THE HERALD.

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

J. M. Weakley. O. L. Haddock

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Volume LXXII. *No. 32.*

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.
Gen. Charles Albright, of Lehigh.
Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia;
J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia;
Gen. Harry White, Indiana;
Gen. Wm. Lilly, Carbon;
Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'Callister, Centre;
William H. Armstrong, Lycoming;
William Davis, Monroe;
James L. Reynolds, Lancaster;
Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne;
Geo. V. Lawrence, Washington.
David N. White, Allegheny;
W. H. Amey, Lehigh;
John H. Walker, Erie.

NORTH CARLINA

The election in North Carolina has resulted in the choice of a Democratic Governor, by a majority of perhaps 1,000; five out of eight members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. This though by no means a desirable result, was not unexpected. The Republican party having begun the campaign with the gain of Oregon, the Democracy were determined if possible, to gain a victory in North Carolina. To this end they exerted themselves to the utmost, and had many advantages. They had carried the State in 1870, and thus they had the prestige of victory. The enfranchisement of nearly the entire rebel population, by the recent acts of Congress, gave them not only the benefit of the entire rebel vote, but infused a new life and energy into that portion of the population which had heretofore been debarred political rights. This enfranchisement practically gave to the Democracy the benefit of nearly the entire strength of what had in former times been the men of influence and power in the state. With this immense advantage in the organization and discipline of the political force it was not surprising that there should be a Democratic victory.

Of course, this result will be hailed as the harbinger of a national Democratic victory in November, and as an indication of change in popular sentiment against the Administration. It shows nothing of the kind. The rebel element of North Carolina, and of the entire South, never had and never will have any affiliation with a Republican administration. Their votes and their influence will always be cast with the Democracy. The numbers and influence of this class gave North Carolina to the Democrats, as it has given nearly all the other States of the South to the same party, and will in time make the South a unit for the Democracy. They will necessarily for years exert an influence that cannot be counteracted. In the days of slavery, they gradually carried the whole South into the Democratic party, and when power departed from them, into the rebellion. As long as they exist, their political tendencies will remain the same, and the Republican party will never obtain a sure lodgment in any State which cast its fortunes with the rebel Confederacy, unless it be in States where the colored population predominates. The South is not the field on which Republican victories are to be won.

The result in North Carolina need give no alarm nor uneasiness. The States which the Republican party controlled during the war, give a large majority of the electoral votes. In each of these we can point with pride to an administration which has given prosperity and contentment, and which has received the continuous sanction of the people. These states which gave their votes for Lincoln, and maintained Republican principles in the darkest hour of our national peril, will now rally to the standard of Grant, and in next November, achieve the final overthrow of the Democracy.

THE Democratic Convention which met in Perry county last week, nominated John A. Magee, esq., editor of the *Democrat* for Congress. This looks somewhat as if Perry county meant to carry off the Congressional honors of the district at the next election, although there are some rumors that this is merely a diversion in favor of Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, who it is strongly suspected has some further Congressional aspirations. In Cumberland, although every thing is very quiet on the question, it is believed he will receive the nomination of the county convention, there being no one else spoken of; and the different candidates for the other positions are evidently making combinations which look toward such a result. Should Mr. Haldeman receive the nomination in this county, and York county present a candidate, it would not require a very shrewd observer of things to predict the result. Still these nominations are the most uncertain things in the world, and there is no telling who may get it. We don't believe Haldeman's chances desperate by any means.

How long is it since the Democratic journals denounced Carl Schurz as a Dutch infidel, and Charles Sumner as a narrow-brained negro-loving fanatic? Since these gentlemen have joined the crusade against Grant, they have suddenly become men of giant intellect and wise, and patriotic statesmen. Has the leopard changed his spots, or are the Democracy in quest of new gods?

BUCKALEW'S TREASON.

Buckalew, during the rebellion, was not content with persistently opposing the Government in all its efforts to maintain its authority, but as it now appears, supplemented his disloyal conduct and anti-draft conspiracies, by overt acts of treason, in holding personal conferences with the rebel agents at Niagara, who were busily plotting for the destruction of our commerce, the release of rebel prisoners and the burning of our cities. Among the rebel records which recently came into the possession of our Government, is a letter, dated November 16, 1864, from Jas. P. Holcomb, who was the colleague of Thompson and Clay, and engaged with them in all their nefarious plots, which discloses the fact that Buckalew and Judge Black, together with many others, during the summer of 1864, met this rebel emissary and traitor on our northern frontier, and schemed and counseled with him how to defeat our Government, and give success and triumph to the Confederacy. This damning fact is indisputable, and places Mr. Buckalew in a position that must subject him to the indignation of every honorable and loyal man. Not only is he obnoxious to the charge of hindering and obstructing, by his hostility, every act put forth in defence of the Union, but he now stands charged with actual treason in giving aid and comfort to traitors. At the very moment he held a high office, that of U. S. Senator, and sworn to defend and uphold the constitution of his country, he is found betraying that country and violating his oath of office, by acting in concert with its enemies and plotting with them for the dismemberment of our glorious Union, by recognizing the independence of the rebel Confederacy.

No period of our great life struggle was gloomier than the summer of 1864, during which all the elements of hostility to the Union were concentrated for its defeat and overthrow. The Democratic party were ready for a partition of the country, and had declared the war a failure—the people were growing restive under the great burthens placed upon them—opposition to the draft was assuming a defiant and organized form, the conspiracy to defeat the re-election of Lincoln was active and influential, and over and above all these causes, a large body of citizens began to despair of crushing the rebellion, yet, at this critical moment, when every true patriot held stronger and firmer the resolution to submit to "no peace on any terms, but unconditional surrender," Mr. Buckalew, the beau ideal of the Democracy, hastens to the Canadian frontier and confers with rebel emissaries and encourages them with information "as to the temper of the Democratic party," and the prospect of action favorable to the cause of the South. Is there a man in the State, who was loyal to the Union, a soldier who fought for it, a father who gave a son's life for it, or a patriot who worked and prayed for it, that can or will support a man who not only was willing to see it broken into fragments, but who actually participated in the conspiracy formed to effect that result? Is such a man fit to be Governor of the great and loyal State of Pennsylvania, a State that sent three hundred thousand of her sons into the field to battle for the Union, thousands of whom proved their devotion to it with their heart's best blood. At the very moment this recreant and disloyal Senator was secretly conferring with traitors, and promising aid in their unholy efforts men were dying for the love of the flag he was willing to dishonor—shot down by his friends and coadjutors. No, the people of Pennsylvania will not stoop to this degradation and folly. They will not honor or trust a traitor. The memory of that fearful struggle, its sacrifices and sufferings, is too vivid in all hearts to permit any true man to vote for a candidate whose life is stained and darkened by a participation in its crimes.

SENATOR SUMNER has written a letter to a committee of colored men, advising the colored people to vote for Greeley, instead of Grant. It is long and labored, as are all the Senator's productions, and is open to the objection that it is like his last speech, a piece of special pleading. He goes out of his way to blame the President for not inviting Frederick Douglass to dine with the San Domingo Commissioners, at the White House after their return. This is unworthy of Sumner, and sounds like one of Mayor Bowen's stories. The truth of the matter is simply that the three Commissioners, named in the act of Congress called, informally, on the President after their return and were invited to remain and dine with him. Mr. Douglass was not with them—consequently could not be invited. Mr. Sumner knew this or could easily have found it out, yet he gravely condemns the President and asks colored men to vote against him on this account. Arguments against Grant must be scarce when Sumner resorts to this.

THERE is a rumor, that on the appearance of a Democratic paper, published not a hundred miles distant, with the names of Greeley and Brown at the head, twenty-eight of its regular subscribers gave notice to "stop my paper." This is only a little incident, but it shows pretty clearly how big a task the Democratic leaders have on hand when they attempt the wholesale delivery of their Bourbon followers, to the support of Greeley. They will ascertain, long before the election, that they have a bigger elephant on hand than they have had to carry since 1860. Well, it is their own funeral.

GEN. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, is out in a letter declaring that his convictions of duty compel him to support Greeley instead of Grant. We presume our Democratic friends will now discover that he is a wise and patriotic statesman. Some years ago they were pleased to speak of him as a crazy Yankee fanatic, "who was willing to let the Union slide."

GOLD 115½. It may be well enough to notice that gold has tended upward ever since the Baltimore Convention, and that since the North Carolina election the advance has been quite rapid. The election of Mr. Greeley would send it up like a rocket.

A HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE REGIMENTS.—An important item of news to thousands of Pennsylvanians is the reversal by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. J. M. Broadhead, of the former decision of the Second Auditor, Hon. E. B. French, refusing to allow the claims of the members of the regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves for the $100 bounty, under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 22, 1872. This bounty will now be allowed and paid.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The Cubans have gained a slight victory over the Spanish troops.

The Spanish government proposes raising a loan of $60,000,000 for the improvement of the finances of Cuba.

Mr. Gladstone, the English Premier, had a very narrow escape on Monday from being killed by a premature explosion of gun cotton.

The American fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Alden, was inspected on Thursday by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

A private dispatch has been received in London confirming the authenticity of the letters and dispatches brought from Dr. Livingstone by Stanley, the American correspondent.

Mr. Stanley arrived in London from Paris on the 2nd inst., and was received by a number of gentlemen connected with the British geographical, and other societies. His arrival caused considerable enthusiasm in scientific circles.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, August 1.—General Rocha telegraphs from Monterey that President Lordo de Tejada on the 27th ult., issued a proclamation of general amnesty, pardoning all revolutionists and malcontents under arms against the government, and a convocation for election for President.

The *Court-Circular* gives an account of the reception of the party of distinguished Americans by Queen Victoria at Osborne, the marine residence of her majesty. Among those presented to Queen Victoria on this occasion were General Sherman, Admiral Alden, Captains Temple, Bryann, Shufeldt, Breeze, Mills, Simpson and Swan, and Bishop M'Ilwaine and the officers of the American squadron were entertained at dinner by the Prince of Wales.

Returns from England show that the wheat crop is middling, the barley crop poor, and the yield of oats, beans and potatoes large. The new crop of wheat will not come into market until the middle of August, and it is estimated that in the meantime the country will require 1,500,000 quarters of wheat and flour. The report from Russia, whence England is accustomed to draw her chief supply, is that the crops are scarcely up to the average. In Hungary and Germany, the yield will be fully up to that of former years, while in Southern and Western Europe there will be a deficiency.

DOMESTIC.

Commodore Vanderbilt is about to join the Methodist church.

The President of San Salvador has whipped the President of Honduras, and now professes to rule over both countries.

A company has been incorporated in San Francisco with a capital of $10,000,000 to work the newly discovered diamond and ruby fields near the head waters of the Colorado.

George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, is dangerously ill, almost within the shadow of the Valley of Death. He is one of the most brilliant writers on the American press, and at home in every branch of literature.

General N. P. Banks is the latest recession to the Greeley and Brown party. He has followed Sumner and acted presumably upon that gentleman's advice, but, as he is his own master, we suppose nobody will quarrel with him.

A Gentiles' meeting was broken up by the Mormons' police, on the third instant, who were the principal actors. It is considered the greatest outrage yet perpetrated, and shows the Mormon animus in denying free speech. The Gentiles are ready for a fight.

BOSTON, August 2.—The fourth championship game between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Red Stockings, of this city, took place to-day, in the presence of a large crowd, and resulted in an easy victory for the Bston club by a score of 26 to 3.

Scarcely three months ago the Harrisburg car company had the misfortune to lose their extensive works by fire, but by bringing into requisition indomitable energy and preseverance they succeeded recently in replacing the buildings destroyed with others far more convenient and of superior quality generally. The immense establishment had not been fully under headway until another disaster befel it. On Saturday night it was again destroyed by fire. The loss is about $50,000, mostly covered by insurance. The buildings will be immediately re-built.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—A letter from Robert Campbell, member of the Indian commission, has been received here, with information from Port Sill to July 24. Mr. Beede, of central superintendency, who had been to the Wichita and Cheyenne agencies, reports encouragingly of the condition of Indian matters in that section. All the Cheyenne tribe, except a few old men and women, and the entire tribe of Arrapahoes, were in, and all expressed a determination to keep peace, and would attend the Wichita council. Nothing had been heard from the Kiowas, but they were expected to be present.

LATEST NEWS.

A serious accident occurred on Monday on the Camden and Amboy railroad, near Florence Heights, N. J.

The sub-committee on Indian affairs, in the pursuit of its investigations, has unearthed a large amount of fraud.

The city election at Louisville, Ky., on Monday, resulted in the defeat of the Democratic and the election of the Citizens' ticket.

A special to the New York *Times* from Raleigh, announces that the returns from seventy-two counties give Caldwell a majority of 1,996.

William Lloyd Garrison has written a letter to Charles Sumner reviewing the Senator's course, and stating that he (Garrison) will counsel the colored men to cast their votes solid for Grant.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, late Tuesday afternoon, from Wm. D. Halbert to Hon. Lemuel Todd, states that "North Carolina is Republican by 1,900 majority. This is reliable."

About half past ten o'clock Monday night a hail storm, the severest probably that has ever been experienced there, visited Harrisburg. The tin roof of Brant's hall was blown off, and other serious damage done.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

overwhelming authority. Our jurisprudence was probably on the whole improved by it. My mind certainly was roused, and was always kept ardent and inflamed by collision.

In 1814 I was appointed Chancellor. The office I took with considerable reluctance. It had had no charms. The person who left it was stupid; and it is a curious fact that, for the nine years I was in that office, there was not a single decision, opinion, or dictum of either of my predecessors—Livingston and Lansing, from 1777 to 1814—cited to me, or even suggested. I took the court as if it had been a new institution, and never before known in the United States. I had nothing to guide me, and was left at liberty to assume all such English chancery practice and jurisdiction as I thought applicable under our Constitution.

This gave me grand scope; and I was only checked by the revision of the Senate as a Court of Errors. I opened the gates of the court immediately, and admitted, almost gratuitously, the first year, eighty-five counsellors; though I found there had been but thirteen admitted for thirteen years before. Business flowed in with a rapid tide. The result appears in the seven volumes of Johnson's Chancery Reports.

My course of study in equity jurisprudence was very confined to the topics elicited by the cases. I had previously read, of course, the modern equity reports down to the time; and, of course, I read all the new ones as fast as I could procure them. I remember reading Peere William's as early as 1793, and made a digest of the leading doctrines. The business of the Court of Chancery oppressed me very much, but I took my daily exercise, and my daily delightful country rides among the Cattskill or the Vermont mountains, with my wife, and I kept up my health and spirits. I always took up the cases in their order, and never left one until I had finished it. This was only doing one thing at a time. My practice was first to make myself perfectly and accurately (mathematically accurately) acquainted with the facts. It was done by abridging the bill and the answers, and then the dispositions; and, by the time I had done this slow and tedious process, I was master of the case, and ready to decide it. I saw where justice, law, and the moral sense decided the case half the time. And then I sat down to search the authorities until I had exhausted my books; and I might, once in a while, be embarrassed by a technical rule, but I almost always found principles suited to my views of the case, and my object was to discuss the point so as never to be tenased with it again, and to anticipate an angry and vexatious appeal to a popular tribunal by disappointed counsel.

During these years at Albany I read a great deal of English literature, but not with the discipline of my former division of time. The avocations of business would not permit it. I had dropped the Greek, as it hurt my eyes. I persevered in Latin, and used to read Virgil, Horace and some of them, annually. I have read Juvenal, Horace and Virgil, eight or ten times. I read a great deal in Pothier's works, and always consulted him when applicable. I read the Edinburgh and Quarterly reviews and American Registers *ab initio* and thoroughly, and voyages and travels, and the Waverly Novels, etc., as other folks did. I have always been excessively fond of voyages and travels.

In 1823 a solemn era in my life had arrived. I retired from the office at the age of sixty, and then immediately, with my son, visited the Eastern States. On my return, the solitude of my private office and the new dynasty did not please me. I besides would want income to live as I had been accustomed. My eldest daughter was prosperously settled in New York, and I resolved to move from Albany, and ventured to come down to New York, and be chamber counsel; and the Trustees of Columbia College immediately tendered me again the old office of Professor, which had been dormant from 1795. It had no salary, but I must do something for a living, and I undertook (but exceedingly against my inclination) to write and deliver lectures. In the two characters of chamber counsel and college lecturer, I succeeded by steady perseverance beyond my most sanguine expectations; and, upon the whole, the five years I have lived here in this city since 1823, have been happy and prosperous. I have introduced my son into good business, and I live aside of my daughter, and take excursions every summer with my wife and daughter all over the country. I have been twice with them to Canada, and we go in every direction. I never had better health. I walk the Battery uniformly before breakfast. I give a great many written opinions; and, having got heartily tired of lecturing, I abandoned it, and it was my son that pressed me to prepare a volume of the lectures for the press. I refused to do it, publishing them when I delivered them. I wrote a new one volume and published it, as you know. This led me to remodel and enlarge, and now the third volume will be out in a few days; and I am obliged to write a fourth to complete my plan.

My reading is now, as you may suppose, quite desultory; but still I read with as much zest and pleasure as ever. I was never more engaged in my life than during the last summer. I accepted the trust of Receiver to the Franklin (insolvent) Bank, and it has occupied, and perplexed, and vexed me daily; and I had to write part of the third volume of my lectures, and scratch hard for that very object, and I have revised the proof sheets. If I had a convenient opportunity, (I would send the third volume out to you.

* * * * * *

Your suggestion of an equity treatise contains a noble outline of a great and useful work; but I can not and will not undertake such a task. I am too aged to lose them to gain, and I am quite tired of equity law. I have done my part. I choose to live now at my ease, and to be prepared for the approaching infirmities of age.

On reviewing what I have written I had thoughts of burning it. I speak of myself so entirely, and it is entirely against my habit or taste. But I see no other way fairly to meet your desires.

I am with great respect and good wishes,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES KENT.

—Southern Law Review for July.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, insufficiency of animal spirits, nervous irritability, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a speedy cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent Curatives, they strike at the root of the matter—restore the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have proved wonderfully efficacious in the hands of five hundred and a large 52 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Carlisle, by S. A. Haverstick and Corneman & Worthington.

2m711y

A PERILOUS SEASON.

Glad is and delightful as the Summer weather is, its prostrating heat is a sorely trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is at fault, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and invigorating medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

JACOB LIVINGSTON,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

NO. 27 NORTH HANOVER STREET,

CARLISLE, PA.

Prices as low as in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

25ap721y

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by J. L. Meloy, corner of Pitt and South streets.

ONE SQUARE WEST OF WM. BLAIR & SON.

Carlisle, Wednesday, August 7, 1872.

BUTTER	18@17
EGGS	16
LARD	9
TALLOW	07
BEESWAX	30
BACON HAMS	12
do SHOULDERS	11
do SIDES	12
WHITE BEANS	2 00 to 2 50
PEELED PEACHES	19@22
UNPEELED do	6
DRIED APPLES	07
CHERRIES PITTED	10
do UNPITTED	4
ONIONS	1 00
RAGS	03

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Carlisle, Wednesday, August 7, 1872.

FAMILY FLOUR	$9 00
SUPERFINE FLOUR	6 50
SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR	4 50
WHITE WHEAT	1 45
RED WHEAT	1 35
RYE	55
CORN	60
NEW OATS	30
CLOVERSEED	4 75
TIMOTHYSEED	3 50
FLAXSEED	3 00

MARRIED.

MORRETT—BROOKLIN.—On the thirtieth of July, in Carlisle, by Rev. J. Montgomery, Albert Morrett, of Cumberland county, to Maggie Brooklin, of Bennington county, Vermont.

DIED.

HECK.—In Lisburn, on Thursday, July 29, Miss Mary Ellen Heck, daughter of John G. and Jane Heck, aged 32 years, 10 months and 20 days.

HUTTON.—In Bloserville, on the twelfth of August, Emle J. K. Dutt, only son of Rev. E. Dutt, aged 4 years, 1 month and 20 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias* and *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on *Friday, the twenty-third day of AUGUST, 1872*, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situated in the township of Newton, County of Cumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on Depot street, thence North six ven and three quarter degrees, East thirty-three feet and two inches to a post, thence South seventy-three and one-fourth degrees, East one hundred and one feet and five inches, thence South sixty-five and one-fourth degrees, West forty-four feet to a post, thence North seventy-three and one degrees, West sixty six feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of M. T. Walker and Martha A. Walker his wife in her right.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land situated in Middlesex township, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North by lands of Alm. Zeigler, John Neiswanger, John Elliot, on the East by Jesse Zeigler and John Jacobs, on the South by Conodoguinet creek, on the West by Samuel Zeigler, Alm. F. Zeigler, containing 160 acres more or less, of which about twenty acres thereon erected a double Two-Story Brick Mansion House, log barn, frame hog pen, brick smoke house, log wash house, also a frame and brick tenant house and log stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Schell.

ALSO, a lot of ground situated in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the East by West street, on the South by Mary Sign, on the East by an alley, on the North by John Noble's heirs, on the South and West by the Waggoners Gap road, containing 1 acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house, frame stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Oiler.

ALSO, a lot of ground situated in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the East by West street, on the South by Mary Sign, on the North by Sam. Fells, and on the West by an alley, containing 30 feet by 150 feet, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House and frame stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Gorges.

ALSO, a lot of ground situated in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North by Joseph Madisch, on the West by an alley, on the East by West street, and on the South by Rachel Wood, containing 30 feet by 40 feet, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Gorges.

ALSO, all that certain Two Story Log Building, twenty-six feet front and twenty feet in width, located on a lot of ground situated on the East side of Louther street, in the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North by lands of Stevenson & Stewart, on the South by lot of Hoffman, fronting westwardly on Penn street, storeship, said extending back to a proposed alley, the ground covered by said building, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto, and belonging to Jacob Jacoby, as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of said building. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Jacoby.

ALSO, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground, situated in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., fronting on the South on Penn street, on the North by an alley, on the East by Isaac Livingston, and on the West by a property late of Conrad Cauffman deceased. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Will on Lamison and Rebecca Agnes Lamison, his wife.

ALSO, the following real estate, to wit:

No. 1. Being a lot of ground situated in the borough of Newburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North by W. G. Stuart, on the South by an alley, on the West by an alley, and on the East by South High street, containing 104 feet in front by 160 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-Story Brick House.

No. 2. Being a lot of ground situated in the borough of Newburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North by Wm. Stevens, South by W. G. Stuart, West by South High street, and East by W. G. Stuart, containing 80 perches, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House.

No. 3. Being a lot of ground situated in the borough of Newburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the South by W. G. Stuart, West by Water street, East by South High street and North by an alley, containing two acres, more or less, having thereon erected a Tannery and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Moses Kunkle.

ALSO all that certain lot of ground situated in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the East by Samuel Hoke's heirs, on the North by John Solenberger, on the West by Phillip Reed, on the South by John Wolf, containing 8 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House and Stable. Sized and taken in execution as the property of Sarah Richabaugh.

ALSO, that certain lot of ground situated in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North-east by Samuel Hefflebower, on the South by Jane Palm, and on the West by George Davidson, containing two acres, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House, and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Palm.

ALSO, all that Two-Storied Frame building, 24 feet long and 14 feet wide, having a basement, located on a lot or piece of ground in Newton township, bounded and described as follows: On the North and West by the Shippensburg road, on the South and East by streets. It being the lot of ground which defendant purchased of Alexander Washington, and the ground covered by said building and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging to the said Nathaniel Williams as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of said building. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Williams.

ALSO, a lot of ground situated in the borough of Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the East by High street, on the North by Dr. Ahl, and on the West by the First National Bank, and on the South by Dr. Ahl, containing 24 feet front, by 30 feet in depth, more or less, having there a erected a Three-Story Brick Dwelling House, with Store Room and Back Building. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Miller.

ALSO, the defendant herein in a lot of ground situated in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the East by an alley, on the South by Main street, on the West by James Hamilton, and on the North by West Louther street, containing 66 feet in front by 200 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-Story Rough Cast Dwelling House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William L. Haller and Mrs. Wm. L. Haller.

And all to be sold by me.

JAMES K. FOREMAN,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, August 5, 1872. 3aug721t

CONDITIONS.—On all sales of $500 or over, $50 will be required to be paid when the property is stricken off, and $20 on all sales under $500.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Carlisle, August 5, 1872. 3aug721t

N. B. MOORE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

Will be sold at public sale on the premises, in the borough of Carlisle,

On Friday, September 6, 1872,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable properties:

1. A FIRST-RATE SLATE LAND FARM, in Middlesex township, on the road from Middlesex to Sterrett's Gap, about one mile North of Middlesex, containing about EIGHTY FOUR ACRES, in a high state of cultivation; has been recently well limed. The improvements are a

Good Two-Story Brick House,

Frame Barn, and necessary outbuildings.

2. A tract of land containing about TWENTY-TWO ACRES, on the Sterrett's Gap road, adjoining the borough of Carlisle, and a short distance North of the Agricultural Fair Grounds. The land is of the best quality of Limestone. This tract will be divided into lots of from three to five acres and sold separately, or as a whole, to suit purchasers, and will make desirable building or pasture lots, being convenient to the main pipes of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company.

3. That very

Desirable Private Residence

on the corner of North Hanover and Penn streets. The lot contains 90 feet front on Hanover street and 230 in depth to a public alley. The house has all the modern improvements, and a handsome iron fountain and ornaments in the yard. There is also on this lot a large Barn, and all necessary outbuildings, and a variety of choice fruit trees. This property has a perpetual water right.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine these properties. Attendance given and terms made known on day of sale by

R. M. HENDERSON,
Attorney in fact for Levi Zeigler.

3aug72ts

N. B. MOORE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

On Tuesday, September 17, 1872.

Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, one half mile North-East of the Stone Tavern, on the road leading to the turnpike, the following described real estate:

A VALUABLE FARM

containing 140 acres, of limestone land, best quality, having thereon erected a two-story weatherboarded house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib and other outbuildings, all in good order. There are two cisterns, one at the house and one at the barn.

A choice apple orchard, together with peaches, plums and other fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and a very desirable property.

Any persons wishing to view the property, can do so by calling upon Mr. John Davis, residing on the premises.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAS. PARKER & J. MOORE.

Sauq72ts

Lancaster Inquirer insert until day of sale, and send bill to this office.

N. B. MOORE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on the premises, on

Friday, September 13, 1872, at 11 o'clock,

a. m., a first-rate farm, containing about 114 acres. It is situated in South Middleton township, about 4½ miles South of Carlisle, and about one mile East of Boiling Springs, and within one mile of Craigheads Station, on the South Mountain railroad. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is very productive and easily worked. The improvements are

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE,

with a well of never failing water at the door and necessary out buildings. There is also a large

FRAME BANK BARN,

with Cistern attached, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, &c. There is a

FINE ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES

on the place, in good bearing condition.

Also, at the same time and place, about 7½ acres of

MOUNTAIN LAND,

in same township, about 1 mile from the farm.

Terms made known on day of sale, by

R. M. HENDERSON,
Assignee of John Schmohl.

Sauq72ts

NEW TO-DAY.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Thursday August 1, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5:00 ad 8:10, a. m, and 2:00 p m, connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12:10, 3:50 and 9:40 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9:00 a. m, 12.05 and 6:00 p m, Philadelphia, at 7:30, 8.30 a. m., and 3:30 p m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 6:00 and 8:10 a m, 2:00 and 4:05 p m, stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4:05 p m train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia, only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3:40 p m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton, and New York, at 7:00, 10:40 a m, and 4:03 p m. Returning leave New York at 9:00 a m, 12:05 and 6:00 p m, and Allentown at 7:25 a m, 12:25, 2:15, 4:35 and 9:35 p m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7:30 a m, connecting with similar train on East Pennsylvania Railroad, returning from Reading at 6:20 p m stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5:30 and 9:00 a m, and 2.30 p m, Herndon at 10:00 a m, Shamokin, at 5:40 and 11:15 a m, Ashland, at 7:05 a m, and 12:43 and 6:45 p m, Mahanoy City, at 7:51 a. m. and 1:20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8:35 a. m. and 2:10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 8:15 a m, for Harrisburg, and 11:45 a m, for Philadelphia and New York.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6:30 a m, passes Reading at 7:35 a m, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:35 a m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 p m, passing Reading at 7:40 p m, arriving at Pottsville at 9:30 p m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6:45 a m; returning leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 5:30 p m.

Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7:20 a m, and 6:15 p m, for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning, leave Lancaster at 8:20 a m, and 3:25 p m, and Columbia at 8.15 a m and 3.15 p m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7:35, 8:35 a m, 3:55 and 5:40 p m; returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15, a m, 12:35 and 4:20 p m, connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a m, 3.10 and 5 50 p m; returning, leave Elyers at 6.35 a m, 12.45 and 4 20 p m, connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9:40 a m, 1,20, 6,25 and 7 15 p m, returning, leave Mt. Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a m, and 3.25 p m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8:30 a m, and 2:40 and 5:33 p m; returning, leave Downingtown at 6:55 a m, 12:30, and 3:40 p m, connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 6:00 p m, Philadelphia, at 8:00 a m, and 3:15 p m, (the 8:00 a m, train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8:00 a m; leave Harrisburg at 5:00 a m, and 2:00 p m; leave Allentown at 8:35 and 9:35 p m; leave Reading at 7:15 a m, and 10:55 p m for Harrisburg, at 7:40 a m. for New York, at 7:20 a m, for Allentown, and at 9 40 a. m. and