of his family associating with the mem

omestic fathers. There is not a man

lause.) I remember a case in a Bostor

and never checking once the discourtes

named form of claimants for justice.

Well I think that idea is due to some of

the courts of the Continent and to the

courts of Europe, especially of England,

and I think it is lamentably not due to the

courts of the Northern States. I won't

place Massachusetts as low as the late

James T. Brady placed the judges of

New York when that great lawyer pub-

liely complained in the Cooper Institute

that if in the course of a case he found

himself obliged to bring it before certain

judges, he always left the case and in-

vited his client to employ some other

self stating frankly to his client that

there would be no hope of justice if he

was employed. I don't believe that our

of personal favoritism; but there is in

the courts of Massachusetts, and espec-

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HANNAH JANE.

UY PETROLEUM V. MASBY. No negro ever worked so bard : a servant's pay to save, should be should be save, should be save to save, should be save to save the save th drudge and slave.

What wonder that she never read a muguzinc or book,
Combining as she did in one, nurse, house-maid, seamstress, cook!

once so adored!

Her beautiful complexion my flerce kitchen If the given the sum of the sum o Hard-work for me that softness into sinewy strength congealed.

I was her altar, and her love the sacrifi- of this article, with comments which cial flame:
Ah! with what pure devotion she to that prove it to be false. The President's not know it then-All that she was, and more than that, all that she might have been!

At last I won success. Ah! Then our lives

She made me take, each fall, the stump; she said 'twas my career ; The wild applause of list'ning crowds was What stimulus had she to cheer her dreary ington, "thereby enhancing the value of

world was doing knows.
With tearful smile she auswered, "No!
four dollars is the pay;"
The Bates House rates for beard for one is
just that sum per day." At twenty-eight the State-house; on the ch at thirty-three; Ab forty every gate in life was opened wide

I nursed my powers, and grew, and made my point in life; but she— Bearing such pack-horse weary loads, what could a woman be? What could she be? Oh, shame! I blush

The most unselfish of , all wives to the selfishest of men.
You, plain and homely now she is; she's

Well, I suppose I might do as other men

First break her heart with cold neglect, then shove her out alone.

The world would say 'twas well, and more, would give great praise to me For having borne with "such a wife" so incomplainingly.

And shall I? No! The contract twixt Hannah, God, and me Was not for one or twenty years, but for No matter what the world may think: I

devotion weigh? -Harner's Magazine

THE PRESIDENT AND IIISACCUSERS.

A few days ago the Brooklyn Edyle brought together into one article the acousations against Gen. Grant which the Sun, the World, and other papers defamers—and it may save misconstruchave to make about them we do not in any way refer to the Eagle, which simply repeats charges without inventing their -have echoed their complaints so often that at last they probably almost believe in their justice. To prevent others falling into the same error, we undertook to reply to the Eagle's article as soon as we had time to inquire into the facts. We

now proceed to do so, The Eagle says, "Grant went int office poor, and is notoriously a millionaire already; and he cannot have made his million out of his official salservice." If one part of the duty of the President of the United States was to answer every question addressed to him about his private circumstances, and empty his pocket-book to every visitor to show how much money he had about him, the dignity of the office would not he much increased—and, perhaps, the people would not consult their own in terests by subjecting their chief officer to such ill-usage. The President considers as own self-respect, and we belies healso considers the wishes of the per leave never replying to any attack m. lower of fair play; they dotest sland dorers and liars; and they will honor the sland they will be not because he goes speak for him-but careful inquiries tave assured us that outside of his official on steadfastly doing their work, in distat this result, and invited the victoriou salary, his income does not exceed regard of the insults and taunts of men skipper to come on board and join him \$6,000 a year. His principal property is his farm of six or seven hundred acres. near St. Louis, part of which was inherited by Mrs. Grant. The remainder was bought by Gen. Grant from the almost daily by the Sun. It will still be adding : other heirs, out of the one hundred thou- published, doubtless, notwithstanding sand dollars given to him by the citizens the proofs given below of its falsity. of New York before he became Presi- But at any rate, the man who does so

one hundred thousand dollars referred to was used in paying off the mortgage on his house in I street, Washington now owned by Gen, Sherman, and is purchasing and furnishing his, house a Long Branch, which he is charged with receiving as a present from Mr. Murphy—that being another of the numberless fabrications set affort by the Sun abou the President, and repeated eagerly by journals opposed to him. Not a dollar worth of property has been given to Gan

Grant since he became President. During the war the President saved omething out of his pay as Major-Gen eral, -we are half ashamed to refer t such matters, but since the Engle asks for the facts, it may as well have the all—and with the money so saved he bought a part interest in 'some Chicago lots, which have appreciated in value but hitherto have yielded no income He also bought a small amount of horse railroad stock, which he still owns, and which pays, a moderate dividend He was given, while a Goneral in the army, a house in Philadelphia, which he rents for about two thousand dollars a year.

Another statement of the Eagle is that the Sun has printed repeatedly, uncon tradicted from any quarter, a list of twenty-five of more relatives whom Grant has appointed to office under him What wonder that the beauty fled that I self." We hope that the day will come when honorable journalists will be ashamed to assert that anything is true true. The list in question has been contradicted; it is false in every particular; and we will print it at the clos

relatives who do hold office were And tearful, flung thereon-alas! I did chiefly appointed by his predeces sors : was he bound to turn them out when he came into office himself? Is it. to be the rule of public life that when a man accepts a responsible position he is wider parted:
I'was far up the rising read; she, poor girl! where we started.
I had tried my speed and inettle, and gained strength in every race;
I say the far up the heights of life she drulge ing at the base.

The direction by thrusting his kinsfolk out of any offices they find happen to hold; and giving up all the property he may possess? Do the people expect this?

Third statement is that Gen. Grant received \$25,000 stock in the Seneca received \$25,000 stock in the Seneca Stone Company, as a gift, and then ap pointed Mr. Cooke, the President of that Company, Territorial Governor in Wash-

the stock of Messrs. Cooke, Grant & For me the lived on gladly in unnatural Co." This is a total misrepresentation of a very simple transaction. Shortly She couldn't read my speech, but when the papers all agreed

'Twis the best one of the session, these comments she could read;
And with a gush of pride thereal, which I and others to take twenty thousand dol-She sent them to me in a note, with half lars' worth of stock as an investment.

The words misspelt.

In thought well of it, and surely no are He thought well of it, and surely no one I to the Legislature went, and said that she should go
To see the world with me, and what the had as much right to use his money at money in any enterprise he choose. He

his own discretion as any other citizen. 'He invested ten thousand dollars in the purchase of the stock, and it has never paid him a cent. He has been anxious for a longitime to sell this stock; perhaps sor of the grousers would like to buy it? Cov. Cooke was appointed last February-stock bought in 1867; Cooke appointed 1871—and that appointment had about as much to do with Seneca stone as it had with the deposits of the post-tertiary period.

The charge that President Grant quarrels with Sumner and is friendly with Nye, &c., and that he absents himself ignorant, 'tis true; from Washington during Summer, we For me she rubbed herself quite out: I about. The accusation that somebody very near to the Presidential person was engaged in the "gold gambling" affair of Fisk and Gould, is utterly refuted by Jay Gould's own evidence, as published in the official report of the investigation, by the Forty-first Congress. The President himself gave the order to sell gold on the infamous "Black Fri day"-that order which brought the know down in my heart name into the transaction was James
That, if either, I'm delinquent she has bravely done her part.

The part of the transaction was James
Fisk, jr.,—a notorious thief and swindler. Is there any respectable man or There's another world beyond this: and on woman in this country who would suffer

the final day
Will intellect and learning 'gainst such devotion weigh?

his or her estimation of a friend's character to be lowered by anything James When the great one made of us two is Fisk, jr., might say? And yet the Presitorn apart again,
I'll kick the beam, for God is just, and He
dent of the United States is to be condemned by party papers, on the evidence of a man who has committed the worst kind of offenses against the law, and who, to the eternal disgrace of the judges who administer that law, is still revelling in his stolen wealth, instead of breaking stone in Sing Sing.

As to the objections to Gen. Grant's course on public affairs, we do not probitterly opposed to the President, are fees to answer them now; we merely constantly repeating. The President's repeat our own opinion, that in the main his policy is a sound, wise, and benefition to say here that in the remarks we | cial one. A-man of purer private life than Gen. Grant nover occupied the second cousin, Assessor of Internal Presidential chair. Is it inst—is it Revenue Twelfth District of New York. Presidential chair. Is it just—is it worthy of the President's position, or of this great nation—that he should be called to account at any moment; by every disappointed office-seeker who chooses to invent a new slander against him? We have replied to these charges because by constant repetition, they might have imposed upon credulous minds. The more thoroughly they are sifted, the more shamefully false and malicious they will appear. We believe, that the majority of the people look. ary, or his legitimate receipts in public upon these calumnies with indignation. They have made thousands of friends for the President, among that quiet and thoughtful class of the community which rarely busies | What are they to think of any fresh itself actively in politics, but which admires pluck and silence in public men, which hates to see injustice done, and which despises the cowards who try to undermine a public reputation by defaming private character. Whatever rejected office-seekers, like the calumniators of the Sun may do or say, the also considers the wishes of the great majority of the American people. Gen. Grant all the more because he goes

to their domands. We now subjoin the so-called list of each other, the Englishman generously "the President's relatives." published proposed Brother Jonathan's health, dent. One of the charges against the publish it will stand solf-convicted begas a present to him. The rest of the ton libeller:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father estmaster at Covington, Ky.
Appointed to office by Johnson ; tined by Grant.

II. Rev. M. J. Cramer, Presiden prother; in-law, Minister to Denmark -Appointed Consul to Leipsic, by ohnson : transferred to Denmark b Frant. Is a Methodist minister, a ther ough linguist, a most competent man nd was highly recommended. III. Brevet Brig. Gen. F. T. Dont, resident's brother in-law, one of the ullitary secretaries at the Executive

Army appointment; holds no position emplument at hands of President." IV. George W. Dent, President's rother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs Was strongly recommended by Cali-

ornia Delegation. V. John Denty President's brother-in law, exclusive Indian trader for New Mexico under the Indian Bureau; place worth \$100,000 a year. Was not appointed by President; holds no office under Indian Bureau; profits of place grossly exaggerated.

VI. Alexander Sharpe, President's prother-in-law, Marshal of the district of Columbia. Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law; a firstclass man, and capital appointment; is member of the President's official ousehold, and the duties are of such a haracter that from time immemorial the ace has been filled by a relative or near friend of the President.

VII. James E. Casoy, President's brother-in-law, Collector-of-the-Port-of-New Orleans, and electioneering agent for the renomination of Grant by means of United States soldiers and Gatling

Is not President's brother in-law, but Mrs. Grant's; has proven an excellent collector; carried out many reforms, principally in taking control of Custom house out of hands of politicians. VIII. James Longstreet, President's wife's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

Is no relation whatsoever to either the President or his wife. IX. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Huister to Guatemala. Was strongly recommended by his riends in Iowa; President has but slight

acquaintance with him. 💌 X. N. A. Patton, President's wife's ousin, Collector of the Port of Galves-No relation. The President does not en know him.

cousin, clork in the Third Auditor's of-fice, Washington. Was a gallant soldier; President never knew of his appointment until he met Ross on the street, who told him of it. and not on his recommendation.

XII. Mr. Addison Deut, President's wife's third cousin, clerk in the Registers office, Treasury Department, Washing-No relation whatever. XIII. George B. Johnson, President's third cousin. Assessor of Internal Reve-nue, Third District of Ohio.

No relation whatever. 3. L. Winans, Presi ent's XIV. B. port, Ky. No relation whatever.

XV. A. W. Casey, President's broker-in-law's brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans. Is no relation either of the Presidentor lent does not know him.

XVI. Peter Casey, President's brothr-in-law's brother, Postmaster of Vicks. urg, Miss. Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law's brother; was a loyal Southerner. Not appointed

as the President's choice. Sthe President's enouge,

XVII. S. T. Lambert, M. D., President's second cousin, Receiver of the dent's second cousin, Receiver of the Public Moneys in Oregon; said to be a lefaulter, but retained in office. No such person in office in Oregon

now or at any other time.

XVIII. Reader W. Clarke, Presi No relation; was formerly a Membe f Congress from Ohio.

XIK. C. A. Ford, President's cousin Assessor of Internal Revenue, St. Louis. Is no relation whatever; is Collector, not Assessor, of Internal Revenue, Mr. Delano says he is a first-class officer "if there ever was an honest man, he is XX. Dr. E. H. Grant, President's

third cousin, Clerk in the Internal Reve nue Burezu, Washington. No relation. XXI. E. C. David, President's wife's

consin's husband, Special Agent of the Postoflice Department in Illinois and No relation ; President does not know

XXII. Charles F. Baldwin, President's ousin's husband, Mail Agent in Ken-No relation; President does not know

XXIII. John J. Grant, President's No relation : President does not know XXIV. Alexander Sharpe, jr., Presi-

lent's nephew, Cadet at Annapolis. Mrs. Grant's, not the President's nephews XXV. Frederick Dent Grant, Presideut's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; gone to Europe on an illegal leave of absence granted him by his father.

is not on leave of absence, but is on duty on staff of the General of the army, Our readers may now see for themselves the wilful dishonesty with which this list has been prepared by the Sun. it? Because the King can do no wrong, charges against the President which may

ONCE upon a time there was a Yankee topsail schooner on its way to Leghorn which encountered an English noble man's yacht on a pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean. John Bull bantered the and Aldermon. They are to be selected in the minute personal rights of Yaukee for a trial of speed, and the impartially. But it is a singular fact, daily life are concerned, Paris and tion, it would have burned again bright Yankee "sailed" John Bull almost "out of sight," Milford was greatly astonished who hate him because he will not yield in a bottle of wine. The invitation was accepted, and, as they sat opposite to

I say, Captain, this is the first tim my yacht was over beaten, you know." "Wall," said the Yankee Captain, "that's kinder singler, for I vow this is Prosident is that this St. Louis farm fore the public as a professional and wan- the first time my craft ever beat any power and unjust suspicion and too great thing."

WENDELL PHILLIPS & LAST AND | before it reaches the individuals, yet we BEST SCATHING ATTACK ON MODERN COURTS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS—THE LIBERTY to his fellow jurymen, and call it block-OF THE INDIVIDUAL HERE AND ABROAD ing the wheels of justice; whereas, we

was the regular occasion of the Boston single man's opinion. But when I go a yceum course, which the managers had decided not to postpone if it was the night before Thankegiving, and the subject was "Courts and Jails; or, The Crimidal and the Insane." Mr. Phillips spoke substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- In the classic republics the State was everything; individual was nothing. All they sought was to cover with a wholesale protection classes of men-the commonwealth. Feudalism, upon which we pour out so much contempt and such reen rebuke had one merit-it was the Gospel of Individualism; it was emphasizing the importance of the single unit. To a certain extent it ignored the state, but it never forgot the man. To be sure t confined its protection only to a class. he upper class, the landed class, the wealthy class; but within the girth of what it recognized, that class-every man and the minutest right of every man was as sacred as the throne itself. The feudal noble bowed to none but the king, and hardly to him. His slightest atom of right, whether he should flaunt ion on his banner exclusively, whether his chair should sit six inches higher than his neighbor, or he should walk in he great procession ahead of his rival, were rights to be maintained as sacredly at as much cost as his castle and lands It was no matter how slight, provided it was his—the whole power of the State was bound to vindicate him to his exclusive right. Men went to war for the right to walk in the third or the fourth or the seventh place of a procession. We come back in the republics to the old error of classic times. We have a wholesale regard, and provided the general public is protected, there is a singular disregard of the individual. In order to insure public attention, you must get a wrong hat covers a million of men. And today the same wholesale test of instituions prevail. For the protection of an ndividual right, give me a government nodelled on the feudalism of the middle

ages. Now, what I am going to speak to you of to-night are what men call slight wrongs, affecting only small classes, but they constitute just as truly a grievance, they defeat just as certainly the first purpose of government, which is the protection of the individual. "That is the true government," said vited his client to employ some other the Greek, "where the humblest and most friendless man is as safe in his neanest right as the most loved and the trongest." Now I am going to speak of the courts. What I mean to assort in courts have reached that at solute extent riticism even of the courts of Massachusetts is, that justice is a wholasale, im-

o her orphaus, were kept from the alms

louse by their grandmother's persistent

thrift and toil. It was the last refuge of

r justifiable pride. She was an object of

finally dragged into the court on

month in the Suffolk County Jail: In

tock of furniture was sold at auction to

ony her rent, she had to borrow of her

eighbors the means of getting her wit-

tion of the case showed it was baseless;

above. "I dislike," he said, "a gov-

ially of Boston, an oristograph leaning and faloritism which would distract any perfect, exceptional accident; and the whole of this cumbrous machinery bar in Christendom; and I have known of the State is honey combed all a perfectly faultless and worthy member through with mistakes which make it in a certain percentage of instances the organ of nothing but injustice and cruelty, and I shall begin with the client late chief-justice of the Commonwealth The departments at Washington are laz to his face, because he never could get a remind you that the old maxim was hearing when brought in competition that the king could do no wrong; and with the more fashionable and popular lthough we borrowed nothing from members of the bar; and I have known England but certain fundamental forms that chief-justice, the most honorable and her language, we keep at the root of instance of an otherwise bonorour jurisprudence that same great out career, meet that gentlerage that the State can do no wrong man afterwards on the pavement and and the consequence of it is (which I acknowledged that he deserved the remight enlarge upon in approaching the bureaus of Congress in a wholesale manner, but in picking up the trifle of the individual, I am going to confine myself to the courts. I served once as a clerk in a court of this county, and I manners of Lord Clair, his obvious inemember a single case of a woman who arned her daily dollar, and the pride of her life was that her grandchildren, left

buke. Now, what shall you say of justice where the impartial head of it sees one man and ignores another? John you out from the right in this matter i Phispot Curran said that the mere cold tention to snub and disgrace him while practicing in the court, had lost him \$150,000 in practice and done incalculable and indescribable ovil to clients. The intention and purpose of a Judge to chill the popularity of an advocate of a different party! We have in this county of Suffolk a law club, it is made up of the some criticism in the neighborhood, and fashion and wealth of the bar. No man enters it merely on the ground that he have been enacted in the Legislaturecharge of theft. Friendless, she could not be bailed, and she remained nearly is a lawyer, or that he is learned in the law, or that he is successful in the law, hat time her grandchildren necessarily or that he has a large business. He vere sent to the poor house, her little must belong to a petted circle; he must he stamped with a sort of social seal ; he must come out from a certain hot-house, Otherwise he is not a member, and every critic of the courts cannot fail to see that iosses, and at last, after nigh thirty lays, she saw the face of a judge forafter an evening spent in that banquet thirty minutes, and the first examina. and social reunion to the "wee sma" hours" of the morning, the judge when that it had not a loop to hang a doubt he takes the bonch listens to the n; that it hadn't a shadow of justifica-

sorbing pursuit of industrial success, we are many nercentages above any other motion, allows a close approach, and ommunity in the development of insantion by the confession of the magistrate personal entreaty to the companion ity. I warn you that in the protection limself. Out of pocket more than she of the last evening, while he leaves could earn in any two months, scarred the other lawyer at a proper distance to of the very slightest or of the most grave difference of opinion of the humbles n character, sore with the breaking of speaksloud, to urge his claim like a comman among us is in fact the best of the the only tie that bound her to self-re- mon claimant. Well, there is a greater State's sincerity; and yet in regard spect, her children paupers, the judge ovil than that. The jury takes its one graciously allowed her to go. Whose from the treatment. The client rememto this great question you will see every journal of the State - prob istake was it that she ever came there? bers it when he employs his counsel the ably laugh me, out of court for Not hers. She never stepped her foot next time. He knows where to go for oven asking an hour's attention over the line of the law. The State the favorite, and he knows what, will to it from a Boston audience. The Ku owed her atonoment; the State owed push his case. The English are inflicted to it from a Boston audience. The Ku sits in the Legislature. Out of had invaded the round of her do respect than this. I assert from an ex- 85,000 prisoners of the Commune in Appointed to West Point by Johnson; mestic and faultless life, owed her, in perionce that gives me a right to do so, France, after a three months' investigation, the government only found five the person of the magistrate, a and without fear of possible contradicpublic apology, and then behind that tion, that in this wholesale regard for that they could prove over set fire to the amplest pocuniary compensation for the state and this great loss or fastidi. building ; out of the score of men tha the loss. (Applause.) Why don't it do ous respect for the individual in every preside over the insane asylums of Massingle stage of our courts, the atmos- sachusetts I will find you nineteen that and the State can never be charged with phere is poisoned, from the client that have made a great many more men mad its offences. The lecturer here adduced caters, to the judge that decrees the by mistake and cruelty than they even charges against the President which may its offences. The lecturer here adduced caters, to the judge that decrees the proceed from the same quarter?—New further instances of the nature of the final sentences. But it won't alarm you cured; I will show you nineteen men that have allowed themselves to be the above. "I dislike," he said, "a gov-comment that forgets units and remem. I am aware that you will view it as the fools of men, the agents of disturbed

tottering intollect till it went out in

flight, when, with decent common sense

bers only States. When I desert the utmost trifle. Every man does, until he parents, the mere machines of anxious client I come to the jury. A jury is feels it. Triffes make perfection. So relatives, and have turned the key on bound, men say, to be selected of men it is with liberty. It is true to day that of good worthy character by the Mayor so far as individual safety and comfort fair judicial inquiry, and generous tolera gentlemen, that although the Mayor and Loudon are half a century ahead and unflickering. Aldermen are bound to put impartially in of Boston; and New York. We nover At the close Mr. Philips was again approtation the names of good and worthy should have had the shameless and in plauded, and the audience rapidly discitizens of moral character, during the famous history that now and then, half persod. - Yete York World. thirty long years of the anti-slavery a dozon times for thirty odd years, Bosstruggle, if the name of an abolitionist ton has exhibited, if we had been in of them over came out. The idea of a I don't care for a government that pro of a man whose predeliction for strong

same law that it would spread over the have heard the press of Boston ory out millionaire. (Applause.) But even this poison of the courts is nothing to another igainst a single man who stood opposed andividual disgrace of our statutes; and now I am coming to insanity. I said both being thought irreverent to some of our to express my indignation at the insane most worthy and respectable citizens, ought to thank that man for it. And code of Massachusetts. We are a cen-Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture a second trial of the same case brought tury behind Europe in this respect. We without, alteration. The letter is so n Boston, on Wednesday evening. It the other eleven men round to that haven't the faintest idea of justice to a graphic in detail, and presents such a graphic in detail, and presents such a haven't the faintest idea of justice to a graphic in detail, and presents such a man whose ideas are diseased, and the vivid picture of Carlisle as it was some step further, to the witnesses, the gree with nine hundred and ninety-nine atrocity of the courts becomes more druel

and infamous still. One half of what is of his co-patriots he is considered insane called the wit of the bar is nothing but Laughter and applause.) It is a fearful code, this of insanity, for we extend it to ross abuse of witnesses. The wit of such an enormous breadth of mere differ the bar is wit that among sutlemen would be considered infamous. (Apence of opinion. There is not a hospital in Massachusetts. (Applause.) Every plause.) There isn't a man in is house one of our insane asylums is a jail, and who would not be glad to see the woman if you want to you may commit a man there without one single reference to one bers of the Suffolk bar under the roof of single safeguard of Saxon liberty that [ED.] two hundred years have consecrated. in the house that would not shrink from having his wife subjected to the orucl You can confine a person unjustly, and the agent of that asylum claims the nd abusive cross-examination of those right, the moment he turns the key or entlemen in a court of justice. (Aphis prisoner, of never allowing access ourt, where a clergyman of the city eing placed upon the stand, a wellutside of that jail. I know the case of a husband in this Commonwealth, who known member of the Suffik bar said to him, "Where is your had no moral character or standing, who had his wife incarcerated for nine months

wife, sir?" "I have sent her to Provibeyond the reach of friends and relatives, dence." "What did you send ber theret only to escape at last by tearing som leaves from a book, writing messages or for ?! -"To be beyond your reach." them, and dropping them out of a (Applause.) . "You behaved very window, in the hope that they somelion vrong," said the lawyer. "I know my might reach her counsel. When I brought that case once before a comsiness botter than you do," replied he gentleman. What is it that changes mittee of the Massachusetts Legislatur he gentieman of the parlor into the

ere-well, I don't know which name to on insanity, and asked the introduction of the Belgian law, which is tha sign to him-of the courts? It is an asy thing to amuse us, but it is a sore the moment a person is incarcerated no matter what letter they write, thing for the individual when he stands no matter what ravings they place nder this utterly reckless, unchecked, and unlimited right of abuse, and when on paper, it shall be the duty, he sees the judge interfering again and under a heavy fine, of the superintendent of the asylum to see that the again to prevent his defending himself missive reaches its direction, accomand the abuse of counsel. Then I want manied with an explanation whence i omes. That old monarchy keeps open to go one step further, and that is to the judge himself. We have a s cred idea of a judge. We have an idea that he is the lines by which the individual takes iold of the State and permits no man to totally emptied out of all passions, that break them. When I urged this, and handle. On those festive occasions rehe sees nothing before him but the unthe committee were listening to me, the

most distinguished representative of the insane practice of Massachusetts, putting his head on his hand in thought a mo ment, said, "Well, that's the way sh got out. Well,"-he straightened him self up-"patients ought not to be al lowed books." Yonder asylum is the very prison of man after man, and we man after woman, as sane as we are whom their friends choose to hide; and have the testimony of more than on employee there that persons brought into those walls, sane as you and I, fretting eputation. in weary months against the incarcer: tion, die mad. And this is Massachi setts; and you may go up to that Logislature and talk by the week and you will have arrayed against you lozen doctors and half a dozen student of insanity, and they haven't the remotest suspicion of what belongs to the lib erty of the individual any more than th practitioner at Yeddo, and you can' begin to get a hearing. The laziest in stitution in the United States is a court. of submission to injustice, to rebuke a are lawyers. (Laughter and applause.) enough to make a Sybarite, who neve moved except when a rose-leaf got dou bled, ashamed of himself; and yet the departments of Washington are furiously active compared with the courts. When Gustine, and Dr. Foulke, the only peryou once enter that interminable mil there is no knowing whether you will the occult science of medicine. survive ever to see a judge. We haven't accepted one humane principle of the

students of insanity on the other side of the ocean; and the only thing that shut s small band of scientific men, local Boston doctors! The place where you can safely hide your enemies for six months, if you can only cover it with a plausible device, is an insance asylum in Massachusetts. You have only to set Ah I'm' dear sir, the old town must in motion the machinery of the idiot Legislature of Massachussetts. (Aphave undergone great changes. I fancy, plause.) I don't believe there is an in sane asylum in the State mad enough to enact the laws on this subject which not one. I hardly think you can find a dozen as incane men in any of the incane asylums of this State as mad as the in sane doctors on this subject. I never saw a doctor or a trustee of an insane asylum that had the twinkling of the shadow of an iota of an idea of what individual liberty means. (Laughter.) urge you, every one, to remember that this busy civilization of ours with its angry collision of opinion, with its ab

but yesterday.

known but meaningless "Glitty glow-Glitty glow."
And then comes "Old Jinny," with her man's hat and flaxen hair streamingfrom under it; her dingy white frock. and her inseparable bundle in one hand and club in the other. See how furious she looks, with her big teeth and ragedistorted features, as she makes for a pile of stones, and with impotent ourses hurls them after a parcel of urchins, who scamper before her with loud cries of

Then there was old Hildebrand, who used to visit the borough every two or three months; no one (of us boys) know ing whence he came or whither he went. How distinctly I see his buck-tail cockade—his grizzly beard, and bandit look, as with foaming rage and fearful oaths he lets fly the stones at the wanton youngsters who will keep hooting and

QUITE recently a coroner sjury in Conof the boys, reckless and running over vent in, by a singular miracle not one structed in the rights of the minority nectiout were deliberating over the body with mischief as they were, had the hardihood to plague her. Her melancholy on some future occasion, if I should his pay, The passengers, who had been jury is unanimity, that twelve men shall toots Stewart and Vanderbitt. They can drink flad brought him to n quiescent face and vacant eyes, her low mutterset patiently to work and come to the protect themselves. They don't thank state, and they had just concluded to
ing voice as allo recited passages from
conclusion, unblassed, that you are guilty you for it... (Applause.) That is gov. bring a verdict of "delirium tremons,"
her well-connect Bible,—and, the quiet conclusion, unblassed, that you are guilty you for it. (Applause.) That is gov. or not guilty. That is the idea of the would take the most when the supposed defunct rose to a speal of her whole manner to the supposed defunct rose to a please regard me, though anonymous dollars from his pocket and paid the shirty power, and unjust susploion and too great black, poor, perhaps oriminal, and slaimed, "Here's one of your jury as all rudeness and kept in check the usual sequences. In the meantime taking a moment, suggesting, drew use appeal of her whole manner to the please regard me, though anonymous dollars from his pocket and paid the billy expressed all rudeness and kept in check the usual sequences. In the meantime taking a moment, suggesting, drew use appeal of her whole manner to the please regard me, though anonymous dollars from his pocket and paid the billy expressed all rudeness and kept in check the usual sequences. In the meantime taking a moment, suggesting, drew use appeal of her whole manner to the please regard me, though anonymous dollars from his pocket and paid the billy expressed all rudeness and kept in check the usual sequences. In the meantime taking a moment, suggesting, drew use appeal of her whole manner to the please regard me, though anonymous dollars from his pocket and paid the billy expressed all rudeness and kept in check the usual sequences. her well-conned Bible, and the quiet ful reminiscences. In the meantime weight of magistracy; shall be strained spread over him the safeguard of the votes "No."

Correspondence of THE HERALD TO OUR READERS.

being thought irreverent to some of our to come riding over the Main bridge, living and dead, we have published advocity of it is that if a man does not thirty odd years ago, that we felt as if corpulence on horse back is at any time any attempt to amend it would only de- a rare sight; and when Mr. Miller used stroy its spirit; and we have too much to come to too confidence in the good sense of our read-ally arrested. to come to town our attention was naturers, to suppose that any would take ofence, when nothing was intended but the utterance of the harmless, though never forgotten, reminiscences of boynood. We have only to add, if this we hope he will continue his sketches.-

> GRAYESEND COTTAGE, Nov. 12, 1860. EDITOR OF THE CARLISLE HERALD. DEAR SIR.—Your last number, a copy vives some slumbering recollections have no objection, I will make your colums the medium of their utterance.
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> It seems that the HERALD is now in its "Sixtieth Volume;" a fact which bling its own vain praises as "Pretty indicates that the paper was started in the year 1798. My acquaintance with it dates back to a period considerably later than that . . When I be gan to read the HERALD, it was published and owned by George Phillips, esq., man who was better known to me at that ime, in his military, than in his editorial capacity. For Mr. Phillips, it must be known, was a member, and a prominent one, too, of the redoubt ble "Carlisle Guards." Not that he was a high officer; or even a very formi

dable looking private, but nevertheless on . "Fourth of Julys" and "Review Days," he was always among the most conspicuous of his company. His temper was choleric and his spirit plucky, and whon a little excited, he was what might be called a very ugly customer to ferred to, he was emphatically a "high private."
Of Mr. Philips, as an editor, my mem

ory is very indistinct; but THE HERALD, believe, was in his hands, as it always had been, a highly respectable and instructive paper. To be sure for the last thirty years, I have seen very little of it, and am therefore hardly qualified to udge of its late character; but from the casional numbers that fall into my hands, it is but just to express my belief

that it more than sustains its original But dear me! the old town of Carisle, judging from your columns, must have greatly changed since I knew it. see you have gas, and hydrant water; and four or five dentists, and as many homoopathic physicians; and that you are actually taking steps to get up a directory. What a contrast does this present to the old limes when we learned our lessons by the favor of a "tallowdip," and slaked our thirst at the mar- it used to sound, at a little distance, in versation the unsuspicious hog was ket house pump; when the doctors were the only dentists, and the sole remedy Halbert, with his tall and manly form, beam until he reached the hot water for an offending tooth was to pluck it turning to give the word of command, tank. His friends explained the object out and east it from us. When homoopathy was a name unknown, and horse- fatigable Drill Master, seeing to its very handsome gold-h doses were the general practice; when execution. calomel and jalap-senna and mannaepsom salts and emetic tartar, were the pany I never fancied much-chiefly, chief remedies of the pharmacopoia, and Dr. Armstrong, Dr. M'Coskry, Dr.

sons deemed competent to an opinion in As for a Directory, we had half-a word of mouth could tell you anybody's residence and everybody's business They were to be found supporting the posts of the public square, or propping up the walls of the old Court House; sitting under the Locust trees at Tommy Carothers's deer, or lolling on the benches in front of Matthew Armor's.

if I were to go back, I should hardly recognize it. I used to know every flagstone in the borough. (I shouldn't wonder if the town now, were paved with brick.) I could walk, on the darkest night, from the College to Zug's tavern, and from Metzgar's to the graveyard, without once tripping or "atumping" my toes, I knew all the people of the town "like a book;" and some of them a good deal better; for while the moral ssons of "Webster's speller and "Pike's" directions for the Rule of Three, are clean gone from my memory. George Baggs and Jinny Rope, Batsey George and Old Hildebrand, stand there with all the vividness of objects, seen

Poor old Baggs! There he stands in ill the glory of his dirt and drunkeniess; swaying to and fro-unwashed, unkompt, unshaven; with his slabboring mouth and idiotic laugh; his recking clothes, hanging unbuttoned from satisfied till he commonces his well-

More rope ! More rope to hang Jinny !" Silen e l'

hallooing after him ! As for poor old Betsey George, non

Besides these notabilities, there were thers of a different category, whose im-[Below will be found a letter from "A ages are still vivid on my memory's retina. Genuine Carlisler," which, at the risk of There was old Matthew Miller, who used causing us to wonder how a common sized horse could carry, with apparent unconsciousness, such an uncommo sized man. Not that he was a person of such extraordinary bulk either, but

But there was another whose propor tions were much more Daniel Lambertlike than those of Matthew Miller, 1 allude to a very respectable gentleman, who was known in his time as "Old should meet the eye of the writer, that M'Clan—the big-belifed man." I see the old gentleman, (boys have a way, you know, of calling men "old," without reference to their years,) just as he used to look, sitting at his door panting for breath on a summer's evening, or f which I have just been reading, re- basking at mid-day in the sunshine of Spring. And I remember how our adwhich demand expression; and if you miration used to be equally divided between him, in his shirt sleeves, fanning himself with his hat, and a gay plumaged parrot that swung over his head, gab-

Poll, Pretty Poll !" Then there was a wonder of wonders! the Carlisle Band. How I wish I could listen now with one-tenth the delight to Dodsworth's or Hassler's, that I then experienced in hearing the strains of that extraordinary groupe ! We drank it in with eyes and cars. It was about as much pleasure to watch the inflated cheeks of Dan Fisher, George mith, (Gentleman George,) Joe Givin, and Jim Crever, as they played on their clarionets, or the still greater distension of those of Levi Wheaton, as he poured himself out into his huge bass Serpent, agara Falls, and heard the British drums or the white face, turned red, of Sam Mexander, as he labored on his Kent Bugle, as it was to listen to the diversifled sounds that proceeded from their conclusively that there is no royal road various instruments. Then how grand old to learning. Hard work, steady, faith-Black looked, as he leaned-back beyond ful, persevering application, is the only the perpendicular, and with his head in sure road to either fame or fortune. the air and his bass drum on his belly, The best "natural ability" or qualificapounded away with an accuracy of time tion that a young man can possibly and a grace of flourish impossible to be

excelled! Then there was McGonigal with his bassoon, and Swartz with his THINGS BADLY MIXED .- Some years cymbals, and a boy in "Guards" uniago, when the writer was a reporter form, who played the triangle. The upon an Eastern paper, it devolved upon pleasure derived from the two latter him to write for the same edition an accame altogether through the medium of count of the presentation of a gold the eye; auricularly, they were like religion without faith, nothing but 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." Then, not to be forgotten, as alternating with the band when on the march, forget the shrill and soul-stirring sounds | went to press something like this was

were Sawney Mitchell and Sam Eagle, with their rattling drum and ear-piercing fife. Who that ever heard the inevitable Sawney or the inimitable Sam, can Then there were the Infantry, a com-

perhaps, because they had no band. But they were generally held in high repute, and Bill Morrison, their drummer, was fully equal to Sawney.

Then there were the Hussars, whose chief attraction was the red-coated bulozen living ones at every corner, who by gler. Andy Scott usually served in that capacity, though the place was some-times filled by John Sponsler—that many-talented genius, who could walk the wire, stew oysters, blow rocks, keep a sweat-cloth, and do at least a hundre other things in a style that admitted of no superiority. Doctor Foulke was the Captain of that Cavalry company, and Dickey Miles was one of its members. I hardly know how these two men, so little resembling each other, should stand coupled in my memory, unless it is, that I saw the Doctor once handle Richard rather roughly, because he refused to obey an order.

Then there was a new company, formed by Bill Breckenridge-(excuse my irroverence-that was the name he was known by among his cotemporaries) An old man sick on his bed. A friend, -called the Artillery. This company Governor J. W. Nye, seeing that his had a handsome brass cannon and its members wore "shovel-plough" hats, kind attentions and endeavored to ease and, being something of a novelty, was his suffering in every possible way. One very popular with the boys. Ah I those day, when it was quite evident that the were haleyon days! (Though between ourselves, Mr. Editor, if I had them to live over again, I think I could turn is undoubtedly best that you should know them to better advantage.) Then there was the Carlisle Bar of

which our fathers were so proud, whose members were objects of our juvenile admiration. John D. Mahon was its bright particular star, young, graceful, eloquent his half covered person; surrounded by him in general ability, and superior per and with a jury irresistible. Equal to circle of boys just disgorged from haps, in legal acumen, was his cotempo Breekenridge's alley, who insist that he rary and rival Samuel Alexander, esq. shall "strike up," and who will not bo Thon there was the venerable Andrew Carothers, and young Frederick Watts just admitted in time to reap the advantages of his father's reputation and George Metzgar, with his treble voice and his hand on his side, amusing the court and spectators with his not overly delicato facetta. And there was "Billy Gover voted the Democratic ticket in my Ramsey, with his quoue," a man of many life P' clients and the sine quanon of the Demo cratic party, and then towering above hem all was Orier Thempson, who used to fetch us boys up all standing, with his sudden and stentorian demand for

> 'Then, there was on the pavement a he door, Granny Morrison, with her ong yellow, flexible melting "sticks" molasses candy, called not inaptly -shall I say it?-belly gut.

use. Time would fail me to attempt : lescription of half that occurs to me. When my memory once gets a fillip on eye, opened the stove door, thrust in his these subjects, there is no end to the bundle of fresh newspapers, touched a images it is sure to call up. Porhaps lighted match to them, and demanded have loisure, and you should be willing, watching the manouvre, shouted with I will trouble you further with my youth- laughter, and the old fellow, after hesi-

NUMBER 1. WEBSTER AND FESSENDEN. - Some thirty-five years ago perhaps more Daniel Webster contemplated a journey to our Western States and territories, which he had never visited. The great. statesman felt inclined to have some talented young man to accompany him, and in looking over New England for such a companion, his attention was attracted to young Fessenden, and extended to him an invitation to travel with him, which was eagerly accepted; Many a time, saysthe editor of the Ports land Argus, Mr. Fessenden has spoken to us of the advantages and impressions of that trip. Mr. Webster treated him with great kindness, and gave him much

good advice, which he treasured up in his memory. Webster told him how hard he had studied, and how careful he was in making out papers when he commenced the practice of law. He said he never let a writ or legal document pass. from his hands until he had read it over three times at least. And he further remarked that while many young men were idling away their time he was trimming the inidnight lamp.

"Now," said Webster, "I have acquired some fame both as a lawyer and an orator, and have made speeches in which have occurred some figures and illustrations often quoted, and which have already passed into mottoes. And now do you suppose these terse sayings' were made from the spur of the moment? By no means; they were the result of previous study—and close study too. Some of my best illustrations of thought have been studied and trimmed down when the fishing rod was in my hands. The words which so fitly represent England's power so often quoted and so much praised, were strung together when I stood on the American side of the St. Lawrence river near Ni-

beaten on the Canada side.". Many other statements he made to young Fessenden which proved pretty possess is to know how to work well.

headed cane to Rev. Dr. Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and the lescription of a patent hog-killing and ausago machine, which had been put in 👫 pperation at the factory. Now what nade Rev. Dr. Mudge mad was this : The inconsiderate burcaneer who made up the forms got the two locals mixed up in a frightful manner, and when he with which they were wont to wake up the appalling result: "Several of the the old echoes! As for the band, I hear Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends called upon it now in the cells of my memory just as him yesterday, and after a brief coumy boyish years. And I see Captain seized by the hind legs and slid along a and Orderly Sergeant Jones, the inde- of their visit and presented him with a ded bute grabbed him by the tail, swung him around, slit his throat from ear, and inless than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said that there were times when the feeling overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him, for the manner in which such a huge animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks when the machine seized him, and in less time than it takes to write it the hog was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausage. The occasion will long be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best piece can be procured for fifteen cents a pound, and we'are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely.'

SENATOR NYE'S LAST. - Scene in a far Western State. A village composed mostly of rude mining hats called "houses," "cottages." "taverns," etc., though really they were but "shanties." end was close at hand, showed him many poor patient could last only a few hours, the Governor said to him: "Davis, i the truth ; you are a very sick man, andwill in all probability live but a short time. Are your affairs in the condition that you would like to have thom? I should be glad to do anything for you vou know."

'Yes; they're all right." "Well, would you like me to write to ny of your folks in the East?" "Not now-after it is over."

"Would you like me to call in a min-

The sick man, by a great effort of will over a weak and shattered body, drew preate an enduring one of his own. And himself up in bed, so as to be in a sitting posture, and sternly, most soberly, and earnratly, said : "Why, Governor, what should I want a minister for?

Tite Portland Press tells a good story, as follows: "On the Eastern Railroad. the other day, a newsboy entered the ear with a bundle of dailies, and acosted a crusty old chap who sat crouched in a seat near the stove : 'Paper, sir?only five cents.' 'No!' growled the passenger. 'But I'd give five dollars if . there was a fire in that stove!' 'Did you say you'd give five dollars if you had Ah, Mr. Editor, I must stop, its no a fire in that stove?' said the newsboy turning back. Yes, and d-d quick, too!' The boy, in the twinkling of an confectionery."