

The Spring Elections.

Under the order and direction of Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central

Committee, the Democracy have deter-

mined to make strenuous exertions to

obtain every possible advantage in the

coming Spring Elections. They are in-

structed to secure in every possible in-

strument a full board of election officers,

which simply means to secure three gen-

tle-men (?) for each poll who will reject

every Republican vote offered if there

be the least semblance of doubt, and ac-

cept every Democratic vote however in-

regular or unlawful its character. To

counteract this action on their part, our

friends throughout the county should

make extra exertions. It is unnecessary

to impress on the minds of those who

have been in the habit of attending the

polls on election days the unfairness and

the absolute injustice which the Demo-

cracy exercise wherever they have the

power. And it is to increase their fa-

vorability in this direction that they are

urged by Mr. Wallace to take the advan-

tage of the Republicans wherever they

are not watchful and active in behalf

of their own interests. We must at least

hold our own, and should improve in

many of the districts. We cannot too

earnestly urge upon our friends in the

different Townships and Boroughs to

give attention to this subject. We are

concerned upon perhaps the most impor-

tant and most exciting campaign ever

Third: The assumption of the rebel

war debt, which he shows would be the

inevitable result of a Democratic tri-

umph in the coming campaign, upon the

principle that Southern Democrats and

rebels put all their money into Confed-

erate stocks and bonds, and would there-

fore not consent to voluntarily have

themselves taxed to pay Union bond-

holders, when they themselves would

receive no compensation for their own

losses.

Fourth: That the success of the Demo-

cratic party would certainly result in

laws to pension the rebel soldiers, their

widows and orphans, upon the Govern-

ment of the United States—a fact strik-

ingly proved by the manner in which

the Union soldiers are persecuted and

denounced, and socially and politically

ostracized in the Democratic States of

Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland.

The above would be a few of the in-

evitable and lamentable consequences of

a Democratic victory in the coming Cam-

paign, and are well worthy the serious

consideration not only of every Republi-

can in the land, but also of every man

who has any regard for the welfare of

his country.

An Outrage at the Hands of the

Democracy.

It appears that during the investiga-

tion of the right of one Samuel T. Shug-

art to hold his seat as Senator from the

GENERAL NEWS.

A movement in Philadelphia seeks to

take the management of Girard College

from the hands of politicians and give it

to a permanent Board of Directors, to be

appointed by the Supreme Court.

Judge Dobbin, of Baltimore, has ren-

dered a decision, asserting the right of a

broker, when he is directed to purchase

stock on one for a customer, to place such

stock in his own name and retain it in such

condition until it is settled for.

Judge Underwood of Virginia has re-

manded Churchill Comber to the custody

of the military. He decided that Congress,

which was the war making power, has not

yet declared peace, and the county being

a state of armistice the civil courts have

no right to take prisoner out of military

custody. The case goes up to the Supreme

Court.

Johnson expresses great disgust be-

cause of the delay in the case of the

nomination and election as President.

Montgomery Blair has gone to New

Hampshire to speak for Democracy, which

renders it certain Republicanism will

be victorious.

Gen. Steadman as collector of Internal

Revenue in New Orleans has resigned, his

resignation to take place May 16th. It is

hinted that he was engaged in certain en-

terprises in whisky.

The Columbia county Democrat is no

more a terror, when he calls the Demo-

Memorial.

To the Honorable the Senate of the Com-

monwealth of Pennsylvania:

That a convention was recently held, to

discuss the expediency of this, of the call

of the Superintendent of Common Schools

and the Chairman of the Committee on Edu-

cation in the two Houses of the Legislature,

to consider the expediency of a convention

of our common schools; that said convention

was composed of representatives from most

of the colleges of the State, and the under-

signed, were appointed to present to your

honorable body the views entertained, and

arrangements made at which the convention

arrived.

It was held that the present divergence

of higher institutions of learning from

common schools is not for the good of the

Commonwealth, and that the remedy lies

in combining all grades of schools into one

system, under a common management, and

these general considerations:

The mutual and common interests of the

Commonwealth are inseparable from each

other. Physical labor, to be properly pro-

ductive, must be guided by intelligence.

The best only result is to be attained by

the highest point of utility, in many

departments of industry demands the largest

and most extensive use of scientific

attainments and the best forms of

culture.

Yet with these facts so common and so

obvious before us, the other and strange

AGRICULTURAL.

ARTICLE XVII.

What are the sources from which a farmer

derives his profits? This inquiry involves

some interesting considerations. Are the

grain products of the farm the most pro-

fitable, or does raising stock promote our

interests? and if so, what kind of stock,

horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; or of all

them? There is, amongst farmers, as great

a diversity of opinion upon this subject as

upon any other to which their thoughts have

been directed. It is really a remarkable

fact, that upon a subject, which will affect

all men constantly dealing, we should not

have arrived at some certain con-

clusion; but "far from it, the more

we learn from experience, the more do we

diverge from any agreement on the sub-

ject. This, perhaps, is attributable to several

causes. We have not here, as they have in

other countries, confined our exertions to a

single operation. In England and Germany

very much of their land is devoted to the

raising of bees, turkeys and root crops

generally, as food for cattle, only diversifying

their labor to the extent necessary

to have a proper rotation, and, therefore,

they do not produce grain enough in those

countries for their own subsistence. They

have discovered that raising roots and breed-

ing and feeding cattle and sheep, produce

the most profitable results, and their atten-

tion and skill are directed to that object.

We have not arrived at such perfection in

Colon and County Matters.

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the follow-

ing Public Sales have been, or are ordered to

be printed at this office:

Saturday, February 22.—David F. Fry,

Public Sale of the property of Jacob

Wagon, and household furniture. Jacob

Fry, auctioneer.

Monday, February 24.—John F. Landry,

West Penn township, 6 miles west of

Carlisle, will sell horses, cattle, and

farm implements. C. Porter, auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 25.—Geo. W. Lees,

West Penn township, will sell stock,

farm implements and furniture. John

Thomas, auctioneer.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.—Thomas Greason,

Philfield, will sell half-acre stock of

Saddle and harness and many other articles.

Commodore Porter, Auctioneer.

Saturday, Feb. 29.—David Kutz, Execu-

tor of John Ebersole, will sell a valuable

farm in West Penn township.

Wednesday, February 26.—Ephraim

Shelly, Adm'r of Bonj. H. Kauffman, in S.

Middleton township, near Bolling Springs.

Sale of horses, cattle, farm implements,

furniture and potatoes. N. B. Moore,

auctioneer.

Friday, Feb. 28.—Thos. and Henry Lee,

Dickinson townships 4 miles west of Car-

lisle, sale of horses, cattle, donkey, bul-

lock, sheep, farming implements &c. N.

Moore, auctioneer.

Sunday day—Elias Comp, Carroll town-

FIRE IN HARRISBURG.—EXPLOSION.

On Monday evening last, about 7 o'clock,

a fire occurred in Harrisburg, which origi-

nated in the collar of the hardware store of

Mr. ANTHONY KRAM, on the corner of Third

and Market streets. It appears that a young

lad in the store had gone into the cellar with

an ordinary oil lamp for the purpose of

drawing some oil from a barrel. He set the

lamp on the floor beside the barrel and

the faucet, when, at that moment, the

lamp exploded, burning the boy in the face

and scorching his hair. The flames commu-

nicated with the oil from the barrel, which

was still burning, and the smoke drove the

boy up stairs. The firemen were speedily

upon the spot, but were unable to act in an

efficient manner on account of the fire plugs

being frozen. A report was then circulated

that the fire in the cellar was extinguished;

when just at this time was heard a rumbling

noise underneath like a subdued earthquake,