

A Nomination that Should be Deferred.

The President recently said that the remaining changes in the Cabinet would not be made until about the 15th of March. General Arthur is entitled to indulgence in finally forming his Administration. He has been very conservative in his methods. He has done nothing to make it not likely that he will deviate from the plan he marked out at the beginning of his Presidential career.

Speaker Keifer, of the House of Representatives, is in a very bad odor, as he should be, for he has been himself a small brained, political trickster, only too willing to do the bidding of keen-witted, unscrupulous knaves, who move him at their pleasure by promising him a more exalted position in the future. He is getting very hard raps from the influential members of his own party, and it is more than likely that, with the expiration of his present term in Congress, Mr. Keifer's political race will be found to be a run.

The Guitau trial is drawing to a close. The miserable assassin will not be allowed to speak in his own behalf, although he has earnestly pleaded to be allowed to do so. He begins to realize the hopelessness of his case and has in a great measure lost the bravado which characterized his actions during the early stages of his trial. In truth he now looks as Henry Waterson of the Louisville "Corner Journal" described him, "a weird and wretched apothosis of dead-beatness."

It is pleasant to be assured that there is to be nothing like a quarrel over the coffin of the dead President. Dr. Bliss is authority for the announcement, that neither he nor the other physicians will present any bills to the Congressional Committee, which is to pass upon their compensation. He says they are content to receive whatever Congress may give. This is a sensible conclusion which we hope they will adhere to.

Small-pox is very prevalent in many sections of the country and seems to be on the increase. In Richmond, Va., there is such a scourge that the Legislature will adjourn unless quarters for their deliberations can be found in some other city in the State. Vaccination is the only preventative of this loathsome disease, and no prudent person will neglect to have this important matter attended to at once.

More than half the winter has passed with no very severe weather, but we must not about until we get out of the woods, February has been known to be a stinger and with the assistance of tempestuous March, to give us such a frightful blast that we were only too glad to welcome the rainy days of April.

The new Vanderbilt mansion in New York, was thrown open to the friends of the family on Tuesday evening, and they were permitted to view amid a domestic grandeur which had cost \$3,000,000 to create. Every family should own a New York Central Railroad and fifty millions in Government bonds. But would any man be any happier if they did?

The total exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during 1881 were valued at \$224,118,560, against \$275,398,859 in the preceding year.

Another internal machine has been picked up in the public market of Quebec. It is probably not a very dangerous instrument.

The report of the Committee on Rules increasing the membership of various committees, and a lively debate followed. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Orth offered, as a substitute, his measure providing for a Commission to select the committees. Mr. Kelley moved to lay the report on the table. Lost—yeas 107, nays 146.

In the Senate Wednesday, the bill for the retirement of Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, gave notice that he would call it up Wednesday. On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to consider and report upon a new system of naval defense invented by Captain J. E. Ericson. The Sherman Funding bill was discussed. Several bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Ferry, relating to the compensation of letter carriers. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Coinage, made a report on the subject of metric coinage, which was ordered printed and recommitted. The report of the Committee on Rules increasing the membership of various committees was discussed until adjournment.

WASHINGTON.

The gay season has fairly begun now, and no lady who pretends to keep her social duties at all thinks of spending an afternoon otherwise than in making or receiving calls. The rush of evening parties has not yet begun and I do not believe there will be as many as usual. The Cabinet is still unsettled. The only one lady of the Cabinet families received on Wednesday. This was Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the Secretary of War, who had numerous visitors. Two of the families—that of Secretary Hunt, whose wife's father died last month, and of the new Postmaster General Mr. Howe, whose wife died last summer, are in such deep mourning that they probably will not receive or make calls this winter.

The expression "Cabinet ladies," used here as a matter of convenience, has often been censured as incorrect, but it is substantially accurate now since the ladies of the families of President Arthur's Cabinet are, in a sense, members of his Cabinet too. While the gentlemen advise and assist him in affairs of State, the ladies no less are his counsellors and assistants in social matters, by his request. It is really curious to hear matrons say of the President, "Poor man, he has no lady to tell him what he ought to do at the White House."

The clerical force of the White House remains with but few exceptions unchanged. Mr. Frank Phillips, President Arthur's Private Secretary, is one of the new arrivals. From what experience I have had of him thus far he has shown himself to be a thorough business man, early and late at his desk, attending to his work in a methodical way. He is able to satisfy many of those who call thoroughly imbued with the idea that they will have to see the President or the country will certainly come to an untimely end. Mr. Phillips is an ornament to his responsible office, and a great improvement upon all his predecessors. Mr. O. L. Pruden still remains at his old place, and is ably assisting Mr. Phillips in dealing with visitors and looking over the accounts and pays off everybody about the house. Two or three additional clerks for special and general work complete the clerical force of the White House.

Dr. Bliss has returned from New York, where he met other physicians of the President Garfield for consultation relative to his case. The total of the various sums agreed upon foots up \$110,000. It may surprise the country to learn that Dr. Bliss's share, according to this arrangement, is rather more than twice as much as that of either Agnew or Hamilton. It is said that Dr. Bliss has taken charge of the claims of all the physicians, and will present them to the Congressional Committee. It is understood that he will ask for himself \$50,000, for Drs. Agnew and Hamilton \$25,000, for Dr. Keyburn \$8,000, and for Dr. Boyton and Mrs. Dr. Edson \$1,000.

Intense sensation in certain circles of the Star route case, was created the other night by the wholesale arrest of members of the ring. The arrests were made cautiously and quietly and the matter is a profound secret, excepting to a few newspaper men. The warrants were sworn out by Special Officers Tidball and Shalton, of the Post-Office department, late in the afternoon and placed in the hands of the detectives after dark. James Donohue, a clerk in the Pension Office, John Winick, a blacksmith, Edwin J. Sweet, a Real Estate Agent, and Samuel Hoyt, another department clerk, were locked up on the charge of having furnished worthless bonds in mail contracts. It is claimed also that our City Postmaster, D. B. Ainger and his assistant have been guilty of certifying to a large number of these worthless bonds. On approaching Col. Ainger to-day, he said that the charge was groundless, and that he had already given satisfactory explanation to everybody concerned. If the Government relies alone on the investigation and report of Detectives Tidball and Shalton to prove its case against the accused, I am satisfied that the prosecution has a very bad case indeed. In some of these detectives have proved themselves to be regular nuisances in Washington during the past two or three years. The editor of one of our dailies here says that they are mean enough to kiss their bible and their mothers into the penitentiary at any time.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate Thursday, 12th inst., Mr. Ingalls rose and quoted from the tariff speech of Mr. Beck a passage declaring the Pensioners Act a "monument to the ignorance, selfishness and cowardice of the American Congress." Mr. Ingalls, who was the father of the measure thus described, said that he was the author of the bill, and that it was his belief that the bill was just in principle, but had been misunderstood by the country. He therefore offered a resolution to the committee, and under the suggestion of Mr. Beck, who wished to withdraw the resolution, the resolution was adopted asking information regarding the bill made to the Senators of the Railroad. The Sherman Funding bill was considered. Several bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Hayward to change the jurisdiction under the law of Pennsylvania, of the remainder of the square on which the Philadelphia Mint stands. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report increasing the membership of the Ways and Means and other committees, and for the appointment of a Committee on Inter-Oceanic and Foreign Mail Transportation. The bill was laid over for one day. A number of bills were introduced and referred. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of the White Sulphur Springs road was passed. Adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, Monday, Mr. Voorhes reported a bill appropriating \$1,500,000 to the construction of a building for the Congressional Library, and \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site. Mr. Logan introduced a bill granting arrears of pension to the widow of Abraham Lincoln, and asked its consideration. The Sherman Funding bill was discussed. The Sherman Funding bill was taken up, and then laid over. After a speech by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of taxation, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House 402 additional bills were introduced under the call of the States. The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to insert in the first De-Deceit bill an item of \$50,000, which by De-Deceit bill is to aid in the prosecution of white fish. In the Senate Tuesday, the bill to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations was reported. Several bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, for the retirement of Justice Ward Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The legal resolution, declaring against the repeal of the Arrears of Pension bill, and the Sherman Funding bill, were discussed.

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The General Land Office touching the abuse of the pre-emption law in Minnesota, where it is said many thousands of acres have been located for purely speculative purposes. Most political economists now agree with the theory of Edmund Burke that it is better for the Government and the country when every acre of tillable land is taken up and occupied; but this wholesale violation of the law which provides that they shall go out only for actual settlement, should be set down upon.

In 1850 a law was enacted granting to the several States, except Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada, all the swamp or overflowed lands within their lines remaining unsold and unfit for cultivation. It was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to mark out these lands and convey them, and the States were required to use the proceeds of the sale of such lands in reclamation by levees and dikes.

In deciding the question whether any legal subdivision of land was swamp land or not, the rule was to be that when the greater part of a subdivision was wet and unfit for cultivation it should be called swamp land, but that it should not be so called when wet land was not greater than the area of dry land. The total area of swamp lands selected which had been for the several States up to June 30, 1879, was nearly 37,000,000 acres, of which Florida had the largest area—more than 15,500,000 acres. Of this area in Florida nearly 12,000,000 acres had been approved and nearly 11,000,000 acres patented to the State. Since that time a large addition of area has been secured—over a million acres—and it is this which is now to be the subject of a Congressional investigation. The Government's monthly bulletin of Governmental Affairs, published by the National News Bureau of this city, first makes the charge that there was connivance on the part of the commission representing the Interior Department with the State agents—in short, that the lands confirmed are not swamp lands. The charges are specific, and Senator Jones, of Florida, with a copy of the report before him, which he said came from the Secretary of the Interior, called for a committee of inquiry. It can be stated that the editor of THE REPORTER knew what he was talking about, and that there will be some developments. The three men named as participants in the swindle have been relieved from duty in the Land Office.

The Americans living at the Arlington Hotel have, of course, been greatly interested in watching the newly arrived Chinese Minister and his wife and their retinue. The latter are numerous and seem to be all pervading, for, of course, being utterly unacquainted with the customs of an American hotel and unable to read numbers on doors, they are likely to be found in one part of the house as another and sometimes have entered by mistake the rooms of the boarders where the latter were in them. Of course it is, to say the least, embarrassing for a lady standing in her petticoats in the act of wriggling herself forward into a "jersey" to hear her door suddenly open, followed by a guttural exclamation, and catch a glimpse of her legs above the close-clinging garment, of a rapidly retreating Chinese figure. Wherefore the boarders in the hotel now live behind barriercas, as it were, and have their doors always fastened. The Minister's wife and her maid appear to have traveled bareheaded, for when they arrived they had no head coverings, but the hair of the lady was carefully dressed. She is supposed to wear No. 3 shoes children's size, so very tiny are her feet. She cannot walk without assistance, and speaks no English at all. She is the third one of the Chinese ladies of rank to leave her native country.

There is a perfect avalanche of petitions precipitated on both Houses praying for relief from the exorbitant railroad tariffs on freight, and that Congress will legislate its power to regulate interstate commerce. The mocking way in which some of the Members introduce these petitions is indicative of the fate that is in store for them—the Committee room pig-croche. The corporate monopolists are thoroughly entrenched in both Houses and it will take a political earthquake to move them.

Prof. Tait describes three forms of mirage. The first, and most common, is that seen in the desert, where the sunlight is reflected from the heated layer of air resting upon the sand to the eye of the observer, and irresistibly gives rise to the impression of a reflecting surface of water at the point in the desert from which the rays are projected. A second form of that observed in the Arctic regions, of which many beautiful illustrations have been given by Scoresby. The principal phenomenon is what is called "looming"—distant objects showing an extravagant increase of vertical height without alteration in breadth. Distant lampposts of ice are thus magnified into immense towers and piazzas, and a ship is sometimes abnormally drawn out until it appears twelve or fourteen times as high as it is long. The celebrated fatberg of the Straits of Messina is of this character. Rocks are seen drawn up to ten or twelve times their proper height, and houses, as well as human beings and animals, appear in like exaggerated shape. The most remarkable instance of this kind of mirage was observed in 1708, when from Hastings a portion of the French coast forty or fifty miles away was seen as plainly as though but a few miles distant although ordinarily hidden by the earth's convexity. The third and perhaps most extraordinary form of mirage is that observed by Vince in 1799, in which a ship at sea showed three distinct images—a lower and an upper one in an upright position and an intermediate one in which the object stood inverted.

Physicians of Rio Janeiro recommend the oil of sand, a Brazilian tree, as a substitute for castor oil. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is smaller.

An iron chess-board provided with magnetic chess-men is a Berlin novelty. The small magnets concealed in the figures cause them to adhere to the iron board and retain their place in spite of considerable shocks, such, for instance, as are received on shipboard or on railroad tracks.

Dr. Fleck Dresden chemist, attributes the production of pimples and inflammation on the forehead of young persons, in hot weather, to the presence of fat or fatty acids in the leather lining of hats. By experiment he has lately shown that the fat is contained in all leathers, and, although small in quantity, is sufficient to produce the result in question. To avoid the unpleasant effects he recommends rubbing the greasy leather with burnt magnesia.

A French Government vessel has recently succeeded in dredging in the Bay of Biscay at a depth of 17,000 feet, or three and one-half miles. The animals found at that distance beneath the surface were numerous, but of small size.

A novel application of the electric light is intended to diminish the risk of collision. The light, with a reflector, is placed on a movable arm in such a position as to move with the rudder, thus indicating by the direction of its beam the course steered by the vessel.

As the use of electricity becomes more and more general the great importance of some method of storing the current for future use becomes more widely appreciated. Since the announcement of Faure's electrical accumulator some months ago, this subject has been much studied and several storage batteries have been produced by eminent electricians. The most promising apparatus of this kind is said to be one just described by Mr. Henry Sutton, of Australia, to the British Royal Society. It appears from information now at hand, that Mr. Sutton obtained the best results with a negative electrode of copper and a positive electrode of amalgamated lead—that is lead coated with mercury. These two elements are placed in a solution of sulphate of copper. When a current of electricity is passed through this cell the solution is decomposed and metallic copper deposited on the negative electrode, while the positive is peroxidized. When the battery is being discharged the action is reversed, the copper metal being dissolved, and the oxide combining with the acid again forms sulphate of copper. As the copper is deposited in charge, the solution gradually loses its blue color, being converted into sulphuric acid. It is stated that Mr. Sutton will not patent his discovery.

Made from harmless materials, and safe for the hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, Pa. at the close of business, December 31st, 1881.

Loans and discounts \$84,200.00
Overdrafts 223.00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits 75,000.00
Cash on hand 20,000.00
Due from approved banks 6,230.28
Due from other national banks 2,323.01
Due from State banks and bankers 721.11
Real estate, furniture, and warrants 6,250.58
Circulars and other securities 3,262.10
Bills of other banks 9,500.00
Fruit and paper currency, tickets, and commissions 314.08
Specie 6,890.00
Total \$193,634.07

Capital stock paid in \$250,000.00
Surplus funds 223.00
Undivided profits 2,837.75
National Bank notes outstanding 67,306.50
Unpaid dividends 2,309.92
Individual deposits subject to check 48,629.49
Due to other national banks 16,124.97
Total \$393,221.61

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THOS. S. BECK, Notary Public.

For the CARBON ADVOCATE. SCIENTIFIC NOTES. Prof. Tait describes three forms of mirage.

D. R. Y. G. CURE. D. R. Y. G. CURE. D. R. Y. G. CURE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of ANNA MARIA HORN, Dec'd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. At a regular meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehighton, a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after January 15th, 1882.

GO TO W. S. WATERMUTE'S BOTTOM PRICE STORE For YOUR GOODS!

Will sell now, between Seasons, all Fall and Winter Goods at a REDUCTION from the usual price, in order to make room for Spring Goods. Call and examine for yourself. No trouble to show goods.

MAN "Great Rock Island Row!"

M. HEILMAN & CO., BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa. MILLERS and Dealers in Flour & Feed.

Best of Coal. From any Mine desired at VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Central Carriage Works, Lehighton, Pa. Sole agent for the WEBER PIANOS and the NEW ENGLAND ORGANS.

Bank St., Lehighton, Pa. Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Spring Wagon, &c.

Beatty's Pianofortes—Magnificent! cent leaflet presents square grand pianofortes, four very handsome ranges.

VALENTINE SCHWARTZ, Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.

Household Furniture. Manufactured from the best seasoned materials at prices fully as low as the same articles can be bought for elsewhere.

Watches and Jewellery. D. S. BOCK.

THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. with a NEW and HANDSOME HEARSE, and a full line of CASKETS and COFFINS.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS. RAMBLES THROUGH OUR COUNTRY.

Job Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at this office. Give us a trial and be convinced.

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