The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The President has vetoed the law lately passed by Congress and known as the Civil Rights bill. This measure like the Freedmen's bill had passed both Houses by more than a two thirds vote. We have not yet heard whether it has been passed over the veto or not but we suppose if it has not been it shortly will be. The President's action in this has surprised no one who has'nt been wilfully blind with regard to his course lately. We have no hope for any anti-rebel measures at h's hands nor haven't had for almost a month. We have neither space nor time to speak of the bi l and veto at large, but will do so next week.

Heister Clymer's Record.

In the selection of their candidate for Governor the Democracy have displayed a consistency not frequently manifested by them in their political movements. They have chosen a man against whom the most earnest sympathizer with treason can find no fault. His record is as free from any expression of loyalty as is that of any member of the Confederate Cabinet Whilst other leaders of the party sometimes forgot that the Southern cause needed their constant support, MR. CLYMER, never permitted his thoughts to wander from them nor did he even by his actions indicate that he had any sympathy with those who opposed them.—He voted to refuse ANDREW JOHNTON the use of the State Capitol because he feared that this might encourage the loyal men of his own party to stand up for the Government. He voted against increasing the pay of our soldiers for fear that it might encourage enlistments and thereby increase the difficulties in the way of achieving Southern Independence. He voted against a resolution of thanks to GEN. GRANT because that brave officer was bringing rebellion and treason to a complete overthrow. He voted against allowing our soldiers in service the right to vote because he knew their ballots would be cast against the interests of the men against whom they were fighting in the field and which Mr. CLYMER was zealously guarding at home. Not once did he utter a word of denunciation for traitors or encouragement for patriots. Not once did a single speech or vote of his give joy to a single soldier of the Union, or displease one of the Confederate Army. Although a Senator in a loyal State during the whole rebellion, no act of his would have been out of place in any legislature in the Confederacy. Let all loyal men remember Clymer's record and then if they can reject a gallant soldier to vote for one who has always stood with the enemies of his Government.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has at the head of its column the name of John W. Geary of Westmoreland county for Governor. This we think is not quite courteous or fair toward Cumberland. We claim GEN. GEARY as one of our own citizens and feel as though our own County should have the own credit of his citizenship. We know very well that the GEN. will if he lives, moves his habitation to the other side of the Susquehanna where we trust he will remain for the next six years but until that time comes we will not concede that our gallant candidate is of any other County than Cumberland.

AN ACCOMMODATING PARTY. The democratic party is a very accommodating one, so far as accommodating itself to circumstances is concerned. All through the war, it distinguished itself in Pennsylvania by its hostility to the soldier; but as soon as the war was ever it put up two soldiers as candidates on the State ticket to catch the soldiers' vote! So long as the constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery was in doubt they opposed it and denounced every one who voted for it; as soon as it is adopted they declare that they endorse it cordially!

In Connecticut for four years past, they have contested the State as the ultra proslavery, anti-war party; this year they put up a candidate for Governor who voted for the anti-slavery constitutional amendment and for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, whom they themselves burnt in effigy for these very votes:

In Indiana their platform for years past has been based on the doctrine that the government has no power to coerce a State to stay in the Union, and therefore the war was all wrong; now they head their ticket with a soldier who fought in that war, and now declare that no State has the right or power to get out of the Union!

No party ever before showed such facility in changing; yet with all its changes it never manifests change to the right side.

Major General Ambrose E. Burnside yesterday received the unanimous nomination of the Republican State Convention of Rhode Island for Governor of that Commonwealth. We are right glad to see the loyal States thus rendering honor to the gallant heroes who rescued the Union from the flames of civil war and quenched the most formidable rebellion of which history bears any record. These men have earned the highest positions we can bestow upon them. Burnside, educated at west Point, but weary of the life of a soldier in times of peace had resigned his commission in the army, and was engaged in business when the war broke out. He promptly returned to the profession of arms with the first blast of war, and laid down his commission at the close of the contest, to return to business. Such men reflect imperishable lustre upon the character of the American soldier. Rhode Island has reason to be proud of her hero, and we are right glad to hear that she proposes to make him her Chief Magistrate. We mean to do the same here in Pennsylvania for General Geary, a kindred spirit, who, like Burnsides, went into the war from civil life, and has returned to it upon the advent of peace.

As fast as the barriers of free trade with the South are removed, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" takes its legitimate place in the Southern, as it has long since done in the Northern markets, as the purest, most enduring and richest perfume ever eliminated from the floral kingdom. Sold everywhere.

THE FALL OF GOLD.

Gold fell on Saturday to 124¾, the lowest quotation for several years. This decline is regarded with very different feelings by those who represent different interests. On the one hand, it denotes increased faith in the currency and securities of the Federal Government, for a premium on gold, although produced by various causes, implies at least some slight measure of distrust of the fidelity of the nation in discharging its obligations. Purchasers of merchandise and property are gratified by an anticipated reduction in the prevailing standard of prices, and those who, in stock-jobbing operations, have enlisted under the banner of the "bears" are as much elated as their antagonists, "the bulls," are depressed. Many persons who contemplate erecting the new houses so greatly needed in every city and town, or constructing railways, or commencing permanent improvements of other kinds, are impatiently awaiting a period when the cost of such undertaking will no longer be unreasonably extravagant. There are thousands, too, who are heartily tired of the numerous embarrassments and uncertainties resulting from the fluctuations caused by sudden changes in the nominal value of our currency, and who desire that they may be ended speedily and forever by a return to a specie basis. On the other hand, the active business classes are placed in a very trying position by a rapid decline in the premium on gold. Nearly all merchants and manufacturers are compelled to buy at prevailing rates to supply the wants of their customers. When these are suddenly reduced, they are compelled to sell at a positive loss, and where large stocks have accumulated, are threatened with absolute ruin. Common justice demands that no unnecessarily hasty and stringent measures, involving great calamities to the useful citizens by whose agency mainly the commercial affairs of our country are managed, should be adopted to force a sudden return to our normal financial condition. The discussion in the House of Representatives on the loan bill, and the amendments made to it, are strong indications of a desire to effect a resumption of specie payments, yet not to disregard in this transition movement, general business interests. Since the price of gold has already declined from 285 to 125, without any great inconveniences or sufferings being inflicted, we hope that the national finances will be so managed as to effect the gradual diminution of the small remaining premium without producing panic or forcing any prudent business men into bankruptcy.—*Press.*

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Treasury Department is informed that there are five counterfeits on the $50 issue, four on the $20, two on the $5, $10 and $100, and over fifty on all the denominations of fractional currency.

—The records of the currency bureau show that there are 1,648 national banks with an aggregate capital of $412,693,236, and circulation amounting to $261,638,920.

—Last week the redemption division of the United States Treasurer's office detected and branded with the word counterfeit $719.80, in spurious notes. Of this amount seven hundred and ninety notes were of the fifty cent denomination.

—The effect of the decline in cotton upon the manufacturing interest is indicated by the fact that a few days since a large manufacturing house at Providence, R. I., failed for about $1,000,000, through having on hand a large amount of cotton purchased at high prices, and also a heavy stock of manufactured goods.

—A Family of five persons resided upon a farm in Derry, New Hampshire, for a period of fifty-three years, during which time there was neither a birth, death, or marriage in the family. Neither did they during the time put a letter in the Post Office, take one out, or take a newspaper.

—A Massachusetts widow, who has been five times a wife, recently arranged with a rich octogenarian that she would take him for her sixth husband if he would make his will in her favor in advance. They went to Newburyport and arranged a day with a lawyer for making the will, but before the day came the old gentleman was dead, and the artful widow was neither wife nor heir.

—Seventy-five Quakers arrived in Washington last week, from Randolph county, North Carolina, en route to settle in Indiana. They state that they were compelled to leave their old quarters on account of the continued persecution of them by the inhabitants of North Carolina. One hundred and fifty more are to start in a few days.

—It is stated that the Hudson River Railroad Company have ordered 6,000 tons of steel rails, sufficient to lay 60 miles of road, and as the Iron wears out it is to be replaced by steel. They cost twice as much and will wear ten times as long as Iron.

—As an instance of the spread of divorce in the West, we are told that there are at present living in Columbus, Wisconsin, two women and a man who had been married to the women aforesaid. The man has been married four times, has now two wives living, and has no wife. The first women has been married three times, has two husbands living and has no husband. The second woman has been married twice, has two husbands living and has no husband.

PERSONAL.

—U. S. Senator Foote, of Vermont, died in Washington on Wednesday morning last.

—Hon. Frank Jordan, of Bedford county, has been appointed Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

—Right Rev. W. B. Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, has arrived in London *en route* for Rome. His health is much improved.

—The Earl of Donoughmore is just dead. He was one of the most rabid secessionists in England and entertained Mr. Mason and other Southern refugees at his mansion in Ireland called Knocklofty.

—Major Gen. Wm. B. Franklin's resignation has been accepted to date from the 15th inst. Gen. Franklin was Brevet Brigadier in the regular army.

—B. Rush Petriken, Esq., well known throughout this and adjoining States, died on Monday afternoon at his residence after a protracted and severe illness at Lock Haven.

—Philip N. Dallas, son of the late Hon. George M. Dallas, died in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week, in the 41st year of his age. He was Secretary of Legation while his father was Minister to England.

—The Postmaster at Acworth, Ga., writes to the Auditor of the Post Office Department, enclosing a small sum of money, that his life has been endangered, and the Post Office nearly destroyed because he had collected this sum for the United States of an ex-Postmaster.

—Gen. M'Neill, a Radical, who was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis, Mo., vice Howard, has never been able to obtain his commission for that office. Gen Frank Blair has been nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue in St. Louis, vice Taussig, removed.

—Gen. Ward, recently confirmed by the U. S. Senate as brevet brigadier general, was lately arrested at Cleveland Ohio, on a charge of forgeing a check for $550 in gold. It is safe to bet that he was intensely loyal.

—Ex-President Pierce will build a summer residence at North Hampton this season and have it completed by July 1. He owns about forty acres of land there, in one of the finest locations on the Atlantic coast.

—Gen. Sherman has written a letter which Gen. Grant endorses, recommending the employment of Indians on the frontier as mounted scouts, relieving our cavalry from that harrassing duty, which involves large expense when they are so employed.

HARRISBURG.

LOOK OUT FOR A COPPERHEAD FLANK MOVEMENT!

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald.

HARRISBURG March 28th. 1866.

General GEARY, our noble and gallant standard bearer, though still enjoying the peace and repose of private life at his home in New Cumberland, is already receiving the vilest abuse which all the Copperhead sheets of Pennsylvania heap upon him. They feel the weight of the blow which his nomination has struck against the vitality of their organization, and they come to the rescue with vituperative slang, betimes retreating under a refuge of lies manifold. Perceiving, however, that this will not, cannot, work the full measure of success, they deeply feel the need of some adroit and well arranged flank movement. To this end, they, in their secret councils, have discussed the feasibility of introducing to the attention of the people a third nominee, hoping thereby to distract and divide the Republican rank and file. They at present know of no more suitable person to perform this dirty work than Edgar Cowan. He *may*, it is contended by them, succeed in carrying enough "Conservative" Republican votes to elect CLYMER. This man let it be remembered, has been very politely, but firmly, requested by the Legislature of Pennsylvania and by the Republican State Convention, to resign the position which he has so grossly perverted to the uses of the enemies of the very men to whom he owes his high position. He is, indeed, the most notorious on the list of party betrayals. Let not the Union men of Pennsylvania be deceived. If they are ensnared, cajoled or driven into the support of such a candidate, it will be their own fault. Let them remember, that, whether it be COWAN or some other stool pigeon, however earnestly the Democracy may seem to support him, however thickly they may beslaver him with praise and high sounding compliment, depend upon it, when the day of election comes, these gay deceivers will vote in solid phalanx for HEISTER CLYMER.

RETURN OF PENNSYLVANIA'S BATTLE FLAGS.

The Committee having the matter in charge met yesterday evening in one of the Committee rooms and agreed upon the following details in regard to the grand ceremony of returning to the Governor all the war-worn and battle-stained standards of Pennsylvania that were carried so victoriously through the Rebellion. They have fixed upon Philadelphia as the place and the fourth of July as the time for the demonstration. The Governor will invite all the officers and soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet on that day and he will require all those having charge of regimental flags to be present and return the same. He left for Philadelphia last night. On his return to the Capital, the Committee will again meet and extend invitations to a number of the most distinguished heroes of the war to be present and address the people. A committe of arrangements, consisting of a certain number of distinguished soldiers from every county in the State, will be selected. The demonstration promises to exceed in display and enthusiasm anything of the like nature ever witnessed in this patriotic old Commonwealth. Uncle Andy will be in his glory, as he always deservedly is among the "boys who wear the blue."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Session is now rapidly drawing to a close, and members are anxious to get through with the very large number of bills yet remaining on the public and private calendars as speedily as possible. The prevalent feeling on all sides is against any prolonged debate on any topic whatever. The Senate having finally concurred in the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the twelfth of next month at twelve o'clock, M., that day fixes the limit of the present Legislative Session.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

All the legislation that has been asked for by the Pennsylvania railroad Company has been granted by overwhelming majorities, while nothing is heard of the Atlantic and Great Western projects, which seem to have received their death blow. Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegheny, with some trepidation, yesterday called up his general railroad bill, which received its quietus in the Senate by a vote of 10 yeas to 16 nays. As I informed you before, the new bill granting to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company the right to build branches, has passed both Houses and will doubtless receive the approving signature of the Governor, inasmuch as it excludes from its provisions the features to which the Governor objected in his message vetoing the original bill. But this is not the only master stroke of the Pennsylvania railroad Company. When the Atlantic and Great Western men blew their trumpet at the beginning of the present legislative session they evidently waked up decidedly the wrong passenger. In the first place they were non-plussed on their famous Catawissa Case, by which they fondly hoped to add another link to the chain of their through competing route from the New York Sea Coast to the Great West. In the second place, they lost their Western Pennsylvania connections, in the passage of the Philadelphia and Erie bill, which virtually seals up one third of the State against them and secures to the Pennsylvania road, through its pet branch, another feeder from the West. In the third place, the Atlantic and Great Western have somewhat seriously interfered with their fast friend, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad Company, with whom and the East Pennsylvania, they entered into an agreement by which the right is guaranteed to the A. & G. W. to use the rails of the said Reading and East Penna., roads in the Eastern local traffic. They have thus injudiciously interfered in this wise: The Pennsylvania railroad men becoming exasperated at the bold advances of the New York and British capitalists, a few days ago threw into the legislative chambers a bill to incorporate the "Manufacturers' and Consumer's Anthracite Coal railroad Company," with power to build a road from Philadelphia into the very heart of the Schuylkill and Carbon Coal districts, guaranteeing to carry coal at one dollar and fifty cents less per ton than is now charged by the Philadelphia and Reading road, which is at present the great anthracite coal highway to the city of Brotherly Love. This road, built side by side with the Reading rails, must prove a huge rival to that road in the carrying trade. Now mark the consummate tact exhibited in this movement by the Pennsylvania railroad men: It is a bold and significant bid for the retention of their Philadelphia influence. They say to Philadelphians:—Here we offer you coal from Pottsville, Tamaqua and Mauch Chunk at a clear reduction of $1.50! and how can Philadelphians fail to be grateful for this signal act of kindness? Both these bills could tomorrow be passed over the vetoes of the Governor by a two-thirds vote in each branch of the legislature, if it were necessary to exert that power.

By the way, it is now contemplated by the Pennsylvania Central to pay off, out of their own coffers, the million and a half of tax for which the Philadelphia and Erie is indebted to the Commonwealth; thus removing the heavy cloud that has so long overhung the financial prospects and the stock operations of the latter road.

It cannot now be concealed, however that there are some well grounded fears entertained that the next Legislature may embrace in its composition very much of the element of opposition to the present State policy as regards railroads; perhaps, indeed, enough of this element to work a decided change and mayhap enact a general railroad law. The people of the Northern and Western counties are becoming excited on this question; believing that their interests have been unceremoniously trampled upon. Even people in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, whom the Pennsylvania Central has so largely benefited, have already manifested something like a blind opposition to what they are pleased to style a "great monopoly." Certain it is, that railroad questions, with their influences and combinations will enter largely into the coming legislative canvas before the people.

Great efforts seem to be making to enlist the Cameron interest on the side of the Atlantic and Great Western, throwing the Northern Central into combination with the first mentioned enterprise. This would indeed be a great accession of strength; and there have been some slight indications pointing to Northern Central sympathy.—Such a combination, there is scarcely any question, would prove beneficial to the latter road, should the scheme succeed; for in addition to the Philadelphia and Erie travel, which it now receives and of which it could not be deprived in any event, it would take in a very large travel from the west at a point on its route much more distant from its terminus than that at which it now receives this travel from the Pennsylvania Central. Nor would the conditional through travel over the Atlantic and Great Western to the East at all detract from the merits of the combination, because this travel is at any rate monopolized by the Pennsylvania road. It is hardly necessary to say, that nothing would be likely to appear in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that would be derogatory to the wishes and purposes of GEN. CAMERON; yet this sheet has of late been rather loud in its opposition to the Philadelphia and Erie bill, and to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania arrangement; and very recently a leading editorial appeared in that paper highly eulogizing the Atlantic and Great Western managers.

SUNDAY TRAVEL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The good people of Philadelphia have been very much exercised over the question of running the city passenger railway cars on the Sabath day, and much has been said pro. and con. Hundreds of petitions in favor of the project, and hundreds of remonstrances against it, largely signed on both sides, have reached here from residents of Philadelphia; those who favor the movement, urging that rich people ride to church and to the rural districts on the Lord's day in their chariots without hindrance, whilst the poor laboring classes have no means of spending their only day of rest and diversion after six days of hard, incessant work, without any comfort to themselves or even a snifter of the freer air of heaven in the rural districts. On the other hand, the parsons and the Church going people protest that two wrongs will not make one right, and appeal to the Legislature not to sanction any such desecration of the Lord's day and breaking of the seventh commandment.

The last night passed to third reading, an act to allow the citizens of Philadelphia to decide by a public vote whether or not John shall drive his cars through the city on Sunday. This bill was not passed, however, without a savage debate; but the vote is indicative of its final passage. There is but little doubt that, in the event of the passage of the bill, a large majority of the voters of Philadelphia will decide in favor of Sunday travel.

THE FISH BILL.

The bill providing for the removal of obstructions to the free passage of shad up the Susquehanna River and its tributaries, passed the Senate finally yesterday afternoon. It now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

No legislation of local interest to the people of Cumberland County has been introduced since my last.

THE NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following significant preamble and resolution, introduced by Senator Champneys, of Lancaster, passed the Senate day before yesterday. The Union Republican Senators presented a solid and determined front in its favor, in spite of the reports, then generally regarded as reliable, that the President would veto the National Civil Rights, Bill:

Whereas—although the Southern rebellion, inaugurated against the National authority, has been crushed by the energy of our Government and gallantry of our troops, we still feel that with all the immense expenditure of blood and treasure, we have accomplished little unless we obtain new guarantees for our future security. The abolition of slavery struck a deadly blow at the overbearing aristocracy of power and assumption, which was not surpassed in any country in the civilized world; but even in accomplishing this great measure of justice and duty, we shall have failed in effecting anything toward a thorough restoration of Republican government, unless we bestow upon all that quality of civil rights by which the security of person and property and the administration of justice are placed beyond the power of those who would sacrifice everything to their own ambitious purposes.

It was, therefore, with great pleasure that we witnessed the passage of the bill which provided that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are citizens of the United States, and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition, shall have entire equality of civil rights.

This great measure, which passed by a majority of nearly three to one, was simply applying the great principles of the common law which are so universally recognized in the Northern States; therefore.

Resolved, By the Senate of Pennsylvania, that we cordially endorse this great measure of justice to all classes of the people of the South, which, carried fully into effect, will give full protection and ample security to all the rights of the citizen, and thus demonstrate that the National Government is not only determined to maintain the Union unimpaired, but to exert its power to do full and ample justice to every freeman as "the ruling principle which should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or National."

Town and County Matters

Our thanks are due to Hon. J. W. FORNEY for valuable public documents.

IST OF APRIL—Changes of Residence.—Those of our subscribers who are changing their residence during the ensuing month should notify us in time to change the address of their papers. Please state clearly the place from and the P. O. to which the paper is to be sent in future. Any delinquency on the part of our carrier should be reported to us for correction.

SANFORD'S COMING.—Read his advertisement in another column.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—Poor Richard says that "Three removes are as bad as a fire" and is it not a strange coincidence that moving time falls on "All Fools Day?" The first of April happens to be on Sunday and for that reason much of the "flitting" will take place this week. It is a curious trait in the American characters, that fondness for change of residence. The "irrepressible Yankee" must "change his base" frequently or he is not content; the home of his fathers is not the place for him, he must needs look for something better and often finds something worse.

People of a dishonest turn of mind have a strange tendency toward "moonlight flits" about this season. They depart "between two days" and their astonished landlords awake next morning to find them "Gone glimm'ring thro' the dreams of things that were," and themselves minus their rent.

Now is the trying time for people's tompers, broken furniture, chimneys that drawn *down*, instead of *up*, smashed crockery, dilapidated tinware and that greatest of all abominations putting up stoves. The Recording Angel should sit with ears closed against the profanity of mankind during these "moving scenes."

RENO OIL AND LAND COMPANY.—The advertisement of this enterprise is print in another column, and we ask the particular attention of our readers to the new feature it presents of a stock fully secured and redeemable at the pleasure of the holder.—The gentlemen at the head of the company are well-known to our citizens—some of them having occupied the highest positions of trust and honor in the gift of our people.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—A despatch was received here, late last night, (Wednesday) stating that the following banks had broken, and that their notes are worthless. We advise our friends to refuse all notes of the following banks:

Tioga, Oil City, Crawford Co., Lawrence Co., Petroleum and Venango.

Moving time has come again. So has the season for buying carpets, oil cloths and all kinds of seasonable goods. Go to W. C. Sawyer & Co., East Main St. Where you will always find a large and cheap stock of all kinds of goods.

FIRE.—About midnight on Monday last our citizens were awakened by the alarm of fire. It was found to be occasioned by the burning of a large barn situated on the rear of the property of Abm PHILIPS, on South street, opposite BLAIR'S Tannery. The barn was entirely destroyed and with it two fine horses, some hay and grain, all the property of Mr. PHILIPS. The firemen were promptly on the ground and rendering invaluable service in the salvation of the adjoining property. There was a small amount of insurance on the barn.

The circumstances connected with this fire made it almost certain that it was an incendiarism, some suspicious parties having been seen leaving the vicinity of the building immediately previous to the alarm. In connection with these suspicions Geo. W. GOULD was arrested and lodged in jail to answer the above charge.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night the paper mill situated on mountain creek, in South Middleton Township and belonging to Wm. B. MULLIN & SONS, caught fire in the wing containing the the machinery and that part of the mill was totally destroyed. Our recollection is that about six years ago a mill for the manufacture of straw boards occupying the site of this one was totally destroyed by fire, and the one now owned by the Messrs. MULLIN was built for the manufacture of Printing Paper by Mr. JACOB ZUG. The mill had for some time been running all night and the fire occurred on Monday just as the set of hands who commence work at midnight had taken their stations. All accounts agree that it was occasioned by some accidental cause—probably a spark from the boiler fire.

The fire attracted to the scene some forty persons, a third of whom, including the proprietors of the establishment, worked most heroically to extinguish the flames before they could ignite the main building, and by cool-headed management and unremitting toil, succeeded in saving that part of the mill. The novel spectacle was here witnessed of a number of stalwart men standing by a raging fire and never lifting an arm to save the building or its contents from destruction. The only hypothesis upon which this singular conduct can be explained is that these men were either so panic-stricken with fear as to render them wholly incapable of action or that they were so stolidly ignorant and indifferent to appreciate the state of affairs. The loss is entirely covered by insurance in several companies.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—The close of the war is the signal for energetic effort and enterprise in all the departments of productive business, already we are a great commercial nation, but the past and present of our history, bears to future only the relation of infancy to manhood. The field is beginning perceptibly to widen under the stimulus, of an assured peaceful future. In the great department of practical business, embraced in the exchange of products, in banking, railroading, insurance, telegraphing, and the control of manufacturing, educated and skilled labor is required and here the ambitious young men of our country will find their appropriate sphere, and their competence and fortune will be in proportion to their skill and energy. A special education is required; old theories are impractical it takes too long a time to reach results and yet they must be acquired or the development of our marvelous resources will be retarded. To meet this want a new class of educational institutions have sprung up, making a thorough practical business education a specialty; they are essentially the outgrowth of this busy age and are revolutionizing the "Old Fogy" methods of business, by imparting the most thorough system to the precision and operations of trade. An institution of this order was last September established in Carlisle, and known as the "Dickinson, Commercial College." It is under the immediate charge and control of Mr. A. M. Trimmer with an efficient corps of able assistants, for every department. In every particular it is a first class college, equal in its course of study and facilities to any similar institution in the country. Although a new enterprise here. Pof. Trimmer is not a novice in this important department of practical business education, having been for ten years engaged in preparing young men and others for positions of usefulness and trust, during which time he has enjoyed in the highest degree the respect and confidence of his pupils and business men of the country. We recently had the pleasure of a visit to this institution, and after somewhat minute inspection of the elegantly fitted, and business-like arrangement of the rooms, and being informed by the President and also witnessing the manner and precision with which *theory* and *practice* are here combined for the purpose of making students throughly acquainted with the several branches taught, we came to the conclusion that our town, noted as it is, for educational facilities, is greatly honored in having such a model institute, and at the same time benefitted pecunarily by bringing hither a large number of the better class of young men. The success thus far is of a most flattering character and a thorough inspection will satisfy any one that it is richly merited. The college rooms are beautifully located in South Dickinson College Building, and have been fitted up at a heavy expense expressly for this Institution. The Theory Department is furnished with offices, desks, tables, drawers, and everything adapted to the convenience and comfort of students while pursuing their course. The walls are decorated with Pelton's Out Line Maps, Charts of Penmanship, and elegant specimens of the chirographic art, as taught by the Professors of penmanship. Here business Arithmetic is taught in the most thorough and scientific manner; also Bookkeeping in theory and practice, and business forms, correspondence &c. Lectures are given to the whole school at intervals on business customs, and also to a class in Commercial Law. This department is largely elemental, and students are thoroughly drilled in the principles as well as the minor details of commercial and mercantile transactions of all kinds.

In another large room adjoining is the department which is now being fitted and arranged for the Actual Business Department which, when properly started, will represent a Wholesale Dry Goods establishment, wherein students will act in the capacity of legitimate merchants, being furnished with a certain amount of Capital, with which they buy and sell, nearly every article of Merchandise at the current wholesale and retail prices. By this excellent method the students soon become familiar with the names, texture, prices places of manufacture or production of almost every article sold by the merchant, and at the same time are thoroughly instructed in all the most natural and approved methode of keeping Book Accounts, of every description. Each student in buying and selling, pays or receives pay for his goods in money, and regularly makes his deposits in the College Bank, printed checks notes drafts &c., a *fac simille* of those used in real banks being provided.

We were surprised to see, instead of a small corner in one of the larger rooms being cut off to represent a Bank, (as in most colleges of this order,) to find a seperate room, fitted and arranged in the most modern style of City Banks, this department looks like business indeed.

In another room opposite to the Bank, we find a regular Telegraph Office, having all the appearance of those found at our principal railroad centres. In this department the art of telegraphing is taught to perfection.

We have spoken thus at length for the benefit of those young men who want a complete business education as good as can be obtained anywhere, with the smallest expenditure of time and money. We commend all such to this Business College.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—The "Eclectic," comes to us with its usual supply of good things mostly from European periodicals. It is illustrated with a beautiful Steel engraving of Sir Henry Rawlinson and contains an excellent sketch of the late Richard Cobden the celebrated English reformer which will be read with much interest by his many admirers in the United States. It has also a lively sketch entitled "French Aristocracy at the Sea Side."

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine, contains two large plates of the fashions for April and also a beautiful Chromolithograph entitled "Fishing to some purpose." It has also its usual amount of entertaing light literature.

That excellent periodical Godey's Lady's book contains the fashions for April, a very pretty song called "I long to see the Spring Time," a very amusing sketch entitled "Mrs. Dorothy Daffodil Strikes He" and a number of other interesting articles.

We are also in receipt of Arthur's Home Magazine and the New York Weekly Magazine both of which contain much interesting matters.

Our old friend "Harper" is on hand. Its leading articles are "Birds at Home" and "The Navy in the North Carolina Sounds," both illustrated in Harper's usual excellent style. That mirth provoking institution, the "Editors Drawer" is full to overflowing with rich bits of fun and fancy.

For the Herald.

CONFIRMATION.

Confirmation is a "principle of Christian doctrine" according to the Scriptures of the New Testament, which shew and prescribe its use; It is administered by the laying on of a Bishop's hands upon those who having been baptised, are come to years of discretion and are ready and willing to renew their vows of repentance, faith and Christian obedience. It is of binding obligation upon all such; 1st because of the example, 2d because of the precept of Apostles. 1st The Scriptural example: *Acts VIII*, 17. "*Then laid they (their) hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost.* Wherein observe: 1st the laying on of hands; 2d by the Apostles, Peter and John; 3d upon persons come to years of discretion, who had repented and believed on the name of Jesus Christ and had been baptized; and 4th for the gift of the Holy Ghost. Again, "*Acts XIX, 6 And when Paul had laid (his) hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them:* &c." Wherein observe again: 1st the laying on of hands, 2d by the Apostle Paul; 3d upon adult persons, repenting, believing and baptized; 4th for the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

2. The Scriptural Precept: *Hebr. VI, 2 and of laying on of hands.*

The principles of the doctrine of Christ, according to the Apostle Paul, are 1st repentance from dead works; 2d faith towards God; 3d baptisms; 4th laying on of hands; 5th resurrection of the dead; and 6th eternal judgement. No other "laying on of hands" than Confirmation, can be called a "principle of the doctrine of Christ," St. Paul himself being judge; (Acts XIX, 6) not ordination; nor benediction; nor the healing of the sick, by that means; but only confirmation. This therefore ranks among the essential rudiments of the scriptural doctrines of Christ. C.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the former members of Comp. A. 7th Regt. P. R. V. C., called in consequence of the death of JAMES HALBERT, a member of the organization during the war, Col. R. M. HENDERSON, was called to the chair, and Capt. E. BEATTY appointed as Sec'y.

The following resolutions, expressive of the feelings of his old companions in arms, were presented by an appointed committee, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The All Wise Ruler of the Universe has summoned from this world, the spirit of our late beloved compaion JAMES HALBERT, and that as a mark of respect to his memory we have in sorrow followed his remains to the tomb, and whereas the recollections of our happy associations with him in a military capacity, render it obligatory upon us to express our deep sense of his worth, while with us, and our extreme regret for his early death; therefore be it

Resolved—That over ready to respond to the calls of duty, ever ready to encounter death upon the battle-field, fearless and faithful in the trusts reposed in him, he earned our confidence and esteem, at a time when hardships and dangers constituted the severe tests of manly courage.

Resolved—That remembering the cheerfulness of his disposition, the pleasure of his society, and the firmness of his conduct, in camp and in the field, we mourn his untimely decease; but with emotions of pride inscribe his name upon the "Roll of Honor," with those who died for their country, of disease contracted in its service.

Resolved—That while we experience this bereavement, in the loss of one bound to us by ties which nought save his death could sever, we nevertheless bow in humble and willing subjections to the decree of the Most High, "who doeth all things well."

Resolved—That we tender to his bereaved parent, and afflicted relatives, all the sympathy of our hearts; and while we know that a fond mother has parted with a dutiful and loving son, a brotherhood, with one of its brightest members, we hope for a happy re-union in a land where afflictions and partings are unknown.

Resolved—That as a mark of our regard for the memory of the deceased, we wore the usual badge of mourning for ten days.

Resolved. That these resolutions be published in the "Carlisle Herald and American Volunteer," and that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a copy for transmission to the aggrieved parent of the deceased.

WM. H. HAKRNESS,
WM. ELLIOTT,
W. L. BURKHOLDER,
JOHN FALLER,
JOHN D. ADAIR,
Chairman Committee.

Coal Sold lower than last month at

A. H. BLAIR'S, yard.

Feb. 16, 1866.

Haverstick has just received a large and fresh assortment of all varieties of garden seeds.

LIME BURNERS ATTENTION.—Price of Coal reduced again at

A. H. BLAIR'S,
Coal Yard.

Feb. 16, 1866.

Notice.—No more orders for Coal will be received at Delaney & Blair's office, for Delaney & Shrom. But at Monesmith & Baker's Grocery, at Kreamers jewellry, Harns Grocery, and Fallors Grocery stores, where all orders left will be promptly attended to

DELANOY & SHROM.

A BLESSING TO WOMAN.

If every woman only knew what a blessing to hers especially, in her peculiar complaints, is Radway's Ready Relief, by how much would the suffering of her sex be diminished. All women are necessarily subjected to irregularities more or less dangerous in their nature, and it takes very little sometimes to produce those irregularities even in the stoughtest and strongest constitution. You go out of the warm room into the open air; you go suddenly from the cold outer air into a room overheated; in either case your pores are violently acted upon, and you "catch a cold." A suppression instantly occurs of some indispensible discharge The whole body suffers in consequence. Every avenue of life seems clogged up. Your vitality appears to be on the point of exhaustion. You suffer intense pain. You can do nothing with satisfaction. You are almost tired of your life. But, you can be relieved of all these distressing symptoms very easily. You can be restored to health just as soon as you please. Your headaches, your hysterics, your vomitings of blood, your dreadful pains in the small of the back and in the limbs, if all these characterize your case, can be gotten rid of by simply rubbing well the spine, back and hips with Radway's Ready Relief, and taking some of Radway's Pills on going to bed at night. Do this, and all irregularity will cease. You will experience a delightful sense of comparative ease the very first time you commence the rubbing, and the second time will so charm you that you will never be without a 50 cent bottle of Ready relief in the House under any circumstances.—It is and ought to be, every woman's confidential companion. Sold by druggists.

N. B.—Suppression of the Menses, Headache, Hysterics, Nervousness Cured.

NEWARK N. J., Oct. 10, 1863.

DR. RADWAY—Your Pills and Ready Relief have saved my daughter's life. In June last she was eighteen years of age, and for three months her menses were suppressed. She would frequently vomit blood, suffered terribly from Headache, and pain in the small of the back and thighs, and had frequent fits of hysterics. We commenced by giving her six of your Pills every night, and rubbed the Ready Relief on her spine, back and hips. We continued this treatment one week, when to our joy she was relieved of her difficulty. She is now well and regular, and has been ever since.

Yours Truly,

J. G. HODGSON.

Your Pills cured me of Piles that I feel assured was caused by overdosing with drastic pills.

Dr Radway's Pills are sold by druggists and store keepers at 25 cts. per box. All letters for advice addressed to Radway & Co., 87 Maiden Lane, New York, will meet with attention. 2t

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after under going considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Jan. 25, 1866—1y.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Down with Whiskers or Moustaches? Our American Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address,

WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 31, 1865—1y.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED, IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Disease,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true mer