Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

Counting House Almanac for 1858.

1858.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1858.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	JULY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		29	30	31	—	—	—	—
	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	SEPT.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
MAR.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		27	28	29	30	—	—	—
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—	OCT.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
APRIL	—	—	—	—	1	2	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	25	26	27	28	29	30	—		31	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	NOV.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30	—	—	—	—
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—	DEC.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
JUNE	—	—	1	2	3	4	5		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		26	27	28	29	30	31	—
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—								

To Readers and Correspondents.

The sketch entitled *Happiness*, on our first page, is an evidence that one "Wild Flower" at least, is *perennial*.

Observer, by his article on "Social Life," seems to have raised a kind of *social muss* as we have several correspondent who are anxious to run a tilt with him on that subject. We hope each one will remember that "brevity is the soul of wit" so that if a discussion ensues, the insertion of their articles, may not interfere with the usual variety of the paper. We had to omit two communications on the same subject for want of room.

The "SUN-SET GUN," will *go off* in our next.

The "Legend of Elsinore," is on file, and fully merits all the space it will occupy.

We have several original favors from our correspondents, as yet unacknowledged, which will receive attention in due time.

Clubbing with the Magazines.

The *Herald* for one year, and either of the following three dollar works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber for three dollars and a half, to be paid in advance, viz:

The *Carlisle Herald* and *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*, or *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine*, for one year, for $3 50

The *Carlisle Herald* and *Graham's Magazine*, or *Godey's Lady's Book*, for one year, . $3 50

The *Carlisle Herald* and *Peterson's Lady's Magazine*, *Aurther's Home Magazine*, *The National Magazine* or *The Ladies' Repository*, for one year, for $2 80

The *Carlisle Herald* and *The School Room Ledger* (published at this office) for one year, for $200

DR. DUFFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Some three months ago, we announced that arrangements were making to publish the "Historical Address," delivered by the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, in July last. The Address has now been placed in our hands for that purpose and we contemplate issuing it about the first of March next, provided a sufficient number of copies will be subscribed for, in advance, to warrant the expense. It will be printed in pamphlet form, on good paper, with new type, and will contain about 65 pages, including a valuable appendix, together with the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration, and will be furnished to subscribers at 25 cents per copy.

The reputation which DR. DUFFIELD enjoys as a vivid writer, his relation to the Church, for many years, as its pastor, the circumstances which called forth the Address, and its value as a historical sketch of the early settlement of the "Churches of the Valley," gives peculiar interest to this publication, and as the edition will be limited to the number of copies subscribed for, those who wish to secure it, should send in their orders without delay.

Address

WM. M. PORTER.

"Herald Office," Carlisle, Pa.

December 23, 1857.

N. B.—Orders may also be left at the stores of C. Ogilby, J. D Halbert and S. Elliott, or at the Bookstores of J. Loudon, A. M. Piper, and Shryock, Taylor & Smith.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates representing the city of Philadelphia, and many of the counties of the interior met in Convention at Herr's Hotel, in Harrisburg on Monday the 22d of February for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps to secure a perfect organization of the Republican party, in Pennsylvania.

JOHN ADAMS FISHER, Esq., of Dauphin county, was appointed chairman, Geo. S. King Esq., of Cambria county secretary.

After a full and free interchange of opinion among the delegates the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published.

WHEREAS, It is desirable that all those opposed to the misrule of the National Administration, and especially to its atrocious attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas against the will of the people, should unite at the ensuing election on the State and County tickets, without regard to differences of opinion on other subjects, and without regard to the mode or form of effecting said object; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Committee, of which Lemuel Todd, Esq., is Chairman, be requested to call a Convention of all those willing to unite to effect the above object, to be held at Harrisburg, on some day not earlier than the first of July next.

Resolved, That such call should distinctly state that, in thus inviting, no individual or party is expected to sacrifice any principle, nor to approve of any principle of those with whom he acts, *saving only earnest and practical hostility to political despotism, and the extension of human slavery* over the free territories of this Republic.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, and that the same be published in all the journals of this State friendly to the cause of Freedom, justice and right.

JOHN A. FISHER, *Chairman*.

GEO. S. KING, *Secretary*.

MULES! MULES!—The Perry County Advocate says "it is rumored among the Douglas Democracy in that county, that Dr. Ahl, the member of Congress from this District has received a contract from the Government to furnish 1500 mules for the Utah army at $160 per head." One good turn deserves another. The Doctor and Mr. Buchanan, are both *mulish* on the Kansas question.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—Pittsburg, Feb. 26, The weather continues mild and spring-like. The snow has almost gone, but the river continues closed by the ice.

PROGRESS OF REBELLION.

A large anti-Lecompton meeting was held a few days ago, at Columbus, Ohio, at which, resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the President in regard to the admission of Kansas and endorsing the course of Senator Douglas.

A Democratic Mass Meeting has also been held at Indianapolis. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and every congressional district in the State was represented by the best men of the State. A letter was read from Gov. Wise in response to an invitation to be present. He states that official duties prevents his presence.

The resolutions adopted declare that it is the right of the people of Kansas to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States, as guaranteed to Kansas and Nebraska by the organic law, by the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, practically applied; that Congress is bound to admit new States only upon constitutions which have been ratified at a fair election by the vote of the people; that by the Kansas-Nebraska act the people have the vested right to ratify or reject, at the ballot-box, any constitution framed for their government; that, after January, 1858, neither Kansas nor any other territory ought to be admitted, unless the qualified voters have been permitted to exercise such right; that the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union, upon a constitution already legally rejected at the ballot-box by a large majority, is ruinous; that Senator Douglas is entitled to the gratitude of the American Democracy, for his bold and triumphant vindication of the principles of self government; that the convention pledge him their firm and undivided support; that the Indiana State Sentinel, by its misrepresentations, has betrayed the democratic faith and placed itself outside the democratic organization, and that the convention recommend a general convention of the Democracy of the North and West, to assemble at Chicago, or some other suitable place.

In New York city, an immense "anti-Lecompton" meeting was held in the Chinese Assembly Rooms, at which GEORGE BANCROFT presided, and made the opening speech. He was followed by F. P. STANTON, late acting Governor of Kansas, who gave a thrilling statement of the gross wrongs, which have been perpetrated on the citizens of that unfortunate territory.

He said that he went to Kansas with the impression that all the stories about "wrongs and outrages" were impossible, and therefore false. "It seemed to me," he continued, "altogether impossible that the charges they (the Free State men) made against their fellow-citizens, and especially the officers of the Territory, could be true to the extent they made them. And I must confess I never did altogether believe it *until I saw with my own eyes similar transactions attempted by the same people, which satisfied me that the complaints of those men were in great measure just and true.*"

Following this, we have in a late number of FORNEY'S *Press*, a spirited article reviewing the present state of the Kansas question, and alluding to the removal of certain public officers, because they are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, MR. FORNEY says:—

The annals of politics will be ransacked in vain, for a parallel to these extraordinary proceedings. We begin to doubt whether, indeed, this is a land of liberty and law. That which was the Administration policy in June and July has become the Administration's detestation in February. The Democrats who endorsed and strengthened that policy, in the belief and with the knowledge that they were acting in harmony with the President of their choice, are ejected from office because they adhere to this position; and their fate is held up to others as a solemn warning.

He warns the Administration leaders that "the pastime of reading men out of the Democratic party is a dangerous one," and gives a list in defiant capitals, of the principal *protesting* Democrats who are ready for the axe of the party executioners, who are named as follows:

"They are JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, who presided over the late Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives, aided by A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in the one branch, and R. H. TOOMBS, of Georgia, in the other branch. These three chiefs of the ostracising policy are able men; but COCHRANE is especially qualified for his task, having voted against General Cass in 1848, on the ground of the pro-slavery tendency of the Democracy; while Messrs. TOOMBS and STEPHENS came over to our ranks at a much later period, we believe, in 1852, and are duly fitted, by nature and by prejudice, to take off Democratic heads.

Hon JOHN VAN BUREN, aided by the New York *Herald*, will assist in these sanguinary ceremonies. The *Herald* wields an irresistible weapon, and after using it with so much effect to destroy Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, even to the most monstrous assaults upon his personal character, is a fit instrument of vengeance upon his friends.

So much for the principles in this grand execution. Let us see *how* the work is to be done by their auxiliaries.

Will Mr. FLORENCE, of our first district, read out all his constituents, and there are a few of them, who oppose his vote for the Lecompton wrong?

Or will Mr. PHILLIPS, of the third district, wave among his constituents his exterminating sword upon all who differ from him?

Will Mr. LANDY expel all his constituents, who oppose his course in favor of Lecompton, from the Democratic party?

Will J. GLANCEY JONES, of Berks, issue his mandate of excommunication to a people who came so near defeating him only a few years ago?

Col. Forney, might have added our representative in Congress, Dr. Ahl, to the list of those who are to wield the axe, as his previous study of medicine, has given him some experience in surgical operations.

The article concludes as follows:—

How is it to be effected? Are the thousands, and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats against this fraud to be driven out by the minority, the exceptional collectors, postmasters, revenue agents, contractors, jobbers, and courtiers? Or is the army to be introduced to use the cold steel upon the offenders?

In the Northwest there will be even more difficulty. There is hardly an individual Democrat in that bulwark of Democratic power who is not against this Lecompton fraud. Where are the forces to be gathered from to turn *them* out?

The operation will be a curious one in political surgery; but in these days of progress nothing is impossible.

We patiently await developements.

INAUGURATION OF CRAWFORDS EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON, AT RICHMOND, VA.—On the 22d of February, a vast concourse of strangers from all parts of the country, assembled at Richmond, to witness the inauguration of the bronze statue of Washington. Several thousand military were present, and the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and other associations, were out in full force.

The procession was very large, and the display, the finest ever witnessed in Richmond. The exercises at the monument consisted of the delivery of an ode by John R. Thompson, an oration by the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and a closing poem by James B. Hope. The statue was unveiled, amid the acclimations of the assembled multitude, and is said to be equal to any equestrian statue in the world.

APPOINTMENT.—Andrew Jackson Sanderson, son of Geo. Sanderson, Esq., formerly of Carlisle, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office Department at Washington.

CAN THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION BE ALTERED BEFORE 1864?

A favorite "dodge" with the Democratic party now, is to make the people believe that all Mr. Buchanan wants, is to "restore peace to Kansas," and that the only way to do so, is to pass the Lecompton Constitution, alleging that the citizens of that Territory can immediately commence proceedings to change it.—The following article, from the Philadelphia *Press*, places that matter in its true light, and shows the utter impossibility of changing the Constitution, when once adopted, except in the manner provided by that instrument itself.

"In fact, the Lecompton Constitution provides that it cannot be altered before the year 1864, and not then, unless two-thirds of the Legislature authorize a Convention to be held. We have always held the opinion that the Constitution can only be altered in the manner pointed out in that instrument. Let us examine the subject in a few words.

When Kansas shall have been admitted into the Union, her Constitution immediately becomes the fundamental law of the new State. It will be higher than all other laws, which are but an emanation, or rather creatures of it. The Legislature can only be organized in accordance with its provisions, and no act of that body can be valid, as a law, if passed in violation to it. All such acts would be invalid and without binding force. The President, in his late Kansas message, says, "But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country if not through the instrumentality of established law?" This is just the idea, and will apply with great force to Kansas, if it should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. In that case, the only 'established law,' through whose 'instrumentality' the Constitution could be changed, would be the Constitution itself. But this instrument provides that no change shall take place until the year 1864, and to alter it before that time would be in violation of 'established law;' and Mr. Buchanan thinks 'popular sovreignty' in this country cannot be exercised in this manner; and so we also think. The President says, in another part of the same message, "Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law." This is sound, patriotic doctrine, and we endorse it; but it seems to us to be opposed to the idea thrown out in some quarters, that the people of Kansas can change their Constitution in any manner they please, without regard to the provisions of that instrument. It is true, the President says, in another place, that the majority "can unmake Constitutions at pleasure," but, of course, it must always be done "in obedience and conformity to the law."—Here we have the President of the U. States sustaining our views of this question.

But, further: Can the Constitution be altered except in the manner that instrument points out? When the Legislature comes to meet under it, every member takes an oath to support the Constitution—not part, but the whole. How, then, can a member vote to alter that instrument before 1864, when it is expressly provided in it that no alteration shall be made prior to that time, and he has sworn to support this clause as well as every other? Even if a bill providing for a new Convention should pass the Legislature, how could the Governor approve it with his oath of office resting upon him? If the people should make a new Constitution in any other manner than in "conformity to law," and attempt to put the Government under it in operation, United States troops would, of course, be called in to protect the Lecompton Government. Who does not remember the case of Rhode Island?"

PROTEST OF KANSAS.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas have adopted the following resolutions, by a nearly unanimous vote, protesting against the Lecompton Fraud, and demanding a voice in the formation and adoption of their fundamental law. These resolutions express the will of a large majority of the people of Kansas. To reject this protest, will be an utter violation of the right of self-government—a departure from the principles of democracy in spirit and in name.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is a well established principle that governments derive their just authority from the consent of the governed, and that under the confederate system of States of the American Union, the consent of a territory is necessary as well as that of the general government to fix and establish a state government over such territory, and that both the general government and the people of such territory, either directly or through the authorities elected by them, shall be fully agreed upon the terms of admission of such territory as a state into the union, to make such admission of legal and binding effect. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the legislative assembly of the territory of Kansas, That as the representatives of the people of the territory of Kansas, and reflecting their expressed and well known wish upon the state government, we most earnestly and solemnly protest against the justice and the right of the Congress of the U. States to force upon the people of this territory a constitution, in the making of which they had no fair voice, which does not embody their wishes, but is in direct contravention thereto, which establishes in their midst a constitution which they can neither sanction nor tolerate, while it is opposed to the well known wishes of a large majority of their number, and which, in its inception and general character, is in opposition to their interests and abhorrent to their principles.

Resolved, That we ask and demand, on behalf of the people of this territory, the rejection of the so-called 'Lecompton Constitution,' now pending before Congress, and the recognition of the rights and wishes of such people in any action by Congress looking towards the formation or confirmation of a state government for this territory.

Resolved, That a contravention of the rights and wishes of the people of this territory as herein expressed, would be a good and sufficient cause for *armed resistance*, which they would justly deprecate, but which every consideration of honor and patriotism would prompt as in maintenance and defence of their just and legal rights.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Council be, and is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions, properly attested, to the President of the United States, and the presiding officers of both branches of Congress respectively.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Tomorrow (March 4th) the Democrats will hold a State Convention to nominate a Canal Commissioner, and a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Knox. As it is generally supposed that an effort will be made to endorse the Lecompton Constitution and the policy of the President in relation to it, unusual interest is attracted to this Convention, and many speculations are afloat, as to its proceedings.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The following we copy from a busines circular of an Illinois tooth puller at Bloomington:

GREAT ATTRACTION!—Dr. J. Payne, Dentist, having once more opened an office in Bloomington, will perform all operations on teeth at greatly reduced prices. *A Beautiful Silver Cup* will be presented to the person having the greatest number of teeth extracted—and a splendid *Gold Watch* will be awarded to the one having the finest set of artificial teeth inserted. *Teeth extracted for $1 per dozen.*

Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for the Week Ending March 1st, 1858.

1858.	Thermometer.*	Rain.	Remarks.
Tuesday.	15 00	—	
Wednesday.	11 00	—	
Thursday.	27 00	—	
Friday.	28 00	—	
Saturday.	31 00	—	
Sunday.	33 00	—	
Monday.	35 00	—	
Weekly Mean.	25 00	—	

* The degree of heat in the above register is the daily average of three observations.

Bills have been printed at this office for the following

SPRING SALES.

MICHAL GARVER, of Monroe township, will sell on Monday, the 15th day of March valuable Horses, Cows, Hogs and Shoats, young cattle, Plows, cultivator and a variety of articles necessary for farm work.

SIMON MUSSLEMAN, of Silver Spring twp, will offer at public sale, on the 3d of March, Horses, Cows, young cattle, Hogs, farming utensils, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture.

ELIAS SHENK, of Dickinson township will offer at public sale on the 3d of March, Horses, milk cows, Sheep and Hogs, wagon, plows and harrows, with, the usual variety of farming implements.

DANIEL LEHMAN, Administrator of Jacob Lehman, deceased, of North Middleton township, will offer a variety of articles at public sale, on Saturday the 6th day of March.

M. C. EBERLY, of Hampden township, will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 4th day of March, a very great variety of stock, and the largest assortment of machines for farm labor, that has been offered in this county embracing many of the modern inventions and improvements. He will, at the same time sell his household and kitchen furniture.

JACOB WITMER, of North Middleton township will have a public sale of Horses, stock and farming utensils, on Tuesday the 9th day of March. As his residence is on the first farm below the Poor House, persons from town have an opportunity of securing some valuable horses by attending this sale.

David Nickel, of Papertown, will sell on Wednesday the 10th day of this month, four head of Horses, three wagons, and a variety of farming utensils.

Archibald McAllister, of Dickinson township, will sell on Tuesday the 23d of March, a variety of household and kitchen furniture.

The Democratic County Convention.

A Convention of the Black Democracy of this county, met in convention on Monday last, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the 4th of March Convention.

The Convention was organized by calling T. P. Blair, of Shippensburg township, to the Chair and appointing M. Holcomb, Esq., of Carlisle, and John F. Lee, of New Cumberland, as Secretaries.

A committee on resolutions was also appointed, consisting of Geo. H. Bucher, Wm. Ker, Dr. Ira Day, Skiles Woodburn, Benjamin Duke, Geo. M. Graham and Moses Bricker.

It is well known that the party is very much divided in this county, upon the Kansas question. Wm. H. Miller, Esq. and a large portion of the more intelligent and independent members of the party being opposed to the Lecompton fraud, while Judge Hepburn, with a horde of office seekers and others, who can always be "*gee'd*" into measures, whenever they hear the crack of the party whip, sustain Mr. Buchanan.

The first trial of strength was on the election of a Delegate, and the vote stood

For Judge Hepburn—*Lecompton*, 27
For Wm H. Miller—*anti-Lecompton*, 12

a fair test we presume of the relative strength of the Convention.

After the election of the delegate, the committee reported a series of resolutions, sustaining Mr. Buchanan, complimenting Gen. Fetter of the Senate, and Hugh Stuart and Charles Brandt, Esqrs., of the House, but there was neither *sugar pill* nor *soft sawder* for Dr. Ahl. The resolutions were passed as a matter of course, when Wm. H. Miller, Esq., a delegate from the borough, suggested, that as the Convention had adopted resolutions complimentary to *men*, it would be well enough to do something for *principles*. He therefore offered a preamble and resolutions, as an addition to those already adopted, declaring, in substance, a firm adherence to Democratic principles, and re-affirming the Cincinnati Platform, as the basis on which Mr. Buchanan was elected in 1856, and the exponent of party faith and practice, under all circumstances. As soon as Mr. Miller had read his resolutions, a *weighty* delegate from the "lower end," who evidently labored under the impression that he had an important mission to perform, and had nerved himself to the task, *rolled* himself into a standing position, and protested against any resolutions in favor of the Cincinnati Platform, declaring that it was "a slap at Buchanan." So thought a majority of the Convention, and the resolutions *were voted down!*

Sic transit gloria, Cincinnati Platform, after a service of less than two years. In fact no timber can stand the wear and tear of Democracy now, especially, since the party run out of *hickory*, and are forced to use the pine lumber that Bigler floats down the Susquehanna, which is so *shaky*, that they have to construct a new platform every three years.

A majority of the committe on resolutions, were opposed to any expression of opinion in regard to Dr. Ahl, our representative in Congress, and concluded to "let him slide." But, after the Convention adjourned, and part of the members had left the room, John Moore, of Dickinson, offered a resolution complimentary to Dr. Ahl. On this resolution the Chairman took a vote in the affirmative, and while those opposed to it were waiting for an opportunity to vote "nay" on the question, the Chairman "gagged" them, by declaring "the resolution carried and that the Convention was adjourned!" Such an intimate knowledge of the rules of order, deserves special encouragement.

The Convention had a stormy session throughout. Miller's *flank movement* caused some fluttering, and the elements of discord were rife among them, but no doubt, the *Volunteer* and *Democrat* will fix it all up straight, and give us a glowing account of the outpouring of the "unterrified" in County Convention.

BISHOP POTTER.—We have been requested to state, that on account of severe indisposition, Bishop POTTER, will not be here next Sabbath, as was stated in our last paper.

OYSTER SUPPERS.—A very pleasant fair came off at Burkholder's Hotel, on last bursday evening.

Mr. John Spahr, our worthy High Constable, having closed his official term by an Oyster Supper to a few friends, and thus opened he door to more extensive developments, Mr. Worley Matthews, Street Commissioner, and Mr. William H. Wetzel, Clerk to Council, concluded to signalize the end of the present Council year by an entertainment to the Borough officers, including several friends.

At 8 o'clock, about forty persons sat down to a bountiful spread of "fried, roasted and stewed," done up in JEFF's best style, to which ample justice was done. Every man seemed to have a ticket for the *course*, and "went in," so there was no time lost in talking, until the cloth was removed, when, in answer to a loud call from the company, the Hon. L. Todd responded in a brief address, returning thanks on behalf of the guests, to the "masters of the feast," for the liberal entertainment they had provided. He was followed by J. R. Smith, Esq., Major Jacob Rheem and others, all of whom did full justice to the worth and efficiency of the two gentlemen, in their official relations to the borough.

The company separated at an early hour, and we think we but echo the wish of all who participated on the occasion, when we express a hope that a continuance in office will place the same parties under a similar obligation to repeat the experiment next year.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—The period for holding our Spring Elections is fast approaching, and as yet we hear but few notes of preparation. On the third Friday of this month we will be called upon to elect Burgesses, Town Council, Assessor, School Directors, Justice of the Peace, Constables, &c. &c. The selection of proper men to fill these offices, is of much more importance than people generally imagine, especially the members of the Town Council, who have in their power the levying of taxes, the improvement of the streets, and the general health and welfare of the borough.

Of late years, Carlisle has been peculiarly fortunate in her borough officers; they seem to have been actuated by liberal views of public utility, as evinced in the paving of the streets, the introduction of water and gas, and beautifying our public squares; but as yet the work is only half completed, and as so much remains to be done, would it not be to the interest of the borough to keep those gentlemen, who have shown themselves so well qualified for the task, a year longer in service?

Frequent changes in office seldom produce much good, and if the men who are now in office, from Constable up, are willing still to serve the Borough, we, for one, would say, let them remain.

LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. Capron closed a very interesting course of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology &c., on last Monday evening. We regret that these lectures were not as well attended by our citizens as they should have been. It is not very creditable to our intelligence as a community, that a band of Ethiopian Serenaders, will draw full houses when a course of lectures on a subject of vital importance to every one is given to almost empty benches.

We hope Dr. Capron will meet more appreciative audiences elsewhere, and as he commences a course of Lectures at Newville on Saturday evening next, we commend him to the citizens of that borough, as an estimable gentleman and popular lecturer.

WASHING MACHINE.—A Washing Machine that will do its work well, is a *desideratum* in this country, as it is a saving of clothes as well as of labor.

Mr. Edmund Mather, of Sterrett's Gap, has purchased the right of Cumberland county, for the "*Hard Times Washing Machine*," which is said, by those who have used it, to work well without injury to the clothes, is not liable to get out of order, and costs but little money. These advantages must give it great superiority over other washing machines, and is therefore, worthy the attention of the public.

The machine can be seen at S. C. Huyett's Grocery Store, corner of Hanover and Louther streets, who has purchased the right for this borough.

FALSE ALARMS.—For some time past, particularly in the evenings, our citizens have been startled by cries of "Fire!" and on rushing out, it is discovered that the alarm is a false one. These alarms are doubtless originated by some thoughtless boys or malicious young men; and in either case the guilty parties, if discovered, should be severely punished. These false alarms not only disturb the religious meetings, but tend to create a want of alacrity on the part of the firemen and citizens when fires do occur.

WRETCHED DEATH.—A colored man, well known in Carlisle, named *David Freeman*, died on Monday last, near Newville, a victim to that terrible disease, *mania potu*. His sufferings are described as having been most agonizing. His death is another awful warning to those who "put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains."

A GOOD SALE.—Major R. McCartney, at the sale of Henry Glass's property, last week, sold a horse by public outcry, at $252¼. We presume this is the best price ever obtained for a horse at public sale, in this county.

ADAMS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.—Mr. John R. Turner, of this borough, has secured the contract for building the new Court House at Gettysburg. Our Adams county friends may depend on getting a first rate job.

A LECTURE.—Dr. CAPRON, by special request, will repeat his private Lecture to gentlemen, this evening, in Education Hall, at 7 o'clock. The Lecturer embodies a vast amount of useful and interesting information in this lecture, and we advise every one who can, to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear it.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—D. C. NEAGLEY, has purchased the "Marion Hall Daguerrean Gallery," from Mr. G C Brandon, where any persons in want of articles in that line can be accommodated.

We would also call attention to the Daguerrean Rooms of Mr. A. Henwood, in Zug's New Building, S. E. corner of the public square.—Some of his specimens are very fine.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—One of the recruits, who died at the Barracks, was buried with military honors, on Thursday last. Also it three hundred men, including the Barracks Band, escorted the corpse to the grave-yard, and made a very imposing display as they marched through the town.

James Fox Esq., a prominent citizen of Harrisburg and a member of the bar, died on Saturday evening last.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BALTIMORE CITY, March, 1st, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—On Friday evening last, I happened to be in Mechanicsburg, near your place; and, learning that exercises of an interesting character were to take place in the Methodist Episcopal church, I concluded to be among the spectators. Through the politeness of a friend, I was favored with a position from which I could distinctly view all that occurred.

First, in the programme, was a sermon from Rev. A. A. Reese, Presiding Elder of the Carlisle District. After proper introductory services, the Rev. gentleman arose, and delivered a chaste and beautiful sermon, which produced a very mellowing influence upon the audience.

At the close of the sermon, Rev. S B. Dunlap, in a very few words, stated the object of the meeting. It seemed, that a number of friends, prompted by the noblest feelings of the human heart, had concluded to testify their appreciation of the services of the Ministers of Carlisle Circuit, and the estimable gentleman who was about to retire from the laborious duties of the Carlisle District, by the presentation of a number of tokens of affection. Presentation addresses were made by William B. Mullen, Esq., Mr. Ephraim Zug, Mr. Joseph Coover, and Dr. Ira Day. Responses were delivered by Rev. A. A. Reese, Rev. S. B. Dunlap, Rev. R. Norris, and Rev. J F. Hurst, the recipients of the very substantial presents made upon the occasion.—The speeches were all highly appropriate, evincing the pure and elevated regard of the people for their Ministers, and the high appreciation by the Ministers of the kindness and liberality of the donors. At the close of the speeches, by the above named gentlemen, when the large audience supposed the ceremonies were over, the Rev. Mr. Marlatt, President of Irving Female College, arose, and in a neat and eloquent speech, presented a handsome portmonnaie, containing a sum of money, to the estimable wife of the Rev. S. B. Dunlap. Mr. Marlatt paid a well-merited tribute to the excellencies and virtues of the lady in question. Mr. Dunlap replied in a most happy manner, at the close of which, Rev. Mr. Reese, in a speech of several minutes, referred to the severe trials of Minister's wives, at the same time intimating that young ladies might feel *perfectly safe*, if they committed their interests to the care of this class of gentlemen. During the exercises, a very good state of feeling pervaded the audience, the falling tears in many directions giving evidence of the pure affection cherished for the Ministers about to close their labors for the year.

About 10 o'clock, in the evening, the Ministers present, and a number of other invited guests, repaired to the Irving Female College, where an elegant oyster supper was served up, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Marlatt, the hospitable Principal, and his estimable lady.

Next morning, before taking the cars, in company with a friend, I repaired to the Institute, and enjoyed the luxury of hearing several choice pieces of music performed on the piano, by two of the most interesting young ladies connected with the College. At 11 o'clock, A. M., I took my seat in the cars, deeply impressed by the kindness and hospitality of the people of the beautiful town of Mechanicsburg. LEINAD.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Mason presented resolutions asking for information as to the condition of the navy for many years past, and also relative to the capture of vessels and prize money during the war of 1812. Mr Crittenden presented a letter from Mr. Shields, and moved that he take his seat as a Senator from Minnesota. Mr. Crittenden also sent up the credentials of Mr Shields, and a discession arose as to the right to a seat. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill to increase the army was considered and defeated.

In the House, Mr. Quitman reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill to authorize the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of Texas, and, also, to authorize the President to call out four additional regiments of volunteers, as emergencies may require. The consideration of it was postponed until Wednesday. The resolution to expel John A. Matteson from membership of the House, was then called up and debated. Several Southern members opposed the movement, on the ground that Matteson had already been tried, convicted and punished for the offence alleged, and that the House had no further constitutional power to deprive him of the right to membership.

February 26.—The United States Senate was not in session, having adjourned till Monday. In the House, the further consideration of Mr. Hoard's resolution for a select committee of inquiry whether executive influence was exerted to control the votes of members, was postponed till Thursday next. Mr. Grow gave notice of a bill permitting the U. States Government to be sued by creditors in the courts of the United States. In the committee of the whole, on the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, made a speech reprehending the spirit of revolution and disunion threatened as an alternative to the rejection of Lecompton.

LEGISLATIVE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, a negative report was made on a bill to enable the Philadelphia City Councils to regulate the use of the streets by passenger railways. The bill to remove the disability of witnesses on account of religious belief, was taken up for consideration, and after various motions and speeches was rejected. In the House, large numbers of petitions were presented for the repeal of the liquor license law and the railway tonnage tax. Mr. Jackman reported favorably from the committee on Ways and Means, the bill for the sale of the remainder of the public works. Mr Turney presented a minority report. After a long discussion, the subject was recommitted to the committee on Ways and Means.

February 26.—In the Senate, a bill to was passed relative to forms o actions.—Several ineffectual efforts were made to consider the Kansas resolutions. Favorable reports were made on bills relative to the Willow Grove and Germantown Plank Road, Frankford and Bristol Turnpike, and West Chester and Wilmington Plankroad. In the House, bills were rejected incorporating the Chester Bank of Mifflin county, and supplementary to the banking laws.

Feb. 27.—In the Senate, on Saturday, favorable reports were made on bills to make the sessions of the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg; to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad to sell and convey real estate: to authorize the sale of the property of insolvent corporations, and relative to Passenger Railroads in Philadelphia. A bill was passed to appoint appraisers to assess damages sustained by transporters by reason of the sale of the Main Line, and a bill was defeated to incorporate the Lahasko Insurance Company.

Our Book Table.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, by the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "LINDA," "RENA," "EOLINE," &c., &c., p. p. 308. T. B. Peterson & Brothers Philadelphia. This work, the remains of the lamented authoress, Mrs. Hentz, has just been published by the Petersons complete is one large duodecimo volume.

In addition to "the lost daughters," it embraces a series of stories of the heart marked with all that purity of feeling and earnestness of purpose, which gave her such an enviable reputation as a successful novelist. The Editor of the Dollar Newspaper, in noticing the work says:—

Every one feels, while reading her tales, that the writer herself must possess the virtue and patriotism, and religious sentiment she inoculates, and we knew many who had no personal acquaintance with the author who esteemed her as a dear friend. Mrs. Hentz combined powers of delineation and grace of style in a remarkable degree, and was a close observer of human nature, so that all her characters seem as natural as life, while she always had a moral aim in her writings, which commends them to the fireside of every family in the land as profitable and pleasant reading. We must commend to her many former admirers this