The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

SIMON CAMERON.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

HARRISBURG ELECTION.—The first election, under the new City Charter, took place at Harrisburg, on Friday last. Wm. H. Kepner, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 195. This result exhibits a Democratic loss, as Harrisburg has shown a Democratic majority of from 3 to 400.

MORE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTION.—The recent removal of Mr. Vandyke from the District Attorneyship of Philadelphia, will be soon followed by some interesting revelations, as he, formerly possessed the full confidence of the President, and is familiar with the means by which his election in 1856 was secured. This change indicates the purpose of Mr. Buchanan to exercise his remaining power in punishing all officials who set up for independent action at Charleston, and was designed as a significant admonition to others.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York *Tribune*, says that George W. Baker, of Philadelphia, editor of *The Pennsylvanian*, was before Mr. Covode's Committee. He testified to holding a Clerkship, with $1,200 salary, in the Custom House, but was unable to say what he performed, how much during the year, whether he occupied an office in the building, why his name was not entered in the daily register like those of other clerks, or how it came to be omitted from the Blue Book. He admitted being connected with the President by marriage.

Democratic Convention.

The National Convention of the so called Democratic party, will assemble at Charleston, on Monday next, the 23d inst. The leaders and drill-sergeants of the party, throughout the Union, are just now in a fever of excitement, not knowing "which king" they will be compelled to fight under. From present indications, we believe the star of Senator DOUGLAS to be decidedly in the ascendant; but such is the fluctuation in political popularity, and such the manœuvring of his opponents, that his nomination is by no means a certainty. He may very easily be killed off, and a new and comparatively unknown man nominated. This was done in the case both of Polk and Pierce, and may be resorted to now. Messrs. Hunter and Wise, of Virginia, and Stephens, of Georgia, will all have warm friends in the Convention, and doubtless other gentlemen will have their supporters. However, the chances of Douglas are the best, and his friends are confident of success.

A Washington letter writer says:

"The friends of Mr. Douglas are in Washington in large numbers, and they crow boldly over the letter of Mr. Dimmick, who, they say, is a convert from the strongholds of Buchanan. They are certain of the nomination of their favorite at Charleston, whilst the most of the Southern members are equally certain the other way. It is reported that Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, expresses the opinion that Douglas will win the nomination."

Retiring State Senators.

The Senatorial terms of the following gentlemen expired with the last session of the Legislature:

SHAEFFER and BALDWIN, of Lancaster.
RUTHERFORD, of Dauphin and Lebanon.
FRANCIS, of Lawrence, Mercer, & Venango.
KELLER, of Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia.
BELL, of Chester and Delaware.
MARSELIS, of Philadelphia.
TURNEY, of Westmoreland and Fayette.
MILLER, of Washington and Greene.
CRAIG, of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne
SCHELL, of Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon.

The four first named belong to our party; the seven last named are "Democrats." At least two Senators can be gained next fall, in place of Messrs. Bell and Schell, and there is a good chance for four. This is important, as a United States Senator is to be elected in place of Bigler, who, we hope and trust, will receive his "walking papers," and be succeeded by a man who will represent the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, and not the behests of a corrupt Administration.

THE MILITIA OF THE STATES.—Col. Roberts, of the United States Army, has proposed a plan of re-organization of the militia of the several States. He proposes a short term of service for volunteers, who are to be armed and equipped and disciplined by Congress, and to be prid for a few days of service each year, when under instruction, discipline and drill. He fixes this volunteer force at two hundred thousand, and proposes to divide them in all the States in proportion to their population, believing this division will give to each State sufficient force to preserve domestic tranquility, to prevent insurrection, and to enforce the laws. When war is declared, the militia is to be subject to the call of the President, to repel invasion, and even to carry on offensive and foreign war. The plan is before Congress for its consideration.

☞ The Free Banking Law of Pennsylvania, just approved by Gov. Packer, is similar to the New York Banking Law, the basis of circulation being limited to Pennsylvania and United States Public Stock at ninety-five per cent. of market value, which value is not to be reckoned over par. The things to be feared from this law, *according to the Philadelphia Ledger*, is the conversion of private bankers, loan offices, saving funds, etc., into issuers of paper money, and that their efforts may be directed to a repeal of the existing wholesome provisions against small notes. This would be a calamity, if successful, that no advantag from free banking can possibly equal.

☞ A case of considerable consequence to railroad companies is before the Supreme Court of New Jersey—Hatfield against the Central Railroad Company—which brings up the question whether a railroad, which was laid down with the consent of the adjoining landowner, can be disturbed and removed after several years' running, because that consent was not put in writing, and that, too, by a purchaser of the land, who had no interest in it when the road was laid down. It is contended that the present owner of the adjoining land, whose legal title extends to the centre of the road, may treat the railroad company as trespassers, and compel them to remove the road, unless they will come to terms with him.

DEATH OF JAS. K. PAULDING.—This distinguished author and politician, died at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday night, the 4th inst. He was born August 22d, 1799, and held the position of Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Van Buren.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER AFFAIR.

Washington circles were very much excited last week, in consequence of the rumors afloat respecting a duel between Mr. Pryor of Virginia, and Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin. The dispute between these gentlemen originated during the delivery of Mr Lovejoy's speech. We gather from the papers the following details:

"Immediately after the occurrence in the House, Mr. Pryor despatched, through Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to leave the district to receive a written communication.

To this Mr. Potter replied, that as Mr. Pryor's note contemplated avoiding the anti-duelling penalties in the District, and that as his (Mr. Potter's) disqualification was contained in the Constitution of Wisconsin; if he entertained the proposal, therefore, he could not leave the District. On which Mr. Chisman, a substitute for Mr Hindman, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas handed Mr. Potter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, who dated his note from Virginia.

Col Lander, who had been designated by Mr. Potter as his friend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. Chisman accepting the challenge, and naming common bowie knives as the weapons; the fight to take place in the open air, and the parties to be accompanied by two friends, each armed with Colt's revolvers.

Mr. Chisman protested against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous, vulgar, and offered to construe the code in the most liberal terms, provided other arms were suggested.

Mr. Potter authorized Col Lander to decline any other weapons, urging the bowie knife as the only weapon. Whereupon Colonel Lander offered to substitute himself for Mr. Potter with other weapons. To both of which propositions Mr. Chisman, without consulting Mr. Pryor, replied that the first, as to the weapons, is vulgar and inadmissible, and that, while appreciating Col. Lander's zeal for his friend, they have no cause of quarrel with him, and, consequently, no demand to make on him. The terms proposed by Col. Lander to T. P. Chisman were that Mr. Potter, though disclaiming allegiance to the code, would fight Mr. Pryor in any place, in doors or out, in the District, with bowie knives. This was declined on the ground that the weapons were barbarous, and not usual among gentlemen. To this Col. Lander replied, that Mr. Potter detested the whole system of duelling as barbarous and inhuman, but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented, not being accustomed to the usual weapons of the duellist, to meet him in a way that would place them on equal terms, and to name the time, place and weapons; but as the weapons named by Mr. Potter, through Col. Lander, was objected to, Col. Lander, without Mr. Potter's knowledge, tendered himself to Mr Pryor without restriction, which was also declined by Mr. Pryor, on the ground that he had no quarrel with Col. Lander.

Mr. Potter has since been arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. Mr. Pryor, when found, will no doubt be put under similar bonds.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA WAS CARRIED FOR BUCHANAN IN 1856.—Mr. Plitt's testimony before the Covode investigation, established that $70,000 had passed through his hands, as treasurer of the democratic committee in 1856, for the purpose of carrying Pennsylvania. He said the books, vouchers and papers were all burnt, so that no evidence exists in his posession to prove how this large sum was spent, or to show who happened to be the fortunate beneficiaries.

Mr. Webb testified, that two men, to his knowledge, had been engaged in circulating fraudulent naturalization papers, one of whom was employed on the Columbia road, who has since found his way into the Custom House at Philadelphia, and another who was rewarded with a place, but is now an office-holder. Some of their confederates had been sent to the penitentiary.

TO NORTHERN SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Virginia Legislature met lately, and inaugurated its proceedings in the House of Delegates, by passing a resolution, "that the committee of schools and colleges inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, prohibiting school commissioners throughout the Commonwealth from subscribing to any teacher, male or female, who hails from North of Mason and Dixon's line, unless they shall have resided in the State of Virginia for at least ten successive years previous."

Should such a law be enacted, the chivalry of Virginia would be compelled to send nearly all their children to the North for education. At present, two-thirds of the Virginia young men, intended for the learned professions, graduate from Northern Colleges.

"AND STILL THEY COME"—Nebraska Territory has elected forty Republicans to twelve Democratic members of her Constitutional Convention. This is the most extraordinary victory which the Republican party has ever yet achieved. The National Administration have always, heretofore, been able to control the politics of the Territories, through the Land Offices, but Nebraska is stoutly in rebellion. She prefers free labor, and loudly protests against degrading white laborers to the level of slaves. She asks, and will have, "free men" for her "free soil."

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF SLAVES.—The New Orleans *Crescent* states that, one day last week, a gang of thirty-four plantation slaves from Oak Grove, St. James' Parish, about 50 miles from the city, came into town in a body to consult a lawyer and find out who their master was. It seems that the slaves belonged to the estate of the late Mr. James H. Shepherd. The negroes say that for five years they have not known whether they had a master or not; that lately a new overseer was put over them, and treated them cruelly without proper cause; knocking them down with clubs, and flaying them till their backs were all raw. They were taken to the lock up for future disposition.

This is but one specimen of the workings of the "peculiar institution." Thousands of instances might be cited, from Southern papers, showing the barbarous cruelty of the system. Yet there are men, even in the North, who justify slavery on the ground of its "patriarchial character!"

☞ CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, is proposed as a candidate for the Presidency, by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. This heroic and devoted Kentuckian would be a most welcome candidate to many lovers of freedom.

Col. Clay is now engaged in a single-handed fight with the pro-slavery men of Kentucky. At the last accounts, he was bearing himself right knightly. His opponents have resorted to mob law; but he is more than a match for them with any weapons. He wields both the pen and the sword with uncommon ability.

☞ A "Democratic" journal in Alabama, having invited the Union men to unite with that party, the Selma *Reporter* thus answers:

"*Unite with the Democracy!!!* What has Democracy done for the country, which should induce patriots, like our Green county friends, to join the corrupt organization? Wherein have the leaders of that party ever exhibited any devotion to the Union, when the spoils of office were not the controlling motive? It is like an invitation by the minions of Satan to join *them*, in order to promote the Christian religion!"

☞ The appointment of English, as Marshal of Indiana, has produced a great flare up in the Administration household. A Mr. Voorhees called on the President, and earnestly protested against it in the name of the Administration Democrats in Indiana. After he concluded his remarks, Mr. Buchanan replied:—"Mr. Voorhees, the President, I believe, sir, is vested with the appointing power, and he has exercised it. I have no other answer for you, sir." Mr. Voorhees, I learn, avows his determination to support Mr. Douglas, as the heaviest blow he can give back; and Senator Fitch declares his purpose not again to enter the White House.

AN IRON PRESIDENT.

We publish the following copy of a *bona fide* correspondence, between Buchanan the wire puller at Washington, and an iron-worker in Baltimore. The Democrats are playing a deep game; they have dealt so long in *brass*, that they seem anxious to try what virtue there is in iron:

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1860.

Dear Sir: I write in a hurry to inquire whether, if your expenses are defrayed, you will go to Philadelphia and circulate a memorial among the Iron men for Guthrie as the best Protection candidate for President.

If you do so, and Guthrie is elected, I will see that you have a permanent and respectable position in one of the Departments.

You understand what Guthrie has done and will do for the Iron men.

You may rely upon the promise I make you, for I shall be in a position to ask such a thing; and the Members of Congress say that, if such a memorial is signed by the Iron men, his nomination is certain. Yours, —

THE RESPONSE.

BALTIMORE, April 4, 1860.

Sir: Yours of the 2d has just reached me. I am too much engaged at present to leave my business. And you know I have no faith in Democratic Protection. I am a Republican. Yours, —

☞ Senator Wigfall, of Texas, used the following language, a few days since, in a speech in Congress:

"These Northern people, of all parties, are a mean, despicable set of starvelings, unable to see beyond a dollar, and caring for no consideration except money. Threaten them, and they will crouch to your feet like so many hounds. Only swear that you are going to dissolve the Union, and the timid creatures will get down on all fours, bite the dust, and kiss the rod raised to chastise them."

The Senator applied this language to Northern Republicans and Democrats indiscriminately. As if to show that it is no piece of empty bravado, the Charleston papers declare that the houses of that city will never be so closely secured and watched, as when the Democratic Convention shall be in session, with its hosts of retainers precipitated upon them.

THE RIGHT KIND OF "DESTINY."—Delaware is fast getting rid of her slaves. She had *eight thousand* at the first census, and but *two thousand two hundred* at the last one. Their owners find it more profitable to sell them to the South than to keep them. Sussex county alone ships to the South, on an average, 6 per week, or 212 per year. Every census shows a decrease of ten per cent. in her slave population. It is a question whether Delaware or Missouri will be the first to enter the ranks of the Free States.

MR. BUCHANAN AN AUTHOR.—A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, states that Mr. Buchanan contemplates becoming an author; and that he will, in the course of a few years, give to the world, in the shape of reminiscences of his career in Congress and abroad, some notes of the prominent public men, with whom, at different periods of his life, he has been associated.

REQUISITION GRANTED.—The Tipton (Iowa) *Advertiser*, of the 22d ult., says that Gov. Kirkwood has issued his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Barclay Coppie, a second application having been made to him, accompanied by the proper papers. "This," says the *Advertiser*, "is shutting the door after the horse is stolen, so far as the taking of Coppie is concerned, for he has long since left the State, and is now in a safer country."

☞ F. B. Sanborn, who refused to obey the summons of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, was arrested in Concord N. H., by United States officers, acting by authority of the Senate committee. The arrest caused the greatest excitement. The town bells were rung, and a large crowd immediately gathered, and took Sanborn from the officers, and retained him until a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Hood, of the Supreme Court. An unsuccessful attempt was made to the Legislature to employ the State Attorney General for the defence Sanborn was discharged on the hearing of the writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate could not depute his authority to another.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—*Washington, April 15.*—A number of the opposition members and Senators will pair off with the democratic members who are going to Charleston, and will avail themselves of this arrangement to visit their homes. It is probable that scarce a quorum, if so many, will be left here to attend to the public business.

Delegates to Charleston are pouring in here from all quarters. There are about twenty of the leading New York delegates already here. Among them are Messrs. Croswell, Russell, Corning, Jewitt, Stryker, Ludlow, Payne and Randall. The Douglas men are constant in their attentions to the New Yorkers. It is clear, from their present solicitations, that when heretofore claiming them for Douglas, they reckoned without their host.

This evening train brought upwards of two hundred delegates from New England and N. York. Forty of Mayor Wood's delegates, also arrived, *en route* for Charleston. Mayor Wood will arrive here on Monday evening with the remainder of the delegation.

ONLY TEN DAYS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Powhatan.—The Japanese Embassy.

ST. JOSEPH'S, KANSAS, APRIL 14.—The pony express arrived here yesterday afternoon; which furnishes San Francisco papers to the 3d inst., the time occupied in reaching this point being only ten days.

The U. S. steamship *Powhatan* arrived on the 27th ult., via Honolula, with the Japanese Embassy, 72 persons. After repairing and coaling, she will proceed direct to Panama. The members of the embassy intend spending a month in the Atlantic States, and expect to return to Japan via Panama, in the *Powhatan*.

It would take several days to overhaul the vessel, then she would sail for Panama.

The ambassadors will then proceed to Aspinwall, where the U. S. steamer Roanoke was expected to be in waiting to convey them to Washington. The members of the embassy were so well pleased with the Powhatan, that they expressed a wish to have her detained at Panama, to convey them back again to Japan.

The Powhatan brought advices from Japan to the 15th of February.

The Government of Japan had commenced stamping Mexican dollars, making them a legal currency, thus obviating one of the principal difficulties in prosecuting trade with foreigners.

The Powhatan arrived at Honolulu March 5th, and remained there till the 18th. The ambassadors were received there with formal honors. Private hospitalities were extended to them on every hand, and the King and the Queen welcomed them in appropriate terms, and they were also entertained at a grand ball given by the officers of the Powhatan, and expressed great delight at the gay and novel spectacle.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 3.—The Japanese ambassadors remain the honored guests of the city, the sum of $20,000 having been appropriated by the authorities for their entertainment. All the corporation officers, members of the Legislature, the Governor, and the citizens generally, have paid their respects in person. On the 20th inst., a grand public reception was given them, when the U. States officers, both civil and military, with the foreign consuls, and the State authorities, participated in the ceremonies.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT AT RICHMOND.—A letter from Richmond, Virginia, dated the 10th inst., says that considerable excitement has prevailed among the colored population there, caused by the arrest of some dozen or more, last evening, for holding secret meetings, with the avowed purpose of devising the best means to get free. The party arrested call themselves "Sons of Ham," nevertheless the Richmond police were too smart for them, and not one saved his *bacon*.

Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for 1860.

1860. FEB.	THERMOMETER. 7 o'clk. A. M.	2 o'clk. P. M.	9 o'clk. P. M.	Daily Mean.	Rain.
3	37	57	46	46 66	20
4	44	56	50	50 00	26
5	51	63	57	53 66	—
6	44	54	41	46 33	—
7	42	61	48	50 33	—
8	43	51	51	48 33	28
9	53	66	59	59 00	99

REMARKS.—Rain.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.—Mr. E. M. Clark will sell, at the Court House, on Saturday next, a valuable town lot, on South st, near the Seceder Church.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, Miss Phœbe Paine will sell at the Court House, the interest of Charlotte Paine in a house and lot on West street.

DEATH OF GEN. THOS. C. MILLER.—Gen. T. C. Miller died on Monday the 9th inst., at his residence, in Dickinson township, this county, at the age of 71 years. Judge Miller was a native of Adams county, and resided there until 1839, when he removed to this county, and engaged in the Iron Manufacturing business. For a number of years, Gen M. was quite an active and influential politician of the democratic school, and during the sessions of 1839 and '40, he represented Cumberland and Adams counties in the Senate of this State. He was appointed by Governor Porter one of the Associate Judges of this county, in which capacity his good judgment and unswerving honesty, gained him the respect and confidence of those who are now called to part with so upright a man and so useful a citizen.

DEATH OF A MEXICAN VOLUNTEER.—HENRY REIGHTER, a native of Carlisle, and a soldier of the Mexican War, died in this borough, on Friday morning last, after a short illness, in the 31th year of his age. Reighter was a member of the "Cameron Guards," of Harrisburg, commanded by Capt. Williams, marched with it to Mexico, and served faithfully until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, and returned home.—He participated in some of the hardest fought battles in the Valley of Mexico. On Sunday morning last, his remains were interred with military honors, the "Sumner Rifles" and "Cumberland Fire Company" following his remains to their last resting place.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Our readers will see by the Schedule, of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, that the change of hours, for the summer arrangement, commenced on the 16th inst. The change is very slight, and from what we hear, not very acceptable to our citizens, as it prevents the possibility of reaching Philadelphia before dark, except by suffering the infliction of having to spend three mortal hours in Harrisburg. The morning train now leaves for Harrisburg at 10.10, instead of 10.15, and the afternoon at 2 44, instead of 4 15.

THE LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—During the Spring and Summer, the most pleasant and agreeable route to Philadelphia, is by the Lebanon Valley. From Harrisburg to Reading, the traveller passes through one of the richest farming districts in the State, and from Reading to Philadelphia, the road winds along the Schuylkill, presenting a succession of beautiful and romantic scenery. Add to this, a substantially built road, wide and luxurious cars, and the care and kind attentions of Conductors, Clark, Boldridge, and their colleagues, and passengers may take their seats in the cars, with as much assurance of speed, safety and comfort, as on any road in the country. The afternoon train of the Lebanon Valley, leaves Harrisburg at 2.35 P. M., and reaches Philadelphia in time for supper.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—We were pleased to notice, on a recent visit to Philadelphia, that the U. States Hotel, formerly the Mansion House, corner of 11th and Market streets, is fast winning its way to public favor, since it passed into the hands of Mr. H. W. Kanaga. The house is crowded, and the average number of arrivals daily increasing. The location of this Hotel, so close to the Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that travellers can pass from the cars into its extensive parlors, gives it many advantages over other Hotels at a distance, and as the new Proprietor has refurnished it with all the appliances of a first-class House, it bids fair, under its present management, to become one of the most popular Hotels in the city.

THE CROPS.—The prospects for an abundant harvest, as we learn from our farmer friends, is now as flattering as it has been in any past year. The grain appears to have sustained little or no injury during the winter, and is now coming up beautifully; while the refreshing rains which we have just had, and the sunny days to come, will set everything all right. Should no accident happen, the omens are all auspicious for a splendid harvest, and a heavy yield of wheat and other cereals throughout the Cumberland Valley.

THE PEACH CROP.—Quite a diversity of opinion exists in relation to the probable fate of the peach crop Many of our exchanges assert that the crop will be an entire failure, while others as confidently predict an abundant crop of this delicious fruit. We trust this prediction may be verified, but we confess we have the most gloomy forebodings in relation thereto.

FRUIT TREES.—As this is the time of year for grafting fruit trees, no one, who has any room for trees, should be without a good supply of choice fruit. In planting and grafting, none but the very best varieties should be selected, as it does not take any more room or cost any more trouble to have good fruit than it does poor

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—The Misses *Aughinbaugh & Duke*, at their Millinery Establishment, West Louther street, are now prepared to accommodate their lady customers as usual. Having purchased the patent of Miss S. Grubb, they will attend to the business of *renovating* Bonnets, &c., by *Whitening*, *Shaping*, and *Pressing*, which they will do in a superior manner Read their advertisement.

STATIONERY.—William H. Maurice's Blank Book and Stationery Establishment, 826 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is well worth a visit to persons who want anything in his line. He commenced business on the principle that confidence between buyer and seller is the parent of success, and he is realizing the truth of it every day. His advertisement will be found in another column.

STAUFFER & HARLEY have a very fine assortment of Jewelry, Plated ware, &c., at 622 Market street, Philadelphia. Visitors to the city, in want of such articles, at wholesale or retail, will find the Proprietors very fair and accommodating gentlemen. For particulars, see advertisement.

APRIL SHOWERS.—The abundant rains of last week have been most welcome to the husbandman. The season had been characterized with an unusual drought, and vegetation greatly needed the rains which have fallen so opportunely. In the month of March but little more than an inch of rain fell, against over six inches in March, 1859, in addition to which, the cold, dry winds which prevailed for most of the month, had the effect of exhausting the moisture of the earth, so that the crops and gardens were more backward at the beginning of April, than for many years previously. Some may feel disposed to grumble at these copious April showers, but they are of vast advantage to the farmers.

Those who were ploughing their sod ground complained of the hardness of the soil, and the difficulty of moving it. This is all changed by the grateful rain: the grass is springing up and displaying its vernal beauty on every hand: the buds are bursting into life; flowers display their petals in woods and gardens—and the air is full of the joyful melody of the birds of Spring. The backwardness of the Spring has no doubt been favorable to the fruit crop, the blooming of trees having been thus delayed beyond the danger of destruction by the frost. The present warmth, following the plentiful rains, will stimulate vegetation of every kind, and rapidly cover the earth with a mantle of living beauty.

CUMBERLAND CO. NORMAL SCHOOL.—This Institution opened last week, at Newville, with the following corps of teachers:

GEORGE SWARTZ, Principal and Professor of Mathematics, and the Art and Theory of Teaching

J. B. DAVIDSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Science

Miss M. A. MARTIN, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are informed that William Bender, of Bendersville, Adams county, on Saturday last, was passing through Papertown with a load of grain, when some boys frightened his horses. Mr. Bender was thrown off, and the wagon passing over him, he was so much injured that he died the same day.

SPRING GOODS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of *Leidich & Sawyer*, who have just received their assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and are desirous of showing them to their customers.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—J. K Smyman, at his residence, on College st., will sell, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., several articles of household and kitchen furniture, including an elegant rosewood 7 octave Piano; tapestry velvet carpet, and parlor furniture.

VOTE OF THANKS.

At a meeting of the Empire Hook & Ladder Co. No 1 of Carlisle, held April 14, 1860, Mr Charles B. Meek, on behalf of Samuel J. Lenoir, of Philadelphia, the designer and builder of our Truck, presented to the Company a massive Silver Fire Horn, as a birth-day present, and from Wm. Rennels, of the same city, a photograph of the Weeracoe Engine House and apparatus Whereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS Samuel J. Lenoir, has presented to us a Silver Fire Horn and Wm. Rennels, a photograph of the Weeracoe Engine House as testimonials of their regard for the members of the Company: Therefore

Resolved, That we tender our grateful thanks to the donors, for their beautiful and appropriate presents, and testify our high appreciation of the gifts, by an assurance that we will cherish them as the most valued mementoes of our association.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of the borough, and copies transmitted to Messrs Lenoir and Rennels.

WM. M. PORTER, President.

JOHN W. PARIS, Secretary.

Correspondence of the HERALD.

Many of our readers will remember that last Summer, news came by the overland route, that a party of four men, including Captain Henry Florence, for some time a resident of Carlisle, had been attacked, at the Sweet Water, by a band of Indians, and all killed but Florence, who was carried away captive. The account was received from one of the men, who was found the next day, but who died two days afterwards. Letters were written to the President, from this place, requesting the interference of the Government, and a favorable answer received, but nothing more was heard on the subject, until the following letter was received from Capt. Florence himself, by a gentleman here, who has handed it over for publication.

San Francisco, Cal., March 17, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—With feelings of the most profound gratitude to my Maker, I once more address you. I arrived in this City ten days ago. In the spring of 1859 myself, with three companions left Sacramento to go to our homes, which we expected to reach by the first of July, but a dreadful misfortune befel us; our rapid traveling was very fatiguing, however we gained the Sweet Water Valley, where one of our party became very ill, and we encamped in a ravine half a mile from the main trail; we saw Indians every day; on the fourth day they came into our camp, and showed every sign of friendship in their power, which threw us entirely off our guard, we all lay down to sleep that night, anticipating no danger; but the treacherous savages entered our tent, stole our guns, and laid upon us killing my companions; finding myself unhurt I sprang to my feet seized an Indian, who was in the act of dashing out my brains with a war club, but a dozen dusky savages sprang upon me bore me down, and after severely beating me, they bound me hand and foot, then lifted the tent of every thing, took our horses, unbound my feet and placed me on one of them, and then led the scene of massacre leaving my dead companions to be devoured by the wolves. We travelled at a very fast rate until the next day, when we came to their camp. They then gave me some dried berries to eat, but one mouthful sufficed, I could not allay my thirst was intense, for I had a burning fever, my hands, being bound behind me were greatly swollen. Early the next morning they again took the line of march to cross the Rocky Mountains. Oh what suffering I then passed through! It seemed to me like a frightful dream, for my mind took leave of me, I do not know how or when we crossed the mountains, but one day, when my senses returned again, I found myself in a large encampment of Indians, who were in the full enjoyment of a war dance. The orgies of that day and night were frightful in the extreme, hideously painted savages would come and stare me in the face, then with a wild yell of triumph, would again mingle in the war dance. The next day at sunrise they lay down to sleep except those who watched over me. In the afternoon all the savages assembled in council. The chief who was a large and stalwart man rose and addressed the assemblage, he spoke of my capture, which I knew by his gestures and signs, as the sun sank behind the distant hills he sat down solemn and grave. A young brave then arose and talked a couple of hours, his language was violent in the extreme, he seemed to blame the savages for capturing me, it appeared that the party that captured me wanted to kill me, but this young brave wanted to sell me; at the close of his speech my own money and that of my companions was given to the chief who divided it among the tribe They did not abuse me while I was with them, but they kept an unceasing watch over me day and night.

Their mode of living is entirely savage, I had to eat raw meat with the gall sprinkled over it, this I could not do at first, but hunger drove me to it, and for some days I had no food. I have been four days without tasting a morsel; while they had anything to eat they would not go to get more but remain in their lodges or basking in the sun, then a party would start and be gone three or four days and bring a fresh supply, they would not trust me with a gun or bow and arrow so that I was entirely dependent upon them. I have even been obliged to devour worms and bugs. It would fill a volume to tell you all my sufferings! For three long and dreary months I was obliged to endure this, when one day I noticed quite a stir in the camp, but could not divine the meaning, then I saw a train of seven males and fifteen Indians, the master of the train was half Indian and half French, but could speak English very well, when he spoke to me I told him of my capture and sufferings and requested him to buy me. I told him I would give him all the money the Indians had amounts them, but he shook his head and said it could not be recovered that the Indians had made rings and spurs of it, but he was a villian, for he could trade off his whiskey and powder and get the money and not be troubled with me.

I had a check for three thousand dollars payable in St. Louis which the Indians did not know the value of this I was obliged to sign over to him before he would consent to buy me, we finally concluded our bargain, he was to conduct me as far as Humboldt river where I hoped to fall in with some emigrants going to California, he remained three days and we left them amid yells and all sorts of hideous noises. In seven days we arrived at the emigrant road leading from the South Pass to Fort Valley, where we met a small emigrant train which I immediately joined, we came as far as the upper end of Carson Valley in Utah Territory, but winter had already set in and I became so worn out that they were obliged to leave me behind with an Indian who promised to take good care of me. All this long dreary winter I had to remain there, the snow was from fifteen to thirty feet deep on the mountains so that no one could pass, as soon as the snow had somewhat disappeared I took my leave of the Indian and came to Carson city. I then crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains and came directly to this place. On arriving I learned that my father had been here, and signified his intention of going in search of me. I have published an account of my release in hope of his hearing of it. Give my respects to all friends in Carlisle.

Yours fraternally,
HENRY FLORENCE.

POISONS IN LIQUORS.

The New York *Commercial* says:

"The extensive adulteration of liquors offered in the market as pure, and the introduction of poisonous ingredients into those which are pronounced healthful, may well excite alarm and call for the attention of our Legislature. Why there should be so much brain-fever, delirium tremens, and so much sudden death among our young men who indulge at the bar, cannot be explained upon any common principles. An expert chemist of this city bought of an importer a bottle of what was called genuine champaigne. An analyzation proved it to contain *one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead*. The same gentleman analyzed sixteen samples of wine—Port, Sherry, and Maderia—in which *not one drop of the juice of the grape* was found. The base of the Port wine was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elderberry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry wine was a pale malt, sulphuric acid from bitter almonds, with a percentage of alcoholic spirits from brandy. The Maderia wine was a decoction of hops, sulphuric acid, honey, Jamaica spirits, &c.

MOUNT VERNON.

The Ladies have paid for Mount Vernon, but now have to procure the sum of $140,000, the interest of which will keep the place in repair. Miss PAMELIA CUNNINGHAM, the Regent of the Association, writing on the subject, says:

"Practical men whom I have consulted on this subject estimate that it will require from $80,000 to $100,000, annually to cover the expenses which must be incurred if Mount Vernon is to be kept in repair and provided with a force sufficient to protect and preserve the house and grounds in security and good order worthy their future national position. Of this sum the annual receipts from visitors may furnish, from $1,500 to $2,000, although those of the past year only amounted to $1,228,25; but the remainder cannot be safely relied on, except from a principal invested so as to yield the requisite interest. If we estimate at six per cent, it would require a principal of from $125,000 to $150,000. As we have $20,000 in possession we are already in a position to meet one of our obligations—to restore Mount Vernon to what it was in its palmy days. We have yet to acquire the $140,000 needed for annual maintenance.

☞ The "Shoemakers' Strike" at Lynn is about over, says the Nantucket *Inquirer*. Most of the workmen have gone to work at the advanced prices originally claimed. The bosses have agreed to raise their wages, the strike having so largely diminished the goods on hand that they can afford it. Some of the workmen still hold out, because the bosses will not sign the schedule of prices. They do not intend to do it, leaving the wages to be settled by the market prices of goods.

PAY OF CENSUS MARSHALS.—The pay of Marshals will be one dollar per thousand in the district, if the population exceeds one million—if less, then $1.25 for each thousand. The pay of the assistant is 2 cents per head of the population, 10 cents for the statistics of each farm, 15 for each establishment of productive industry, and 2 cents for each death reported. The Marshal is prohibited from receiving any part of the fees of the assistant, under a penalty of $1,000 for each offence.—The assistants have five months in which to perform their duties, in place of six weeks, as is stated in a paragraph going the rounds of the papers.

DEATH OF HON. WM. COST JOHNSON.—This gentleman, who, some years ago, was a prominent politician, died at Washington on Sunday last. He was a Representative in Congress from Maryland for several years.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SILK GOODS.—It is stated that the American market is overstocked with silk goods, and that their prices have consequently come down to ruinously low figures. A correspondent from Philadelphia says:

"The slaughtering of silk goods at the New York auctions is making the article so cheap and plenty here, that our feminines are daily crowding the retailers' counters more anxiously than ever, to buy, not what they need, but simply because these trappings are cheap. Locking in at these crowded bazaars, one is struck with the large proportion of servant gisls who are spending their money for silks. Indeed, the consumption of these luxuries among this class is enormous. They flaunt in our fashionable thoroughfares in skirts as ample and finery as gaudy as their mistresses." Of course they do, and why not? They earn the money; their "mistresses" do not.

DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE.—Dr. Henry Carow, a well-known physician and surgeon of Nashville, was shot and instantly killed on Saturday last by P. P. Trewitt, postmaster at Sparta, Tennessee. The deed was committed about one o'clock in the afternoon, in a room in the third story of the Commercial Hotel. The circumstances of this unfortunate occurrence, as we understand them, are as follows: Mr. Trewitt went to the hotel and, complaining of indisposition, desired the attendance of a physician. Dr. Carow, whose office was immediately opposite the hotel, on Cedar street, was accordingly sent for. A few minutes after Dr. Carow entered the room of Mr. Trewitt the report of a pistol was heard, and those who repaired thither to ascertain the cause found Dr. Carow sitting in his chair dead, from a pistol shot in the back of the neck. At the time he was killed Dr. Carow was in the act of writing a prescription, and was evidently sitting with his back to the man at whose hands he met his death. Mr. Trewitt was immediately taken into custody and confined in jail to await examination, in view of which fact we forbear comment, further than to remark that it is presumed he was laboring under a fit of delirium tremens.—*Nashville Gazette.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE—SIX MEN KILLED. The Pittsburg Chronicle, records a most frightful accident, which occured at Hays' & Co's Coal Works, Near Irwin's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It appears that six men entered the shaft for the purpose of going to work, and were being let down in the usual way, when the rope attached to the windlass through which they were being lowered broke, precipitating them a distance of some one hundred and twenty feet, to the platform below. The result is easily imagined. The entire party were killed, and their remains terribly mangled. They were all miners and worked in the pit. Three of them were married and men of families. The casualty was a frightful one, and produced a deep sensation in the neighborhood where it transpired.

A STAGE BURNED.—A short time since the coach carrying the mail from Lock Haven to Tyrone, Huntingdon county, took fire between Lock Haven and Bellefonte, from a lighted match thrown into the straw in the bottom of the coach, and was entirely consumed together with the mails and the baggage belonging to the passengers. In an instant everything was enveloped in flames. It was with difficulty that the passengers escaped from the stage unhurt, the horses having taken fright and run off We doubt whether there is a similar accident on record.

PETRIFIED BODY. In exhuming some bodies at a family graveyard near Crawfordsvill, S. C., lately, the body of a woman, buried some twelve or more years, was found a petrification, with each article of dress perfect.

THE CAMANCHES.—We have previously alluded to the bad character of the Camanches. A recent letter from an officer of the army, says:

You would sicken if you could read the last news from the Indian frontier