THE HERALD.

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

J. M. Weakley, J. M. Wallace.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Volume LXXII. *No. 5.*

COMMITTEE MEETING!

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet in Rheem's Hall, Carlisle, on Tuesday, February 20, at 11½ o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing a Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention, and of appointing conferees to settle a Senatorial Delegate.

WILLIAM LINDSEY,
January 31, 1872. Chairman.

THE State Central Committee of the Republican party met at Harrisburg last Thursday, and fixed the meeting of the State Convention for the tenth of April next.

GENERAL HANCOCK is said to have declined to be a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic party for President. This is certainly very sensible. The nomination of that party will be equivalent to a bad defeat, and that affords neither profit nor pleasure.

SOME Democratic papers insist on the nomination of Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, as the candidate of that party for Governor in the next campaign. We think it is about General Cass's turn to get a threshing for that position, and if his friends think so, they had better bring him out. There are many other speculations which will pay quite as well as running on the Democratic ticket for Governor next fall.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS recently went to St. Louis and registered himself at the Planter's Hotel. Some very superior specimen of humanity, who was charged with the responsible duties of hotel clerk, erased his name from the register and refused to allow him to take his dinner at the house. This is, perhaps, as small a piece of business as any man could have been guilty of.

BRICK POMEROY, who was a short time since divorced from his first wife, and more recently married to some one else, is now sued by a young lady of New Haven for breach of promise of marriage. The fair Yankee damsel lays her damages at $25,000, and alleges that when Brick engaged himself to her he represented himself as a single man. Brick appears to be rather unfortunate in his matrimonial ventures.

GOVERNOR WOOD, of Utah, has vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature of that territory, providing for a convention to frame a constitution, preparatory to being admitted into the Union as a State. The Governor tells the Legislature that Utah has not a sufficient number of people to be entitled to admission, and further that they do not deserve, nor should they ask admission, so long as polygamy is one of their recognized institutions. At all of which the Utah Legislature is very indignant, and says all sorts of ugly things against Governor Wood.

THE election in the Fourth Senatorial District has resulted in the choice of Col. Henry W. Gray, the regular Republican candidate over Col. A. K. McClure, reform candidate by a majority of about 900. The aggregate vote of the district is some ten thousand less than that cast at the election in October, when Mr. Connell was elected by over 7,400 majority. Col. McClure has published a card in which he claims to have received fairly over two thousand majority of the legal votes, and complains that all sorts of frauds and irregularities were perpetrated in favor of his opponent. He announces his intention to contest the election.

THE *Tribune* still contends lustily for the one term principle as applied to the Presidency. Now that is not exactly the question at issue. The people have time and again decided in favor of giving a good President a second term, and the wisdom of this course is obvious. "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good," is a very safe rule in all matters. If President Grant has faithfully performed his duty to the country and to the party, let us stick to him. If he has not let us look out for some one who will. The people are entirely satisfied, and he will be re-nominated and re-elected triumphantly. Let the second term question be decided on its own merits and not at a time when a Presidential nomination is pending

THE trial of Stokes, for the murder of Fisk, has commenced. His counsel moved the Court to have the indictment quashed, which motion is now under advisement. The line of defense indicated by the opening of the case is that Stokes killed Fisk in self defense, and that Fisk was armed at the time he was killed, and perhaps if this doubt seems to afford ground for acquittal, they may prove that Stokes was crazy when he did it, or if that is not enough, that Fisk is not dead, or that he never existed. It is by no means improbable that Stokes will be acquitted, and thus a somewhat greater latitude will be given to the principle which some former famous cases established, that some men may kill other men with impunity.

A CALL has been issued by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for a meeting at Harrisburg within a short time. The particular necessity for a meeting of that body is not very apparent to those outside of its own organization. It might, perhaps, be supposed that the meeting was intended to afford the managers of the party a chance to scold each for dereliction of duty in the late unfortunate campaign. But this can hardly be the intention, for they all, doubtless, realize by this time, that it was impossible for any of them to have done any better with the material they had to work with. It might be thought that it was their intention to hold a Convention to nominate State officers; but surely continuous defeats every year, but one, since 1857, ought to make them tired of the amusement of setting men up merely to have them knocked down. Perhaps they intend to meet merely to adjourn *sine die*, which, without any reflection whatever on their skill as politicians, is certainly the most proper thing they can do. There have been times in the history of Pennsylvania politics, when Democratic State Central Committees were necessary and important; but those days have long since departed.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1872.

THE ordinary legislative routine continues, with very little of interest or importance. The Senate was in session last week until noon of Friday, when it adjourned over to Monday evening. The House took a longer vacation, and does not meet until to-morrow morning. This action of the House has given rise to considerable comment and censure. One or two Democratic papers have even advanced the idea that as the adjournment was made for a longer period than three days without the concurrence of the Senate, the House has therefore dissolved itself, and is not entitled to recognition as a Legislative body. It is, however, as necessary to make allowance for the vagaries of editors as it is for those of legislators, and whilst so long an adjournment was certainly unwise and unnecessary, the idea that it dissolved the House is preposterous.

The Senate passed an amendment to the election law of Philadelphia, recently, which will have the effect of silencing the clamor of the Democracy, on this long-standing grievance. The amendment allows the minority party to select its own election officers, and authorizes the courts on complaint of citizens, to revise the registry of voters, and to insert the names of any qualified voters which may have been omitted fraudulently, or by mistake. Heretofore the registry has been conclusive as to a citizen's right to vote, and if his name were not carried on the list of voters made by the canvassers, he was disfranchised. By the amendment the courts have the right to interfere and compel the canvassers to place on the list the name of any qualified voter who may have been omitted. Formerly the majority of the board of aldermen appointed the canvassers, and although they gave the minority party a representation, they made choice of the persons who were to act. Under the amended law, the minority will have the right to make their own choice. The amendments passed the Senate with very little debate and without opposition from the Republican side—only from Senators voting in the negative.

Senator Buckalew framed a bill very early in the session extending the cumulative system of voting to the election of school directors, which has also passed the Senate. It allows every voter to cast as many votes as there may be directors to be elected, and he may give all his votes to a single candidate, give one vote each to as many candidates as there are places to fill or make any other disposition of his votes he may see proper. In this way the minority party, if it numbers one-third of the voters can always secure one director by casting all their votes for one candidate. The practical effect of this measure will be, that in nearly all cases where two directors are elected each year, each party will secure one and thus constitute the board of directors a tie politically, at and after the third election. Mr. Buckalew has been a consistent advocate of this new system of voting, and he expects good results to follow its adoption

The first reception of the season took place on Thursday night last at the Executive mansion, and was largely attended. The governor and his excellent lady received their guests with their accustomed cordialty, and made the occasion a delightful one to all who were present.

At this writing the first news of the Senatorial election in the Fourth district is being received, and it is conceded that Col. Gray, the regular Republican nominee, is elected. The canvass has been a very short, but a very exciting one. Col. McClure has been speaking every night and succeeded in rallying a very large portion of the Republican party to his support. He also had the support of nearly the entire Republican press of the city. Col. Gray had an exceedingly hard road to travel and he has reason to be proud of his success.

THE Republicans of Blair county have elected Geo. W. Patton delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him to vote for Hon. Francis Jordan for the nomination for Governor.

HON. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, member of Congress from the Chester district, in this State, delivered a powerful speech on the tariff question last week. The following extract will be read with pleasure by all who appreciate the labors of those who devote themselves to the wise policy of protection to our great manufacturing interests.

"If manufacturing be such a profitable business why do free traders not enter into competition with those bloated capitalists and reap a portion of their enormous profits.

"It cannot be that they are more virtuous, self-sacrificing and patriotic than the manufacturer, for business men seek their own profit without much care as to the effect on the country, Capital always seeks profitable employment, and if those clamorers for free trade believed that they could make more money in manufacturing than they can in their chosen occupations, they would soon transfer their capital to better kinds of business. They don't believe their own allegations. This clamor for free trade or low duties does not come from the farmer, for he knows that his best market is at home and that he can get the highest price for his products when he has a manufacturer near him to consume his supplies.

"It does not come from the mechanic or artisan, for he is well aware that he cannot compete with the low wages and cheap capital of foreign countries. It does come, however, from the manufacturing interests abroad, and the importing interests of the great commercial cities, from foreign houses and their agents here, who know that the more unrestricted foreign commerce is, the greater will be their profit. The men of Pennsylvania are charged with legislating for their more sectional interest, and against the interests of the people. They deny the allegation, and turn to the records of Congress to show that they take a wider view of national interests and of their duties to the nation.

"They have given their support to the great West in pushing forward its vast lines of railroads and other internal improvements. They aid in forcing the wool, hemp and iron interests of Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and elsewhere, as fully as their own. They extend a helping hand to the encouragement and protection of the cotton and sugar business of the South and Southwest and the woolen and cotton manufactures of New England. The great principle upon which they base themselves is, that the nation's industry must be defended by national legislation against the encroachment and attacks of foreign policies.

"They hold the doctrine that the allegiance of the citizen and his protection by the government are reciprocal duties, that the men of the nation who pay taxes for the support of the government and to aid in the liquidation of the national debt, and who, with strong arms and stout hearts defend the country against invasion or rebellion, are entitled to the greatest benefits that can be conferred by national legislation; that it is the duty of the government to afford the people of the country the opportunity of doing the work of the country, with a prospect of reaping for such labor its just reward.

"They hold that, while a single man who wishes to work is deprived of that opportunity by the government legislating to give preference to the foreign laborer, the government has failed to do its duty to citizens. They hold that free trade means America competing with ill paid foreign serfs; that it means uncertain employment, low wages and scant comforts for the workman and his family; that it means enforced service of women and children in men's employment, lack of education, mental and physical degradation and an absence of all the ennobling impulses that make the laborer a good and valuable member of society.

"On the other hand, they hold that protection means steady employment for the laborer, artisan and mechanic at good wages; that it means comfortable homes, well furnished tables, schools and education for children, lyceums, reading rooms and churches, and the diffusion of such intelligence among the masses as will constitute an enlightened, prosperous, contented and happy people. They know that it will keep in wholesome activity the furnaces, forges, rolling mills and manufactories of the nation and establish on the Hudson and the Delaware shipyards that will furnish vessels that will carry all the commerce of the Union.

"Such are the views and principles of the representatives of Pennsylvania. In all the duties of a loyal State, Pennsylvania has ever been equal to the emergency. In her chief city was proclaimed the great Declaration which established the equality of men The old bell of Independence Hall, which bears the legend. "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and to all inhabitants thereof," is still preserved with patriotic care to attest the fact that the liberty it has proclaimed in 1776 has extended itself from a small confederation of thirteen Colonies to thirty-seven independent States.

"Her sons have been among the foremost in the defense of the national rights and national honor, and in the wars with England and with Mexico they manifested their devotion to the Union on the battle field. When the spectre of disunion reared its horrid crest and a misguided portion of the Republic raised a rebellious arm against the integrity of the Union, her patriotic children were the first that hastened to the defense of the National Capital. Some of them stood in the ranks on every battle-field from the Potomac to the Red river, others suffered in every prison from Libby and Belle Isle to Andersonville and Millen, while the bones of others rest beneath their native sod, long suffering victims of the cruelty of men who disregarded all rules of civilized warfare.

"Her brave Reynolds gave up his life in defense of his native State when her soil was invaded, and her gallant Meade and his brave compeers in arms, assisted by no less gallant soldiers from other States, successfully hurled back on itself the tide of rebellion from the heights of Gettysburg, saying to it in the impressive language of Scripture, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shalt thy proud waves be stayed."

"With such principles and facts as I have claimed for Pennsylvania, all tending to the benefit of the whole, and not for the aggrandizement of the few, and with her patriotic record full in the eye of the world, the people of that State can afford to let denunciations cast at them by the gentlemen of free trade proclivities pass without exciting in them any other feelings than those of indifference, conscious that they have endeavored to adopt the advice of Wolsey to his servant Cromwell:—"Be just and fear not. Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth."

"And that policy they endeavor to establish on sure foundation will eventually be the settled policy of the government, which, while inuring to the benefit of the individual man, at the same time promotes the welfare and prosperity of the whole people of the nation."

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

ADOPTION OF THE HOUSE BILL BY THE SENATE.

The Senate rejected the apportionment scheme of its judiciary committee, reported January 23, except the sixth section, which was added to the House bill, passed December 14, and the bill as amended goes back to the House for concurrence. So far as the increased number of members of the House is concerned that is a fixed fact, and Pennsylvania will gain two Representatives. The bill as it now stands provides that from and after March 3, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 283 members, to be apportioned among the states, instead of 243, as at present. It is provided that if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted, such State shall be entitled to a Representative or Representatives additional to be numbered, 283.

Section 2 enacts that in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative the number to which said State may be entitled in the Forty-third and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, no one district electing more than one Representative. It is provided, however, that in States whose delegations are increased there may be elections by the State at large for the additional Representatives to the Forty-third Congress, unless the Legislature shall before that time redistrict the State.

Section 3 enacts that Tuesday next after the first Monday of November in the year 1876 is fixed as the day for the election of Representatives to the 45th Congress in all the States, and the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every second year thereafter is fixed as the day for election of Representatives of the succeeding Congress.

Section 4 provides for special elections in case of failures to elect upon the above mentioned day, and also for elections to fill vacancies.

Section 5 enacts that no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without the necessary population to entitle her to at least one Representative on the basis fixed by this bill. The basis is one Representative in 133,000 of population.

The new section of the Senate is as follows: "Should any State, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the Constitution, article fourteen, section one, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The following table will show the present representation and the changes under the new apportionment:

STATES.	Present Representation.	Representation under new apportionment.	STATES.	Present Representation.	Representation under new apportionment.
Maine	3	3	Texas	2	9
N Hampshire	2	2	Illinois	14	19
Vermont	3	3	Missouri	9	13
Massachusetts	10	11	Arkansas	3	4
Rhode Island	2	2	Michigan	6	9
Connecticut	4	4	Florida	1	1
New York	31	31	Texas	4	6
New Jersey	5	7	Iowa	6	9
Pennsylvania	24	26	Wisconsin	6	8
Delaware	1	1	California	3	4
Maryland	5	6	Minnesota	2	3
Virginia	9	9	Oregon	1	1
N Carolina	7	8	Kansas	1	3
S. Carolina	5	5	W Virginia	3	3
Georgia	7	8	Nevada	1	1
Alabama	6	7	Nebraska	1	1
Mississippi	5	6			
Louisiana	5	6	Total	243	283
Ohio	19	20			
Kentucky	9	10			

By this it will be seen that New Hampshire and Vermont are the only States that lose each a Representative. The gains of States are as follows: Massachusetts one, New York one, New Jersey two, Pennsylvania two, Maryland one, Virginia one, North Carolina one, Georgia two, Alabama one, Mississippi one, Ohio one, Kentucky one, Tennessee one, Indiana one, Illinois five, Missouri four, Arkansas one, Michigan three, Texas two, Iowa three, Wisconsin two, California one, Minnesota one and Kansas two. This increases the present House forty members, while Illinois makes the largest gain in representation. The provision adopted that no State shall hereafter be admitted that has not sufficient population for one representative will exclude Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, which it has been proposed lately to erect into States.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the twentieth of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Congention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation; and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution, the privileges and immunities of American citizenship has become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CHANDLER, of Mass., *Chairman.*
WILLIAM E CHANDLER, of N. H. *Secretary.*

STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The State editorial association, which now numbers about 150 members, met in Harrisburg, on last Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, H. G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in the chair. The attendance was unusually large.

The president called the convention to order and supplemented his action with a few remarks of a congratulatory character.

The report of the treasurer, which was read, showed that the association was in a healthy condition financially.

On motion Mr. Sansom, of the Indiana *Democrat*, the president, Mr. Smith, the secretary, A. S. Menamin, *Printers' Circular*, and treasurer, Elwood Greist, Lancaster *Inquirer*, were re-elected.

Mr. Sansom, of Indiana, Mr. Rohrer, of Armstrong, Mr. Capron, of Williamsport, Mr. Young, of York and Mr. Zeigler, of Butler, were appointed a committee to fix on the remaining officers.

After the committee had retired the President, H. G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, delivered a very able interesting and practical address. Upon its conclusion, Mr. Bradley, of Danville, moved that the address of the president be published in the usual manner.

The committee on selection of officers made the following report, which was adopted and the officers elected unanimously:

Vice presidents, John W. Brown, Harrisburg; C. B. Gould, Emporium; W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown, corresponding secretary, J. L. Ringwalt, Philadelphia; assistant recording secretary, E. H. Williams, Beaver; executive committee, Jacob Zeigler, Butler; E. S. Durbin, New Castle; John W. Rohrer, Kittanning; E. W. Capron, Williamsport; John M. Wallace, Carlisle; Thomas Chalfant, Danville; H. J. Stehlay, Gettysburg; D. J. Godschalk, Bethlehem; Ed. Scull, Somerset; P. Gray Meek, Bellefonte; E. A. Parsons, Towanda.

A communication from Governor and Mrs. Geary inviting the association to the reception at the executive mansion was received and accepted, and thanks for the compliment were tendered.

Mr. Parsons, of Bradford, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill now pending before the legislature regulating legal advertising in the various counties of this Commonwealth is eminently just and proper, and that this convention urgently request the passage of said act.

[The following is the act alluded to above:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That from and after the passage of this act, all legal advertisements required to be published by the laws of this Commonwealth and the rules of any of the respective courts thereof, in any or all the several counties aforesaid, shall be printed and published in two newspapers, one of each representing the leading political parties, printed and published at the county seat of each of the several counties aforesaid, if so many there be, having the highest number of *bona fide* subscribers within the county in which they may be published, and the publisher thereof shall not charge for the same exceeding the regular advertised rates for other advertising; and in case of doubt or dispute as to circulation the court of common pleas shall appoint an examiner to hear the proofs by publishers and upon their report to determine the papers in which all legal advertisements shall be published and paid for by the parties whose duty it may be to publish the same, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.]

Mr. Rupert, of Conneautville, moved that the resolution of Mr. Parson be indefinitely postponed.

Remarks in favor of the resolution, a number suggesting amendments, however, were made by Messrs. Capron, Sansom, Ziegler, Bradley, Dawes, of Easton, Cornman, of Huntingdon, and Rohrer, and in opposition, by Messrs. Rupert, Woodruff, of Johnstown, Bruce, of Pittston, the latter objecting to the words "at the county seat."

The discussion was brought to a close by Mr. Dawes, who moved to amend the resolution by adding to the resolution the words "the said act being previously amended as follows, viz: 'By adding in the ——line after the words 'published in' the words 'at least,' and by striking out, in the ——line the words 'at the county seat,'"

Messrs. Smith, Cornman, Wallace, of Carlisle, Darborrow, of Huntingdon, and Dawes were appointed a committee to urge on the legislature the passage of the bill relating to legal advertising.

The subject of the Summer excursion was then briefly discussed, Mr. Sansom having moved that it be made to Erie.

On motion of Mr. Bradley the selection of a place was left to the officers of the association.

On motion adjourned until seven o'clock, with the understanding that the association in a body proceed to the Governor's reception after the termination of business.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the president.

Mr. Rohrer offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That our senators and representatives be requested to enact such law or laws as will permit defendants, in all prosecutions or actions for libel to give the truth of such libelous matter in evidence in vindication and in full justification of such offence alleged.

The following, offered by Mr. Burborrow, was passed:

Resolved, That the senators and representatives who are members of the editorial association be requested to urge the passage of a bill amendatory of the law of libel in accordance with the resolution adopted by this body.

It was moved that hereafter the hour of the annual meeting be three o'clock p. m.

The convention then adjourned to the executive mansion, where the members were formally introduced to the governor and his lady by H. G. Smith, president of the association. Governor Geary received them in a few well timed remarks, and Mrs. Geary's proverbial affability was never more happily exhibited. —*Patriot.*

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

ELECTION OF HENRY W. GRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30,—Henry W. Gray is elected Senator from the Fourth District by 940 majority.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 30.—An Erie mail train, bound east, at 11 o'clock last night was thrown from the track two miles this side of Lock Haven, Pa. One baggage car, two coaches and one sleeping car was burned.

The express car was saved by the contents of the stove being thrown into the safe.

A large amount of money was burned.

Home and County Items.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

THE regular meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held in the Arbitration Chamber, at 10 o'clock, on next Tuesday morning. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JACKSON ANDREW SITES, on West Pomfret street, still continues at the old business, and is to be found at his stand on market days. Potatoes, apples, fish, oysters, oranges and everything in his line of trade to be obtained at reasonable figures. *Onions* a specialty.

WILLIAM L. GRAHM, the hostler at the Cumberland Valley Hotel, whose trunk with contents was stolen about 10 days since, will ask no questions if the papers contained in the same are returned immediately. They are of benefit to no one, excepting Mr. Green, and should be sent back.

REMOVAL.—A. Brady Sharp, esq., attorney and counsellor-at-law, has removed his office, during the past week, from Judge Graham's building on South Hanover street, to the splendid room in Mr. Wallace's building No. 18 West Main street, between Horn's drug store and Marion Hall building. All persons having business to transact with Mr. Sharp will please make a note of this fact. See card in to-day's issue.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which appears in the present issue. As a security to policy holders $100,000 have been deposited with the Auditor General of the State. In order to facilitate business in this locality, the Company has established a Cumberland county branch, and it will be seen by reference to the names of the trustees, that it is composed of well-known and reliable gentlemen. Policy holders share in the profits, and no charge for policy fee or stamps. See adv.

TO-DAY (Thursday) three weeks will be Washington's Birthday.

THE Carlisle Land Association will meet in A. L. Sponsler's office, next Saturday evening.

J. C. STOCK, assignee of William Railing, will sell boots and shoes, clothing, hats and caps, &c., at auction on next Saturday evening, at the corner of Hanover and Louther streets.

RIOT.—Sheriff Foreman has placed the male "bummers," inmates of the county prison, at work breaking stone in the jail yard. Cor-rect. Let these people be furnished with steady employment, and they will soon make themselves very scarce.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE, is one of the best displayed and handsomely gotten up advertising sheets that we have ever seen. It is printed on the finest tinted paper, and embellished with engravings, which make it a very desirable paper. Frankly speaking, we admire it very much.

AN accident occurred to the train coming North on the South Mountain Railroad, near Craighead's station, on Tuesday evening. We did not learn the extent of the damage. Caused by the front trucks of an eight-wheeler becoming detached from the car.

FOX SCALPS.—By reference to the report of the county finances, $276.30 were paid for fox scalps during the past year—"And it wasn't a very good year for foxes either." By the act of 1870, $1.50 is allowed for the scalp of every full grown fox captured within the county, and $1.00 for every half-grown fox.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Mr. Joshua P. Bixler, of the firm of H. Saxton & Co., has recently purchased the vacant lot of ground on East Main street, formerly known as a portion of the "Thorn property," from Mr. L. T. Greenfield. We did not learn the price paid for the same. Mr. Bixler intends erecting a handsome residence on the lot.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Orville L. Grant, of Chicago, brother of the President, arrived in town a few days since. Mr. Grant resembles his brother very much, and several persons supposed it was President Grant. During his stay he was the guest of our townsman, Mr. W. Sterret Woods.

PRESIDENT WM. H. ALLEN, of Girard College, Philadelphia, spent last Sabbath in our town. President Allen is well-known to many of our citizens. Having been Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, from 1836 to 1848 in Dickinson College, and upon the death of President Emory, acted as President *pro tempore* for the unexpired year. He was in attendance at Miss Paine's funeral, which took place on last Sabbath afternoon.

MISSIONARY JUBILEE.—The Sunday School of the First M. E. Church, Carlisle, held its Annual Missionary Jubilee last Sabbath, at 2 o'clock p. m. Addresses were delivered by J. R. Simpson, Esq., of Huntingdon, Pa., and Rev. Jas. Fowden, of Dickinson College. The classes made their monthly report of monies collected for the Missionary Society, after which the amount contributed by each class during the year was announced, and the "Missionary Banner" was presented by the Pastor of the church to Mr. Plank's class—it having contributed the most money. The banner was received in behalf of the class, in a neat speech by Rev. Mr. Fowden.

The exercises were interspersed with appropriate pieces of music well sung by the school. The meeting was one of much interest. The school and congregation together have contributed over two hundred and thirty dollars Missionary money this year, being an advance of seventy-five dollars over the previous year. This success is the result of get-the Sunday School children interested in this blessed work.

NEW BUSINESS.—Our young friend and former townsman, Mr. J. E. Zug, late of the First National Bank, Washington City, D. C., has embarked in a new enterprise, as will be seen from the following notice, taken from the *National Republican*, of that city, of a recent date. We wish Mr. Zug abundant success.

"STONE CRUSHER.—Since the introduction of concrete pavements by the Board of Public Works, one of the greatest drawbacks has been in securing a sufficient quantity of crushed stones to keep the work going.

In former times this was all done by hand, and laborers, with huge hammers, were engaged in breaking the rock into pieces of convenient size. But in this as in all other cases the power of machinery has been invoked, and a patent stone crusher introduced, which has created no little surprise as to the powers for supplying the demand, and the economy of purchasing crushed stones under this process.

Yesterday our representative in search of news was attracted to the foot of K street and Rock creek by the rumbling sound of the machinery of stone crushers in full operation, and upon approaching the spot he found located there, under the control of J. E. Zug & Co., a number of Blake's most improved crushers, with elevators and revolving seives attached, together with the most conveniently arranged buildings and wharves. Upon inquiry he was informed that belonging to this firm there are in operation large quarries capable of furnishing a daily supply of material to keep the crushers in continuous operation, as also a large force of workmen employed, thus giving work to many who would otherwise be idle during the winter months. At the crushers there are about fifty men engaged, working day and night, and in addition to these about one hundred and fifty with horses and carts are engaged hauling stones to the mills, whilst the water is out of the canal.

The amount of material turned out from these mills is so great that the accumulation, after being crushed, is stacked and held in readiness for the spring operations. The estimate of material prepared by this firm is sufficient to pave and macadamize several squares of streets per day, showing conclusively that they have greater facilities than any other firm this side of New York.

The style of pavements now being prepared under this process are used in Europe to a great extent, and acknowledged by scientific men to be the most substantial and economical in use. With such power as Messrs. Zug & Co., have control of, there can be no doubt that the market can be supplied by this firm at a much less figure than any other who have mills in operation. In mentioning these facts, we feel justifiable in recommending this establishment to the consideration of the contractors and others interested in the improvement of Washington."

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY comes on Wednesday, this year.

"MOVING DAY," or the first of April, comes on Monday.

UNUSUALLY LARGE.—The run of job work at this time.

DECLINING—The price of eggs. Selling at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. They will, no doubt, soon advance in price as Easter approaches.

THE thermometer marked four degrees below zero yesterday morning, on the farm of Mr. David Miller, in Middlesex township.

THANKS.—Sergt. Erwin, a member of the Permanent Troop, stationed at St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, will accept thanks for several late copies of the *St. Louis Democrat*. Repeat.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, has furnished us the report of his department for January, 1872. We acknowledge the receipt of the same.

THE statement of the finances of Cumberland county appears in our advertising columns to day. The citizens of the county should peruse the exhibit carefully and thus learn where the money goes to.

BY an inadvertence on our part, the letter published in the *Herald* of last week, headed "Ancient Carlisle," was dated from *Woodcote*, it should have been *Wauchung*, the same as the letter which appears to-day.

WE would call attention to the new advertisement of Mr. L. T. Greenfield, dry goods merchant, which appears this week. Messrs. Miller & Buttorff also present their claims for a share of public patronage.

JACOB LOW, of this place, was severely kicked on the knee by a horse belonging to Mr. William Bretz, on last Saturday evening. Drs. Kieffer and Grove dressed the injured limb and he is now improving.

MR. J. C. STOCK, the energetic insurance agent in Rheem's Hall, has taken Thomas C. Hackett into his office as a clerk, and also deputized him to take insurance on life and property in the different companies for which Mr. Stock is agent. A good appointment.

OUR townsman, Mr. Thomas Baird, has taken up his residence in New York city, having associated himself with the American Steam Safe Company, Cole & Lambert, Managers, 300 Broadway, New York. This Company manufactures steam safes, and said to be the very best in use at the present day. It is known as Sanborn's patent steam fire proof safe

NEW COMMISSIONER.—On Monday, the twenty-second ultimo, the newly-elected commissioner, Mr. J. Chambers Sample, of Silver Spring township, took the oath of the office, and was sworn to serve as Commissioner for the ensuing three years, in place of Moses Bricker, esq., whose term expired. Mr. Sample is an honest and upright citizen, sterling Republican, and, no doubt, will discharge the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner to the citizens and with credit to old Mother Cumberland.

REVIVING.—The feeling in behalf of our fire department, which ran very high some years since, but of late has lain dormant, is again slowly reviving, and in a short time, no doubt, public sentiment will again be putting forth strenuous efforts in behalf of the noble and brave "firemen." A "notice" signed "many" appears in the present issue calling for a meeting in the Court House to-morrow (Friday) evening. Numbers of young men have joined the different fire companies of our borough during the past month. We hail with pleasure this spirit of enthusiasm which is now manifesting itself in behalf of the firemen.

SALE BILLS.—To those of our friends who intend having sale this Spring, we wish to say a word to them. We are busily engaged in turning out very fine sale bills, and we are prepared to attend promptly to all orders for work of this description. If you do not wish to come to town expressly to order the bills, write the articles intended to be sold on a slip of paper and enclose the same to us; we will arrange it in the proper style, and print you as elegant and as cheap bills as can be obtained at any other establishment in the Valley. The job work, of every description, executed at THIS OFFICE, will bear close inspection, and compare with any work executed either in or outside of the large cities. Then in addition, by getting bills printed, we give a notice in these columns of the same until the day of sale, which, of itself, is worth double the price charged for the bills.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—The Carlisle District Sabbath School Institute met in the First English Lutheran church, on Tuesday evening last. The exercises were unusually interesting and largely attended. Remarks were made by Mr. J. T. Green, Rev. J. D. Brown, Rev. W. M. Frysinger, Rev. H. Eggers, Rev. J. Murray and the president, D. S. Ritter, as to the most successful mode of teaching, as developed in experience with classes. The discussion of the question, "How can the Sabbath School be made more fruitful in spiritual results," was participated in by Reverends Frysinger and Brown. Other important questions were proposed and answered. A resolution was offered relative to calling a county convention. After announcing the programme for the next meeting, to be held in the First Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening, February 27, the convention adjourned. The friends of the Sabbath School cause in our borough are manifesting a great deal of interest in these monthly institutes, and, doubtless, much good will result from the meetings.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.—During the past week we have been made the recipient of over 100 different varieties of choice flower seeds. Every variety of seed obtained by Mr. James Vick, is tested *twice*, before sending out, to prove its vitality, and if any important percentage fails to grow it is condemned. Trial books are kept and a record made of the date of each trial, which can be referred to at any time, if complaint should be made regarding the character of any seeds sent out from these popular flower gardens. Seeds sent by mail to any part of the United States, at the prices named in the catalogue, POST PAID. By this admirable arrangement those who live in the most distant parts of the country are enabled to obtain good seeds as cheaply as those who reside in the cities. Large orders will be forwarded to any part of the United States by express, FREE. No charge for packages or packing. All money may be sent at the risk and expense of Mr. Vick, if forwarded according to directions. We return thanks for the receipt of the large quantities of seeds.

GONE—January.

SUBSCRIBE for THE HERALD.

COMING—The twenty-second of February and Easter.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY comes on Sunday, this year.

ADVANCING—The price of woolen goods, carpet chains and "sich like."

ALTHOUGH this is the shortest month in the year, we publish *five* papers, from the fact that the first and last days of the month falls on Thursday.

WIDNER'S Quintette Quadrille Band has recently obtained new instruments. We may now expect this popular club to shortly take its place in the foremost rank of excelsior musical organizations in this State. Success to it.

WE would tender our thanks to our numerous friends who have so liberally patronized the job department of this establishment, during the first month of the New Year. We execute our work promptly, at low rates, and always guarantee satisfaction.....Give us a call.

POPULAR HOUSE.—Mr. D. W. Fair, well-known throughout the country as an auctioneer, and having in a manner quit that business, is at the present time keeping a hotel in Plainfield. The bar contains the choicest brands of liquors, and among them is to be found the celebrated copper-distilled Wheeler whiskey. Mr. Fair respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

DON'T forget that the Ladies' Mite Society, connected with the English Lutheran church of this place, intends giving a grand oyster supper, the best of the season, in Good Will Hall, on Thursday evening, February 15. Tickets only 50 cents. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of an organ for the congregation.

NOTICE.—All firemen and citizens interested in the welfare of the fire organizations of this borough, are requested to meet in the Court House, on Friday evening, February 2, 1872, for the consideration of business of importance, relative to our fire department. As fire organizations are necessary in a populous community, and, as it is also necessary that a fire organization be sustained, it is hoped the firemen and all citizens will turn out *en masse*. MANY.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS.—Our young townsman James P. Neff, No. 23 West Main street, has just returned from the cities with a large and choice selection of fancy goods, neckties, scarfs, &c. Paper collars by the thousands. Elegant chewing and smoking tobaccos always to be obtained at his establishment. We have frequently referred to this popular place of business, and would simply suggest to our citizens the propriety of paying Mr. Neff a visit, before his *mammoth* advertisement appears in the column of THE HERALD, heralding the advent of the Spring trade.

NOTE FROM A CLERGYMAN.—The security of the "Homes" is established by the character of its literature. And in this day of insidious treachery to the sanctity of the family by notorious penny-a-liners, we are glad to welcome a New England magazine that discriminates in behalf of a high-toned moral sentiment.

Col. Taylor, as a Christian gentleman, and careful writer of high literary attainments, is eminently adapted to this work, which he has so happily wrought in the American Homes—a publication received and highly prized by all the members of my own home. J. W. Hamilton, pastor of the Webster