CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, April 5, 1861. WANTED .- An active, intelligent boy, who can read manuscript, to learn the printing at this office.

THE FIREMEN. The bill recently reported to the House of

Representatives at Harrisburg, exempting members of Fire Companies from military duty, has been defeated. Conneticut Election.

The Republican party of Conneticut at the State election on Monday last, carried their

entire ticket, by increased majorities. DEATH OF PROF. WAUGH .- Last week we noticed the illness of Beverly R. Waugh, Principal of the Pennsylvania, Female Col lege, at Harrisburg; this week it becomes our melancholy duty to record his death .-During a short but useful life. Prof. Waugh won the confidence and affection of all who had come within the sphere of his character, and has left behind him, as a legacy to many friends, the glorious light of an example, which all should emulate to follow.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE. - A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature entitled "An Act relative to granting licenses to beer-houses and restaurants." It provides that no beer-house or brewery, or eating house licenses shall hereafter be granted except by the Court of Quarter Sessions; the petition must be published according to the 8th section of the act of March 31, 1856; and the 18th section of the act of March, 1858, repealing the above. The Court has discretion to grant or reject a license, as it may see fit.

FORTUNE TELLING .- We are happy to announce that the bill for the suppression of fortune-telling, has passed both branches of the legislature. The bill is deemed a good one, and calculated to effectively crush out the awindling imposters who have long imposed upon and filched money from the pockets of the unconhisticated and credulous.

Philadelphia has been cursed for years with these adventurers, who figuress "planet readers," "card shufflers," and others, like the infamous Roback, who have been preying for years on the creculity of the community.

Philadelphia Methodist Conference. The Philadelphia Methodist Conference at their late session in Philadelphia, adopted a report in favor of the repeal of the new chapter in the Church Dicipline on the subject of slavery. They also concurred in the resolutions of the East Baltimore Conference on the subject, and recommend the General Conference to empower each Annual Conference within whose bounds slavery exists to make their own regulations on the subject. An address was also adopted to the Methodists of Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginla, assuring them of the profound sympathy of the Conference in the present disquictude and agitation. The action of the Conference on the subject was altogother conservative.

THE BANKS.

The Committee on Banks, in obedience to instructions of the Senate of Pennsylvania, have made a report on the extent of the suspension of specie payments, the diminution and extension of discounts, after the suspension, as well as the solvency of these institutions. From the report it appears, that of the geventy-eight banks in the Commonwealth, Jorty-two suspended; and the discounts decreased to the amount of \$1.106.043 39. We make the following extract from the report of the Committee:-

The written answers to the circulars of your committee, prove another most important fact. In the results of this suspension, to wit: while the banks allege that unless they did suspend and refuse to let their specie be carried away, they could not accommodate the business community and their analysis. munity and their regular customers with new loans; but, on the other hand, would be compelied to enforce payment of their dues and thus incidentally produce still greater embar-rassment. Instead of expanding their loans and accommodations, they actually refuse perempt orily all discounts and continued to contract nd withdraw their circulation until the dimi aution in the aggregate reached over one mil-lien of dollars. So large an amount of the active circulating medium thus withdrawn and now held by the very class of institutions which were expected to aid in the trade, industry and

commercial operations of the State, cannot elso than extend and prolong our difficulties. The annual and quarterly reports, as well as the personal examination afforded us, incomplete as it has been, lead us to the belief that with one or two exceptins, the banks of Penn-sylvania are as safe and sound as those of any other State in the Union; and nothing but an utter disregard of obligations, solemnized by the public interest. The obligation between the banks and the State is mutual; they are invested with special privileges by acts of in-corporation, and can make a legitimate and corporation, and can make a legitimate and adequate profit within the legal and moral restraint imposed on them; and those to whom their management is entrusted should be made to feel that they are expected and will be required to discharge their obligations by furnishing to the people a sound and reliable currency. The character of the directory and of those having more immediate control of the banks, has much to do with the public confidence, and more, probably, than their favorable quarterly and annual statements, made under oath; and hence none but men of tried nader oath: and hence none but men of tried and acknowledged integrity should have any voice in the management of their affairs.

Opinions of Distinguished Union Dele-

We have been permitted to examine a numher of letters received by the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, from distinguished members of the Virginia State Convention, and other prominent gentlemen of Virginia, from which we make the following extracts as indicative of the position that will be ultimately assumed by 4he Old Dominion.

The following extract is from one who stands high among the friends of the Union : .

RIGHMOND, March 26, 1861.
We have various shades of Union sentiment in our Convention. Some gentlemen stand on a platform so low, as it is termed, that they would not have Virginia leave the Union for would not have Virginia leave the Union for any cause. Others are for demanding guarantees, and failing to obtain these, would discolve our present connections. We have, however, I may safely say, a reliable majority of twenty-five to thirty-five, some say fifty, against any ordinance for immediate secession.

This position we can securely maintain if, not disturbed by extraordinary events, such as collision at Fort Pickens, &c.

Our present expectation is, to adopt a scheme famendments to the Constitution—the Peace Conference propositions slightly modified—
with a presemble sunconcing some general
prisciples, call a Conference at Nachvillo or
Trankford of the Slave States remaining in
the Union, and submit them there for consideration adjourn over until the fall and wait events. In the meantime we shall make the spring campaign a more active one on the lateur of Union or Disunion; and carry the Legstative and Congressional elections as far as

oscible.
I wish very much the Government could be provailed on to withdraw from Pickens;
It is of no use for national defence, and it
would be a master streke of pelicy.—Balt. Am. DEMOCRATIC DECEPTION.

The difficulties which now overshadow th country, in consequence of sectional broils, and the practical dismemberment of the Union, may be easily traced to the pernicious influence of the Democratic party. Their thirst for office, their lust after power, and the unscrupulous means they have ever been ready to adopt, to obtain both, have produced a demoralization so wide-spread, that the and the attempt now, by the leaders of that party, to throw the responsibility of our pre-

sent national troubles on the Republicans, is but another chapter in the long catalogue of their time serving subserviency to the South. Professing to believe in the equalization and elevation of all classes of society, where education and public sentiment makes every man the peer of his fellow, they gave

vay before the imperious Slaveocracy of the South, and sold their principles for the privilege of foraging at the public crib. They are now the self-constituted guardians of "Southern rights."—the apologists of Southern traitors, and ventilate their virtuous indignation against the Republicans. because they refuse to succumb to the revo lutions of the South : who, by profession and practice, execrate the vital principle of Democracy that "the majority shall rule."

For the first time in the history of the country, the numerical strength of the North, has antagonized the power of the South, and policy. The Northern democracy are shed ling crocodile tears over a disintegrated Union, and are horror-struck, that the Republican party should have elected a President, against the wishes of the Southern fire eaters Why, from the days of Andrew Jackson, down to President Buchanan, the Democrats never supported a Presidential candidate who had not expressed as strong anti-slavery sentiments as any ever charged on Mr. Linoln, and the only Southern President they elected during that period, signed the Wilmot Proviso! In 1820 Martin Van Buren oted in the State Senate of New York for preamble and resolution-which passed hat body unanimously—declaring "slavery an evil much to be deplored, that every con titutional barrier should be interposed to vevent its further extension, and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery as a condition to their admis sion into the Union," and therefore instruct ing the United States Senators and Representatives of New York to "oppose the admission as a State in the Union, of any Territory not comprised as foresaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition."

In 1821 he voted to give the right of sufrage to the free blacks in New York, and in 1836 he declared that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and yet the Southern Democrats elected him President that year, and supported him for re-election in 1840. Gen. Cass, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1848, declared in his letter of 1843: "We are no slaveholder. We never have been .-We deprecate its existence on principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere." The same gentleman in 1847, propounded, in his Nicholson letter, the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, which Mr. Calhoun declared to be worse than the Wilmot Proviso. Such was the man whom the exclusive Democratic guardians of Southern Rights supported against Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.

1838 said in a speech in Congress that be evil, and most sincerety wished it mad no existence on the face of the earth." In 1850, in a speech at Manchester, N. H., he said:
"The man who would dissolve the Union prophecy that before the year 1870, the seceding States, chastened by sorrow, and did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did." On the 2d of January, 1852, whilst received back into the national family. speaking in Boston, he said: "I have the most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave. The fugitive slave law is opposed o humanity, . It is opposed to moral right." Nevertheless, Frank Pierce was elected President in 1852, against Gen. Scotten worthy son of the "Old Dominion!" Finally Congress, in 1825, said: #I believe slavery to be a great political and a great moral evil. I thank God my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist." And in 1844, in his speech in the United States Senate on the felt a strong repugnance by any act of his to extend the limits of the Union over new

Who can confide in a party, that with such record before it, will stand up amid the ruin it has made, and assume to be the only Union party?

THE Knoxville Whig of the 19th inst. ontains a letter from the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tonnessee, dated Jonesboro' March 13. the following paragraph from which will command general attention. Mr. Nelson, after

night after the inauguran, peace, and would use every exertion in his power to maintain it; that he was not then inclined to the opinion that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a season, so as to allow the people of the seceding States time for reflection, and that regarding them as children of a common family, he was not disposed to take away their bread by with holding even their mail facilities. He expressibilities. He expressibilities have a little time is Britain, his decease places a large circle of nobility in mourning. them as children of a common family, he was not disposed to take away their bread by with sholding even their mail facilities. He expressed a strong hope that, after a little time is allowed for reflection, they will recede from the position they have taken. We had two interviews with the President. The first was sought by us on Wednesday; the second was at his own desire, and was private, but I told him that, with his permission, I would tell my constituents, when we get home, what he said and he replied that we were at liberty to repeat it to whom we pleased. Although strongly opposed to the action of the seceding States, the Object of Mr. Maynard and myself, so far as our voluntary counsels would go, was to prevent a civil war; and wo were both as well pleased with the President's frankness, as he expressed himself to be with our visit.

Chiefly in Stanorusmite, Linguage and As the Duke was folled from for feedation of the leading families of Great Britain, his decease places a large circle of nobility in mourning.

Lugland and France Sending a flect to in the Duke was the United States are to negdiate the proposed loan, seeing that one fifth of their population is pledged to repudiation. The Times assy that the French and English Governments are fitting out a the Mississippi bonds. The reduction of the Messias was unconditional after four day's the object of Mr. Maynard and myself, so far as our voluntary counsels would go, was to prevent a civil war; and wo were both as well pleased with the President's frankness, as he expressed himself to be with our visit.

CONVERSATIONS OVERHEARD

BY ME: And Reported for the HERALD.

NUMBER ONE. Major .- Good morning, 'Squire; h

a demoralization so wide-spread, that the honest portion of the party stand aghast at the threatening aspect of our public affairs; and the attempt now, by the leaders of that hands are tied, as you well know. Not have ing the means to reinforce and vitctual the fort, he was compelled to order its abandon-

ment.

Major.—Is it possible that the whole army and navy of the United States, with the militia, including the Wide Awakes, are incompetent to relieve a little fort, easily accompleted to the competency of the cessible by water, and succor its brave gar rison. Why this is a most opportune occa-sion for putting in practice the vaunted doc-trine of coercion. "Save hold Anderson. and his handful of heroes," was the fierce de mand of every Republican journal in the country. And your political opponents were not less desirous than you that they should be saved. In that respect we sympathized with you, but the administration will lose a fine opportunity to vindicate the coercive

policy.
'Squire.—You are altogether wrong, Major can't you easily see that the administration might be compelled to surrender Fort Sump tea without abandoning the policy of coer cion? A General may decline to give battle in one instance, yet prosecute the war to

a successful issue. Major .- I comprehend. " But the peculiar circumstances of the case required a blow to the election of a Republican President is be struck there. The eyes of the whole made the pretext for overturning the Government, when they can no longer direct its respect, had a prestige to establish—that is supposing, as you intimate, that "no compromise with traitors," is to be the policy;

which I doubt.

'Squire.—"Which you doubt?" If the administration fails to enforce the laws, or do its utmost in endeavoring to enfore them. Lincoln and his advisers will themselves be traitors, and set at defiance the party which elevated them to pawer. What do you think will do-what would you have them

Major.—Acknowledge that the Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico; that the wind oeth where it listeth; that there is a con-deracy of Southern Slave States, as independent of the Northern United States as of France or England. To endeavor to avoid this plain conclusion, will be wicked ınd unwise

Spire,-Then you concede that we have no government—that our political society is held together by rotten threads, and may at any time be dashed to pieces by any anar chical section, bold enough to strike the

blow.

Major.—It is said that the strongest governments are the most despotic; the weak-est are the most liberal or most free. I do not believe. On the contrary, I believe the nost liberal government can be made the him insolence, in the people servility.— Those which uphold the other are moral, fraternity and a common interest begetting the ruler deference to the wishes of the people; in the people patriotism and valor. If the despot finds himself in danger, and his throne begins to rock beneath, him, he immediately adopts the coercive policy, recruits are hurried into the ranks of his army, shooting and gibbeting are the order of the day. He strengthens his government in a legitimate way. But when a free govern-ment like ours begins to give way, we must strengthen the moral bonds, in which lie out only safety. Instead of recruiting the army, let us recruit our patriotism. Instead of training our young men in the most approved manner of cutting each others throats let us give them an opportunity to hear a few sermons on brotherly love.

'Squire.--We've tried brotherly love, and

all that sort of thing on these bloody south-erners, and it does them no good. Now I erners, and it does them no good. Now I go in for giving them cold lead and plenty of it till they come to terms.

Major.—is that the mind of the Republi-

can party, think you? against Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.

Who was the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency? Gen. Pierce, who in Abraham Lincoin the Republican party has lost a supporter, and the country has gained considered "slavery a social and political Union are not physical, but moral; to renew and redouble these will be the effort of his seceding States, chastened by sorrow, and ashamed of their precipitancy, will ask to be

The True Policy.

The correspondent of the New York Courier uirer. Bavs:--The No. coercive steps will be taken with regard to the collection of the revenue in the Sauthern ports—not, be it understood, because the Government yields any right whatever, in the matter, but because it is deemed inexpeditionally removed to the scene of the anticipated difficulties. we come down to James Buchanan, who, in 1819, voted to instruct our members of Congres to prevent the existence of slavery in the Government hope, not without reason, to any new States, and who, in a speech in see returning to their allegiance when time April, that it may be doubtful. shall thoroughly convince them that the Ad ministration does not mean, to interfere with a single rightful claim of theirs under the Constitution. I use authoritative language when I repeat to you that these in authority are sensible of the real condition of the country's mind, and chose to consider the act annexion of Texas, Mr. Buchanan said he of secession as the act of 'disaffected brothers, "felt a strong repugnance by any act of his and not rebellious enemies of a common

country. "Fort Sumter will be evacuated simply and slaveholding territory," but, upon mature reflection, had overcome his scruples, and would vote for the annexation as a "means of limiting, not enlarging, "the domein of slavery," stating his opinion also that it would inevitably remove slavery from what may be called the Farming States,"—meaning Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Misself the state of those they are meaning but home or abroad. Thus will she command the admiration and respect of those command the admiration and respect of those who are false to her allegiance."

Death of the Duke of Sutherland. On the 28th of last month there died at Trentham, England, one of the wealthiest men of the British realm—George Granville Suther-land Leveson Gower, second Duke of Suther-land, Marquis of Stafford, Earl and Baron land, Marquis of Statiord, Earl and Bayon Gower, Viscount Trentham, Earl of Sutherand, and Baron Strathnever—for all these titles were his. The late Duke was known tchiefly as being the husband of the Duchess of Sutherland, who for so many years has held the position of the Mistress of Robes to Queen Victoria, and has been one of the leading women'in English society.

olf to be with our visit. | concert with France or Englan

THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION.

ATTEMPT TO SPIKE THE GUNS OF FORT PICK. ENS.—A letter to the Enfaula (Ala.) Express, relates the following incident that recently

Major.—Good morning, 'Squire; how do you Republicans like the course of the Administration, as far as heard from, especially the ordering of the evacuation of Fort Sump ter.

'Squire.—I don't like the evacuation, but I must bow to the reasons. As to the course of the Administration, it has nt run long of the Administration, it has nt run long in the door he would have had every gun spiked in twenty minutes. He was sent back by "A man named Doyle, one of the workmen in twenty minutes. He was sent back by Slemmer, with the request that he be dealt with, as he did not wish to do anything that might bring about a collision, which was much to be deprecated. Col. Clayton sent a note in reply. by the hands of private Bullock, (who, by the bye, has since been promoted to a corporalcy,) stating that he would punish Doyle, but just at this time he had too much need of his services in casting cannon balls. The conference took place just outside the

Charleston, March 80 -The fortifications in the harbor having been finally completed, they were visited this forenoon by General Beauregard and the members of the conven-tion. The distinguished party were received with high honors and heavy firing in all di-

rections. The completion of the great work and the satisfactory manner in which it has been no complished is the theme of much rejoicing and congratulation on all sides, and all that is wanting to make the joy complete is the evac-uation of Sumpter and its occupancy by its rightful owners, the Confederate States of

Galveston, March 29.-The Texas State Convention ratified the constitution of the Southern Confederacy with but two dissenting

The convention adjourned sine die on the 25th inst., without referring the question of the adoption of the constitution to the people. Gov. Houston's and representative Hamil ton's efforts at opposition have proved an entire failure. All is now quiet in Texas.

News from Texas: zacoalcos arrived off Maiagarda bay on the 25th inst., to take away the Federal troops. It was reliably stated that the troops would be taken to New York.
About 3000 Federal troops were awaiting transportation at Indianola, among them several companies from San Antonio.

ARRIVALOR TROOPS From Texas. The sleamship Daniel Webster, from the Rio Grande via Key West and the Tortugas Forts, with United States Troops, arrived at New York on Saturday. She left Brazos on the 19th, Fort Jefferson on the 24th, and Fort Taylor on the Other of Morals. 25th of March. She landed two companies of troops at Fort Jefferson, and also two companies at Fort Taylor. These troops are with-drawn from Texas by order of the War Department. The etenmer General Rusk also landed two companies at each of these forts on the 24th. Fort Taylor is now on a complete war footing, amply garrisoned and furnished with supplies of all sorts for one year. When the Daniel Webster left Brazos there was one company of artillery and two of cavelry at Fort Brayer, and two companies of alry at Fort Brown, and two companies of infantry were daily expected to arrive. Since the secession of Texas from the Union, the strongest. The bonds which sustain the one are physical, a powerful army ready to execute the behests of the ruler, begetting in have been abandoned by the United States troops. All along the frontier the savages had renewed their depredations, killing the

settlers, running off-stock and committing great havoc.
In addition to the attacks of the Indians the Texans were menaced on the Rio Grand by the Moxico Robber Chief Cortings. He is reported to have a large force in readiness for a forky upon the Texans as soon as the U S troops are withdrawn. From all the indica-tions it is likely that before many weeks the southern republic will find ample employment for a portion of its army in repelling the Ca-munones and Mexican bandits from the fron tier. The stongships Star of the West and Contracoalcos, from New York for Brazos, passed Koy West; the former on the 20th and the latter on the 21st inst.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON YIELDS, -Sam Houston issues an address to the people of Texas, un-der date of March 16, in which he declares that he will not resist his deposition from office, although he still claims to be Governor of the State; nor will be inaugurate civil war, because he "loves Texas too well" to bring disaster upon her.

Exciting News from Texas. General Ampudia Marching on Brownsville— Texas to be Restored to her old Master—The Texans Preparing for their Defence.

effect that Gen. Ampudia, with 3000 Mexicans,

that she will no nonger support the federal government, and now is the time to retake Roinforcements in large numbers were rap-

ordhance and stores at Brazos Island to be immediately removed to the scene of the anticinated difficulties.

The N. Y. Tribune suggests that the 'above report is so suspiciously near to the Its of

COST OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY .- As nea as we can estimate from the imperfect table given, the saluries alone of officers, privates and musicians, to compose the army of 10,483 men, authorized by the recen Confederate Act, Jil amount to about \$220,000 per month, or say \$2,600,000 per annum. This is, of course, but a small part of the grand aggregate, as forage, fuel, quarters, transportation, arms, equipments, &c., are to be added.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BUCHANAN'S Administration. -- Hon. John Sherman recently made, in the House of Representatives, a concise and very forcible exhibit of the condition in which the national finances are placed. The absolute public debt outstanding at this moment, is not less than \$87,000,000; and adding what is required to satisfy the Choctaw and other Indian war debts, to make good the Indian trust fund, and other special objects, the amount of debt becomes \$96,288,904 The public debt four years ago, was only \$29-060,386, against which there was a balance in the treasury of \$17,710,114, the net actual debt at that time only \$11,350,502. The increase of debt in four years has been no less than \$84,838,722, or at the rate of \$21,500,000, per annum. And this, too, in time of entire

morning of Wednesday, the 6th of February Clark Brown, aged sixty, and his daughter of mand general attention. Mr. Nelson, after discussing the improved disposition and conciliatory tone of the Republican leaders says:

Whatever constructions the Secessionists may place upon Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, Mr. Maynard and myself had it from his own lips, on Thursday night (the Thursday night after the inaugural.) that he was for peace, and would use every exertion in his power to maintain it; that he was not then inclined to the opinion that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a season, so as to allow the people of the seceding

of Sutherland, who for so many years has clearly of Sutherland, who for so many years has clearly of Sutherland, who for so many years has clearly of Sutherland, who for so many years has come and so what the position of the Mistress of Robes to Gutherland and has been one of the leading women, in English society.

He was a man of retiring disposition, and much interested in scientific and literary purdicular to become prominent in political affairs. He was born in 1776, and in 1823 married Lady Harriet, the girl reached De Witville, and procured assistance for her father, to preserve whom in 1776, and in 1823 married Lady Harriet, the girl reached De Witville, and procured assistance for her father, to preserve whom in 1776, and in 1823 married Saturday, the 9th, when the girl reached De Witville, and procured assistance for her father, to preserve whom in 1776, and in 1823 married Lady Harriet, the girl had divested herself of portion that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a season, so as to allow the people of the seceding

Town and County Matters 4

Meteorological Register for 1861. THERMOMETER. o'ck. 2 o'ck. 9 o'ck. Daily A. M. P. M. P. M Mean 28 411 53 20 53 64 30 67 54 31 40 4 48 * 1 36 3 33 2 37 45 REMARKS *Snow. 40 40 42 36 34 37 40 44 C6 55 66 51 00 41 33 35 33 93 66 41 66

FOUND .- Serg't FOSDICK, of the garrison, picked up in the street, on Friday last, a pair of gold spectacles, which the owner can have by calling on him.

DEATH OF JUDGE WHERRY:—Hon. SAMUEL WHERY, Associate Judge of this County died at Philadelphia on Tuesday last Judge Wherry was appointed a few months-ago, to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the death of Judge Woodburn. He was one of the most worthy and prominent citizens of the upper end of the County, and farmerly represented this district in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Spring is Coming, when the air will be perfumed with the fragrance of flowers and blossoms, and the promenades gay with the many colored hues of the Spring fashions .-What a pity the ladies do n't learn a lesson of economy from the trees, by leaving out their dresses, so as to be able to clothe themselves without opening their trunks.

ALL FOOL'S DAY.—April made a complete fool of herself this year. March, which "came in as a lamb," should, by the rule of contraries, have "gone out as a lion;" but instend of this, the last day of March was as gentle and bland as May; while the weather New Orleans, March 30.—The latest adm on the first of April, would have done credit vices from Texas state that the steamer Coaton the first of April, would have done credit of rain, hail, snow and sleet, without a ray of sunshine to penctrate the thick gloom; everytody shivered and looked miserable, especially thoso who were suffering under "tight papers." In all directions might be seen evidences of a moving population. Wagons and carts passed along the streets, loaded with household goods, and almost every woman you met carried a broom, a bucket, a looking glass, or a pot of jelly. Many a man sat down beside a cold hearth, or a smoky stove, to ruminate on the pleasures of moving and looked with no enviable feelings on the tangled mass of "Beds, Bedding and Furniture," scattered around. However everything must come to an end. and so does moving day; and after three days "fixing up," we hope the HERALD may be able to find our friends this morning, with tempers chastened through much tribulation, t peace with all the world, and their new loations into the bargain.

By the way, if any of our patrons have forotten to notify us of a change of residence, hey will please do so at once, in order that the Carrier may know where to find them.

FINANCIAL.—The general aggregate of money transactions on the first of this. month may have been smaller than in previous years, but yet not sufficiently so to ustify the pressure of the times. Some failures to meet obligations that were due occured, as a matter of course, but it is very evident that there is an abundance of money in the country, and all that is wanted to throw it into active circulation, is restored confidence, by a peaceful settlement of our National difficulties. In proof of this we learn that in the Carlisle Deposit Bank the business on Monday amounted to over three hundred thousand dollars, with a large increase in the deposit account.

CHANGE IN MARKET HOURS .-- If here are any persons in town who are still opposed to noon-day markets, the experiences of last Wednesday morning, would tend in a great measure! to remove their objections. -New Orleans, April 2 .- The following im | Compared with the markets we have had since portant advices from Texas have been received: last fall, there appeared to be neither buyers Col. Ford, of the Texan army, has received reliable information from Matamoras to the every one seemed to retret the necessity of every one seemed to regret the necessity of

effect that Gen. Ampudia, with 3000 Mexicans, is marching upon Brownsville, and was then only sixty miles off.

Gen. Ampudia has announced his progress

Town Council, have been appointed to preby dispatching expresses to distribute placards and handbills announcing that "Texas rightfully belonged to Mexico. She has declared market hours. We believe they will best rep pare a permanent ordinance to regulate the resent the wishes of the people in town and country, if they will fix the hours so as to continue the noon-day markets as long as the season will permit, say from the first of October until the first of May, at 12 o'clock in the be day, and from May until October at 5 o'clock in the morning. As far as we have been able to ascertain public opinion, this arrangement would meet their views, and we hope the Council will give the suggestion some consid ration.

NIGHT POLICE.-We understand that member of the Town Council, intends to introduce an ordinance, providing for the establishment of a Night Police, for the protection of property and the security of our citizens. The amount necessary to sustain a force of five or six policemen, will add considerably to the expense of the borough; but so many buildings have been fired by incendiaries. so many outrages committed, and so much disorder and noise in the streets, that it is a question whether it is not better for the community to pay the additional tax, than risk the further injury to person and property, by the acts of lawless men. Within the last three kmonths, the acts of two incendiaries, in the destruction of Education Hall, and the Old College, have imposed on the tax-payers an extra assessment of school tax, more than sufficient to employ a police force for two years, It is very evident that something must he done to remedy the evil, and it is important that the citizens of the borough should speak out their sentiments on this subject, so TERRIBLE SUFFERING FROM COLD .- On the that the Council may act understandingly.

OYSTERS. Although the last month with an "R" in it is passing away, Mr. G. W. Foland, of the "Phoenix Restaurant," is determined that it shall be no obstacle in the surply of Oysters. He has made ar rangements to procure regular supplies of fresh oysters from Absecom Beach, during the summer, carefully packed in ice, so that his customers may enjoy the luxury of frozen bivalves when the mercury is vibrating among the nincties. He has now the finest oysters we have seen this season, which he is serving up to his customers daily.

THE PAN-TEC-NA-THEC-A.—This series of paintings has been on exhibition for the last few days, and drew large audiences. The panorama embraces views of the public buildings at Washington, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Niagara Falls and Marine sketches of a voyage from New York to Liverpool, with a storm at sea, and views in Europe, including much of the beautiful scenery on the Rhine. The paintings are well drawn and colored and the principle points brought out with fine effect by the artist. It is really well worth a visit,

CARLISLE GYMNASTIJ ASSOCIATION. -The regular election for officers of this Association was held on Monday evening last. The officers for the ensuing quarter, are as ollows:

President .- Wm. M. BIDDLE, Vice President .- JAMES BARTON, Secretary .- I. B. PARKER.

Treasurer .- L. M. MYERS, Executive. - A. K. RHEBM, JOS. B. HAVER-TICE, CHAS. B. PFAHLER.

The Executive Committee were instructed to purchase the implements and make the necessary arrangements for the formation of Cricket Club.

For the HERALD. Mr. EDITOR: Permit me through, the columns of the Herald to ask the people of Carlisle, (especially parents) if there can pe nothing done to impede the rapid progress of ntemperance in our town. Night after night may be seen sons of respectable people frequenting the different lager-beer dens of our own, some whom would be the least expected. Can there nothing be done to prevent the proprictors of these places from selling young boys liquor? Let some one, (for they are many) who have sous in danger, speak, and there will be many to aid in crushing the monster out of our midst.

A FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a meeting of the U. P. Society of Dick-

inson College, held April 3d 1861, the following resolutions were adopted: Wireas, It hath pleased Him in whose WHERS, It man pleased thin in whose hands our lives are; to remove by death, Rrv. BEVERLY R. WAUGH, a graduate member of the U. P. Sciely. And whilst we bow in submission to the overruling hand of Divine Providence, yet we would not fail to pay our tibutes. ribute to eminent virtue and high moral and ntellectual 📂rth.

intellectual worth, Whereas, The inembers of the Union Phil-osophical Society, have heard with deep regret of the loss of our hondred brother, therefore Resolved, Thatour warmest and most heart elt sympathics be tendered to the bereaved amily and friends of the deceased. Resolved, That in the death of our brother. society has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and the cause of Education one of its

Resolved. That our hall be draped in mourn ng for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Carlisle Herald, Harrisburg Sentinel, and Baltimore Christian Advocate, and hat a copy of the same be sent to the falmily of the deceased, at Pennsylvania Femal Col

nost able champions.

Wm. M: OGILBY, I. McCurley B. L. Ashby,

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY. - The April num ber of this admirable magazine is before us, with all its rich contents of Art and Literature. The romantic and beautiful novel of 'Verona Brent' is continued, and the eccentric course of the high-spirited and beautiful seroine grows more and more interesting. Several other fine tales, beautifully illustrated ogether with fine poems and articles of uni ersal interest, render the contents of this umber more than usually attractive. The engravings are varied and beautiful, and the steel Fashion Plate and the Fashion Illustrations are finely executed, and represent the newest styles of every kind of ladies' apparel. should be on every lady's work-table. Frank Leslie promises an unusually rich umber for May, new and charming features having been in preparation for some time.

One expression of Andrew Johnson's deerves to be everywhere remembered. In refering to the seceding members of the Cabi net he said :--

"Cobb remained in the 'Cabinet until the treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abread, and then conscientiously seceded: Thompson stayed in until the poor Indians were robbed out of a large portion of their patrimony, and then conscientiously seceded; and Floyd, more honest than the rest, waited until he and his friends had taken some eight millions of public and private money, and then, pious soul, con-scientiously secreted too."

Special Hotices.

THE GREAT DRAWBACK to persons emirgrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of the Fevr and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease, and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. Hostetter has presented his (EEL-RATED SPOMACH BITTERS, whose curative powers for all diseases of the stounch have been universally acknowledged. The Bitters, prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encominums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. ingo for themselves respectively.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.
Soc advertisement in another column.

Do Not fancy Yourself Sick.

The general health of the human body can usually be decided on by the patient himself. It is not every little triffe that needs medicine. But there are disease that require immediate attention on account of the are coughs and colds and the various pulmonary train that attend our ever varying a imate. For these mula lies on unfalling cure will be found in Da, Kerser's toral Syrup. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by S E.LLIOTT, Carlisle, Pa. -

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced narse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teeth-ing by softening the kums, reducing all infamation, will allay all pain, and insure to regulate the bowels— beyond upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yoursal re-and relief and health to your infauts. Perfectly safe in all cases. See the advertisement in another column July 20, 1800—1y.

July 20, 1800.-1y.

Coughts.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Brouchial, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily sud certainly when taken in the early steges of the disease, recourse should at our be had to "Brown's Brouchial Truches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strongthening the voice See advertisement.

Nov. 30, '00 = 6m.

Marriages. On the 2nd inst, by the Rev. Wm. Kopp, at the residence of Mr. Philip Zelgler, Mr. GEORGE W. HOUVER, to Miss SARAH E. HALL, all of Middlesex, Pa.

The Markets. CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET. Reported weekly for the Herald by Woodward & Schmidt.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA MARKEIT.

Flour and Meal—The market inactive but firm at previous quoted rates. Sales comprising 100 bble, standard sup, at \$5 25, which is now the general asking for that description; 100 bbls, good Oity Mills do, at \$5 275, 200 do. Lancaster Co. extra at \$5 625, and 150 bbls. Only family, part Diamond Mills, on terms kept private. The trade are buying moderately within the above range of prices for sup, and exs., and from \$5 75 to \$6 75 for ex. June 1997. The straight of the superior of the

New Advertisements.

LIST OF DEALERS OF GOODS, WARES AND MER-CHANDISE. Also, Distillers, Lumbermen, Brow-prs, &c., within the County of Cumberland, returned and classified in accordance with the several acts of As-sembly, as follows, to wit:

CARLISLE.

CLASS.

A. W. Bentz, dry goods,
Leldigh, Sawyer & Co., dry-goods,
Woodward & Schmidt, produce,
Honderson & Reed, produce,
C. Inholf, groceries,
J. P. Lyno & Son, hardware,
Armstrong & Hoffer, lumber,
J. W. Eby, groceries,
C. Ogilby, Trustee, dry-goods,
S. M. Hoover, lumb r and coal,
J. R. Nonemaker, produce, \$25 000
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2 S. M. Hoover, lumb; and c. J. R. Nonemaker, produce, J. R. Nonemaker, produce, J. R. D. Ithouds, do. Henry Ilhouds, furniture, Wm. Bentz, groceries, R. E. Shapley, Jewelry, James Loudon, books, John D. Gorgas, stoves, B. Elhott, drugs, Jacob Squer, shoues, J. B. Duncan, do. Asher Wiel, clothing, A. B. Ewing, furniture, Asher Wid, clothing,
A: B Ewing, furniture,
W. Miles, dry-goods
N. Hantch, merchant tailor,
R. Moore, shoes,
J. Mullin, merchant tailor,
Masconelmer & Bro., confecti
J. G. Callio, hats,
A. M. Pighr, stationery,
T. Coulyn, iswelry. J. G. Calijo, nats,
A. M. Piger, atationery,
F. Conlyn, jewelry.
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John Irvin, shoes,
H. S. Ritter, merchant tallor,
F. O. Kramer, jewelry,
J. W. Huller, do,
J. A. Humerich, dry-goods,
David Coruman, flour and feed
Jacol Wolf, groceries,
A. Grisinger, do,
John Faller,
John Koller,
J. W. Smilley, clothing,
F. Monyer, confectionery,
Fhilip Armold, dry-goods,
Jonathan Coruman, shoes,
Jonathan Coruman, shoes,
Jonathan Coruman, shoes,
Jonathan Coruman, bakery,
Joseph U. Steel,
John Seliers,
John orge Lelby, rid Keeney, Menesmith, n. Harn, Raunchecrab, Wenchel, 3. M. J. St ther, J. Stumph, do. Smith. do. D. Kutz & J. Boas, do, Augustus Croll, dealer Barnay Hoffman, groceries, Chas. Eckels, do, Wm. Gould, do, James Callo, do, Mary Morris, stoves, Edward Leonard, clothing, Hanry Before, grosses.

Edward Leonard, clothing, Hearry-Pdvters, grocer, Harlen & Swigert, marketing, L. Myers, groceries, Frederick Cornnan, furniture, S. M. Kleffer, drugs. A. A. Line, marketing, Margaret Neff, millenery, E. Stall. Mrs. J. Hutton, do. Mrs. E. Williams.do. Charles Shanley, furniture. Charles Shapley, furniture, John B. Meck, groceries, DICKINSON Garver & Washmood, dry goods, John T. Green, do. Benjamin Plank, do. Bigney Gardner, do. Tracy Gardner, do. EAST PENNSBOROUGH

EAST FENN
Rer & Hummel, lumber,
Englehart & Co.,
David Linglefelt, lumber,
Adam Eslinger, do.
D. J. Rynard & Co., do.
Martin & Ryau,
do.
G. W. Fesler, dry goods,
Jacob Renninger,
John M'Cornack,
do
John M'Cornack,
do
John Minger, drygoods,
D. Denlinger, drygoods, D. Denlinger, dry-goods Michael Free, produce, S. R. Patterson, do. S. R. Patterson, do.
Joseph Bidleman, marketing,
J. H. Hause, do.
Christian Eve, do.
William Wolf, do.
David Brown,
do.
John Hummel, saddlery,

14 William Green, dry-goods, H. Rupp & Sob, dry-goods, H. Rupp, produce, Bitter & Wise, sinces, Cyrus Templen, fubriture, George L. Hate, stoves, John Selver, marketing, John Seirer, marketing, Samuel i immons, dry goods, Wm H. Eckels, do. 3 John M. Templen, furniture, Moses Baget, marketing,

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LOWER ALLEN. Abraham Browers, dry-goods, Elf Wise. do. Jacob Weaver, do. William Crall, marketing, John Young, do. J. Brubaker, do. SOUTH MIDDLETON . M. Leidigh, dry-goods,

MONROE. H. J. Stephens, dry-goods, Brindle & Son, do. D. L. Deviney, drugs, Saunel Plank, dealer,

UPPER ALLEN. D. K. Nool, dry goods, Goswiller & Zug, do. Robert Bryson, dealer, Parid Morkleff, marketing, Robert Hetrich, do. SILVER SPRING.

David Strohm, dry goods, John J. Cobie. do. Jacob Simmons, do. Michael Leidich, do. Joseph Fink, murchant tailor, John B. Leidich, produce, John Houk, dealer, Fisher & Kapp, dealer, G. H. Bucher. do. F. Brackenmaker, niarketing,

Henry Zeigler, dry goods, S. D. M'Kinney, William Venard, marketing, MIDDLESEX. E. L. Shryock, MECHANICSBURG.

i Day, do. yer & Brandt, dry gords, yer & confectioner) Boyer & Brandt, dry.go-de, Joseph Irvin, confectioner; R. Thomas, groceries. John S. Boyers, hardware, Samuel W. Worst, furnitur John Rupp, Miller & Eberly, deslor, William Wondarlich; stoye. Leidich & Mathews, ewis Robb. Findle & Newswanger, dry-goo Reindio & Avenando (C. Kimes, shoes, Lovi Reigle, shoes and hats, Margaret Holmos, shoes, Mrs. Lamont, do. Jacob Swartz, jewelry. L. W. Abrams, clothing, John Reigle, dry goods, Mary Lany Lass, do.

S. G. Bowman, do.
G. Eminger, do.
F. Storm, deg-goods,
D. H. Swilliff & Co., tailors,
J. F. Raffensberger, music store,
Thomas B. Bryson, produce,
John Johnson & Son, do.
John Johnson & John do.
John Johnson & John do.
John Johnson & John do.
John March & Johnson & John do.
John Johnson & John & Johnson Jonn Jonnson & Sulf, do. Joseph Singingsar, do. Zacharlas & Havorstick, pro George Hummel, John Johnson, marketing Geo. Stihoure, do. Grow. Kossrt, do. Frank Marshal, do. Jacob Witsman bekers NEW CUMBERLAND