

NOTICE.

To the members of the Democratic County Committee of Carbon:

There will be a meeting of the Committee at the American Club Room, March 10, on Thursday the 20th inst. Members from the Middle Coal Field Poor District are especially invited to attend.

H. E. SWARTZ, A. E. SCHEITZ, Secretary, Chairman.

The Grand Jury at Harrisburg Tuesday found true bills in the cases of Wm. H. Kemble, E. K. Shoemaker, Jesse B. Crawford, Edward McCune, Christian Long and A. W. Leisinger, and Representatives Rumberger, Clarke and Petroff, accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature in connection with the Riot Damages bill.

The President Monday named James Rufus Lowell, now Minister of Spain, to be Minister to Great Britain; J. W. Foster, now Minister to Mexico, to be Minister to Russia; Lucius Fairholme, now Consul-General at Paris, to be Minister to Spain; and Phillip W. Morgan, of Louisiana, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, to be Minister to Mexico.

Also, Lucius Richmond, of Rhode Island, to be Consul at Berlin; Henry W. Leonard, of New Jersey, Consul at Cebu; and E. H. Murray, of New Jersey, Governor of Utah Territory; Stephen N. Simpson, Assistant Appraiser at New York; Joseph D. Bates, U. S. Marshal for Connecticut.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, in a letter to the Dublin Freeman, earnestly deprecates emancipation as a remedy. "I have seen," he writes, "the scattered children of our race in almost every land that the sun shines upon; and after a fair experience in the great republic of the west, and in the numerous dependencies of Great Britain, I have no hesitation in saying that an Irishman's fittest and happiest home is in Ireland. Religion is essential to the happiness of the Irish Catholic, and nowhere is he sure of finding it as in Ireland. We must resist any proposal of this kind—an extensive emigration scheme—as an outrage on the country."

Great injustice has been done to Gov. Seymour by a corrupt clique of politicians at Washington, in suppressing a letter of his positively declining to be a candidate for the Presidency, or to accept a nomination under any circumstances. Heretofore he has not been free from responsibility himself, in failing to announce a distinct decision on this subject, and in allowing the impression to go abroad that in certain contingencies his objections might be waived. But if the terms of a recent letter are not strangely misunderstood, there is no excuse for putting this distinguished Democrat in a false position, or for using his name, with a full knowledge that he has forbidden it to be used in any such connection.

This week's Carbon Advocate publishes two extracts from last week's Weisport correspondence relative to the Yeakel renouance against the Behler & Kresge license, and takes occasion because we published them without comment. Just here we will inform the editor of that paper, that the first we heard that Messrs. Behler & Kresge had kept a disorderly house when the matter was brought to the attention of the court. We have frequently visited Weisport, and Weisporters have called upon us, since those gentlemen have kept the Fort Allen House, but we never saw anything wrong around the house, nor did any of our visitors mention the fact of its being "a fearful nuisance," as the editor of the Gazette terms it. We published the letter of our correspondent, firmly believing that, as a resident of Weisport, he knew just what he wrote about. During the time the hotel has been in charge of Messrs. Behler & Kresge we have been in the house perhaps half a dozen times, and on each occasion found it to be just as orderly and well kept as any other house in the country; and this nothing more we know of the affair. If they have disobeyed the law, as appears to be the case from the evidence before court, and the consequent refusal of their license, then they are punished for their disobedience, and there the matter ends. If this house has been kept "a fearful nuisance" why was not the law invoked long ago?

The Coming 23d of February.

The N. Y. Sun of Thursday last says, and well says: "This is the twenty-second day of January. One month from this day will be the twenty-second of February. One hundred and forty-eight years ago—on the 23d day of February, 1732—George Washington was born. He was properly styled 'The Father of his Country.' It is truly said of him that he was 'First in War, First in Peace, First in the hearts of his countrymen.' Of uninspired men, history has produced no more sublime character.

It was his voluntary retirement from office at the expiration of his second term of office, after the first of his second term of office, that he has made his appearance on the stage of public affairs so craving, so greedy, so insatiable in his ambition, that all the military honors enjoyed by Washington, with even higher military rank, and two full terms of the Presidency—the same as held by Washington—do not appear to have hunger for place, but seem only to have whetted his appetite for office and power. He is now a candidate for a third term, being the first man ever in the White House who has presented himself so unambiguously to turn back upon the grand example set by the Father of His Country.

There is nothing more lofty in human conduct than the setting of the seal of commendation, by George Washington upon the doctrine of permanency in office.

Let all who properly appreciate this great seal, all who would do honor to the name of Washington, all who would preserve true our institutions in their pristine purity and simplicity, surrounded by the early traditions which preserved them, unite in extending appropriate testimonies to the anniversary of the birth of Washington.

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From the activity of the important committee, and their indications, I am convinced that there is really a purpose on the part of the Democratic majority in Congress to shorten the session and effect an early adjournment. Whether this programme can be put through successfully, or whether unenforced difficulties and unwelcome discussions will prevent its execution remains to be seen. The theory of the leaders probably is that a long session, running into the presidential campaign, can do them no good, and it might do them much harm. The contested election cases are being pushed as rapidly as possible, and the appropriations will be passed in a shorter time than ever before. To do this the old watchword "economy" will be dropped, and the amounts to be voted based upon the bills of last year, without any material reductions. These are the indications at the present time, though future events may change them. As all signs fall in with weather, so all indications in politics and Congress often turn out in index of the final result. There will be no riders attached to any of the appropriations, nor any feature calculated to stir up a political discussion. The Marshals' fee appropriation bill is in charge of Mr. Woolly of Ohio. This bill may require some of the questions which were prominent during the special session, as there is an item for marshals appointed in the California election. The feeling among the more influential leaders on both sides is that there will be no tariff changes, and while there may be no financial discussion, there will be no financial legislation. The low bond bill, offered by Mr. Wood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, may lead to a lengthy discussion. The fact that Secretary Sherman opposes the bill is thought to have a great weight. Chairman Woolly's friends think there are signs in New York to take the 31 cent bonds at par as soon as the desired legislation is effected for their issue. This, too, will undoubtedly have great weight in determining the action of the House.

We have another party of red-skins at the capital, and the Tremont House, where they are quartered, is a center of attraction for the curious seekers. Chief Oursay, of the Utah, accompanied by his wife, and several other chiefs, compose the party, and they attract more attention than any who have previously been here since the days of Spotted Tail and Sitting Bull. Three of those now participating in the Thornburgh fight at the White river agency, but none of them had any hand in the killing of Agent Meeker. Their object in coming here is to adjust terms for the removal of the tribe from Colorado, if they must, and to obtain the best terms possible, as well as pardon for the murderers. Oursay has had two or three secret interviews with Secretary Schurz, of which little can be learned further than that the old chief seems worried and unhappy. There is no probability that the Government will listen to any terms short of a surrender of their tribes who managed the agency people and outraged the three women. Oursay is a rather good looking Indian, with an intelligent, benevolent-looking countenance, but short and squat, as are nearly all the others of the party, all of whom have the appearance of being well fed. Chipika, Oursay's wife, is about forty years of age, with a kindly face and a profusion of long black hair. She dresses in half Indian costume, with moccasins on her feet and a blanket thrown over her shoulders. Her only ornaments are silver bracelets.

Our first real snow fall came this week, and it needed something like it to convince residents of this locality that we are really in the middle of winter. So far it has been winter only in name, a purely theoretical one, established by authority of the almanac alone. All the season the yellow jacks have been in bloom; the field daisies have scarcely faded for a single morning to turn their bright faces up to the sun, and on Saturday last I observed a number of out-door strawberry plants in full blossom. It is a peculiarity of all seasons, I believe, that no present season has, up to this time, certainly been an exceptional one, so far as a mild winter is concerned.

Commissioner LeDuc is appealing to Congress to buy him a thousand acres of land within three miles of Washington, upon which he can experiment with bell-peppers, bamboo sprouts and bon-bon plants. The soil and climate around where he spends his time seem peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of such. Somebody says that when he gets his experiments to such perfection that he can raise the kind of cold that is sold at the capital restaurant he can get as big an appropriation from Congress as he wants. Dm Peno.

Our Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1880.

Our Weekly Report—Extensive Scolding Concerns to be Rooted out—The Presidential Checker-Board—The Utah Indians as Diplomats—Where Work may be Found—Political Reform, etc.

One of the most important reports that has been yet transmitted to Congress is that of the Commissioner General. Key it responds to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling for information regarding the extent to which the mails have been used by the literary companies. It not only contains items regarding that particular subject, but outlines the various methods employed by the originators of fraudulent schemes for obtaining money through the agency of the mails. Six different varieties of swindling schemes are referred to in the report, and it is expected that all of these institutions will be rooted out with the utmost dispatch. Many thousands of dollars will therefore be saved to the people. It is hoped, by our credulous citizens in some more worthy direction.

The articles of incorporation of the Niagara Inter Ocean Canal have been prepared by Admiral Ammer, and the name of Gen. Grant appears first on the list of incorporators. In order that avaricious and perhaps some unscrupulous banking institutions may not be benefited by the use of the funds of the Company, the articles provide that the Treasury and Sub Treasury of the United States shall be the authorized depositories of all moneys. The books of the Company are to be thoroughly examined by competent government officers, and the expenditures are to be carefully guarded.

There appears to exist quite an earnest effort upon the part of some portion of the House of Representatives to organize an anti-trust movement, on the ground that to give a third term to any man would be to violate both the letter and the spirit of our institutions. They claim not to have any personal hostility to Grant but that they feel his high constitutional ground as a principle. It is known that the movers in this view of the situation are strong friends of Secretary Sherman, although his name as yet does not appear as being advocated. Yet it is naturally imagined, if such then be, intended directly or indirectly to favor Secretary Sherman's claims in the matter of a third term.

There is considerable talk about a refund

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Oct. 4-1879.

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