The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 71. NO. 34.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
LEMUEL TODD.
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
WM. McLEAN,
SAMUEL EBERLEY.

STATE SENATOR,
J. M. WEAKLEY.
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

ASSEMBLY,
JACOB BOMBERGER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. F. SADLER.

TREASURER,
W. D. STEWART.

COMMISSIONER,
J. C. SAMPLE.

SURVEYOR,
JOHN K. SEIFERT.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY RUPP.

AUDITOR,
W. O. BANKS.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

The members of the Standing Committee, appointed at the late Convention, will meet in Rheem's Hall, on Saturday, August 26, at 11.30, a. m., for the transaction of important business—election of officers for the ensuing year.

By order of
J. M. WALLACE,
Chairman.

THE Editor of the HERALD begs leave to thank the *Volunteer* for a very kind, and even flattering personal notice in connection with his recent nomination. Our neighbor, however, feels constrained to say that "our politics are wretchedly bad, and our political associations objectionable" and as in the present aspect of affairs, our opinions may be just now of some interest to our fellow-citizens, we will rise to explain. Our political faith is about as follows:

1. We recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues, which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed. Does the *Volunteer* consider this wretchedly bad?

2. We believe that the public debt is binding on the nation, and must be paid, and that we are unalterably opposed to any and all movements looking towards repudiation, direct or indirect, but in justice to the laboring and producing classes, the rate of interest thereon should be reduced at the earliest practicable date. How does our neighbor like that article—is it wretchedly bad, or otherwise?

3. That we are very decidedly opposed to any and all raids made upon the Sinking Fund of the State, for the benefit of corporations or individuals. Is this bad?

4. We are in favor of a liberal policy toward the orphans of the soldiers of the late war, and insist that it is the duty of the Commonwealth, to feed, clothe and properly educate them until they are old enough to take care of themselves. Is this bad?

5. We are in favor of a tariff which will aid in the development of all the resources of our own State, particularly of our immense deposits of coal and iron ore; which will stimulate the building of furnaces, factories and railroads, thereby making employment abundant for all who desire to labor, and increasing the general wealth and prosperity of the State. Is this bad?

6. We approve the action of the general government, in giving free homesteads to all citizens out of the public lands, and also that liberal policy which has stimulated the construction of railroads by which these homesteads are made accessible and valuable. Is this bad?

If there is anything in the above that is really "bad" we will reform as soon as we are convinced of the "badness." In the meantime the *Volunteer* might inform us what change in our creed would be an improvement.

THE EVANS TROUBLE.

A very decided sensation was made last week, by the publication in a Philadelphia newspaper, of some disclosures, charging that a serious defalcation existed in the accounts of the Special Agent of the State, appointed to collect the war claims against the General Government. Of course, any statement that charges or insinuates dishonesty or corruption, is seized upon eagerly, and circulated industriously. The whole facts connected with these charges may be briefly stated as follows:

The Legislature of 1867 passed a joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of a special Agent, to collect the claims of the State against the General Government, on account of expenses incurred during the rebellion. Under this resolution, Governor Geary appointed George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, who immediately proceeded to collect and adjust the claims which had previously been filed, and had been disallowed or suspended. The resolution which provided for his appointment, enacted that the compensation for this service "shall not exceed ten per cent of the amounts collected, and shall be paid out of such collections." Mr. Evans has reported to the Governor, that he has collected from the General Government, in round numbers, $2,000,000, of which $1,900,000 was applied to direct taxes and advancements due from the State to the United States, that $700,000, had been paid into the Treasury of the State, and that $200,000 remained in his hands, which he claimed as his own, it being ten per cent of the amount of his collections, and the compensation allowed him by the Act.

This is the plain statement of the whole matter. Immediately on the appearance of the charge of embezzlement, Governor Geary ordered Mr. Evans to report at Harrisburg, for the purpose of having his accounts settled by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer. Accordingly Mr. Evans appeared, and submitted his accounts to those officers. There is no discrepancy, whatever, in the accounts, as he admits the receipt of all the moneys that are charged against him. The whole question is one of compensation. The Treasury officers very properly decline to allow him the ten per cent commission, as this would be an enormously large amount, and much beyond the value of any known service, an agent can render the State in the space of four years. They have, therefore, made a formal demand on Mr. Evans for the payment of all the money he received from the Government, reserving the question of his compensation for after consideration. Mr. Evans has refused to comply with the demand, and the officers will immediately take legal steps to enforce payment.

The publication of this affair, and nearly all the comments on it have been ill-advised, malicious, and mischievous. Mr. Evans is not entitled to ten per cent on those collections, or anything like such a sum, unless he can prove very extraordinary labor and expense in the transactions. It is the business of the Auditor General to determine his compensation, and to do it upon the facts and merits of the case. Evans has paid over large sums to the Treasury, and obtained for the State large additional credits, on claims which had previously been disallowed. This is very important and valuable service, and every tax-payer in the State has been benefited thereby. He should be paid fairly and liberally, and after his compensation is ascertained, he should be compelled to disgorge the balance due the State. It is idle to say that he cannot retain his compensation out of the money collected. There is not a collector, attorney or agent in the Commonwealth, or out of it, who don't retain his percentage out of the funds in his hands. Evans' "defalcation" is just the difference between a fair compensation for his services and the amount he has in his hands, and no more, and the newspapers who are parading the figures of the "defalcation" now are acting with very great silliness. Let this whole matter be fairly investigated, the claims of the State fully ascertained and adjudicated, the balance demanded and collected, and then if the State has been wronged let the matter be stated, and commented upon as the ascertained facts demand. But until the State officers have finished their duties in the matter, or have refused to perform them, let all this clamor cease.

SYSTEMATIC AND INTENTIONAL DECEPTION.—HOW DEMOCRATIC FACTS ARE MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

We begin this article not without some hesitation, being fully aware that it will grow to considerable length. We beg our readers, however, not to throw it aside on that account, as we think we can demonstrate by it that the Democratic leaders, intentionally and systematically, deceive the people with statements that they must know to be false.

Some time since, Mr. Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued an address, in which he contrasted the management of the State Government under Democratic and Republican administrations, somewhat to the disadvantage of the Democracy. This document evidently told, and it became necessary to answer it. The Pittsburgh *Post*, the organ of the Democracy, undertook the task, and produced an article which is going the rounds of the country papers of that party. We will copy it, as we find it in an exchange, and make some foot notes to each section. It runs as follows:

"The public debt was not $40,000,000 in round numbers in 1861. The Auditor General's report to Governor Packer for that year puts it at $37,968,847.50. Against this was a Sinking Fund of $10,981,000, leaving the actual indebtedness of the State on the first of January, 1861, $26,988,847.50, or some $14,000,000 less than Mr. Errett alleges, and some three millions less than it is now, after ten years of Radical rule."

This is about as impudent a piece of lying as we ever saw in print, except the remainder of the article, which we will quote in order. The Auditor General's Report for 1860, Ex. Doc. page 116, makes the debt of the State $37,968,847. The same officer's report for 1861, Ex. Doc. page 154, makes the debt $40,580,060. The securities in the Sinking Fund that year were $10,881,000, as per same report. The remaining misstatements will be corrected in connection with the next section. which reads thus:

"But our financier stops several leagues short of the truth in the exposition. If he will call upon our affable friend, the Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, he will find that at the close of the last fiscal year, the State debt of Pennsylvania was $31,111,661.90, instead of twenty-nine millions, and this, too, after deducting *all* Sinking Funds. He will also find out several other things worth publishing."

On the first of December, 1870, the debt of the State was		$31,111,661 90
Since then there have been paid the following amounts:		
December,	$ 14,400	
February,	5,468 72	
March,	179,506 45	
April,	1,316,299 03	
May,	49,400	
August,	70,500	
		1,635,578 19
		$29,476,088 71

The assertion that *all* sinking funds have been deducted from the amount given above, is simply an infamous falsehood. There are to-day in the Treasury NINE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of interest bearing bonds, which are, at least, worth their face, and which have been kept there by a Republican administration, in spite of the schemes of leading Democrats to steal them. These remain an offset to the indebtedness above stated, and makes the account stand as follows:

Debt,	$29,476,088 71
Sinking Fund,	9,500,000 00
	19,976,088 71

The balance in the Treasury now, and in process of collection, will enable the State officers to reduce this to about $18,000,000 before the close of the year. It will be evident from this that the debt is now nine millions less than it was when the Democrats left power, by the *Post's* statement, and nearly twelve millions less than it *actually* was, at that time. The writer of the *Post* article must have had all this information before him, or within his recollection when he wrote, but that wasn't material to his purpose. He excels, himself, however, in the next section, which reads:

"Among other things, he will find that, in the matter of Sinking Funds alone, the people of Pennsylvania have been robbed, during the past ten years, to the tune of $14,865,762.29. We propose to demonstrate this fact. During the past ten years the Radical State government has disposed of the public works, worth to the State $35,099,083.91, for which it realized the sum of $11,254,321.62 and which was carried to the Sinking Fund for the evident purpose of showing a reduction of the debt."

If it be true that the Radicals have stolen about $15,000,000, as above charged, and have, as we have demonstrated, paid fully one-third of the whole debt in addition, besides paying about $2,000,000 direct tax to the General Government, defraying the enormous war charges, supporting the soldiers' orphans, and reducing the taxes all the while, they must have a good deal of talent, and we suggest they had better be let alone. This would have required the putting into the Treasury of at least thirty millions of dollars within ten years, in addition to about forty millions that were used up in running the government, paying interest, and other incidentals. Before anybody is accused of stealing such sum, it might be well enough to show that it was on hand to be stolen.

The information concerning the sale of public works is interesting, but not exactly true. The bill authorizing the sale of the main line, was passed in the session of 1857, some fourteen years ago, when the House was Democratic, and the Senate Know Nothing. The sale was made in July, of that year, by Governor Pollock, a man never yet accused of any dishonesty. The bill authorizing the sale of the Delaware division, Upper and Lower North Branch divisions, West Branch division, and Susquehanna division, was enacted by the Legislature of 1858, which was Democratic in both branches, and the sale was made on May 19, 1858, by one W. F. Packer, who will be memorable ever more as the last of the Democratic Governors of the State. The re-sales of these branches by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad were also effected during Packer's administration, and approved by him. There is a little secret history connected with these operations, which some Democratic politicians in this State could put into the shape of interesting reading if they would, but we suspect they will not.

But, furthermore, it is said:

"But even that amount, added to the ten millions of Sinking Fund of ten years ago, and subtracted from the State debt, leaves it three millions greater than it was under the last Democratic administration; or, in other words, the State debt has increased about fifteen millions of dollars in the last ten years, or at the rate of a million and a half per year, which is the actual increase of the State debt for the past year, as will appear by an inspection of the books of the State Treasurer and the Adjutant General."

We have already shown in detail, the falsity of this section. The debt is, at least, nine millions less than under the last Democratic administration; five millions of war debt have also been paid in addition to this, which were created by Democratic treason, and the rate of decrease of the State debt for the last year, has been more than one and a half millions. The assurance of the men who can circulate such preposterous falsehoods as those above quoted, is amazing. But we have more of it, for the *Post* winds the matter up in this wise:

"What has become of the Public Works of the State? Within the past ten years the Radical State government has sold them for less than one-third of their actual value. We shall not stop here to discuss the Rings that grew rich in the transfer, nor make mention of the favored gougers, who thumbled the eyes of a confiding public and beslavered their victims with protestations of honesty, while they gouged. That is a subject which we promise to ventilate between this and the October election, and we cordially invite the ingenious Chairman of the Radical State Committee, who is in the secrets of the Ring, to assist us in the undertaking."

Our Democratic friends need hardly call for information concerning the Public Works. They were constructed under a Democratic administration, and a debt incurred for their construction which burthens the Commonwealth to this day. Whilst there is no doubt that the project was a wise one considered in itself, it is notorious that a very large amount of the money expended in the enterprise was stolen by Democratic politicians. They were run through a long series of years by Democratic politicians, who so notoriously mismanaged them, and squandered their revenues that the whole people demanded that they should be sold at any price they would bring. They were sold at a time when the Radical party in Pennsylvania had no distinct political existence, and had no voice in the Government of the State, for less than one-third their actual cost, and as is pretty generally known, during a period when many Democratic politicians, who are now happily in oblivion, were making very large fortunes. And as a fitting sequel to all the villainies that were perpetrated on the State, through the medium of the Public Works, by the Democracy, there was an organized effort made by, and for the interest of their politicians, a little more than a year ago, to steal from the Treasury the bonds which were given for the sale of these works. This, however, was happily prevented by the veto of a Republican Governor. We hope the *Post* will effectually ventilate all the villainies connected with the construction, running and sale of the Public Works of Pennsylvania. The present generation is forgetting many of the crimes of that wicked party, which the people hurled from power ten years ago, and a rehearsal of their stealings would be mighty interesting reading just now.

Our readers will now understand how thoroughly desperate and unscrupulous are the managers of the Democratic party. The article we have dissected, and which is relied upon as their most potent campaign document, is, as we have shown, a willful perversion of facts in every line. How long will people tolerate such miserable falsehoods?

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Speaking of Hon. Fred. Watts, of Pennsylvania, the new commissioner of Agriculture, the *Rock River Farmer* says:

"Of Mr. Watts' qualifications for this position but little is known. It would seem no more than just that the agriculturists of the country—for whose benefit this department is ostensibly maintained—should, at least, have been given time to express who, in their judgment, was best qualified to fill this important position."

We take pleasure in assuring the *Farmer* that it need have no question as to the qualifications of the new commissioner of agriculture. We have known him personally from boyhood, and in our opinion the President could have found no man combining more of the qualities required to fill that office satisfactorily.

Judge Watts is a resident of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. In early life he practiced law, standing at the head of the profession in that part of the State, and served a term as Judge in the Circuit Court. In politics he was an old line Whig, and though acknowledged to be one of the party's ablest men, he never sought nor accepted any political position whatever. His inclinations were always toward agriculture, practically as well as theoretically. In the course of time he purchased several fine farms in the heart of the Cumberland valley, gradually giving up his law practice and devoting himself to their scientific cultivation. He served for years as president of his county agricultural society; president of the Pennsylvania State agricultural society; president of the board of trustees of the State agricultural college, and was also president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. He is a man of large and varied experience, an accomplished scholar, a practical agriculturist, has fine executive ability, and a reputation for solid integrity which has never been assailed.

The appointment as commissioner of agriculture was proffered him without solicitation. He accepted it on the express condition that he should be allowed to select his own clerks and assistants, and manage his department without any partizan interference or dictation. Without intending any disparagement to his predecessor, General Horace Capron, we believe Judge Watts is his superior in practical knowledge of agriculture and in executive ability. His selection is a credit to the administration. He will give dignity and thoroughness to the office, and his sterling virtue will raise him above the attacks of partizans.—*Weekly Union, Rock Island, Illinois.*

Items About Home.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT

GRAND AND IMPOSING PARADE OF THE MILITARY AND CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The Citizens Turn Out En Masse.

According to previous announcement, the Monument erected on the Court House square, to the memory of the "fallen brave," of Cumberland county, was unveiled, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, of the military and civic organizations, on Saturday last.

The day was all that could be desired. Old Sol in "all his glory," appearing in a cloudless sky, whilst the air was pleasant and bracing.

Many strangers had arrived in town the day previous, and were "registered" at the principal hotels. The 6.30 a. m., train, numbering several extra coaches, having on board the Keystone Band of Newville, members of the Big Spring Encampment and of the I. O. O. F. of Newville, together with a large crowd of persons from the "upper end," arrived, while the residents of the rural districts began to assemble in large numbers, all intent upon paying the last sad tribute of respect to our "honored brave, who fell while in the defence of the Union."

By 8 o'clock the streets were thronged with persons, and assistant marshals on gaily caparisoned steeds were engaged in completing the arrangements. The 9. a. m., train, numbering ten coaches, having on board the Zouaves, Knights of Pythias, the Singer Cornet Band, the Shiremanstown band, West Fairview band, and hundreds of citizens from the "lower end" of the county, served greatly to augment the surging crowd. Soon after the Assistant Marshals, under the direction of Chief Marshal General Lemuel Todd, formed the line of procession on the Public Square, with right resting on South Hanover street. The following is a complete list of the different bands, military companies and secret societies that took part in the parade:

Chief Marshal—General Lemuel Todd, mounted.

Aids to Chief Marshal—Messrs. Bender, Hall, Henderson, King, Landis, Low, Noble, Saxton and Zug, mounted.

Keystone Cornet Band of Newville.

A detachment of 10 United States soldiers, from Carlisle Barracks, under command of Sergt. Horace.

Returned soldiers of the late Rebellion, numbering 80 men—each man wearing a badge of red, white and blue ribbon—commanded by Capt. William E. Miller.

Mechanicsburg Zouaves, headed by the Drum Corps—numbering 40 men, in command of Capt. Ed. S. Lamont.

Big Spring Encampment, No. 38; Carlisle Encampment, No. 183, and members of the Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows of Newville—J. M. Wallace, Marshal.

Mout Holly Lodge of Odd Fellows—A. G. McCommon, Marshal

Singer Cornet Band of Mechanicsburg.

Malita Lodge, No. 83, K. of P. of Mechanicsburg—S. B. King, Marshal.

True Friends' Lodge, No. 56, K. of P. of Carlisle—Capt. W. E. Karns, Marshal.

Marion Council, No. 88, Jr. O. U. A. M. of Carlisle, Al. Spangler, Marshal.

Boiling Springs Council, O. U. A. M., and Carlisle Council, No. 205, O. U. A. M.—Jonathan Cornman, Marshal.

West Fairview Band.

Conodoguinet Tribe, No. 108, I. O. R. M. of Carlisle—C. Faber, Marshal, Fred Noffsinger, Asst. Marshal.

Uuion Fire Company, followed by their steamer, drawn by two grey horses—A. E. Monasmith, Marshal.

Good Will Steamer drawn by four grey horses—Harry Fishburn, Marshal.

Shiremanstown Band.

St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 8—30 members, mounted—E. C.—Theo. Cornman, in command.

Followed by a barouche containing Mr. Jacob Squires and Colonel Gutshall.

Mr. Squires is said to be the oldest member of the Knights Templar in this borough, and with a single exception the oldest in the county.

Upon the formation of the line, the procession moved over the following route: Down Hanover to Pomfret; up Pomfret to West; across West to Main; down Main to East; across East to Louther; up Louther to Bedford; up Bedford to North; up North to Hanover; up Hanover to the Court House, where it halted in front of the Monument. The ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Monument then commenced on the platform erected for the officers of the Association and the Orator of the day.

The stand was tastefully draped and decorated with National flags. On the platform we noticed Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, of the U. S. Army, now on a visit to our town with his family, and also Brig. Gen. George H. Blake, former commandant at Carlisle Barracks. The U. S. Navy was also represented with equal distinction, by Rear Admiral J. B. Montgomery and Commodore J. B. Marchand, now residents of our borough. Of the officers of the Monument Association, there were present R. M. Henderson, President; A. L. Sponsler, Treasurer; Col. E. Beatty, Secretary; and Messrs. John Campbell, Dr. W. W. Dale, Chas. H. Mullin, Capt. J. T. Zug and A. Whitmer, Ex Com. The audience around the stand amounted to thousands; a large number of ladies gracing the scene. After an appropriate air by the Mechanicsburg Band, the exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Swartz, of the Lutheran Church, followed by the performance of another air by the Newville Band.

A brief but eloquent address was then made by Gen. R. M. Henderson, giving a historical statement of the origin and organization of the Monument Association, whose efforts toward securing a monument for the perpetuation of the memory of the gallant soldiers of Cumberland county had been crowned with success, through the liberal co-operation of those who had responded to their appeal for funds. The speaker also alluded in warmly eulogistic terms to the architect, Mr. Richard Owen, a mechanic of our own borough, to whose taste and skill the erection of the monument was confided, and who has completed his work in a style which commands the warmest admiration of the whole public. Gen. Henderson concluded by introducing to the audience Maj. Gen. Heintzelman, who would now unveil the statue. The distinguished soldier was greeted with deafening cheers, and at a signal the beautiful statue of the eagle was fully disclosed to the public gaze, the Bands breaking forth in stirring music.

Gen. L. Todd, Chief Marshal, then arose and explained to the audience the causes which had unavoidably prevented Gov. Geary being present, as had been fully expected until within a day or two of the occasion.

Gen. Todd then introduced, with a few pertinent remarks, the Orator of the day in the person of Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, formerly a resident of Carlisle, and son of Rev. Dr. Davidson, a former distinguished President of Dickinson College. The most eloquent address of Dr. Davidson, was requested for publication, immediately after delivery. We, therefore, have the pleasure of presenting it in full, as follows. We need scarcely say that it was attentively listened to, and that during its delivery the vast audience manifested their satisfaction by frequent out-bursts of applause.

DR. DAVIDSON'S ADDRESS.

I appear before you, fellow-citizens, under peculiar circumstances. At only twenty four hours' notice, I come to take the place of a distinguished Orator, who was expected to deliver the address on this interesting occasion, but who is unable to be present. To prevent any disappointment, I have consented to discharge the duty, or rather to attempt to do so, even at such short notice; and I have mentioned the fact just recited, in order to ask your indulgence under the circumstances.

At the same time, permit me to say, that although necessarily an absentee for the greatest part of my life, boyhood and manhood included, I can never forget that I am one of you, a native of this ancient borough, and always proud to acknowledge it, however far fate may have commanded my footsteps. As a native of Cumberland county, and having as an original subscriber, a feather in the eagle unveiled to-day, I do not feel like a stranger in appearing among you, and sharing your joy.

Anniversary days and commemorative monuments, have great antiquity and universality to be adduced in their favor. From the earliest periods known to history there seems to have been no nation with any pretence to civilization that has not had such days and monuments. Rude the structures may have been, and unadorned with the finished graces of art, yet they answered the purpose and kept green the memory of old transactions. Some archæologists, indeed, have fancied that they detected in this practice the primordial germ of hero-worship, and that that widelyspread species of Idolatry originated from the veneration paid to the statue of Ninus, or Nimrod, the great Lion-hunter of Assyria.

Granting the possible perversion of the practice, its antiquity and universality may be adduced in proof of its rising from a native instinct of our common humanity, which prompts us to hold in honor the benefactors of our race, and to celebrate the memorable epochs of a nation's history. And it has ever been regarded by the profoundest reasoners, as an unimpeachable argument in favor of any practice or tradition being an instinct of our common nature, and, therefore, reasonable and right in its fundamental principles at least, that it has been observed always, everywhere and by all.

The American people, though only emerging into notice in modern times, have felt and glowed with this natural instinct; and from Bunker Hill to Baltimore, (I am ashamed to allude to the abortive attempt at Washington)—have multiplied the proofs of it in enduring granite or marble; evincing their unwillingness to allow the names of the benefactors or defenders of their country, to sink into oblivion. Even when unable to identify the remains of individuals among the rank and file, they have done all in their power to testify, where they could not carry out, their desires. In the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, the long semi-circular rows of granite, if they can show nothing else, are, at least, inscribed with an appropriate date, and the number of the regiment, according to States; while high over all towers, in the centre of the semi-circle, the majestic and beautiful monument, surmounted with a statue of Victory, and surrounded at the base with figures of War and Peace, History and Art, erected equally to the glory of patriots distinguished by name, and of the unknown and unnamed "demigods of the people."

We have assembled here to-day to dedicate this neat and graceful column to the memory of the patriotic dead from this county, who fell in the various battles of the late war. On the sides of this shaft are engraved the names of twenty officers and three hundred non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, all from Cumberland county.

From memoranda placed in my hands, it appears that these officers and men represent forty regimental organizations of volunteers, and four regiments of the regular army. The town of Carlisle contributed one company to the three months' service. Two full companies from Carlisle and vicinity, were embraced in the First Regiment of the well-known Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Another full company from Carlisle, and one from Mechanicsburg, were embraced in the Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. There was a full company from Carlisle and vicinity, in the regiment familiarly known as the "Old Eleventh." There were two companies chiefly from Carlisle, and three companies from Newville, Shippensburg and Mechanicsburg, in the 130th regiment. There was, also, one full company from near Boiling Springs and Churchtown, in the 209th Regiment. The 84th, 87th, 158th, 187th, 200th, and 202d Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, contained large representations from the various towns and rural districts of Cumberland county. In the 3rd regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, there was a company from Newville and Shippensburg. In the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry there was a company from Newville and neighborhood. In the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, there was a company from Centreville and vicinity.

In the artillery, cavalry and infantry, constituting 200 regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, there was scarcely a regiment in which Cumberland county was not represented. It is estimated that the total number of volunteers from this county amounted to 2,500 men. They participated in every battle, from that at Dranesville, in 1861, to the surrender at Appomatox Court House, in the Spring of 1865. It may be added that troops from this region were engaged at various times in the West and South, as well as in the East. Some, indeed, found their way South against their will. A large part of one of the companies from Carlisle and another from Mechanicsburg were captured in the Wilderness campaign, and marched to the too well-known prison-camp at Andersonville, Georgia, in which a number died, as it was reported, of cruelty and starvation.

It is gratifying to find the Pennsylvania troops well reported for bravery, coolness and uniform reliableness. Always were they found occupying post of honor and of danger, and always proving equal to the emergency; never betraying the confidence reposed in them, and winning for themselves a proud record. At the battle of Gettysburg they greatly distinguished themselves. The two most brilliant charges, which virtually decided the contest, were made by the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves. The first charge was made on the second day, after the first had closed in disaster, when they repulsed the enemy flushed with previous success, and took possession of Little Round Top, which they fortified and held to the last. The second charge was made on the third day, when they again repulsed the enemy, captured their battery, and drove them half a mile beyond their lines. This was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, "and," says the historian, "with it ended the battle of Gettysburg."

It will not be disputed, that the battle of Gettysburg, was the pivotal point of the war. Lee seized the propitious moment when the Union forces seemed to be depleted and weakened, and public sentiment in the North was inharmonious. The first day's fight terminated favorably to the invaders. Flushed with the insolence of success, they anticipated an easy triumph. Had they not been finally repulsed, the consequences would have been deplorable. Carlisle had a small taste of the horrors of war, but only a taste. You heard hostile bugles sounding in this public square, you heard the shells screaming amidst your dwellings, you had forced requisitions made upon your stores. You may congratulate yourself it was no worse, and that you did not share the calamities of Chambersburg. You were spared the torch. You were saved from the edge of the sword. Had the invasion not been repelled just when and where it was, the victorious columns, 90,000 strong, with 200 cannon, would have pushed on to the capital of the State; they would have found no force to intercept them on their march to Philadelphia and New York; they would have watered their horses in the Schuylkill and the Hudson; and Toombs might have fulfilled his threat of calling the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. Complete subjugation might have ensued, the Slave Power might have risen rampant in its pride, and asserted its control from Casco Bay to the Golden Gate.

All honor then to the brave men who fearlessly sacrificed themselves in those terrible conflicts of the three days of July, 1863, to defend the country and the Union which they loved better than life; and perish the hand that would pluck a single laurel from their brow!

But some crabbed utilitarian, great as Gradgrind on "facts," here interposes a question. It is all well enough to honor the meritorious, but what is the use of erecting a costly monument of marble to their memory? Will they not sleep as sweetly beneath the turf? This is not a schoolhouse, or a church, or an asylum. There is no useful purpose which it subserves, and the money might be more judiciously expended on objects more valuable and important, as the soldiers' orphans, or the poor.

Ah Judas! are you there? I think we have heard something like that strain before. The question was once put in a very similar shape. "To what purpose is this waste?" But I remember also, the manner in which the sordid question was disposed of by the lips of Wisdom and Goodness unsurpassed; and that answer has settled the question forever.

There are some things worth more than money. One of them is unsullied individual honor. Not less so is National Honor.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation. That away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

It is undoubtedly true that the dead are not benefited. They can sleep as sweetly on the field of battle where they fell

"With their martial cloak around them,"

till the last trumpet shall awaken them from their long repose. But even for them we plead. For the sake of that spark of immortality which allies flesh to deity, which is the loftiest sentiment of our nature, and which confers dignity upon the very frame which it once animated, we shrink from such neglectful treatment. We respect the house where a hero once slept, where a great commander held his headquarters; and for a like reason we should treat with reverence and decorum what was once the tabernacle of a brave and deathless soul.

But chiefly, we acknowledge, it is for the living that we do this. It is to demonstrate to all, to the young and impressible mind especially, that virtue and valor, nobleness and generosity, are not mere names, that they attract the veneration and love of mankind, and that the brave and good survive in the recollections and praises of their own generation not only, but of succeeding generations as well. Expenditures of the sort objected to, are therefore not to be considered as thrown away. The Memorial Marble is the visible embodiment of the purest and sublimest sentiments of mankind; it nourishes the seeds of a grand unselfishness; it teaches the nobleness of self-sacrifice for the good of others; it sets forth the moral beauty and loveliness of a generous and large-hearted patriotism.

Questions that involve enthusiasm, cannot be decided without enthusiasm. Frigid, unsympathetic, heartless natures are disqualified to be arbiters of the emotional. One who is a stranger to the feeling of patriotism, who mocks it, or is indifferent to it, has no right to open his lips on the subject, any more than one who has no ear should presume to act the connoisseur at a concert. Through our complex organization, the material affects the mental, and the heart is reached through the medium of the eye. The feelings are exalted and intensified by appeals to the senses. These things are indisputable, and whosoever doubts or denies them, shows either that he is a person of very limited observation, or else that he sets himself up to be wiser than his Maker. From such cold-blooded sceptics we take our appeal to all the warm, generous, uncalculating, universal instincts of our nature, which speak with the same voice in every age and clime, and are so plain as to need no interpreter. We are men, we are human, and we are not ashamed of anything that makes part of our common humanity. We believe with Dr. Johnson, that that man is not to be envied, whose patriotism does not receive a fresh impulse on the plain of Marathon, or whose piety is not reinforced at the ruins of Iona.

"Such graves as these are pilgrim shrines,
Shrines to no code or creed confined;
The Delphian vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind!"

What has been said, may suffice in vindication of the practice of setting apart Anniversary Days, and of the erection of Commemorative Monuments. Permit me, in hastening to a close, to draw your attention to some of the signal *benefits and advantages* resulting from the late war, and its victorious issue.

1. *The moral tone of the nation has been elevated.* Some may be disposed to call this in question. Some may contend that the times never were worse than they are now; that there is a sad degeneracy; that the malaria of corruption has infected all ranks and classes of society, and that as a people, we are going to the bad with railroad speed. I do not deny that there is much in our times to be deplored, but I am aware, also, that this is no new cry. A gentleman said to one of these croakers, who was finding fault with everything, "you must be right, sir! what you say is all undeniable, for my father heard his grandfather saying just the same thing!" Bad as matters are in some quarters, I believe in my heart, that prior to the war they were a great deal worse, and had not the war interposed, we would have been plunged into a moral "*barathrum.*" There was a deadening of the public conscience; there was a fading out of high honorable principle; there was a subserviency and truckling to base dominant influences; there was a want of independence, or of backbone, as it has been quaintly styled; there was a growing deficiency of moral courage, to face the tyranny of party, clique, or sect, or to insist on the correction of abuses; in short, there was a gradual but decided lowering of the standard of rectitude and honor, and of the moral tone of the nation. And all this, with imbecility in the chair, and treason in the cabinet, made the war possible, and ensured its early disasters.

But war came. It came suddenly and unexpectedly. It roused the nation from apathy, inaction and indolence, in which it was festering toward decay. The young men sprang to arms and achieved prodigies of valor. The young women quitted the sofa of ease and luxury, and employed themselves in preparing lint for the wounded and useful material for the hospitals, in many instances entering the hospitals themselves as efficient nurses, and some of them fell martyrs to their philanthropic exposures and exertions. Then came the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, inaugurating a new era in the history of war, mitigating its horrors, and softening its rugged front, as flowers festoon a Mexican barranca. War is an evil; but it cannot be denied that war has a surprising power of developing traits of magnanimity, generosity, public spirit, unselfishness, and heroism, that would have slumbered inert and unsuspected in times of quiet peace. For a time, at least, the spell of indolence and luxury was broken, and patriotism, pure and unselfish, ruled the hour.

2. *Another effect of the war was to strengthen and consolidate the Union* The Union, as interpreted by the light of camp-fires and cannon, is seen and proved to be no rope of sand, like the old Confederation. It has a secret vitality and inherent energy that ensure its continuance. The memorable words of stalwart old Andrew Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved!" have been adopted enthusiastically as the grand National motto. There is no fear of any fresh experiments being made in this direction, looking to its severance. The last experiment was too costly to be soon repeated.

3. *A third benefit secured by the war was the settling forever of the vexed question of emancipation.* For years had there been a blot on our National escutcheon, which no wisdom of sages, no policy of statesmen, no sagacity of philanthropists, could see a method of removing. It was the opprobrium of our land. It was an incubus on our prosperity. It threatened to be the source of bitter and endless alienation. The war was entered into on one side with the open avowal that this solecism of human bondage was, and should be, the worthy "corner-stone" of the new constitution of American freedom. On the other side, there was disavowed, on Mr. Crittenden's motion, any intention to interfere with that peculiar institution. At length military necessity cut the Gordian knot, and compelled a different course of action. Gen. Butler's lucky phrase, "*contraband of war,*" relieved the subject of a world of difficulty; and at last, after many throes of anguish, the proclamation of emancipation was born, and thus the war, originally commenced in the interest of slavery, proved the means of inflicting its death blow. We are not indeed yet free from embarrassments and new complications arising out of these sudden and violent changes, but such inconveniences are incidental to every transition state; and there is not the scintilla of a doubt, that when once the friction shall have been diminished, and the altered condition of affairs universally acquiesced in, all parts of the land will reap benefits and improvements in the not distant future, rich and ample beyond calculation.

4. There is another advantage, and the only other which I shall mention, for which we are indebted to the war and its fortunate result, *the raising of our national reputation and influence in the eyes of the world.* The Revolutionary war first drew to us the attention of the world; the second war, that with Great Britain, gave us prestige as a naval power; but the last, has elevated us to a standing among the Great Powers of the earth. The first gun at Sumpter, in the expressive language of our fast friend, the late Count Gasparin, witnessed "the uprising of a great people;" and the world now looks on with wonder and admiration, not unmixed with alarm, to see our rapid recuperative power, and our uninterrupted advance in taking possession of the vast territory between the oceans.

I shall not trespass longer on your patience. After our gratitude to that Divine and superintending Providence which has smiled on us as a people from the beginning, and extricated us out of all our embarrassments, we are unspeakably indebted to those brave men to whose memory we this day dedicate this marble shaft, together with their compeers who survive them. May a grateful Nation never be insensible to the obligation!

Upon the conclusion of the address, the grand Doxology of Old Hundred was beautifully rendered by the Mechanicsburg band, after which the exercises closed by the pronouncing of the Benediction, by Rev. Dr. Swartz.

General R. M. Henderson in a few remarks returned the thanks of the association to the Returned soldiers, military companies, different secret organizations, the bands and drum corps, for kindly participating in the dedicatory exercises.

Letters regretting their inability to be present, were received from Gov. Geary, Gen. George G. Meade, Gen. Hartranft, Col. Frank Jordan, C. W. Carrigan, esq., R. A. Lamberton, esq., and others.

The day was one that will long be remembered by those that witnessed the demonstration. The appearance of the military, and the varied and handsome regalias of the members of the different organizations, as they dazzled the eye, preceded by the various bands, elicited the warmest commendations, not only from our own citizens, but from the thousands of visitors that thronged our borough.

HARVEST HOME.—The annual harvest home of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society was held on the grounds of the Society, on Saturday last. The attendance was much larger than is usual upon such occasions, and after partaking of a hearty dinner, to which all seemed to do justice, the company adjourned to one of the buildings adjoining the restaurant, and organized by calling Abraham Bosler, esq., to the chair. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the President of our Society, Judge Watts, upon his appointment to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, and the appointing power in having secured his services, as we believe, from his well-known business habits and his knowledge of the wants of the agricultural community, no man in the State is better qualified for the position.

Resolved, That our best wishes attend the Judge in his new home.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Judge Watts was called for and addressed the meeting in his usual plain and practical manner. After a few remarks from R. M. Henderson, esq., the meeting adjourned, every one pleased with himself, "all the world, and the rest of mankind."

BIRTH DAY SURPRISE.—On Thursday evening of last week, the Mite Society connected with the Lutheran church, of this place, together with a large number of members of the congregation, met at the parsonage to spend the evening with the pastor and his family—it being the Reverend gentleman's birth day. The evening passed by quickly and pleasantly, being spent in congratulations, singing and social intercourse until 9 o'clock. The members of the Church Council surprised the party, but more particularly the Reverend Doctor and his estimable lady, by the presentation of a handsome *silver pitcher, waiter and goblets.* The presentation speech, on the part of the council, was made by Mr. J. C. Stock, in a few brief but appropriate and affecting remarks, which was responded to by the pastor, in his usual happy strain.

WASHING SOAP.—We have recently noticed a good deal said in the Chambersburg papers about the superior qualities of a newly patented washing soap being introduced there by Dr. Wilt. We learn that N. Gerlig & Son, of that place, secured the right to manufacture and sell said soap in several counties, and are now introducing it into this market.

From a numerously signed certificate by some of the best citizens of the same place, (that was shown to us,) we predict for it an unsurpassed sale, and an article that will ere long, find a place in every household. We were handed a batch of the soap to be used by us, in our family, that we too might test its merits, and are satisfied that it will do the work claimed for it

Quite a number of our citizens are now trying a sample of this soap, and, from experience we are satisfied that it will soon be the popular soap in our market.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—About 6 o'clock, on Friday morning last, the "advance" of the Circus made its appearance. About ten o'clock, the grand street parade took place, and true to the advertisement, they "made no gaudy street show"; the procession comprising a single buggy, and the *gorgeous* band chariot, followed by a crowd of boys. The circus was very poorly attended in the afternoon, and in the evening, although there was plenty of "sitting-room" yet there was a fair audience. But the receipts were not very large, judging from a few remarks we chance to overhear the treasurer make use of. The entertainment was an improvement on previous shows of this description, and from the vociferous applause which greeted the performers, was appreciated by the audience.

GYPSIES.—A number of gypsies passed through town last week, and encamped at the mile hill. The women shortly afterwards returned, and visited the houses of our citizens offering to tell fortunes, &c. The men, in the meantime, were engaged in trading and selling horses with our horse dealers. Our readers would do well to keep an eye on their premises while these people are about, "for ways that are dark, &c," they are very peculiar.

ANOTHER CABOOSE.—On Monday morning last, we noticed, for the first time, a new caboose attached to the second freight on the Cumberland Valley. We have been informed that two first-class passenger cars are approaching completion, and will shortly be placed upon the road. A powder car and a third caboose will, also, be added to the rolling stock of the company.

THE camp meeting, under the direction of the Church of God, for this county, will be held in Mr. Henry Keefer's grove, four miles north of Oakville, commencing on the twenty-fourth instant, and continuing five or six days. Excursion tickets will be sold from all stations on the C. V. R. R. to Oakville, during the continuance of the camp.

SERENADES.—The visiting bands on Saturday last, serenaded several of our prominent citizens.

THE HERALD is $2.00 per year—in advance.

THE August term of court convenes on Monday next.

GOOD NEWS.—The dog days will end on next Monday. This will be good news for every body.

THE livery stables reaped a rich harvest on Sabbath last. Vehicles and animals being in great demand.

FIFTY CENTS will pay for the CAMPAIGN HERALD until the first of January, 1872.

THE Orphan's Court was in session on Tuesday of this week. A number of persons from the country were in attendance.

THE members of the newly elected Standing Committee should bear in mind that there will be a meeting of the Committee on next Saturday—August 26.

The exercises next Sabbath evening, will be held on Louther street, between Pitt and West, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. Sterrett Gould's, residing on South Bedford street, fell off a balcony, one day last week. The child sustained no serious injuries.

THE picnic held at the Sulphur Springs, on Thursday last, by the R. E. C. L. Club was largely attended. The weather was propitious, while everybody appeared to be enjoying themselves hugely.

THE banks of this place were all closed on Saturday last, in order to afford all connected with these institutions an opportunity of witnessing the dedication of the Monument.

IF you wish to obtain job work of any description, whatever, give us a call. We combine neatness and dispatch with reasonable terms. Pay us a visit before going elsewhere.

THE members of the Union Fire Company exercised their steamer on the corner of North Hanover and North streets, on last Saturday evening. The trial was witnessed by a large number of spectators, and proved very satisfactory.

MR. J. P. NEFF's night blooming cereus had several beautiful flowers, in full bloom the other evening. Many persons visited his establishment during the evening, to get a glimpse of these lovely flowers.

THE Harvest Home dinner was prepared by Mr. Jacob Bretz, of this borough. The rapidity with which the edibles disappeared, was evidence enough that the Major knows how to prepare a repast for "hungry mortals."

C. P. ECKELS, proprietor of the new livery stable on East Pomfret street, has added a splendid two-seated carriage and an ambulance to his "rolling stock" during the past week. For a good team, at reasonable rates, visit the new livery.

FAREWELL SERMON.—The Rev. Dr. Swartz, pastor of the First English Lutheran Congregation, of this place, will deliver his farewell sermon, on next Sabbath a week—the third day of September. Service at the usual hour—11 a. m.

OUR Public Schools are now in successful operation for the Fall term. The pupils, of the different schools, we are informed, having passed creditable private examinations were transferred to the different grades. There are fully 1,000 children in attendance the present session.

BILLS for the following sales have been printed at THIS OFFICE:

By John D. Sheaffer, administrator of Samuel Spangler, a lot of ground in South Middleton township, on the line of the South Mountain Railroad. Having thereon erected a good frame house, carpenter shop and all necessary outbuildings.

By John Watson, administrator of Harriet Watson, deceased, on Saturday, September 30, at 1 o'clock, p. m., a lot of ground in Plainfield, having thereon erected a large two-story frame house and all necessary out-buildings.

By Samuel Diller, sr., attorney in fact for the heirs of Frederick Zeigler, deceased, on the premises, in Plainfield, a two-story brick house, and frame stable.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call from Colonel D. A. Buehler, of the *Star and Sentinel*, Gettysburg, one day last week. He represents the newspaper business brisk in Adams county.

MR. C. V. B. Kennedy, of the New York *Times*, has been visiting in our borough during the past week.

Rev. W. R. Halbert and family of Apalachin, N. Y., are stopping in town for a few weeks.

SAMUEL R. MURRAY, of the *Valley Sentinel*, and William H. Aughinbaugh, foreman of the *Star and Sentinel*, paid OUR OFFICE a visit during the present week.

A YOUNG man employed at A. B. Sherk's carriage factory, on South Pitt street, was overcome by the excessive heat of Wednesday last, and was carried to his home in an insensible condition. He has since recovered, and has again resumed work.

THE administrators' sale of personal property of the late John Noble, deceased, on Thursday last, at the stone barn, near the Baltimore pike, was largely attended. The bidding was spirited, and good prices obtained for the property disposed of.

THE "soap" man has been in town during the past week, holding forth, nightly, on the public Square. He did not appear to be doing a "rushing" business—only fifty cents a package. Each package warranted to contain from five cents to five dollars.

THE picnic to be held on Saturday next, in Mr. Lyne's Grove, about one mile south of the Stone Tavern, promises to be a grand affair. It is expected to be one of the largest picnics of the season, judging from the number of invitations that have been extended.

IT is a fact worthy of mention, that notwithstanding the thousands of strangers that visited this place on Saturday last, but few drunken or disorderly men could be seen on our streets during the day. There being but a single arrest for drunkenness.

THE Chambersburg Zouaves failed to arrive in time on Saturday last, to take part in the dedicatory exercises. They did not reach here until 11.30 a. m., after the route of procession had been marched over, and while the Reverend Robert Davidson, D.D., of Philadelphia, was delivering the oration.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a sulky, frightened at the "early train" on Tuesday morning, and despite the efforts of the owner, who was on *terra firma* attempting to check his flight, succeeded in getting away, and dashed down Main street at a lively rate. The sulky was considerably damaged.

CHEAP FRUIT CANS.—Those of our citizens desiring a first-class parlor stove, of either of the latest designs, should procure it of Samuel R. Claudy, in the rear of Rheem's Hall. An endless variety of cook stoves at unheard of low prices. The cheapest fruit cans in the borough. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

STREET PREACHING.—The open air exercises on Sabbath evening last, were held on South street, between Pitt and West. A great many citizens were in attendance. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. R. Halbert of Apalachin, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. Swartz of this place. The exercises were of a very impressive character, and attentively listened to by the audience.