself and fortunes for his hundreds of relatives."

We have no knowledge of any direct tax by the general government except on these items: tobacco, whisky, incomes, national banks, gas and the stamp tax. If there are any persons who are almost starving their families to pay these, we respectfully suggest, that if they leave off tobacco and whisky, and use coal oil, they won't be troubled with the others greatly. Even the income tax, which should have been repealed entirely, has been so modified as to give a practical exemption of almost $3,000 a year. It is very true that the tax-gatherers visits in this locality are very frequent and annoying, but this must go to the credit of Democratic town and county mismanagement, and not to Grant's administration.

The Republican party has, within the last year, lifted EIGHTY MILLIONS of dollars of taxation from the shoulders of the people, besides greatly reducing the tariff, when it was enacted alone for revenue. It will make much larger reductions in good time, and as soon as can be done consistently with a true regard for the best interest of the country. It must be borne in mind that we have an immense debt, the fruit of Democratic treason, which we are carrying at a high rate of interest. It is necessary that this be funded at a much lower rate. It will also be borne in mind, that we have a depreciated currency, the depreciation of which is also a standing credit to Democratic wickedness. This must be made worth its face in gold. In order to fund the debt at a lower rate, and make our currency worth its face in the market, it is necessary that our credit should be made better. This can only be done by a prompt and vigorous effort to pay a portion of the debt. This has been President Grant's policy since his inauguration. Two hundred millions have already been paid, thus saving twelve millions of interest per annum. Our currency which two years since was worth but seventy cents on the dollar, is now worth ninety. This inures to the substantial benefit of every man in the nation, except possibly the gold gamblers. The funding of the debt is going on steadily, with a certainty that it will be accomplished within a year. When this is accomplished, our credit will be so enhanced, that a dollar greenback will be the equivalent of a gold dollar throughout the country. Then we can, with great propriety, lift nearly the whole burthen of Federal taxation from the people, and this will be done with the utmost cheerfulness. Republicans pay too large a portion of the National taxes to continue them longer than the good of the country requires them, but their leaders are not demagogues enough to deceive the people to their hurt. Our party has relieved the nation of treason, slavery and repudiation, it will in good time relieve it of taxation and Democracy. Be patient.

THIS high old Democratic Senatorial District, of York and Cumberland, has been broken up by the new apportionment bill, and Cumberland and Franklin now make the district. This will sadly spoil the calculations of some of our aspiring Democratic friends, as it will upset many combinations that have existed for years, and do a good much damage all around. Without pretending to much prophetic skill, we will venture the prediction, that our old friend, Hon. A. G. Miller, will have more trouble in going back to the Senate for the next term, than he expected to have, if the old district had remained.

As to our party, we can only say that any change that relieves us of the vote of York county, is a vast improvement. The new District, however, is by no means a desirable one. With the sort of voting which was done in these two counties last year, no Republican need fear that he will have Senatorial honors thrust on him very suddenly. There is, however, a chance for improvement, which we hope to make good use of. If our friends had not behaved so foolishly last Fall, we could have carried both these counties. We hope they see their folly, and that they will act more like sane men hereafter. Even, if negro suffrage is as bad a thing as they suppose, it is still preferable, to the shameful dishonesty, extravagance and corruption, which every Democratic leader, in this part of the State, charges on all the others. As we are now freed from the baleful shadow of the Democratic majority of York, let us make a determined effort to regain our last ground, and make the new district Republican.

WE print this week, the able and ingenious report of the Senate Committee, appointed to consider the question of the payment of the losses sustained by the border counties during the war. It will be read with interest by all our citizens, most of whom are interested in the passage of the measure. The bill reported, effectually, guards the Commonwealth against being cheated, and the claimants against any extortionate charges by their agents or attorneys.

There is every reason to believe the bill reported will pass. The leading Philadelphia papers, and many other journals of influence in the State, have pronounced in favor of it, and there appears to be an intention on the part of every one that the despoiled people of the border counties, shall receive that consideration from their more fortunate fellow-citizens, to which they are so justly entitled.

THE Democrats have achieved another magnificent victory. By the last count, the majority for English, in the recent election, in Connecticut, is just ONE. For the last two years, he has had more than a thousand each time, but this doesn't matter. The result always pleases the Democratic politicians, no matter what it may be.

THE closing hours of the late session of Congress, were disgraced by a personal altercation, between Beck, of Kentucky, Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Butler, of Massachusetts, which reminds us forcibly of some of the scenes, which occurred in that body, when the slave holders of the South had a representation there. It is the duty of a respectable person, to condemn these exhibitions of blackguardism, in the severest terms, and Republican constituencies especially, should leave at home all representatives, who have a tendency to get up such squabbles. Of course, a Kentucky member would be nothing, if not abusive, and Mr. Farnsworth appears to have a great fondness for the same thing. Gen. Butler cannot be excused, however for anything he may attempt in this matter. He owes it to himself, and to the great services he has rendered the country to keep himself above the level of common blackguards. If he does not, Massachusetts owes it to herself to keep him at home.

YORK is a first-class Democratic county. There the party has complete sway, and operates without let or hinderance. As it will be a fair illustration of what Democracy becomes when it has its own sweet will, we give the programme of the performances of their politicians which we take from the *True Democrat*:

First.—The debt of the county in 1860, was $120,000, and since then it has been increased to $328,000.

Second.—The entire debt of the county is unknown. It may amount, and probably does, to $500,000.

Third.—The taxes, already large, are to be doubled for county purposes.

Fourth.—York county officials get rich on small salaries.

Fifth.—York county officials have pets that get rich, doing nothing.

Sixth.—They build bridges and share with contractors.

Seventh.—They have road views and pay democrats heavy sums for damages.

Eighth.—They have a Poor House where more boarding is charged, to the pauper, than he would have to pay at a hotel.

Ninth.—They clothe voters with overcoats at elections.

Tenth.—They have immense and exorbitant coal bills at the jail.

Eleventh.—They pay deadhead witness fees in our Court of Quarter Sessions.

Twelfth.—They have notes and bonds in circulation, issued not for the benefit of the county, but for individuals merely.

Thirteenth.—They issue notes and bonds without knowing the value or keeping a record of the same.

Fourteenth.—They prefer men to fill the offices of the county, who will endorse the decisions and follow the directions of the ring. Not those who are honest and capable.

Now don't let any Republican who voted the Democratic ticket last Fall, suppose these York fellows are sinners beyond other men. There are a good many counts on this indictment to which Cumberland county Democracy can plead guilty. If anybody doubts this, the investigation before the Auditors last winter, will make it plain. York county may have a larger Democratic majority than Cumberland, but all they beat our Democracy in corruption, they can easily carry.

JOHN A. HIESTAND, ESQ., of the *Lancaster Examiner*, has been appointed Naval Officer of Philadelphia, by President Grant. This is a most excellent appointment, and is a deserved recognition of Mr. Hiestand's long and faithful service to the party.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1871.

At last the dead-lock has been broken. After many anxious weeks of waiting, and many rumors as to possible results, the Conference Committee reported an apportionment bill on Friday morning which passed both branches at the same session, and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. It is constructed on the basis of an agreement between the parties that the Republicans should have one majority in the Senate and six majority in the House. Although not a fair bill to the Republicans, and doing great injustice in some of its details, it is yet a fairer bill than was supposed, the Senate would agree to, and it is certainly a vast improvement on the prodigious gerrymander which that body at first produced as their scheme of apportionment.

In the Senate there were but five votes against the bill, Senators Allen, Billingfelt, Warfel and White, Republicans, and Findlay, Democrat. In the House there was a considerable Republican vote cast against it, the majority being only 37. In the Senate there was no debate in any form, the previous question having been called the Senators were precluded from talk and forced to put their protest on the journal. In the House the same dodge was enacted and the members were obliged to record their votes and swallow their displeasure for the moment with whatever grace they could. On the motion to postpone the motion to reconsider the vote, the merits of the bill came up and a free fight all around was indulged in. Every member whose district was slighted in any way, or whose own personal advancement was hindred by the bill, was of course an aggrieved party and was determined that his grievance should be advertised. The consequence was that for about an hour disorder unheard of even in the Pennsylvania Legislature held sway. The speaker hammered and scolded most vigorously, but all to no purpose the angry gentlemen were bound to be heard, in order or out of order.

The bulk of the dissatisfaction appeared to come from Lancaster, Philadelphia, Dauphin and Luzerne. Lancaster had substantial reasons for bad humor, as the new apportionment cut off one Senator, and one Representative. Luzerne complained, and justly, that the new bill effectually swamped the Republican strength, which has lately developed in that region, by hitching on the strong Democratic counties of Pike and Monroe, and making it a double district. Philadelphia and Dauphin having no grievance of their own, took up the cudgel for those who had the right to complain, and thus a very lively opposition to the bill, when brought out. The protests and ill-humor were unavailing, and the House finally voted to postpone, indefinitely, the motion to re-consider, and the new apportionment was finished, greatly to the relief of everybody who had any interest in Legislation.

After the apportionment bill was disposed of, the Border Damage bill was reported in the Senate. From all indications, it will pass that body without serious trouble. What its fate may be in the House cannot be predicted, although the chances are in its favor. The "nine millions bill" will doubtless come up in some shape during the week, and if it does, will likely be run through as rapidly as it was last session. The Appropriation Bill will receive the attention of the Senate at an early day. No time has yet been fixed for adjournment, and it is hardly possible that it will take place before the middle of May.

BORDER CLAIMS REPORT.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of five hundred citizens of Chambersburg, praying for some legislation to make compensation for the extraordinary losses of depredations sustained by them during the late war, make the following report:

That they have considered the subject matter of the petition referred to them, and generally the question of losses by our citizens of the southern border during the war, by reason of depredations upon their property by the Confederate and Federal forces, and particularly by raids of the former, and will proceed to state their conclusions upon the several points involved in the question of public responsibility for those losses, with the grounds upon which their conclusions rest. Their report is made thus broad because they understand that their investigation was not intended to be confined to the Chambersburg losses alone, but to extend to all the losses which occurred upon the border which heretofore have been subjected to examination under the authority of the State.

LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first question to be considered is, whether the United States are liable for the losses upon the border, either by reason of a direct constitutional obligation or by reason of particular facts connected with the several invasions of the State, or by both.

By the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the United States shall protect each of the States of the Union against invasion. This guarantee is coupled with two others—the one for protection of the several States against domestic violence upon demand of State authorities, and the other to secure to them republican forms of government. Against every form of external and internal danger, accompanied by violence, this comprehensive section of guarantees was intended to protect the States, and the obligation assumed by the United States under it has but one expressed limitation, which is, that the interposition of the Federal Government against domestic violence must be invoked by the Legislature of a State or by the Executive thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened. No one can doubt, upon reading these guarantees of the Constitution, and duly considering the general objects for which the Constitution was made, as announced in its preamble, that complete defence to the States was promised and intended thereby, and that an obligation of self-defence, which in the absence of the constitutional compact, would have rested exclusively upon the several States, was thereby charged upon the Federal Government. It is not necessary to insist that the States respectively parted with the right of defending themselves against external danger when imminent, or against actual invasion, but unquestionably the whole duty of defending them was imposed upon the United States. Nor can it be doubted that this obligation and duty of the United States to protect each State against invasion is not confined to cases of invasion by a foreign enemy. The guarantee is expressed in general language, and is without limitation. An invasion of a State from another State or association of States is as much provided against as an invasion from abroad. This is the clear conclusion to be drawn from the language of the gurantee, and from considering the known reasons which dictated its insertion in the Constitution. Hence Judge Story, in his work upon the Constitution, section 1818, in speaking of this gurantee, declares "that the latitude of the expression here used seems to secure each State not only against foreign hostility, but against ambitious or vindictive enterprises of its more powerful neighbors."

It is beyond dispute that the United States did not keep this guarantee of defence upon the several occasions when our border was struck by the enemy during the recent war of the rebellion. The guarantee was not kept and duties under it performed by the United States, and by reason of their default, our citizens were assailed in their peaceful homes and their property appropriated, or wasted and consumed. They were completely innocent of all blame. They had performed all their duties both to the State and Federal Governments, by contribution of taxes, by voluntary assessments upon themselves in aid of the common defence, by the raising of troops and by complete obedience to all the laws of the land. But their just claim—their absolute right to protection and defence against external violence—was not maintained by either of the governments to which they owed allegiance.

It is true, as a general principle, that "protection against invasion is due from every society to the parts composing it." (Story on Con, sec. 1818.) This correlative of allegiance rests upon every State, and in the absence of compact or treaty between States is exclusively a State obligation. But under our system of dual government the case is widely different, as already shown. Primarily, this obligation unquestionably rests upon the United States, and was assumed by them in the Federal compact for full and valuable consideration. The contribution of State strength to the Union, and the assumption of numerous and onerous duties to the Federal Government by the people and government of each State constitutes the solid foundation upon which this Federal obligation rests. It follows that a State may demand this protection for its citizens from the Federal Government in every possible case, and hence, in no case can the answer be made by or in behalf of that Government that the State is bound to defend itself.

If then, any duty or obligation rests upon a State to protect its own people against invasion, it must be considered as one to be discussed only between the State and its citizens in view of the peculiar relations which subsists between them. The United States cannot assert any such State obligations or duty in the face of their own clear guarantee contained in the fourth article of the Constitution.

In the default of the constitutional protection of the State by the United States against invasion, and of an actual defence of the State by herself (in consequence of such default), can any one doubt that the outlay incurred by the State for defensive purposes would constitute a just demand against the United States? In such case ought not the guarantee party to make good the outlay incurred by reason of its default, and when the State makes her demand for reimbursement would it not be most unreasonable and unjust to repudiate or reject it? But can losses incurred by the State or by her citizens in consequence of a breach of the guarantee be put upon a different footing from the outlays incurred by the State in self-defence? In each case the default of the guaranteeing party and protecting party is the cause and foundation of the demand. The committee can discover no limitation in such case upon the responsibility of the United States, except their inability to respond to the demand. It is admitted that war ravages may be so extensive as to render indemnity to innocent sufferers impossible. The burden may be too great to be borne, and cannot, therefore, be accepted or assumed. But in the present case the plea of bankruptcy or inability cannot be interposed.

It is to be observed that the gudrantee in the Constitution is one in favor of the several States in their capacity as parties to the compact, and it is, therefore, to be asserted by the States and not by individual citizens, in all cases of its violation. Hence it is proper and becomes necessary in the present instance, to examine the relations and intercourse between the State and the Federal Government during the war, and the conduct of each in relation to the defence of the State. Did the State perform all her duties to the Federal Government, and is she in a position to claim that the guarantee in question should have been kept? The answer to this question is furnished by the statutes of the Commonwealth, and by the public records of the war.

The State furnished her due share of militia and volunteers under the several calls made by the President of the United States, and she submitted without complaint to the vigorous execution within her limits of the conscription act of March, 1863, and its several supplements. Her due share of troops for the public service was furnished by her or drawn from her under United States laws and Presidential proclamations throughout the war, and, in addition thereto, in several cases of emergency, she furnished to the United States her own defensive force. At the urgent demand of the War Department she allowed her border to be uncovered to the stroke of the enemy when, by a more selfish policy, she could have secured her own protection at the peril of the common interest involved in the struggle.

But it is a material consideration in passing upon her conduct as a member of the Federal Union in a time of unexampled difficulty and danger, that she did not rely wholly upon the United States for her protection from external danger. In addition to a prompt, zealous and complete performance of all her duties to the common cause, she made adequate provision for defending herself, and would have wholly relieved the Federal Government from the performance of practical duties to her under the constitutional guarantee if that Government had not interfered with her defensive arrangements, and taken from her her defensive force.

The report then proceeds to review the measures taken by the State for the defence of her citizens. The Reserve Corps was organized at a cost to the State of $3,000,000, and transferred to the Federal army immediately after the Bull Run defeat, thereby exposing our borders to the enemy. In 1863, the militia were called out to defend the exposed portions of the State, and the money advanced to pay them. The Legislature subsequently legalized the payment, and authorized a loan to meet it. In 1864 six regiments were organized for border defence, but were called to the Potomac to reinforce Hunter after his defeat, and the destruction of Chambersburg was the result. An extraordinary session of the Legislature was called and $3,000,000 more appropriated for defence; but the war soon after closed, and no part of it was expended, and the money paid for the Reserve Corps and for the militia in 1863 was repaid to the State by the General Government. The State, in the opinion of the committee, discharged her duty faithfully, but her borders were exposed, and her citizens suffered spoliatiou, because her defensive troops were transferred to save the Union armies.

The report then reviews the various acts of Assembly from 1861 to 1868, in all eight different enactments providing for the adjudication of the claims, and for the payment of a portion of them. They show that the ultimate payment of the claims by the General Government was steadily kept in view by the State, and that the State has recognized her duty to procure an adjustment of them for her citizens.

The report concludes as follows:

Under the several acts above mentioned the border claims have been examined and ascertained under the sanction of State authority, and the evidence of their amount and character is upon file in the office of the Auditor General. Some of those ascertained under the earlier assessments have been paid by the United States, and upon those located in Chambersburg half a million of dollars has been paid out of the State Treasury under the act of fifteenth of February, 1866. Speaking generally, the validity and justice of the border claims have been asserted in the strongest possible manner by the State government, and the whole scope of State action concerning them points to their ultimate adjustment and payment.

AMOUNT OF CLAIMS.

The losses which are the subject of the present inquiry were caused by successive raids in 1862, 1863, and 1864, by the advance and operations of Lee's army in 1863, and by depredations and appropriations of property at several times by Federal troops. As to the latter it is to be noted that the militia, by whom some of the damages were occasioned, were mustered into the United States service before their advance on the border, and constituted a part of the Federal forces. The aggregate amount of the claims cannot, with the means of information at hand, be exactly stated. In the official reports on file in the Auditor General's office, some of the claims are duplicated; some of those reported upon under the act of 1868 being contained in prior reports. But the sum total of the claims will not exceed two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and they will be subject to such revision as may be thought proper in case of, and whenever their final payment and settlement shall be provided for. It is believed that they are held entirely by the original claimants—that they have not been assigned or transferred to other parties.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

The duties which the State owes to her own citizens in the present case may be made the subject of debate. That she should take prompt and effectual action to secure to them a reasonable indemnity for their losses, ought to be admitted by all; but the particular line of action to be pursued by her may be open to question. She has already advanced or paid half a million of dollars upon the claims under the act of 1866, and has therefore a direct pecuniary interest to that amount in enforcing them against the Federal Government. But, beyond this interest of her own, it is believed to be her duty to provide for or to obtain further indemnity to her people. She owes protection to them, and she alone can claim on their behalf and on her own the guarantees of the Federal Constitution.

It remains to inquire what immediate or direct relief, if any, can be furnished by the State to her citizen claimants. She cannot assume the payment of their claims and place those claims in the form of a public debt to be met by her hereafter, because the State constitution forbids the creation of a debt of such magnitude. Nor (by reason of another provision of the constitution) can she loan her credit to them in any way whatever.

But she may appropriate money from her Treasury to pay the claims, in whole or in part, or may divert any part of her revenues, not pledged to the Sinking Fund, and apply it to the same object. Pending the application to be made by her upon the Federal Government for indemnity, and before that application shall be complied with, she may appropriate money in aid of the claimants or in extinguishment of their demands. The power of the two houses to do this is complete, and their exercise of the power is wholly within their discretion. It is a clear power, but one to be exercised, if exercised at all, under a full sense of representative duty, and in full view of all those considerations of expediency and justice which pertain to the question.

But either as the representative of our people, or in her own right as the holder of the claims, the State Government should promptly press upon the Federal Government the recognition and allowance of these claims—as a matter of justice to the State, and of Federal obligations under the Constitution of the United States.

A. H. DILL,
C. R. BUCKALEW,
GEO. CONNELL,
C. M. DUNCAN.

The committee report a bill providing for a careful revision of the claims, by the courts, to prevent all speculation and fraud, and the payment of the interest on them by the State. The State becomes the owner of the claims, and is required to demand the payment of them, and the $500,000, with interest already paid Chambersburg, and when the claims are paid to the State the claimants are to be paid.

Senator White does not entirely agree with the other four members of the committee. He holds that the claims should be properly adjudicated by the State, as the bill provides, and that in equity the General Government should pay them; that the State should not interfere in the matter beyond making the demand for her citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Davis, from the committee of conference on the apportionment bill, made the following report:

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Senate.

Until the next septennial enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and an apportionment thereon, the senate shall consist of thirty-three members, and be apportioned as follows, to wit;

1. Philadelphia—1. The 4th, 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, and 26th wards..... 1
2. The 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 20th wards..... 1
3. The 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards..... 1
4. The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th wards..... 1
5. Chester and Delaware..... 1
6. Montgomery..... 1
7. Bucks and Northampton..... 1
8. Berks..... 1
9. Lancaster..... 1
10. Schuylkill..... 1
11. Lehigh and Carbon..... 1
12. Dauphin and Lebanon..... 1
13. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike..... 2
14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming..... 1
15. Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan..... 1
16. Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga..... 1
17. Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union..... 1
18. Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk..... 1
19. Cumberland and Franklin..... 1
20. Adams and York..... 1
21. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset..... 1
22. Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon..... 1
23. Allegheny..... 3
24. Indiana and Westmoreland..... 1
25. Fayette and Greene..... 1
26. Beaver, Butler and Washington..... 1
27. Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest..... 1
28. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango..... 1
29. Crawford..... 1
30. Erie and Warren..... 1

House of Representatives.

Until the next septennial enumeration of the taxables and apportionment thereon made by law, the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred members, and be apportioned as follows: The city of Philadelphia shall be divided into eighteen districts, namely:

1. The 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th divisions of the 26th ward..... 1
2. The 2d ward and the 1st and 2d divisions of the 3d ward..... 1
3. The 4th ward, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th divisions of the 3d ward..... 1
4. The 7th ward and the 7th, 8th, 11th and 14th divisions of the 26th ward..... 1
5. The 5th and 6th wards..... 1
6. The 8th and 9th wards, except the 8th division of the 9th ward..... 1
7. The 10th ward, 8th division of the 9th ward, and 1st division of the 15th ward, and the 1st and 2d divisions of the 14th ward..... 1
8. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st divisions of the 15th ward..... 1
9. The 13th ward and the 14th ward, except the 1st and 2d divisions. 1
10. The 11th and 12th wards..... 1
11. The 20th ward, the 28th ward and the 8th and 13th divisions of the 15th ward..... 1
12. The 16th ward, and the 4th, 5th, 8th and 10th divisions of the 17th ward, and the 1st and 2d divisions of the 20th ward..... 1
13. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 19th divisions of the 20th ward, and the 6th, 7th and 9th divisions of the 17th ward..... 1
14. The 18th ward, the 4th division of the 25th ward, the 1st, 2d and 3d divisions of the 17th ward.... 1
15. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th divisions of the 19th ward, and 18th of the 20th ward..... 1
16. The 22d and the 21st wards..... 1
17. The 23 ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th divisions of the 25th ward, and the 8th, 20th, and 21st divisions of the 19th ward..... 1
18. The 24th and 27th wards..... 1

Adams..... 1
Franklin..... 1
Armstrong..... 2
Beaver, Butler and Washington..... 4
Bedford and Fulton..... 3
Berks..... 3
Blair..... 1
Bradford and Wyoming..... 2
Bucks..... 2
Cambria..... 1
Potter and M'Kean..... 1
Carbon and Monroe..... 1
Allegheny, outside of Pittsburg..... 5
The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th wards of the city of Pittsburg..... 1
The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d wards of the city of Pittsburg... 1
Chester..... 2
Centre..... 1
Clearfield..... 1
Clarion and Forest..... 1
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan..... 2
Columbia..... 1
Crawford..... 2
Cumberland..... 1
Dauphin and Perry..... 3
Delaware..... 1
Erie..... 2
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson..... 1
Fayette..... 2
Huntingdon..... 1
Indiana..... 1
Juniata and Mifflin..... 3
Lancaster..... 3
Lawrence..... 1
Lebanon..... 1
Lehigh..... 2
Luzerne..... 4
Montgomery..... 2
Mercer..... 1
Northampton..... 2
Northumberland and Montour..... 2
Pike and Wayne..... 1
Schuylkill..... 3
Snyder and Union..... 1
Susquehanna and Wyoming..... 2
Tioga..... 1
Venango..... 1
Warren..... 9
Westmoreland..... 3
York..... 1
Greene..... 1
Somerset..... 1

The previous question was then called, and the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 27 to 5, Messrs Warfel, Billingfelt, Allen and Findlay voting nay.

Items About Home.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

THE dry weather still continues.

THE lilacs are in bloom, the bushes being covered with fragrant flowers.

AN individual living on North West street, is the owner of two *tail-less* pups.

BUTTER and eggs were plenty in market this (Wednesday) morning.

HEAVY—Travel over the Cumberland Valley Road.

LIGHT—The supply of country radishes in market.

SEE Leidich & Miller's and D. A. Sawyer's new advertisements in another column.

THERE are between 40 and 50 persons at the Insane Asylum at the present time.

BEAUTIFUL—The flowers offered for sale in market. It causes a person's mind to revert to that lovely song of "Love among the Roses."

CAMP MEETINGS are already announced in a number of our exchanges. Rather soon to agitate the question we think.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column, of Land for the Landless, and Homes for the Homeless.

CHAPMAN'S Pictures still stand second to none, and his pictures of children are taken so quick under his large light that they are not to be surpassed.

THE best local and advertising medium in this county—THE CARLISLE HERALD—only $2.00 per year, in advance.

U. S. SENATORS CAMERON AND SCOTT, and State Senator Miller and Representative Leidig will accept our thanks for public documents received during the past ten days.

THE members of the Bethel church, of this place, not to be behind the times, have procured a musical instrument to be used during service in their house of worship.

THE sanitary condition of the inmates of the County Poor House is all that could be desired, there being but few cases of sickness reported at this time.

W. U. TELEGRAPH CO.—This company has 5,005,127,142 miles of wire; 62,996 miles of line. Since the close of the year 1866 about 1,500 new offices have been opened by the company.

TAXES! TAXES!!—Mr. John Doner, of Penn township, was the first man in Cumberland county, who paid his taxes for the year 1871. Good for Doner. See advertisement of County Treasurer in another column.

DON'T you can see that everything is quiet, because "Cheap John" is away buying some more of those cheap goods. Therefore, wait for the wagon, he will be back with a trrrrrrrremendous stock of goods.

D. A. SAWYER has now on exhibition one of the choicest stocks of dry goods ever offered in Carlisle, and at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call as you will be well paid for your trouble, and save money by so doing.

STUART A. FOREMAN, turnkey of the prison, since the advent of Sheriff Foreman, at the "brown jug," left for San Francisco, California, about two weeks since, and intends to make the Golden city his future home.

PIC NIC.—The pic nic season will soon be here, and already we hear the "young folks" laying their plans for the coming summer. Our neighbors "over the water"—from Harrisburg—we are informed, will pic nic at Hunter's Run the present season.

WE are now prepared to execute all kinds of job work, from the most diminutive card to the mammoth poster, either plain or colored, in a superior style, and at as reasonable figures as any other establishment in the Valley. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL.—On Monday morning last, while the freight cars on the C. V. R. R., were being run across the river at Bridgeport, two of them collided, owing to a misplaced switch. No serious damage was sustained, but travel was more or less impeded until late in the evening, when the debris was cleared away.

ANNIVERSARY.—To-day (Wednesday) the fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the order of Odd Fellows in the United States, will be observed with appropriate ceremonies, by the members of the Order, at West Fairview, this county. A large number of the brethren from our town will participate in the demonstration.

READER, if you wish to obtain a choice segar, or a superior quality of chewing tobacco, you can procure the aforesaid article at J. P. Neff's No. 23 West Main street. He has also on hand a large stock of paper collars, cuffs, neckties and scarfs. A few sets of those handsome shirt studs and sleeve buttons still on hand, which he will sell at low prices. Give him a call.

On Thursday evening of next week, the ladies connected with the Catholic Church of this place, will serve up refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cakes, at the residence of Mr. John Faller, No. 85 North Hanover street. The public generally are invited. The proceeds to be applied to the church. A splendid large cake will also be chanced off.

THE American Medical Association will meet at San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday May 2. Excursion ticket will be issued from Harrisburg to Omaha and return for $40, and from Omaha to San Francisco and return for $125. Good for 60 days, and only sold to holders of certificates from the Permanent Secretary, W. B. Atkinson, M. D., of Philadelphia. All persons desiring certificates must apply to him.

A GENERAL order from the War Department discontinues the Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as a sub depot for the mounted recruiting service. The permanent party recruiting property and funds will be transferred to St. Louis arsenal, Missouri, and turned over to the superintendent of the cavalry service, Surgeon Wright, and the ordnance sergeant on duty at the sub depot will remain until further orders, the latter taking charge of the public buildings.

DANGEROUS.—A number of urchins, whose ages range from 10 to 14 years, are in the habit of playing around, and jumping on the cars at the Junction, while the employees are engaged in shifting cars, and "making up" the afternoon train. This is especially the case on Saturday afternoons, when the juveniles are free from school. Boys, abandon this habit, or it may eventually lead to the loss of limbs, or perhaps, life. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

SEVERELY BURNED.—Mr. J. L. Wolf, druggist at Mount Holly, had his right hand severely burned on last Thursday evening. Mr. Wolf had placed a bottle containing alcohol and some other ingredients on the stove to heat. The bottle becoming too hot burst, scattering the contents over the stove, which immediately ignited. Mr. W. rushed to the rescue, and in attempting to extinguish the flames was badly burned, so much so as to place him *hors du combat* with his right member. We are pleased to state that the hand is recovering slowly.

GONE EAST.—On Monday morning last Sheriff Foreman, accompanied by Squire Holcomb and Henry Hecker, of this place, left for the Eastern Penitentiary, having in charge two prisoners, convicted at the recent term of the Quarter Sessions, viz: Joseph Windemaker, sentenced for five years, for burglary; and Peter O'Rouke, a "bummer" sentenced to that institution for three years, for arson. A large crowd of persons were congregated on the "jail corner" to witness them embark for their future temporary abodes.

NEW STORE.—Mr. William A. Humrich, a citizen of this place, has recently opened what might be termed a "green grocery" store, in the basement under Railing's clothing store, on the Northwest corner of Louther and North Hanover streets. His stock comprises sugar-cured and other hams, dried beef, bologna, all kinds of canned fruits, fruit in season as it arrives from the market, potatoes, tobacco and cigars, together with a great variety of other goods as can only be obtained in a "green grocery." He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

STRUCK.—Five of the journeymen masons employed at work on the foundation of the new Second Presbyterian church in this place, quit work on Saturday evening, owing to a "difference of opinion" between them and their employers. The "jours" say that $3.00 per day is the ruling price for stone masons in this borough, and it was at these figures they agreed to go to work; while on the other hand the "bosses" say that $2.50 is the ruling price and assert that this is the price paid by other employers. Thus the matter stands, the workmen refusing to go to work at the reduced prices, while the "bosses," as persistently refuse to give the "old wages" demanded. There are but three workmen laboring on the foundation at the present time.

THERE was "new moon" on last Wednesday, according to the Almanac. Our weather prophets say the present moon is a cold one, as it lays so far to the North. This has certainly proved true, at least, during the past few days.

The recent cold snap has proved detrimental to the growing fruit crop; but we trust that it may not prove fatal, and that we will be favored with a large and bounteous supply of every variety of fruit.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?—On Friday evening, a "necktie fuss" will come off in the Good Will Hall. It is a novelty in our town, and of course the hall will be crowded, as the public generally are invited. Ice cream and other refreshments, will be served up in excellent style. The string band will enliven the occasion with choice music. These "fusses" are a Western institution, and are productive of much fun and jollity. Those who desire a pleasant evening, in good company, should attend.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—The lecture delivered by Rev. J. D. Brown, pastor of the First M. E. Church, in Rheem's Hall, on Thursday evening last, was replete with interesting sketches, and an interesting description of the manners, customs and modes of worship of "the Fakirs of India." The Reverend gentleman was greeted with a very respectable audience, who listened attentively to the life-like descriptions of these heathen people, as portrayed by the orator. We are pleased to be able to say that very handsome sum was realized from the proceeds of the evening's entertainment, which is to be devoted to the furnishing of the parsonage.

THE BIG SHOW,—Don't forget that the Unapproachable and Unabridged Wild Beast Menagerie and Ornithological Museum, and Equestrian Aggregation will exhibit in this place, in Mr. Johnson Moore's field, at the upper end of South street, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon and night, under two big tents. Opening at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m., at which hours the Menagerie levees commence. Adam Four Paws Menagerie is the largest collection of living wild animals in the United States, and in order that the entire community may avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing it, and also from the fact that one tent could not be manufactured of sufficient capacity to contain and conduct the several entertainments, two Canvas Coliseums are used. Remember one price admits to both entertainments, and you can visit either of them without visiting both. The street parade, said to be a gorgeous display of beauty and magnificence, will be made through the principal streets about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Tickets, 50 cents; children under 10 years of age, 25 cents.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—The Presbytery of Carlisle, which met on the eleventh instant, at New Bloomfield, in Perry county, elected for Commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in Chicago, on the third Thursday in May next, Rev. Messrs. J. Smith Gordon, of Fannetsburg, and Geo. Norcross, of the Second church, of Carlisle, and Elders W. B. Amberson, of Waynesboro', and —— Crea, of Greencastle. Revivals of considerable power, were reported at Upper Path Valley, at Middle Spring, and at New Bloomfield. On the unanimous adoption of a report of the Committee approving of the records of the First church, of Carlisle, in which the Session had resolved that after a reasonable time of forbearance, no person engaged in the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, as a beverage, should be tolerated in the communion of that church, a discussion on the same subject sprung up among the members, which resulted in the adoption (with only three or four dissenting voices,) of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, "That those persons, who, at a time like the present, engage in the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as a beverage, are guilty of an immorality which ought not to be tolerated in our communion, and which ought to be proceeded against, like any other offence against the peace and purity of the church." Such actions brings the position of this Presbytery into harmony with the decisions of the Assemblies of 1834 and 1837, and especially with an elaborate and extended deliverance of the Assembly of the late old School Branch, at Pittsburgh, in 1865, and which was drawn up by Dr. D. Elliott, of Allegheny Seminary.

TABLEAUX.—Owing to the press of business last week, we were unable to do that justice to the tableaux of the Second Presbyterian church, which they deserve. Entertainments of this character, got up by the young folk, in such a laudable cause, deserve more than a passing notice. Exhibitions of this description are elevating and refining, and it speaks well for the taste and moral tone of Carlisle, that the hall was crowded with the most respectable portion of our citizens on the Friday evening of the entertainment.

The first scene, "Which way shall I send it," represented a bevy of belles and beaux, engaged in a game of "Presbyterian Billiards," the game is exciting and near its end, one of the ladies by a lucky stroke has hit an adversary's ball, and now in a quand