The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, January, 26th 1859.

To Readers and Correspondents,

We commend to our readers the sprightly poetical article, entitled "College Reminiscences," by H. C. King, of Washington, D. C. "*Rashe*" bids fair to prove "a chip of the old block," who was well know as one of the most popular magazine writers of the day, until the responsibilities of his present appointment 'nibbed' the romance from his pen, and condemned it to the daily routine of official duty.

We are happy, once more, to find a place in our columns for *Winnie Winthrop*. If she knew how often we have had the pleasure of seeing her last article, entitled "Old Letters," copied into our exchanges, she would probably write more frequently.

Miller's Dream, is thrillingly interesting, and the Ladies' Department, contains a pleasant variety, which we hope will gratify our fair readers.

In the Farmers' column, of our fourth page we have, "How to Eat," and a number of items' interesting to every one.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington Tuesday Jan. 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen President *pro tem.* during the temporary absence of the Vice President. A discussion arose in regard to divulging the proceedings of the Senate, in Executive session, by which the quarrel between Douglas and Fitch, was made public The Pacific Railroad bill was under discussion until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the Post Office Committee reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege. Also one appropriating $5000 to employ temporary clerks in the Post Office department, which was laid on the table Also a bill regulating postage on newspapers, etc., received by periodical agents, and establishing a special rate of postage for maps, engravings, etc., which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was again discussed in Committee of the Whole, without any definite result.

January 26.—In the Senate, a joint resolution asking for the extension of the Legislative session in Kansas for thirty days, was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Hamlin presented the credentials of Mr. Fessenden for his new term of Senator from Maine A motion of Mr. Seward to admit Messrs Lane and McCarty, claiming to be Senators from Indiana, to the privilege of the floor of the Senate, pending the decision of their case, was discussed and rejected--yeas 31, nays 22, Messrs Bright and Fitch not voting. The Senate held an executive session, after which the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. Various amendments were rejected, and a motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 21, nays 26.

In the House the Post Office Committee reported a bill to provide for the transportation of the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. A substitute for it was also reported. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, so as to permit creditors to sue the government. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Judiciary Committee also reported a bill, which was passed, punishing the forgery and counterfeiting of military bounty land warrants, certificates of location, purchase, &c., or knowingly uttering or circulating the same. The punishment is not less than three nor more than ten years in the penitentiary.

January 27.—In the Senate, a resolution was passed to print five thousand extra copies of the two reports about the acquisition of Cuba. A resolution was passed calling for Col. Wright's report of his campaign against the Indians of Oregon. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted intended to prevent speculators from keeping back the lands from settlement, as they did with those granted to the Illinois Central Railroad. Also, one to take proposals for the northern and southern routes, leaving the central route as now, and report to Congress at the commencement of the next session The advertisement to be published for eight months in two papers of the District of Columbia Also, one that the so called desert lands, within forty miles of the middle section of the road be opened to pre-emption rights at the rate of ten cents per acre. The second of these amendments was adopted as the final section of the bill, after which a motion was adopted striking out all the rest of the act except the enacting clause, by 38 yeas to 26 nays. Several motions to lay on the table and recommit the bill were lost.

In the House, the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up, and the House refused to concur in an amendment made in Committee of the Whole, cutting off certain missions. Mr. Crawford's amendment, proposing to reduce the sum to enable the President to carry into effect the act of March, 1819 for the suppression of the slave trade, and other subsequent acts, from $75,000 to $45,000, the object being to withold the amount necessary to comply with the contract with the Colonization Society for the education and support of the Africans recaptured on board the slaver Echo, was rejected, the vote standing yeas 48, nays 145. The question was then taken on the motion to strike out the enacting clause, and resulted in the negative—yeas 28 nays 163 The bill was then rejected by yeas 88, nays 99. A discussion ensued on the bill after which it was reconsidered, and again lost.

January 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to offer a motion for a reconsideration of the subject, which he hoped to revive with such modifications as would meet the views of all the friends of that measure.

Mr. Seward of New York, presented a petition from the citizens of New York, setting forth that New York and Brooklyn are destitute of the means of defence against foreign invasion, and praying for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of the necessary works.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, in presenting a petition, took occasion to remark that had he been present at the time, he should have voted to admit the claimants for seats from Indiana, to the floor of the House during the pending of their claim.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, presented the credentials of Mr. Bingham, elected as Senator from the State of Michigan, to succeed Mr. Stuart, for the term commencing on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution that such articles on the free list, as would tend, if taxed, to relieve the financial wants of the treasury, be transferred to the tariff schedule. Referred to the committee on Finance.

In the House, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House, at the earliest practicable time, of the actual and probable receipts from customs and the public lands, for this and the next fiscal year, and whether the said receipts will meet the public expenses.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced bills for the establishment of a territorial government for Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Grow, of Penn'a, gave notice that, when the Arizona bill shall be called up, he would offer an amendment, which was read setting forth that, whereas, the territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is a part, was at the time of purchase free by law from African slavery, and no such slavery has been since established therein; therefore that nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African slavery in said territory, as acquired from Mexico.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg January 25.—In the Senate, a memorial from Gen Duff Green, was presented explaining his plan for the incorporation of the American Improvement and Loan Company.

The House bill to abrogate the contract with R. J. Haldeman for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record*, was taken up and negatived on second reading—yeas 11, nays 15.

Considerable debate occurred on a bill to refund certain taxes, alleged to have been illegally paid, to the West Chester Gas Company. Mr. Wright stoutly opposed the bill, as establishing a bad precedent in favor of corporations, but it finally passed—yeas 21, nays 6. A message was received from the Governor, announcing that he had approved and signed the bill abolishing the Canal Commissioners and State Engineer. Adjourned.

In the House on motion of Mr. Hamersly, the 38th rule of the House was amended so as to require a member who objects to bills on the private calender to state his reasons for so doing, and providing that objected bills shall be placed upon the next private calendar in their regular order. The bills to incorporate the Fairview Cemetery Association of Berks county, and the Union Cemetery Association of the borough of Womelsdorf, were passed. Mr. Bertolet objected to the bill to incorporate the Reading and Allentown Telegraph Company, on the ground that the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who were most interested, had not received the notice of its presentation or provisions. He thought it strange that residents of other counties should be allowed to construct and control a telegraph line in Berks and Lehigh counties, and that the parties who were most deeply concerned should not be consulted. At 12 o'clock, the Senate and House went into convention for the purpose of allotting the public printing and binding for the next three years.

The contract was awarded to A Boyd Hamilton, as the lowest bidder.

January 26.—In the Senate, a number of bills were favorably reported. Negative reports were made on bills relative to common schools, to incorporate the Chemical Manure and Manufacturing Company. A joint resolution was passed directing the State Treasurer to pay no certificate for the settlement of claims issued since the 19th inst. Bills were read concerning connecting railroads, pawnbrokers in Philadelphia, and to extend the power of prothonotaries and clerks of Courts to administer oaths, provided it shall not apply to Philadelphia. A bill was passed relative to the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company. A number of private bills were also passed.

In the House, all the bills which passed a first reading on Tuesday, passed finally except one relative to the pay of jurors in Northampton county, and one concerning the Chambersburg and Hagerstown Railroad both of which were postponed. A resolution to restore C. M Donovan to his privileges on the floor, as an ex member of the House, was rejected. The Committee on Corporations reported in favor of a large number of corporations. Bills to incorporate the Western Market Company, of Philadelphia, and the Allegheny Insurance Company, passed finally.

Thursday, Jan. 27.—In the Senate, bills were favorably reported concerning the final report of the State Geological Survey; to costs in equity in the District Court, Philadelphia. The bill to incorporate the Western Market Company, of Philadelphia, came from the House, with an amendment, which was concurred in, when just at that moment there came from the House a resolution asking the return of the bill. Pending a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage, an angry discussion ensued, and, without a decision, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a message was received from the Governor, announcing that he had signed the bill consolidating the stock of the Girard Bank. A resolution was passed, asking the Senate to return to the House the bill incorporating the Western Market Company.

January 28.—In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. The motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of the bill to incorporate the Western Market Company of Philadelphia, was lost.

In the House, the Committee to whom was referred the Legislative Record, made a report asking the power to enter into a contract with George Bergner for publishing the record This question was debated up to the hour of adjournment.

January 29.—In the Senate, several reports were presented from Committees on private bills, and a number of bills read in place, but none of them of public interest.

The bill to incorporate the Presbyterian church of Harrisburg was taken up, and an amendment was offered to insert "Old School" before the word "Presbyterian." The amendment was not agreed to, and the bill passed final reading. Adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday.

In the House, a message was received from the Governor, stating that he had approved several bills.

Mr. Ramsdell moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House proceed to the consideration of the resolution relative to the printing of a Legislative Record, submitted by the committee on that subject yesterday, which was not agreed to

The House was engaged principally on private bills during the session, and adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock.

☞ The Pennsylvania Conference of the "United Brethren in Christ," held their annual meeting recently at Mechanicsburg.

The following appointments were made for the present year:

York District—Z. A. Colestock, P. E.
Baltimore Station—H. Shropp
Otterbein Baltimore Station—N. Altman.
Big Spring Station—J Philip Bishop.
Shopp's Station—J. Dickson and D. Eberly.
York Station—J. C Smith.
York Circuit—J. Sharrets Wentz.
York Springs Circuit—J. Gideon Shoaff.
Manchester Circuit—H. Brown
Hanover Circuit—Alexander Tripner.
Liverpool Circuit—W. Humberger.
Carlisle Circuit—J W. Burd.
Perry Circuit—H. R. Fetterhoff
Bendersville Mission—J. C. Weidler.
Paradise Mission—J. Bixler Jones.

THE TARIFF.

The present Congress is drawing so rapidly to a close, that the prospect of obtaining a revision of the Tariff, at this session, is almost hopeless; and the Democrats in Congress, with a few honorable exceptions, true to their instinctive opposition to every measure not originated by them, are endeavoring to stave of the question, under the plea that business wil revive without a tariff, and that consequently if the measure is delayed until next year there will be no need of one. Pursuing their "rule or ruin" policy, they would rather sacrifice our manufacturing, mining and commercial interests, under their favorite free-trade Tariff of 1846, than have it said that the country owed an increased activity in trade, and stability in finance to the protective policy of the opposition.

The tariff of 1842, advocated and finally adopted by Whig votes, was well calculated to foster and protect *home* interests to the exclusion of the products of foreign labor. Even the leaders of the Democratic party, affected to favor this "American System," and in 1844, shouted lustily for Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842. But no sooner did the Polk administration assume the reins of Government, than party clamour was raised against the tariff of 1842 as a "whig measure," and it was repealed by the casting vote of a son of Pennsylvania, who, under the obligations of party servitude, proved recreant to the best interests of his native State.

The Tariff bill of 1846 was framed and passed as a Democratic measure, and under its "malign influence" all the industrial interests of the country became depressed and finally paralyzed, by the financial crisis of 1857; thus graphically described by President Buchanan himself, in his annual message in December of that year. His words are:

"In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture, and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

It was fitting to the times, that the man, to draw this humiliating picture, should be the successful candidate of that party; who claimed James K. Polk as a "better tariff man than Henry Clay," and then gave the lie to the assertion, by displacing the tariff of 1842, and put in operation the British free-trade policy of 1846.

The Hon. John Hickman, in a recent speech in Congress, thus comments on this passage of the President's message:

"A year has gone round since this portrait of the country was painted; and while the lines and colors have settled and softened, they remain as deep and as dismal as at the first; and we are now obliged to add some other features which must be put upon the canvass to make the picture a faithful and complete likeness for to-day. The national Treasury has gone, virtually, $40,000,000 in debt; the country has discovered that it owes $50,000,000 abroad; that during one year of this revulsion $42,000 000 of her products have been sunk in the payment of the interest on that foreign debt, and such balances as stood due against her in her international trade; and that in the seven years preceding the crash, she had been exporting an average of $38,000,000 of her specie per annum, to pay the balance of her exchanges of commodities, and interest upon permanent debts.

To show how far the Democracy are willing to remove existing evils by a revision of the Tariff, we make the following extract from an article on that subject, in the Washington *States:*

"The Democracy cannot afford to give way on this question. Every consideration of policy and principle impels it to make a bold and manly resistance.

Let a tariff be enacted, and whatever may be the increase of business consequent on a certain revenue of trade during the coming year, it will be all attributed to the new tariff, even though it should not have been in operation; while the opposition will, of course, get the credit for the relief afforded to the depressed interest throughout the country The indications all go to confirm the hope of a speedy renewal of active operations in trade. The prostrate manufacturing mining and commercial interests of the country are already being restored and awakened into life, under the genial inspiration of the tide of prosperity again setting in all over the country. Delay the tariff until next winter, and there will be no need of one. The tariff men see this, and hence their anxiety; but we cannot imagine a more fatal step for Democrats to take than to go into this snare laid by the opposition."

State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, was held at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 18th inst.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, for the ensuing year.

President—DAVID TAGGART, of Northumberland. *Vice Presidents*—1st district, Geo. W. Woodward; 2nd, A. L. Newbold; 3rd, Charles K. Engle; 4th, Joseph Yeager; 5th, Thos. P. Knox; 6th, Charles Kelly; 7th, Adrian Cornell; 8th, George M. Keim; 9th, John Strohm; 10th, John P. Rutherford; 11th, Amos E. Kapp; 12th, E. W. Sturdevant; 13th, Henry D. Maxwell; 14th, Wm. Jessup; 15th, H. N. McAllister; 16th, Jacob S. Haldeman; 17th, William Heyser; 18th, Elias baker; 19th, John McFarland; 20th, Joshua Wright; 21st, John Murdock, jr.; 22nd, John Young, jr.; 23rd, Thos. J. Power; 24th, Henry Souther; 25th, James Miles.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—Frederick Watts, James Gowen, Wm. A. Stokes, Jacob Mish, Simon Cameron.

Corresponding Secretary—A Boyd Hamilton.

Chemist and Geologist——Prof. S. S. Haldeman.

Librarian—Henry Gilbert.

The affairs of the Society, are in a very prosperous condition; having now over $3000 in the Treasury.

A resolution was adopted appropriating the proceeds of all life membership for the year 1859 to the Farmers' High School. A Committee also was appointed to visit the School.

Messrs. Taggart, President, Capp of Northumberland, Haldeman of Harrisburg, were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the selection of a place for holding the next State Fair, and report at a subsequent meeting.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—This important Board, once the fountain of so much patronage, is now among the "things that were." The Governor having signed the bill just passed by this Legislature, for the immediate abolition of the offices of Canal Commissioners and State Engineer.

EDITORS IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION.—Our former townsman, Capt. Geo. Sanderson, Editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, was the Democratic candidate for Mayor, of Lancaster city, at the Municipal election yesterday. Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, was the "citizens" candidater. We have not learned the result.

PUB DOC.—Gen. Fetter of the Senate, and Messrs. McCurdy and Stuart of the House, will accept our thanks for various public Documents.

☞ Hon John A. Ahl, M. C., will accept our thanks, for a copy of the "Report on the Finances," for 1857-8.

Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for the Week Ending January, 31st, 1859.

1859.	Thermometer.*	Rain.	Remarks.
Tuesday.	27 00	—	
Wednesday.	32 00.	—	
Thursday.	35 00	—	Rain.
Friday.	41 00	40	Rain.
Saturday.	38 00	—	Rain.
Sunday.	34 00	—	
Monday.	27 00	—	
Weekly Mean.	34 00	40	—

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

A COURSE OF LECTURES IN EMORY M. E CHURCH.—We stated some two weeks ago, that the members of this new church, were making arrangements to have a course of popular Lectures, during the months of February and March, the proceeds of which, are to be applied to the payment of a portion of the debt yet due on the building. We have the pleasure of announcing that the committee have secured a sufficient number of Lecturers to fill the course; among whom we may mention Morton McMichael, John G. Saxe, Rev. O H. Tiffany, Milburn, of Brooklyn, so well known as the "blind preacher," Col. Forney and others. These lectures will afford our citizens a rich literary feast, and we hope to see them attended by large and appreciative audiences, for several reasons First: The citizens of Carlisle enjoy the reputation of being one of the most intelligent communities in the State, and therefore they owe it to themselves to sustain that reputation, by giving this course, a generous support. Secondly: The standing of the Lecturers themselves require, that they should be greeted with full houses as a fitting compliment to their moral worth and high literary attainments. Thirdly: The nett profits arising from the sale of tickets will be applied to the use of the Church, a cause which commends itself to every christian man; and fourthly, and lastly, and perhaps more cogent than all, those who go, will get the worth of their money.

The first lecture of the course, will be delivered in the Emory M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M Tickets for the course, one dollar; single admission, twenty five cents: to be had at the bookstores and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BOROUGH IMPROVEMENTS.—During last summer, fifty new houses were put up in Carlisle, most of them being substantial brick buildings. From present indications, we believe that full as many, if not more, will be built this year. Maj. Rheem is progressing with the cellars of his large building in the rear of the Court House, and Henry Myers has already broke ground for two, probably four, two story brick dwellings, in Bedford street, adjoining those recently erected by F. Gardner.

We learn that there is a brisk demand for houses, this year. The kind most in demand are small brick dwellings, renting at from 80 to 100 dollars, and owners say that they bring a better interest on the cost, than larger houses.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—Terrence Clancy, a soldier at the Carlisle Barracks, died on Saturday last of consumption, and was buried in the Catholic grave-yard, on Sabbath afternoon, with military honors.

The funeral escort consisted of about two hundred men, under the command of Sergent Major Murray; the corpse was taken within the church, where appropriate funeral services, were performed. A large number of citizens attended to witness the ceremonies crowding the church in every part.

There is something unusually solemn and impressive in a military funeral. The dirge-like music of the band; the firing party with arms reversed; the hearse, with its drooping plumes and coffin enshrouded in the American Flag; the led horse in the rear, covered with black, the sword and carbine crossed on the saddle, and the empty boots reversed in the stirrups; and as the men, keeping step to the "muffled drum," follow the corpse, with slow and solemn tread, we are reminded that the soldier's duty is done. He rises no more at the sound of *reveille*, and the cry "to horse" passes unheeded; he has answered to the last "roll call," and the echoing fare well of the bugle's note, is hushed to him forever.

FIRE COMPANIES.—On Monday evening a preliminary meeting was held at the Court House, with a view to the formation of a Hook and Ladder Company. A preamble was adopted and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and Bye Laws for the government of the association, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday the 12th inst.

This is a move in the right direction, and we hope soon to see a full company, well equipped with all the apparatus necessary to render efficient service at fires.

The want of an organization of this kind has been seriously felt heretofore, and we are glad to see that this want is about to be supplied by the *Pioneer* Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1.

GOOD WILL HOSE.—A committee of members of the Good Will Hose Company, left for Philadelphia, on Monday, charged with the duty of procuring an Engine for the use of the Company.

With three engines, a good supply of Hose and a well organized Hook & Ladder Company, Carlisle will be as well protected from losses by fire, as any other town of its size in the State.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—The annual Report of the State Superintendent of common Schools, is a very valuable document, embodying the reports from all the county superintendents, statistics, revised forms, State superintendent's instructions, report of Teachers' Institutes, &c. In our last, we gave a abstract of the report, showing the number of schools in the State, the number of teachers and pupils, and the average cost of tuition.

In turning to the report for Cumberland county, we find the school houses arranged in three classes, of which there are 120 good 20 improvable and 28 unfit, for the purpose; 85 are built of brick, 11 of stone, 54 log, and 18 of frame, whole number of schools 186.

Of the teachers, 100 are natives of Pennsylvania. The county Superintendent reports, the schools, with a few exceptions, in an improving condition.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—A little daughter of E. A Brady's was badly burned last night by the upsetting of a fluid lamp. Her mother and sister were also burned in their efforts to extinguish the flames. Fluid is so dangerous that people cannot be too careful

ASSIGNEES SALE.—We call the attention of our readers, to the extensive sale of real estate, advertised by Robert Wilson and Jacob Bowman, assignees of John Harlan, comprising properties in Churchtown, Hogestown and Mechanicsburg.

(Communicated.)

Perseverance and Penmanship.

For success in life, no branch of education is more important than an elegant style of penmanship, and yet how few of the young men and ladies who leave our colleges and first-class seminaries are good writers! Now Mrs. Crocker professes to supply a want, and is doing so, most effectually, in the different towns and cities where she teaches at present; she has classes in Middletown, composed of young and middle aged of both sexes, to whom in a few lessons she imparts her beautiful style, to the astonishment of all who witness the improvement, and to the delight of her pupils. She has visited Harrisburg, and intends favoring Carlisle, before long with her professional services

Mrs Crocker brings letters from eminent clergymen, and from others, professional and non-professional, who have witnessed or been subjects of her extraordinary success in teaching; the notices of the press, and above all, the specimens exhibited by members of her classes in a few lessons, showing an improvement almost unprecedented, establish her claim upon public favor, and in an intelligent community like Carlisle, she will be sure of appreciation and patronage. M.

SOUTH MIDDLETON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Met on Saturday Jan. 22d at the Sycamore school house. Present 12 teachers, 4 School Directors, and the usual number of patrons.

Miss Wolf, read an excellent original essay, subject *The Profession of Teaching*. Mr. Wagner then delivered an address, subject, *The Past and the Present*. The Essay and Address should be noticed, as heretofore, but the Publishers desire brevity, or as much condenatsion as possible

The teachers then, in turn, gave verbal programmes of the daily exercise of their respective schools, system and appropriate time to each study and recitation, were considered highly necessary. But one exception was taken, one teacher, hears small scholars recite, whilst others are engaged in writing "one thing at a time" was suggested to him, as his school is small and not advanced in writing.

Arithmetic was then taken up in the following manner: Mr. Stuart took up Fractions, and illustrated their use by solving a fractional example on the black board.

Mr. Gher selected Division of Denominate Numbers, and illustrated this rule by an example.

Mr. Burn took up Percentage, Commission and Brokerage, and illustrated a number of familiar practical questions.

Mr. Wagner illustrated Addition of Denominate Numbers.

Mr. Brechbill solved a number of questions in Interest by the various methods; as laid down by Pike, taking pers as in practice for the months and days, by Smith, multiplying by one half the time and by Greenleafs, using the Decimal multiplier, and exhibited the superiority of the latter method

Mr. Wilders wrote down a question in Reduction and solved it

Mr. Miles illustrated single properties by analysis, the ordinary rule for statement, by ratio and illustration and the various proofs.

The foregoing exercises were very interesting and instructive, and as the aim of the teachers is to instruct each other, or for mutual improvement, for this purpose the Institute was organized "Older and more experienced teachers claimed the right and privilege to suggest in the spirit of kindness, necessary alterations in programme, as was done in two cases, to teachers of little experience, but willing to learn, and to sustain the object and harmony of the institute.

The business for next meeting was then disposed of—that the teachers again take up Arithmetic, and each to select his own questions and rules for illustration. A teacher's drill in Orthography and reading, and Mr Brechbill appointed to take charge of the classes. Mr. Miles to deliver an Address (it being his turn) and Miss Kenyon to prepare an Essay.

On Motion: That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Messrs James Weakly Jacob Wolf and Joseph Stuart for their hospitality to the members.

On motion: That these proceedings be published in all the County papers

Adjourned to meet on Saturday Feb 5th at Klepper's school house, 13 miles south of Carlisle.

W. MILES, *Secretary.*

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY.—"Maga" opens the new year with a most attractive number. Bulwer's master-piece, "What will he do with it?" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion.—Darrel and Lady Mountfort, Lionel and Sophy, are all made happy, and the intense anxiety of the millions who have read this famous novel is relieved. "*Burmah and the Burmese*," is a review of "A Narrative of the Mission of the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava," with notices of the country, government and people. "A Cruise in Japanese Waters" is continued with unflagging interest, giving us a still farther insight into the manners, morals, customs, etc., of the people of Japan, with some humorous remarks on the *apparent*, not *real*, indelicacy in exposing their persons at the public baths, in that delicious climate. "How to Boil Peas" is not, as its title indicates, a dissertation on modern cookery, but one of the most witty, pointed articles on the folly of making ourselves miserable, that was ever penned. "*An Angling Saunter*" claims to be of interest to the general reader, as well as to anglers, and is certainly a very readable article. "Popular Literature and the Periodical Press" is ably handled. It aims to show that the talent of the realm is leaving other professions, and concentrating in the press, and especially the *periodical* press of Great Britain; to which fact, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the decline of the drama, and the lessening interest felt for oral discourse, whether from the lecture room or the pulpit. The article is worthy a careful perusal. "The Royal Proclamation of India" closes the list of articles in this interesting number and gives us the Tory view of the present condition and prospect of that vast country, as compared with what they were under the rule of the famous "East India Company."

We are pleased to notice that *Blackwood*, this month, is printed on much better paper than we have ever before seen it, and the publishers assure us that this improvement shall continue.

Price, $3 a year. Office, 54 Gold street, New York. Leonard Scott & Co.

LADIES' REPOSITORY.—The February number of this charming Magazine, is unusually attractive. The illustrations are, a beautiful view of the celebrated locality known as "Bleunerhassetts Island," from the burin of our fellow townsman F. E. Jones, and an admirable portrait of Judge McLean, by J. C. Buttre. The literary contents embrace a rich variety characterized by high toned, moral excellence, which will be read, admired and appreciated by all.

☞ We have received a copy of the "Annual Rural and Horticultural Directory for 1859," published at the office of the *Genessee Farmer*, Rochester, N. Y. It is illustrated with seventy-five engravings, and forms a valuable manual for fruit growers, farmers and gardners. Price 25 cents a copy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.—The Sons of Malta had their second parade last midnight. According to the programme it was commemorative of the "Feast of Olives," but as this anniversary was not yesterday there must have been a mistake somewhere: nevertheless they produced prodigious sensation. Tens of thousands of people thronged the streets and crowded the doors, windows and porticos along the line of march to witness the spectral pageant.

Some two hundred Sons, arrayed in gown of flowing white, their heads smothered in black cowls, their waists encircled with girdles, formed a spectacle of ghostly solemnity. Tramping through the Streets with slow and measured tread, responsive to mournful dirges played by accompanying bands, they seemed a cohort of dead men resurrected from the grave, and doomed to perform expiatory pilgrimage by midnight marches upon the earth.

The pageant had its queer as well as its unique and impressive features. A superstitious man suddenly awakened from sound sleep, and looking out upon them presented in bold relief by the cold lustre of a midnight moon, would be prayer-stricken as if his time had come, or would fly to his beads for refuge and protection under appalling danger.

The white surplices of the apprentices magnified their persons enormously They looked to be 16 feet high on an average. The regalia and uniforms of the officers were exceedingly brilliant, relieving in some degree the awful gravity of the ghosts who formed the main body of the line. They consisted of blue and crimson, with gold trimmings, the Greek helmet with waving plumes completing a very tasteful *ensemble*. Altogether it was a showy and startling pageant.—*Cit. Commercial.*

Oliver Rich, a soldier of the Revolution died at Mayfield, Fulton county New York, last week. He was ninety-two years old.—He was employed as an express rider in the Revolution, and in that capacity for Washington. He belonged to the Free Masons over seventy years, and passed through twenty degrees. He had placed $200 aside to defray the expenses of burial with Masonic honors, with the request that a Mason should preach his funeral sermon, and his wishes were faithfully complied with.

A GOOD ONE.—The New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent tells the following good saying of Thaddeus Stevens the Republican representative elect from Mr. Buchanan's district:

"A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thaddeus Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortunes in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave Law." The inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied."

A MAN, WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A few mornings since a strolling man, named Tucker, his wife, and two children were frozen to death in a barn, in Worcester county, N. Y The unfortunate pair were abroad the day previous, asking alms, and it is supposed that they, not having money enough to purchase a night's lodging, and being chilled, weary and homeless, had gone into the barn for a shelter from the inclemency of the weather, with the intention of remaining there during the night, taking their children with them.

MURDER TRIAL AT ALLENTOWN.—The jury in the case of the prisoners indicted for the murder of Joseph Kern, at Rockdale, Pa, on the 18th of December last, have rendered a verdict that John Tobin was guilty of murder in the second degree, and Edward Lynch of manslaughter. There were sixteen others included in the indictment, in regard to whom the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. Tobin has been sentenced to eleven years and three months, and Lynch to four years and six months confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Dr. Edward Hudson, Surgeon in the Navy, died in Brooklyn on Sunday last. He was a native of Philadelphia, and contracted the disease of which he died during his attendance on the Africans sent back to Liberia on the Niagara.

A man in Machias, (Me.) having some hay destroyed by some drunken men sued the man who sold them the liquor for its value, and the jury gave him a verdict.

DEATH OF PRESCOTT.—The great historian, *Wm. H. Prescott*, died on the 28th inst. in the 65th year of his age. He was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and a grandson of Col. Prescott, who fought at Bunker Hill.

As the Author of "*The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*." "*The Conquest of Mexico*" "*The Conquest of Peru*," and the "*History of Philip II*," he has left an enduring monument of his fame; and his death will be felt as national loss.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

☞ Read the advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S *Liver Invigorator.*

DYSPEPSIA.

Considering the various forms in which this disease developes itself, it may well be called "hydra headed." In its train follow Indigestion, Pain in Stomach, Heart burn, Water Brash, Costiveness, Piles, Acidity, Oppression after eating, Jaundice, Flatulency, Torpor of the Livir, Dizziness, Debility, Female Complaints, &c. Some of the first men in our land have given their written certificates relative to the cures effected in their own persons by the OXYGENATED BITTERS: while testimonials from other sources, editorial opinions and voluntary expressions from persons who are averse to see these names in print, are perfectly overwhelming.

Read the following from a highly respectable Clergyman:—

EAST TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the Portland Mirror.—SIR:—

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—For more than twenty-five years I have been a sufferer from the dyspepsia. Besides trying the patience of my family physicians in the almost useless trial of their various prescriptions, I have tried a great variety of patent medicines with a similar result. Through the kindness of my physician, I received last March, half a dozen bottles of the the OXYGENATED BITTERS. I began to use them without any hope of deriving help from them. Being determined to give them a fair trial, I continued their use, but without any perceptible benefit till June.

Since then I have gradually improved in health till I am entirely free from acidity of the stomach, and from the consequent flatulency, and the awful and almost distracting sick headache, which often, for days together, has wholly unfitted me for study and for all other ministerial duties, and rendered life a burden. I feel that I owe it, as an expression of gratitude to Messrs Fowle & Co., and also a duty, to the public, to recommend their Oxygenated Bitters, as, in my estimation, a sure remedy for that most trying, most vexious, and cruel of all diseases, to which poor human flesh is heir, dyspepsia. Having suffered so long, and tried so many different remedies with no good result, I can recommend the Oxygenated Bitters with a confidence for others can. If any of the readers of the Mirror are suffering, I beg of them to make a trial of these Bitters without delay. JAMES R. CUSHING.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the outer wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by Samuel Elliott and S. W. Haverstick, Carlisle; Ira Day, Mechanicsburg; Kutz & Wise, Shiremanstown; S. G. Wild, Newville; Shoemaker & Elliott, Newburg; J. C. Altick, Shippensburg; and by appointed agents and dealers in medicine all over the country.

☞ Positively the most wonderful thing discovered in the nineteenth century is Professor WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. It restores perfectly gray hair to its original color makes it grow on the bald and will preserve it perfectly to any age. If only used by the young twice a week. Dandruff and disease cannot exist on the scalp where this is used. See circular, and we defy doubt.

CAUTION.—Be ware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., New York), are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine dealers, also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods dealers in the United States and Canada.

MARION HALL, is the place to get good Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Stereoscopes, Crayontypes and Photographs.

Persons visiting Carlisle will find it to reward them for their trouble to visit this Institute.

N. B. But few specimens are exhibited at the door, and the public are respectfully invited to call at the Gallery, where every variety of pictures capable of being produced by the Photographic Art, can be obtained.

Ladies and Gentlemen call in whether you want pictures or not, and you will meet with a cordial reception.

Respectfully yours, D. C. NEAGLEY.

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WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dye remedied; the hair is rendered soft and beautiful by its operation.

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