American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, March 5, 1868.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day, at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., in the City of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

S. R. Lyman, Josiah Minot, H. B. Smith, William M. Stewart, Gilbeon Bradford, W. G. Steel, W. A. Gilbraith, John A. Nicholson, John Bowie, James Guthrie, L. S. Trimble, Rufus P. Ranney W. E. Niblack, Wilber F. Storey, W. L. Bancroft, Lewis V. Bogy, John H. McKinney, George Vail, D. O. Finch, Isaac E. Eaton, Thomas Haynes, William McMillan, William Allen, Absalom H. Chappell, George A. Bousfield, Joseph A. Rozier, A. E. Greenwood, John W. Ferriter, Thomas Sweeny, John Pollock, Jos W. Sherrick, W. L. Sharkey, Isaac Hancock.

AUGUST BELMONT, *Chairman.*

FRED. O. PRINCE, *Secretary.*

PROPHECY FULFILLED.—"*If the infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infallibility, and finally break up the country and deluge it with blood.*"—Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850.

IMPEACHMENT.

President Johnson is to be impeached for exercising his constitutional prerogative in removing one of his subordinates—a power which has not only been exercised without question by every President of the United States from George Washington down to Abraham Lincoln, but has been emphatically asserted, time and again, by the framers of the Constitution, and by the Supreme Court. Mr. Madison, himself a member of the Constitutional Convention, asserted it in the Congress of 1789. In a discussion which then arose, he said:

"The power of removing an executive power ... appears that if any power whatever is in the Executive, it is in the power of appointing, ... those who execute the laws. Without which he could not be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws. In appointing to office he is assisted by the Senate, with him in that business, would it not be clear, sir, he would have the right, by virtue of the executive power, to make such appointments? Should we find ourselves, in defiance of that clause in the Constitution, that the executive power shall be vested in the President—to unite the Senate with the President in the appointment to office? I conceive not. If it is admitted that we should not be authorized to do this, I think it may be disputed whether we have a right to associate them in removing persons from office, the one being as much of an executive nature as the other; and the first is authorized to be exercised out of the general rule established for the Constitution in these words: 'The executive power shall be vested in the President.'"

In a case which we have seen cited, which can be found in 13th Peters' Reports, the Supreme Court declare: "It was very early adopted as the practical construction of the Constitution, that this power of removal was vested *in the President alone*." And such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the Constitution." This Doctrine has always been held by the oldest lawyers and jurists of the country; and even Stanton himself, who is admitted to be a good lawyer, denounced the Tenure of Office law as utterly unconstitutional, and suggested the main points of the veto message.

Whether the President has this power of removal is purely a question for the Courts. If the Tenure of Office law is decided by the Supreme Court to be constitutional, then Andrew Johnson has violated the law of the land. If it is pronounced unconstitutional, the President has transgressed no law, and impeachment falls to the ground.—But even if the Tenure of Office law were constitutional, Stanton has no claim to hold his position under it.—Under that very law his term of office expired one month after the death of Abraham Lincoln. He holds no appointment from President Johnson, but has remained in office only by sufferance, and by the very terms of the Tenure of Office law can be removed at any moment.

It will be well for the people to consider the issues involved in this impeachment question. The Radical revolutionists have two objects in view—the first is to turn the attention of the public away from their own great crimes—and the second to remove Andrew Johnson from their path and put a pliant party tool in his place. Let us hope the people will not lose sight of the fact that these conspirators against the liberties of the country are the real criminals. Placed beside their black and bloody record, the character of Andrew Johnson's administration is pure and spotless. These men have overthrown civil government in ten States of the Union, have removed their executives and closed the doors of their courts and legislative halls, have established military despotisms on the ruins of popular liberty, have overthrown all constitutional guarantees, have abolished trial by jury and freedom of speech and of the press, have deprived the President of his constitutional office as Commander in Chief of the Army, have sought to take from the Supreme Court the power to determine the constitutionality of an act of Congress. In the name of an outraged Constitution, are these men not guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors?" Do they not stand before the country as the impeached and not the impeachers? Andrew Johnson is to be deposed from his high office and Ben Wade put in his place, in order that these traitors may maintain their party ascendency by negro supremacy established in ten States of the Union under a military despotism. Grant has consented to be their pliant tool in working the military despotism; but he is only "the General of the Armies" and not Commander in Chief—consequently Wade is to be made President in order that the great iniquity may be carried out, and a new Congress and a new President may be elected by the negroes of the South.—These are the issues involved in impeachment. Will the people continue much longer to sue for peace and justice in soft and tender words, when their strong arms and stout hearts could hurl from power and place the desecrating scoundrels who fill them. Will they much longer submit to these wrongs beyond endurance, these outrages without parallel, these unblushing usurpations, when they have the power to set matters right in very short order?

OUR COLLEGES.

A bill has been presented to the Legislature providing that certain of our chartered colleges, which shall have suitable grounds, buildings capable of accommodating two hundred students, apparatus and cabinets to the value of three thousand dollars, a library with at least three thousand volumes, a President and at least four Professors, with a full collegiate course of study, and a permanent income of five thousand dollars, shall receive an appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum from the State. In return for this donation, each of these colleges is to educate one student, free of charge, for every fifty dollars of the appropriation. These students are to be admitted upon the recommendation of the teachers of the schools they have attended, certified to by the board of directors or controllers of the district in which they have been instructed, and by the County Superintendent of the county in which they reside.

If this measure can be carried out in a spirit of justice and fairness, it will be of advantage not only to our higher institutions of learning, but to the State at large and to the general interests of education. The great need of the day is educated men; and a policy which places the higher branches of education within the reach of those who are not able to pay for their tuition can be followed by none other than good results. In view of what our common school system has done, this proposition needs no argument in its defense. There are ten or twelve institutions of learning in the State which would be entitled to the appropriation under the provisions of this act, and the annual cost to the State would not be greater than thirty or thirty-six thousand dollars—a mere drop in the bucket, when we consider the thousands of dollars which are annually appropriated by our Legislature to less worthy objects. There are now about four hundred young men who annually go from our State to the institutions of learning in the Eastern and other States, whose annual expenses there, at a moderate estimate, would reach three hundred dollars each, making a grand total of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars annually carried out of the State. If by an annual appropriation of thirty-six thousand dollars we can raise our institutions of learning in a few years to the level of the New England Colleges, and keep our young men at home, we will be gainers in point of economy alone, if there were no higer motives. As a matter of local interest this proposition deserves our good wishes. An appropriation of $3,000 a year to Dickinson College, will enable the trustees to employ a larger faculty, whose salaries will be expended in our midst; and an addition of sixty pupils to the number of students, will bring an addition of fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars of trade annually to our men of business. We trust the subject will receive that careful and impartial investigation which its importance demands.

FROM all parts of the country we have cheering indications of the coming downfall of the Radical party. The town elections have resulted in great gains for the Democratic party, and the strongholds of the enemy are rapidly surrendering to the army which, as Senator Doolittle has it, "bears the flag of thirty-seven stars." We look with confidence to the elections yet to come. The march of Democracy is onward, and it will not stop until it has redeemed this land from the blasting rule of the party which now misgoverns it.

AN HONEST ADMISSION.—John Hickman, a member of our State Legislature from Chester County, in a speech in the House, a few days since, declared that "not one living soul" could authoritatively declare what was the Republican platform of 1867, and added: "Our party has been for the negro or against the negro, as the particular circumstances of a particular locality might seem to render most advisable." This confession of double-dealing is perfectly characteristic of Radical leadership everywhere and at all times.

"CURSES, like chickens, always come home to roost." During the Lincoln administration it was adjudged to be treason of the rankest kind to take up arms against the government, which then was the Executive. Geary, of Pennsylvania, Merrill, of Iowa, and a few other valiant spirits, now propose to organize a military force to fight the President of the United States, who, by virtue of the Constitution, is Commander-in-chief of all the land and naval forces of the United States. Judged by Lincoln logic, what are these fellows guilty of?

FORNEY says: "Andrew Johnson was made President by the assassin." At the time Andrew Johnson assumed the duties of the Executive office the same individual plastered him with fulsome flattery and announced with pious fervor that "he was made President by the hand of Divine Providence." Is Providence the "assassin" to whom he now refers?

HOW ARE YOU, GEARY?—The following telegram was sent from New York to President Johnson on Tuesday: "Every decent man in New York city is with you. *We will take care of all Governor Geary's men.* God bless you. We are ready for the issue."

THE month of March, 1868, will exhibit two wonderful events—the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union.

THE Radical Rump refused to send a minister from the Government to the Papal States, but voted with alacrity to send one to the worthless, revolution-cursed negro "republic" of Hayti. The first act was to insult the Catholics—the other to compliment the niggers.

THE refusal of Judge Carter (a Radical of the most ultra stripe) to hold Gen. Thomas for trial for an illeged violation of the tenure of office act, is a plain confession that Gen. Thomas' arrest was only a "game of bluff" and that the act in question will not bear the legal test.

PRESIDENT Johnson closed a conversation on Monday with the remark: "God and the American people will make all right and save our institutions."

STATE ITEMS.

—Hull, the murderer of Conductor Parker, of the Penna. Railroad, has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

—The citzens of Wanesburg will urge the present Legislature to erect a new county, to be composed of parts of Berks, Lancaster and Chester, with Waynesburg for the county seat.

—A vagabond in Reading kicked a policeman, who arrested him, in the abdomen, from the effects of which the policeman died.

—It is in contemplation by the commissioners in Montgomery county to build a new Almshouse during the summer.

—Gov. Geary has granted a full pardon to Wm. Messer, editor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, convicted of libel.

—Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Joseph Richardson of Pottstown, was wounded in the leg last Friday by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her son.

—Lancaster county is agitated by the arrival of Peter Doxetter, chief of the Oneidas, who claims title to a tract of land on Conestoga creek, fourteen miles long and six miles broad. He has no title, but cannot be persuaded of that fact.

—The Governor has signed the death warrant of William Donavan, convicted at York for the murder of the Squibb family. The time fixed for the execution is Tuesday, the 31st of March next.

—The Democrats carried the borough of Hollidaysburg on Friday last, by a majority of sixty-five. This is a gain of forty over the majority of last fall. The ball keeps moving.

—The Legislature has passed an act erecting Lycoming county into a separate Judicial District, and it is said the Hon. John W. Maynard, is to be the presiding Judge thereof.

—On Monday night of last week, between 11 and 12 o'clock, an attempt was made to set fire to the machine shop of Mr. A. B. Farquhar, not far from the railroad depot in York. The flames had not made much progress, however, before they were discovered.

—Pithole, Pa., was nearly destroyed by fire on Monday. A fire broke out at 3 o'clock in the morning in Dr. Warring's house, caused by the explosion of an oil lamp. In a few minutes the house was in flames. The Confer House next took fire, and in a short time every house on both sides of Holmden street between First and Second streets was in flames and rapidly destroyed. Loss is estimated at $125,000.

—The state temperance convention assembled in Harrisburg last week. The convention organized permanantly by the election of Dr. Joseph Parish as president, and a number of vice presidents and secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, (one of the oldest temperance advocates in the State, and decidedly radical in his views,) Dr. Jewett, of Boston, James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, and others. Most of the delegates in attendance were members of secret temperance organizations.

—The well-known Philadelphia lawyer Joseph Reed Ingersoll, died at his residence in that city, on Thursday afternoon, in the eighty-second year of his age. In 1835, 1836, and 1837 he ocupied a seat in Congress as the representative of Philadelphia, but declined a reelection. In 1841, however, he again accepted the nomination as a Whig and was re-elected. He continued to represent the same constituency until March, 1849. He was appointed minister to the Court of St. James by President Millard Fillmore.—Returning home after the expiration of Mr. Fillmore's term of office, he retired to private life. Mr. Ingersoll was also an author, and of fine scholarly attainments.

—For some time past there has been going the rounds of the newspapers a paragraph stating that an individual in Harrisburg had invented an instrument for use in telegraphing, by which messages could be sent at a much greater rate of speed than by the best of those in use at the present time. We have taken occasion to ascertain to some extent the credit of this valuable invention, and we find the originator in the person of Mr. C. Westbrook, formerly the superintendent of the American telegraph lines, and at present a resident of this city.—His instrument is an actuality, capable of transmitting from two hundred words a minute to five thousand words an hour, according to the capacity of the operator. Mr. Westbrook is at present engaged in the manufacture of a number of these machines for use in New York. The instrument prints the words of the message in plain letters as fast as they are received, so that the party to whom the message is sent has the privilege of reading the first copy of it just as it was received. This invention is certainly a remarkable one, and will, no doubt, work a great revolution in telegraphing.—*Harrisburg State Guard.*

—A terrible and peculiarly aggravated outrage was perpetrated on Thursday afternoon at Derry Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad. The victim of the outrage is a little white girl, twelve years of age, named Cayra Layton, whose father is a farmer, residing near Derry Station—a man as we learn, in good circumstances and having a most respectable family. On Thursday afternoon the daughter left her home to visit the house of a neighbor, situated at some distance from her father's farm. Between the two houses lies a considerable piece of woods through which the girl had to pass. A negro boy of about nineteen years, whose name we have not learned, was working for Mr. Layton on his farm. The negro overheard the little girl talking about going on her visit, and before she started he slipped into the woods and secreted himself. As she came up he ran out, knocked her down, and despite her struggles and cries, satisfied his beastly lust. Leaving his victim insensible, he fled into the woods and hid. Shortly afterward the insensible girl was discovered and removed to her home, as soon as she was restored to consciousness she told what had occurred. Immediate and thorough search was made for the perpetrator, and had the search been successful he would, undoubtedly, have been unceremoniously hung. He was not found, however. It appears that he made his way to Blairsville the same night, but, instead of fleeing further, he returned to the neighborhood of his crime.—During the night he stole a passage on a freight train and came back to Derry.—He was discovered yesterday morning, hidden in the barn of Mr. Layton, the father of the outraged girl. He was immediately secured, and one report says that he was hanged without ceremony.—Another report places him in jail at Greensburg.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Impeachment—Old Thad Arraigns President Johnson—How the Trial will be Conducted—Its Probabilities of Its Results—Gen. Thomas Released—Another Outrage by the Senate—The Office of President to be Abolished—Hon. Wade's Cabinet—What the People Will do.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.

The excitement on the impeachment question has subsided somewhat since Monday last. Old Thad Stevens appeared at the Bar of the Senate, and in the name of the House of Representatives impeached Andrew Johnson of "high crimes and misdemeanors." A committee of seven has been appointed by the House to prepare specific articles of impeachment; but, although they have been hard at work all week, have not yet agreed upon a report. They find great difficulty in framing the articles so that they will hold water; for these charges are now to receive a Judicial investigation, and the silly charges which have been urged against the President, are so far from sufficient to base a conviction upon that the Radical committee is completely staggered.

In a trial on impeachment the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides and two-thirds of the Senators are necessary to a conviction. The present Rump or fragmentary Senate stands: Rads 45; Democrats 8—Mr. Thomas of Maryland, having been rejected lately, no doubt in anticipation of such a trial. Senator Doolittle will vote with the Democracy, making the count stand—Rads 44; Democrats 9. If all the Rads vote together President Johnson would be convicted, of course. However, *twenty* Senators, from ten of the Southern States, are absent. The presence of these would of course materially change results, and the legality of an impeachment trial in their enforced absence may well be questioned. Several Republican Senators, it is said, will refuse to convict the President, unless a clear case is made out against him, which may render the Senate's action doubtful. If it be true, as some of the Radical papers assert, that nearly every Radical Senator has already, by words and declarations, committed himself in favor of conviction, there would be no earthly use in going through the farce of a trial. What will the country say to a trial, conducted before a jury, who have not waited for the facts, the evidence or the law, but have seen proper to pronounce a verdict of guilty in advance of all these?

When General Thomas appeared before Judge Carter, on Thursday, he was unconditionally discharged. This was a Radical trick to relieve themselves from the dilemma in which they suddenly found themselves. Had he been committed for trial, he would have refused to give bail; and as soon as he was sent to prison, would have sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which would have at once brought the whole question of the Tenure of Office Bill before the courts. This was just what the Radicals did not want, and hence the course pursued by Judge Carter. The prompt discharge of Gen. Thomas, is a positive acknowledgement of weakness on the part of Radicalism, and so it is universally regarded by the country. The Radicals have placed themselves in an awkward dilemma.—The logical deduction from the action of the Court in discharging the prisoner clearly is that General Thomas had committed no offense in acting as Secretary of War, and, if he had not, then the President had committed no offense in appointing him. While the decision of the District Court has that effect, it can only be received in logic and in law as a decision that General Thomas had not committed the offense for which he was arrested. For what then is the President to be impeached?

The act of the Senate rejecting Hon. Philip F. Thomas, who a few months since was elected to that body by the Legislature of the State of Maryland, constitutes one of the grossest and most daring outrages ever perpetrated in the history of the government. If these things can be done no State in the Union is safe. It was but yesterday that New Jersey was stricken down in the person of Mr. Stockton, and now two radical Senators misrepresent the voice of her people. To-day it is Maryland that suffers under the malignant vengeance of this party, in the person of a gentleman of lofty and unsullied honor, admitted abilities, and a record in which studious malice has not been able to find a flaw or a blot. There is not a man in the land, of sufficient intelligence to read a newspaper, who does not know that if Mr. Thomas had come forward as the ally and accomplice of the Radical faction, the doors of the Senate would have flown open at his approach. Had he chosen so to condescend, he might have taken a seat among the notorious ex-secessionists, like Stokes and Logan, who are leaders of this so-called loyal party. It is a very serious consideration for the people of America whether they will endure or resist this fraud and violence. Sooner or later they must make up their minds to yield finally to this usurpation, or put it down, at whatever cost. This action of the Senate is proof, if any were needed, that the people cannot too soon begin to resolve upon the course they intend to pursue, if they would preserve their liberties.

Sumner presented a petition, the other day, from sundry citizens of New England, praying that the office of President of the United States be abolished. A characteristic memorial of New England fanaticism, and presented to the Senate by a fitting representative of precisely such revolutionary views. The New York *Times* thinks the appeal more significant than at first it seemed to be.—The *Times* says these petitioners "have observed that the Radical theory is that any thing in Government which is not very well liked may be abolished forthwith. If the Supreme Court can be resolved out of practical existence, why not the Presidency? If an election goes wrong (for the Radicals) Congress is appealed to to make a President, if an officer, civil or military, displeases the majority, the office he holds is to be got out of existence, so that the holders may be got out of power." The Radicals have come to the conclusion that Congress is not merely the supreme power of the land, but that it is rightfully the arbiter of the world's affairs. Some of these days this potential body will be brought down to a "short turn," and we shall then see what a weak, puny affair it is, after all the fuss made about it.

In anticipation of the conviction and removal of the President, the Radical wire pullers are busy getting up a Cabinet for old Ben. Wade, who is to take his place. The following is said to have been agreed upon:

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State;

Freeman Clark, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury;

William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy;

Frederick Douglass (colored), of New York, Secretary of the Interior;

John M. Langston (colored), of Ohio, Postmaster-General;

M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Attorney-General;

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, of course.

Before this little programme is carried out, however, the President and the people may concude to act upon the advice of Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, of your State, who said, in concluding his speech in the House: "Mr. Speaker, so sure am I that the American people would respect this objection, that if I were the President's counsellor, I would advise him that if you prepare articles of impeachment, to demur both to your jurisdiction and that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation giving you and all the world notice that whilst he held himself impeached for misdemeanors in office, before the constitutional tribunal, he never would subject the office he holds in trust for the people to the irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the army and navy in his hands to sustain it, would meet a popular response that would make an end of impeachment and impeachers."

CAUCASIAN.

JOTTINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

The only thing worthy of note in the Legislative proceedings was the general appropriation bill. The Radicals are open for all possible "nibbles" at the State treasury. When the appropriation for printing the *Legislative Record* was up, the *State Guard* office proposed to do the work for $12,00 a page. Nothwithstanding this, the Radicals favored giving it to Hessian Bergner for *fifteen dolldollars a page* on the ground as, they argued, that the last Legislature had contracted with Bergner to do the work for three years, for *twelve dollars a page.* Honest men are disposed to inquire, if the House is bound by the contract made by the last Legislature, is not Bergner bound todo the work for *twelve dollars a page?*

The attempt to cheat Mr. Shugert out of his seat in the State Senate still continues. The Bellefonte *Watchman*, in speaking of the witnesses from Centre county, says: "Of the three principal witnesses had to testify in the Shugert-Patterson election case, one, of them, a dozen of men from this place will swear they would not believe on his oath under any circumstances; another was kept out of the Western Penitentiary for forgery, by his father swearing that he was crazy, and the other was saved imprisonment for embezzlling money belonging to the Pennsylvania railroad company, by a Democrat paying up his defalcations, and trusting for the amount."

There is a rich joke going the rounds in regard to the silly telegram of "Hans" Geary to Simon Cameron, which you alluded to last week. The *Patriot and Union* says:

"Simon Cameron returned to Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon, and we are reliably informed, the above "telegram" to himself at Washington was concocted on Saturday night by him, Geary, and other Radicals of this city. Such a piece of petty humbuggery to put that military failure "in the van" of treason against the Government, is just about worthy of such corrupt partisans.

It is sufficient to say that "troops" in Pennsylvania are about as "scarce as hen teeth," and that nobody believes a single man has tendered his services in the cause of Rump usurpation and treason. In this city the publication of the above "telegram" merely excited broad and derisive laughter among the adherents of all parties, and a prominent ex-officer of the State, a Republican, yesterday morning publicly pronounced Geary to be an "old fool."

From the indications at present, it is not likely that the Democratic State Convention, which meets on Wednesday, will have any trouble in selecting candidates for all the positions in its gift, owing to the lack of applicants. For Auditor General, Gen W. W. H. Davis of Bucks, Dr. A. B. Markley of Montgomery, and Hon. C. E. Boyle of Fayette, are among the most prominent named. For Surveyor General, the most conspicuous candidates are J. M. Cooper, Esq., of Franklin co., and D. Carskaddon, of Clinton. The number of gentlemen proposed for delegates at large to the National Convention is legion, and includes some of the leading men in the State. Among those whom we have heard most prominently mentioned are Hon S. J. Randall of Philadelphia, Hon. Richard Vaux and Hon. Wm. C. Patterson of the same city, Hon. J. Glancy Jones of Berks co., Gen. Jas. P. Barr of Pittsburg, Ex-Governors Packer and Bigler, Hon. Asa Packer of Carbon co., Hon. Wm. A. Wallace of Clearfield, and Hon Arnold Plumer of Venango. The Convention will select four Senatorial delegates and two candidates for elector at large. The only name we have heard in connection with the latter post is Hon. Wm. V. McGrath of Philadelphia, though as the time for the Convention to meet grows closer, we have no doubt that names will be suggested by the score.

LOBBY.

Local Items.

SLIDATORIAL.—The scriptural saying that "the wicked *stand* on slippery places," did not hold good the last few days, for many sinners, as well as righteous individuals, were seen making very awkward curvatures and occupying exceedingly ungraceful horizontal positions on the ice-coated side walks, especially on the South side of Main street. Indeed pedestrians generally engaged in "slidatorial" exercises, and many were brought to a sense of their lowliness. It is no fun, but the fates so decree, and the only choice is to grin and bear it. That is endurable, but to have others grin at your misfortune, is calculated to excite wrath and indignation.—an utter recklessness of spirit. We witnessed several very interesting and difficult back somersault performances on the streets on Saturday evening last, and judging from the manner in which acrobats executed them, we came to the conclusion that they had made "star" engagements for the season. We would suggest to the performers of these involuntary athletic feats the propriety of taking out a license, and going legitimately into the show business.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We are called upon to record a serious and almost fatal accident to our towusman George K. Duke, which occured last Friday. It appears Mr. Duke and one of his acquaintances were out trying the qualities of a repeating fire-arm; the loads had all been expended except one, and while preparing to arrange the pistol for the last discharge, the contents of the barrel exploded, the ball penetrating the right temple, and taking a circultious direction lodged above the right eye. Mr. Duke's escape from death was very narrow, the ball severed one of the arteries in its course. The timely arrival of a physician however, rendered such aid as the circumstances demanded. Mr. Duke has been very unfortunate in this respect, it is only a few years since he met with a serious disaster, from the premature discharge of a shot gun—a severe wound in the left eye. He is now recovering.—*Shippensburg News.*

OYSTER SUPPER.—The ladies of Emory M. E. Church intend having an oyster supper on next Friday evening, March 6. It will be held at the house of Dr. Johnson, and oysters will be served hot at any time from the hours of seven to ten. The famous "Maryland Biscuit" will form one of the features of the entertainment. Hot coffee and all the good things of the season will be provided, and besides the oyster supper there will be a supply of ice-creams and the usual accompaniments. A large cake containing a handsome ring will also be cut, and various things for the entertainment of the company are contemplated. Admission 50 cents. Tickets to be had at Miller & Leidich's dry goods store, Haverstick's drug store, and Piper's book store.

There will be a similar entertainment in the same place on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, for children. Admission 25 cents.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Quite a serious accident occured at the Doublin Gap Saw mill on Tuesday last, by which a young man named Reuben Shuler came near loosing his life. He had gone under the saw mill to get some tool that had fallen down. Incautiously coming too near the saw, which was then in rapid motion, it struck him on the head, cutting him between the eyes, upwards across the forehead back along the top of the head and transversely on the top and towards the back part of the head. There is also a severe cut over the left eye. In some places the bone has been cut through and the outside covering of the brain penetrated, and in others the flesh is torn from the bone in a manner painful to behold. Every pulsation of the artery can be distinctly seen on the naked brain. His case is considered very critical.—*Newville Star.*

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The elections for township officers will occur on the third Friday of March. Our Democratic friends should bestir themselves in order to secure the best tickets possible, and then all rally to their support. Remember, every vote cast for a Democratic candidate is a vote in favor of a White Man's government. Wherever the Radicals may succeed it will be claimed as an endorsement of the negro domination and amalgamation theories of the leaders of that party. White men, choose!

FIRE.—On Friday morning last, a fire broke out in the cooper shop of Mr. Bozer, in North Middleton township, on Yaret's farm, about two miles North of Carlisle, which consumed the entire building. Mr. B. lost one hundred flour barrels and several head of hogs by this fire. We are informed the property was insured to the amount of $200.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, John B. Dehuff, while in the stable of John Park, at the eastern end of town, was kicked in the temple by a horse and seriously injured. He was taken to his home, where his wounds were dressed. We are glad to learn that his recovery is considered certain.

FALL OF SNOW.—The fall of several inches of snow on Sunday night and Monday last, was rather unexpected as well as unwelcome to those who are tired of winter. It has made the sleighing as good as new, and we notice that people are generally enjoying it.

VARIABLE.—The weather is what the almanac makers call variable. It varies from cold to very cold, and from a slight flurry of snow to a regular old-fashioned nor'wester. The wind varies several points of the compass, from N. to N. W., and keeps on blowing as though it had taken the contract to cool off the hot-heads of the Rump Congress.

CURE FOR FROSTED LIMBS.—We are informed on good authority, says the *Country Gentleman*, that nothing is better for withdrawing the frost without injury to frozen ears, cheeks and fingers than the immediate application of kerosene—rubbing it on gently a few times. The application must be made before thawing.

THE days are growing gratifyingly longer at both ends.

ABOUT THE HAIR.

"Hair is the robe which enfolds Nature weaves
And does adorn our bodies,
And that alone remains when every other beauty's gone.

Whenever a new article has come up promising to enrich, adorn or lengthen this most ornamental of all coverings, our people have been exceedingly forward in giving it a trial, and in more instances than one have been sadly disappointed. It is then with great reluctance that we feel disposed to urge anything new in the way of Hair Restorers, and we would not do so now, but for the reason that wehave in our mind an article of super excellent quality, one that we have tried, and known full well its value. It is not only a dressing that beautifies and renders the hair of a natural glossy appearance, but it lengthens it and will restore it to its original color. If red and has become gray, it will bring back the red. If flaxen, back to flaxen; if black the raven's plume cannot outvie the lustre with which it will again return to it. We know of a score of persons whose faded and fallen hair has been completely restored by it. We speak of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Use no other, or you will be disappointed.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette.*

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—Plantation Bitters.
They never fail.

This great Stomachic Healer is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia' Heartburn, Headache. Dizziness, Ague, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side and Back, it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and *immediate* beneficial effect. Try it, suffering Dyspepsia, and be cured. Such are the assertions of those situated to know. From the vast amount of this article sold, it must have great merit.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and half the price. March. 5th. 2t.

"FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT.—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

☞ Of the almost innumerable number of preparations in the market for restoring gray hair to its original color, we know of none which gives so universal satisfaction as Risg's Vegetable Ambrosia. We have tried it and found it to restore the color in a truly wonderful manner—as well as to remove dandruff and all itching caused by humors of the scalp. Try it and be satisfied.—Feb. 13, 4t.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—We learn from the *Tyrone Herald* that Mr. Sample Anderson, has discovered what is said to be a rich gold mine, near that place. The jewelers can pronounce it nothing else. Nitric acid produces no visible effect on the mental. So pile in, ye gold worshippers, to this new Eldorado.

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following Public Sales have recently been printed at this office:

Thursday, March 5th, J. C. Hoflaker, at Hepburn's Mill, in West Pennsboroughtownship—Commodore Porter, Auctioneer.

Friday, March 6th, John Senseman, in Silver Spring township, one mile west of Leidigh's Tavern.—Wm. Devinney, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 7, Samuel Lehman, in Churchtown, Monroe township. Henry M. Bobb, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 9, John Hall, in Middlesex township, 1½ miles south of Middlesex, and 2½ miles east of Carlisle, horses, cows, farming implements.—Wm. Devenney, Auctioneer.

Wednesday, March 11, A. B. Zeigler, in the borough of Carlisle, extensive sale of valuable personal property.

Thursday, March 12, Miss Catharine Doner, in West Pennsboro' township, quarter of a mile west of Krider's mill.—Commodore Porter, auctioneer.

Thursday, March 12th, William D. Duey, two and a half miles north of Carlisle, in North Middleton township, on the Long's Gap Road—John Kitch, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 14th, Samuel Keenportz, in Silver Spring township, one mile south east of New Kingston. Wm. Devinney Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 14th, Jacob Zug, Executor of John Zug, dec'd, in Papertown—N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 16, Alexander Grissinger, in South Middleton township, on Judge Hepburn's farm, horses, cattle and farming implements. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 16, John T. Sheibly and Wm. S. Nesbit, at Sterrett's Gap, Horses, Cow, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Tuesday, March 17, Jacob Hartman, in Middlesex township, 2½ miles north east of Carlisle, horses, cows and farming implements. Henry M. Bobb, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 17, Samuel Stuart, Jr., in Dickinson township, 1½ miles north east of the Stone Tavern, and 6 miles south west of Carlisle, on the Walnut Bottom road, horses, cattle and farming implements. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Friday, March 20, John G. Boyer, administrator of Israel D. Boyer, at the Woollen Factory 1 mile north of Lisburn, in Lower Allen township, personal property. At the same time and place, Ann E. Boyer, personal property. A. O. Brougher, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 21st, Jacob Kintz, in New Kingston, extensive sale of saddlery—Wm. Devenney, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 24, John W. Call, in Frankford township, 4 miles north-west of Carlisle, horses, cows, &c. J. Thomas, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 24, Emanuel Wise, near Mullin's Paper Mill, (formerly Zug's) a variety of personal property. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Wednesday, March 25, Geo. Duey, in Hogacstown, personal property, Jno. Shaeffer Auctioneer.

Thursday, March 26, Emanuel Line, in Dickinson township, horses, cows, farming implements, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting held by a Committee, appointed by the Union Fire Company, on the 13th of February, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Divine Providence to take from our number ROBERT D. CAMERON; and,

WHEREAS We, the Union Fire Company, are desirous of expressing our respect and esteem for the deceased, therefore be it

Resolved, That, although we recognize the hand of the Almighty, in removing from our midst a worthy and zealous member, yet we cannot but mourn the loss of one, who, during a long connection with us as an active member, exhibited those amiable and honorable traits of character which endeared him to the whole Company, both as a fireman and as a man.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their sad affliction, yet rejoice that our friend departed, not without hope, but in the consciousness that there is an eternal rest for the just beyond the grave

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of the Company, that a blank page be left in his memory in minute book, that a copy be furnished the relatives of the deceased, that they be published in the papers of the Borough, and that the Hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

S. D. HAMPTON,
L. T. GREENFIELD, } *Com.*
J. M. MASONHEIMER,

CARLISLE, February 18, 1868.

The following resolutions were adopted by Carlisle Lodge No 91 I. O. O. F. to wit:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of his providence to remove by death our friend and brother ROBERT D. CAMERON; and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we his brethren, while humbly submitting to the decree of the Father of the Universe, who has taken him from the Lodge below to the place of pure and eternal love above; should express our love for the memory of our departed brother, and our heartfelt sorrow at his loss. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of ROBERT D. CAMERON, this Lodge has lost a faithful and efficient officer, and a noble and true hearted Odd Fellow, and that every individual member has been deprived of a friend and brother, whose heart was ever open to the best and purest sympathies of humanity, and whose hand was ever ready to aid and support the distressed and needy.

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to the mourning widow and the fatherless children of our deceased brother, our deep and earnest sympathies in the great loss they have endured.

Resolved, That the Lodge now be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the papers of the Borough.

C. E. MAGLAUGHLIN,
JOHN R. TURNER, } *Com.*
H. S. RITTER,

Attest—H. R. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Faculty of Teachers, held February 15th, it was unanimosly *Resolved*, that

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst ROBERT D. CAMERON, who was long and intimately connected with us in the Common Schools of Carlisle; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow with humble submission to the will of Heaven, who doeth all things well, we cannot but deeply regret the removal from among us one who became endeared to us, by his great energy, his thorough scholarship, his sincere friendship, and gentlemanly deportment throughout a successful career of many years as a fellow-teacher. Also,

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved relatives of our departed friend our sincerest sympathy, trusting that our loss has become everlasting gain. Also,

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Faculty, a copy of the same furnished the relatives of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of the Borough.

SAM'L D. HAMPTON,
FREDK EMRICK, } *Com.*
F. M. L. GILLELEN,

Business Notices.

PARTICULARS OF THE HARRISBURG COAL OIL EXPLOSIGN are not important—it is far more important to know that Wm. Blair & Son *sell Coal Oil that can not be exploded.