

CARLISLE, PA. FRIDAÝ, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT. OF LLINOIS.

8. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 27 Park Row, New York, and State St, Bos ton, are our Agents or the Henalin those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise ments and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1868. The annual UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will meet in the On Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

at 10 o'clock a. m., to make nominations for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and also to form an Electoral Ticket, and to choose four delegates at large to represent the State in a National Convention to be the State in a National Convention with held at Chicago, on the 20th of May, next, for the nomination of candidates for Presi-dent and Vice-President, it being under-stood that each Congressional district will choose two delegates to said National Con-

As heretofore, the State Convention will be composed of Representative and Sonato rial delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Sonators and Representatives in the General As sembly.

By order of the Union Republican State

P. JORDAN, GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Secretaries.

## County Convention. DELEGATE ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Execu resolved that a County Convention be called to meet in Rheem's Hall, in the Borough of To accomplish this, however, we must Carlisle, on Monday, March 2, 1868, at

11'o'clock A. M. The business of this Convention will be to elect a Representative-Delegate; and appoint Senatorial Conferces, who shall meet like Conferees from York county, for the to the State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 11th of March next, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.

Delegate elections will be held at the usual places, between the hours of 3 and 7 in the townships, and 7 and 9 P. M., in the Wards and Boroughs. One Saturday the 29th of Feb. inst., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in the County Convention.

A full Convention is earnestly desired It is hoped our friends will use every effort to have every district in the county repre By order of the Committee.

C. P. HUMRICH, Chairman C. H. MULLIN, Secretary.

THE advocates of the President-have great difficulty in getting what they want out of the letters of Messrs, Browning with us in the coming campaign, with story as Gen. Grant, but more in detail, to them a source of no little gratification and the Secretary of State coolly says to find men of his own political persuathat "Gen. Grant did not controvert, nor distinctly confessing." All the time, too, suppressed ridicule which shows plainly nough that the astute old Secretary thought his principal was making a mess of it. The friends of the latter say that this may be support, but they "don't gee it."

SINCE the publication of Gen. Grant's letter to President Johnson, the Reading Dispatch says the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is understood to have said that, while he had previously accepted Gen. Grant as the probable candidate of the Republican party at the next Presidential election, he would in the future cordially indorse him and support his claims for the nomination as earnestly as lish the remarks of "Miles O'Reilly" to his health and circumstances would permit. He was very pointed in his commendation of the General's bold denials lated of late, but simply as a rebuke to of the President's falsehoods, and ex- those who would knowingly and designpressed the opinion that his course in edly injure the character of a great Sol this matter gives satisfactory assurance that if he is elected President, he will adopt and carry out a thoroughly radi- cal animosity which has its origin in cal Republican policy; and further, that their fear of his strength. it indicated back bone in civil or political matters equal to that exhibited by the General in his military career.

It is now reported at Washington that tend their every effort hereafter. The the Alabama Constitution has been carried, the latest returns showing that a majority of the registered voters cast their ballots at the election. If this proves correct, the State will at once resume her place in the Union, and the following members of Congress will soon be at Washington:

First District.—F. W. Kellogg, of Mobile. Second District.—Charles W. Buckley, of our action to secure the success of the Iontgomery. Third District—B. W. Norris, of Elmore. Fourth District—Charles W. Pierce, of

Marengo. Fifth District—J. W. Burke, of Madison. A Legislature is, of course, elected who will choose two Republicans to the United States Senate, and set in motion the regular machinery of the State Government. The new State officers are as

Governor—William H. Smith.
Lieut. Governor.—A. J. Applogate.
Secretary of State.—Charles A. Miller.
State Auditor.—R. M. Reyrolds.
State Treasurer.—Arthur Bingham. Attorney General .- Joshua Mc

Supreme Court Judges.—E. W. Peck, T. M. Peters, B. E. Saffold. Among the gentlemen mentioned for United States Senator are the Governor elect, the Hon. W. H. Smith, Judge B. F. Saffold, and William Griffin, editor of

the Mobile Nationalist. It will be a fitting act of justice to in augurate the first reconstructed State Legislature of Kentucky, taking similar augurate the first reconstructed State Legislature of Rendery, the ing Simular doubt the Democracy would nominate dent beauty this could hardly be such an bad bargain; and that Russi Government on the ground where Davis grounds with their brethren of Mary Davis for President and John C. Breckin-lavo a fair chance for repairing their late the President, but could hardly be such an bad bargain; and that Russi of the fact. est up his Rebel Confederation.

The Spring Elections.

Third: The assumption of the rebel Under the order and direction of Mr. war debt, which he shows would be the Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, the Democracy have determined to make strenuous exertions to principle that Southern Democrats and rebels put all their money into Confedobtain every possible advantage in the coming Spring Elections. They are inerate stocks and bonds, and would therestructed to secure in every possible in fore not consent to voluntarily have themselves taxed to pay Union bondstance a full board of election officers, which simply means to secure three gentlemen (?) for each poll who will reject receive no compensation for their own dition until it is settled for every Republican vote offered if there be the least semblance of doubt, and accept every Democratic vote however irregular or unlawful its character. To ounteract this action on their part, our friends throughout the county should

cilities in this direction that they are

urged by Mr. Wallace to take the advan-

tage of the Republicans wherever they

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

go to work at once and stop not until we

places have been marked out by our op-

ponents in which they hope to achieve

Downgh is one. Republicans of that

Ward, shall they be allowed to succeed?

Grant's Standerers Answered.

A number of persons, both inside and

are furnishing food to the famished De-

dier, "by utter and damnable lies." for

the simple reason of gratifying a politi-

Gen. GRANT's enemies, from the Pre-

sident himself down to his meanest little

Fates have decreed that he shall be our

Facts Worthy of Attention.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, in one

of his great speeches, after urging upon

the Republican party earnest and vigor-

principles of right and justice, clearly

demonstrates that the Democratic party

and their rebel allies, in case they should.

unfortunately for the country, succeed,

are committed to the accomplishment of

Second: To secure to the rebels pay-

ment for the loss of their emancipated

slaves; as proved by the new Constitu-

tion of Maryland, in which the General

by the action of Georgia in her Consti-

late resolutions of the Democrats in the

the following outrages:

South, white and black.

Upon you depends the result.

are not watchful and active in behalf of

Fourth: That the success of the Democratic party would cortainly result in laws to pension the rebel soldiers, their widows and orphans, upon the Government of the United States-a fact startmake extra exertions. It is unnecessary the Union soldiers are persecuted and to impress on the minds of those who denounced, and socially and politically have been in the habit of attending the ostracised in the Democratic States of polls on election days the unfairness and Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland. the absolute injustice which the Democracy exercise wherever they have the power. And it is to increase their fa-

The above would be a few of the invitable and lamontable consequences of Democratic victory in the coming Campaign, and are well worthy the serious consideration not only of every Republican in the land, but also of every man who has any regard for the welfare of

An Outrage at the Hands of the

Democracu. It appears that during the investigagive attention to this subject. We are tion of the right of one Samuel T. Shuabout entering upon perhaps the most important and most exciting campaign gart to hold his seat as Senator from the ever held in the history of our national Twenty-first Senatorial District, a man ffairs. Let us go to work in earnest, by the name of John Casey was called and see that these early elections are to testify; that he came and gave his conducted so as to redound to our ad- testimony, returned home, was waylaid antage and not theirs. All we ask is in the county of Clearfield, and so beaten the selection of honest and intelligent and abused as to die from the effects of election officers, and these, past expethe injuries then and there received rience has clearly proven, we cannot and We certainly believe that had his testiwill not have if we allow the Democracy mony been favorable to the interests of to have their own way. Their only hopes | the Democratic candidate that he would of success are based upon artifice and to day be alive, in the full enjoyment of tive Committee held on the 8th instant, it was fraud, and as they have heretofore been their friendship and patronage. The disappointed, so let them be this time.

action of the State Senate upon this subject is eminently proper and just in the passage of the following joint resolution, notwithstanding the wry-faces and un have accomplished our end. Certain seemly opposition of the great Democra tic Mogul, Senator Wallace:

Mr. FISHER introduced a joint resolution an easy victory. The West Ward of the which was read as follows:

Wunnies, During the hearing of the evidence in the case of J. K. Robinson vs. Sum Shugart, one of the sitting members Senate from the Twenty-first Senato rial district, a certain John Casey was ex amined as a witness. on behalf of the said John K. Robinson, the contestant, and the said Casey, after his said examination, was waylaid in the county of Clearfield, and beat and abused so that he has since died from injuries received in said beating; thereoutside of our party organization, having

failed to breast the current of popular Resit resulted by the Senate and House of opinion in fayor of Gen. GRANT'S nomi-Representatives, §c., That the Governor be and is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of three thousand dollars for nation and election to the office of President, have as a last recourse resorted to the most malignant and untruthful statesuch information as will lead to the arres and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offense, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorments about his private habits. To those in our own party who are so malicious ized and required to pay the said sum ou and pur-blind as to pursue a course of of any money in the treasury not otherwis appropriated. this kind, we have only to say, that they

The resolution finally passed. --

mocracy. That party well knows that Election Frauds. they will be entirely unable to compete and Seward. The former tells the same GRANT as our Standard Bearer; and it is fraud upon their opponents every time they are defeated, has become so com mon and foolish a practice as to arrest sion making false and scandalous charges no attention or provoke no comment can I say that he admitted' the points against him. We speak of them as a But when frauds, such as are now being which the President represents him as party, always willing and glad to applaud developed in the contested election case of individual exceptions. Gen. HALPINE, ROBINSON vs. SHUGART, can be so direct-Mr. Saward seems to write with a half familiarly known as "Miles O'Reilly," by traced to Democratic door stops, we think, they should hide their heads in es to the defence of Gen. GRANT in the following true and forcible language: | shame, and forever after hold their peace the following true and forcible language:

"It is altogether probable, so far as I can now see, that The Citizen (meaning his own paper) may be obliged to oppose the election of Gen. Grant, in consequence of the platification of Gen. Grant, in consequence of the platification of place him; but it is no part of the Democratic creed, as it was taught me in the old-time councils of Tammany Hall, to the control of the desired arrows. Left me, therefight with poisoned arrows. Let me, therefore, after full examination, denounce all these recent charges affecting Gen. GRANT'S habits as utter and dampable lies," were carried into other districts it would votes enough to oust Mr. SHARSWOOD Gen. HALPINE is an avowed enemy from the position he now holds. We of the Republican party and all its meabelieved at the time of the election that sures, and, therefore, his testimony upon Judge WILLIAMS received a majority of this subject cannot be said to be influencthe legal votes cast, and testimony like ed by party prejudice. We do not pubthat developed in this case goes very far to strengthen and confirm our belief. refute the absurd charge of intemperance The following synopsis, taken from The which has been so industriously circu-Franklin Repository, reveals only a portion of the monstrous frauds perpetrated in that single District :

The chief point made by Mr. Robinson at the outset, was that he had been beaten by the votes of desprters chiefly, but the Com-mittee no scoper' began the investigation than it became manifest that the most atrocious villainy had been at work to carry the Democratic Senator, in that district. It in evidence that "two lawyers from Phil is in evidence that "two lawyers from Philsident himself down to his meanest little
maligner in the country, have thus far
failed to do him aught of injury with
the people, and the same result will attend their every effort hereafter. The
Fates have decreed that he shall be our him into the crime of fraudulent voting.

Mrs. O'Meara testified that she made the
coffee with which the papers were colored. Mr. O'Meara, an innkeeper, swears that his house was filled with Irish colonists from house was filled with Irish colonists from Clearfield, and that he was engaged and paid for aiding the fraud. He swears that one Father Tracy, a Catholic priest, agent for a "lawyer-from Clearfield," offered him first one hundred, then five hundred dollars, if he "fwould go to New York" to avoid appearing as a vitness. The evidence further goes to show that some of the county officials of Luzerne are deeply implicated in this plot. The fraudulent papers purport to be issued from the Court of Luzerne county. The Prothonotary of that county estified

First: To place under the feet of The Prothonolary of that county te traitors the whole loyal population of the that he did not feel authorized to pr that he did not feel authorized to produce the record books of the county. The Committee then wont to Wilkesbarre. They found the Prothonotary and one of the record books missing, but by a lucky chance the record of the wrong year had been gtolen. They found the book in which the names of these Phillipsburg voters should have been recorded, and not one of these names, are in the beat. Comment on this is unnecessary. Assembly of that State is pledged to pass no laws providing for the payment by the State for slaves emancipated, and to adopt measures to obtain from the Unit ed States compensation for such slaves; are in the book. Comment on this is unnecessary. Not only have the most flagrant france perpetrated, but perjury, subornation, bribery and murder have been resorted to, to obstruct inquiry, prevent exposure, and to overawe justice. And in these things we get an inkling of the desperate character of get an inkling of the desperate character of the party with which we must contend nex

tutional Convention of 1865; and by the autimn. If their election were possible, there is no ridge for Vice President.

GENERAL NEWS. A movement in Philadelphia seeks inevitable result of a Democratic tri- take the management of Girard College umph in the coming campaign, upon the from the hands of politicians and give i to a permanent Board of Directors; appointed by the Supreme Court.

Judge Dobbin, of Baltimore, has rendered a decision, asserting the right of a broker, when he is directed to purchase stock on time for a customer, to place such stock holders, when they themselves would in his own name and retain it in such con-

Judge Underwood of Virginia has re manded Churchwell Combs to the custody of the military. He decided that Congress, which was the war making power, has not vet declared peace, and the county being in a state of armistice the civil courts have no right to take prisoner out of military cus lingly proved by the manner in which tody. The case goes up to the Supreme

> Johnson expresses great disgust because Hancock will not give way to his claims Montgomery Blair has gone to New Hampshire to speak for Democracy, which fact renders it certain Republicanism will be victorious.

Gen. Steadman as collector of Interna Revenue in New Orleans has resigned, his resignation to take place May 15th. It is hinted that he was engaged in certain en terprises in whisky.

The Columbia county Democrat is n riend of the clergy, whom it calls "th bloodhounds of Zion." Why is it that emocratic editors as a class do not admire ninisters of the gospel?

Gen Kilpatrick, familiarly known a 'old Killcavalry,' is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He will return from South America in May, and will stump the State-next

Gen. McClellan and Gen Ticknor Curtis are each spoken of as the probable immediate successor to Charles. Francis Adams, who is by all odds the oldst diplomat in the service of the Government.

General Grant's determination to issue a

order for a special election in Alabama gives great-offense to the President's rebel Methodist preachers are seized and whipped in certain parts of Tennessee, when

they dare defend the justice of liberty and the glory of Union victories. Congress is now complete master olitical situation, and with unbroken

ower, will restore the force of the Govern nent in the lately revolted States. Lieut Gen. Sherman, is about to I ought to antagonism withsthe President The soldier is becoming disgusted with the political knave now holding high debauch

The act declaring Lycoming county be an additional judicial district has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now only awaits the Governor's signature to be

ome a law. The Republican State Convention in Philadelphia, on the 10th-of March, can, ifthe Republicans of the State will it, be made one of the grandest popular demonstration ever held in the Union.

It is now more than probable that the Constitution has not been defeated in Alabama, and that the rebels in that State and the Democracy in the North glorified too

The New York Herald of Wednesday shows with great force that 'nothing can revent the election of Gen. Grant to the residency. It is a wise conclusion. No ne who watches with impartiality the signs of the times, can doubt that is is true.

ral Davis of Bucks county, for Auditor General because they want to begin at once to give soldiers of all grades and reputation, the cold shoulder. Boyer, of Fayette county, will get this nomination Lieutenent General Sherman makes it a

Dersonal matter with his friends in the personal matter with his friends in the home, and, in ddit on, to draw to our own United States Senate, that they shall reject colleges, a much larger patronage from the his nomination as Brevet General. The States to be south and east of us. The The Dayton Ledger, which ought to know

the Democratic family affairs, says Brick be a very easy matter to show illegal Pomeroy will soon remove his paner to Cincinnati. The Cleveland Herald suggests that the Board of Health in that city should prevent the setting up of such a nuisance within their jurisdiction. The Baltimere American learns that or-

ders have been received at the Baltimore Custom House, direct from Washington, requiring all the employees to subscribe noney to be used to promote Democratic success in the elections shortly to take place in New Hampshire: The amount to be levied upon each officer is specified, and a failure to pay will no doubt entail dismissal

John C. Breckinridge, when last heard character of a martyr, and telling everycould ever be his home, but he would not return to it, "until he could do so in per-United States except of being forgotton.

On Saturday Andrew Johnson was formally placed on the track as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Conservative State Convention of Tennesee did him the honor of naming him as their first choice; but should he fail, they will support any equally satisfactory man.

The trial of S. H. Tyng, on New York, s in progress. The chief counts of the indictment are, that he preached in a Moth- an unsafe man-his honors are valuelessodist church, that he read prayers from a Methodist Prayer Book, and that he was watched .- State Guard. clad in a democratic suit of Methodist black, instead of the prescribed surplice and gown, Rev. O. H. Tiffany our former townsman, seems to be the principal witness in the

THE New York Commercial Advertiser urvey of the market, buyers from the interior appear to have come to the conclusion, that there is no probability of such an over supply of goods as has depressed the markets luring late seasons; and they have therefore began to buy with more spirit than was anticinated. In the domestic cotton goods trade, the jobbers have had the courage to advance their prices about ton per cent, on leading fabrics, while manufacturers were dent's friends assert that he has in his posholding their goods at old prices; and this session and may publish a letter from Gen notion had the significant result of inducing Shorman, in which he says: "If Stanton a general demand for goods. The importa- won't resign, and there is no other way of should the later arrivals not be upon a large be resorted to." We do not believe this doubt the Democracy would nominate Jeff scale, this class of merchants are likely to story. Gen, Sherman may be a friend of ill-fortunes.

Memorial. To the Honorable the Senate of the Con

wealth of Pennsylvania:
The prayer of your memorialists respect-ulty-showeth:
That a convention was recently held, to wit: on the 6th inst., in this city, at 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 general interests of education, to our common schools : that sald convention was composed of representatives from most of the colleges of the state, and the undersigned, were appointed to present to you onorable body the views entertained, and and the results at which the convention ar-

It was held that the present disseverance ommon schools is not for the good of the loomon schools is not for the good of the Jommonwealth; and that the remedy lies in ombining all grades of schools into one stem, under a common superviosion. On the lowest plane of the argument lie

hese general considerations:
The moral and material interests of the lepartments of industry demands the largest entific attainments and the best forms of

ment and pecuniary aid, a large part of the citizens of any State would remain entirely aneducated. The wisdom of the legislation, erejore, of this Commonwealth has estab shed the common school in every neighbor hood, and fosters the system by the munifi-cent appropriation of nearly half a million of dollars annually. The elements of com-mon education are thus made free to every child in the State.

child in the State.

In the highest departments of education, the same necessity for aid exists as in the first steps. It has accordingly been the policy of this commonwealth, from the period of her colonial history to estudies and foster their growth. For the last twenty years, however, the State has made no appropriate the colleges. These f her colonial nistory to establish colleges riation to the aid of her colleges. These estitutions have been left to the beneficence individuals. As a consequence; they have not been able to compete with similar institutions in other States where regislative

id has been more liberal,

This State is unprocedentedly rich in thos knowledge to stimulate and guide their proper development. Labor is abundant, capital is not wanting, yet these combined are but half productive. Treasures of untold extent lie buried for lack of the due proportion of educated minds to wield these instrumentalities; wealth that might enrich nation lies in embryo, waiting the cond

Escience to give it vitality.

To meet these great and pressing wants ve are, to day, dependent on foreigners, or in the colleges of other State. Our young nen go abroad to seek that education which indispensible and which ought to be furished at home; some of them, tempted by esent juducements elsewhere, do not r

the State alike, demand that this con-dition of things should coase. And the remody-lies, as your memorialists respect-fully submit, in the return of the Commonwealth to her earlier policy, of according to her colleges that pecuniary aid which will elevate and give them increased effici-ency. And in doing this, it is believed the educational forces of the State can be combined into a common system, greatly to the advantage of the State: The common-school is free; the high school is also free, in which instruction is given in the elements of the sciences and classical learning. Thus far-the poor have the equal advantages with the rich; but here the present systemends, and it is just here also the expensive part of an education for the young begins By the project of a law herewith presented is proposed that the colleges give tuition reg to the poor men who come up from our ommon schools, in the ratio of one student common schools, in the ratio of one student for every fifty dollars of annual appropria-tion. Such a feature seems necessary to complete a State system of education that shall place the son of a poor man on parity of advantage with the rich. The subside The Democracy will not nominate Gen-

to colleges, therefore, would be not so-much a new and distinct appropriation, as a proper distribution of the general appropriation for purposes of education.

Your memorialists would turther ask attention to the fact that the money new car-ried out of the State annually, and expend-ed by our own citizens at the scats of learndirect financial gain to the State, therefore, would be many thousands of dollars over and above the most-liberal appropriation that could be expected. But, the indirect and remote results bearing on the great interests of the State, the diffusion and perpetuated blessings of scientific culture,

ter, exceed the power of human computa For these, among many reasons, your memoialists humbly pray that you will be placed to direct a part of the appropriations for education to the colleges as and on the nditions set forth in the accompanying

enlightened sentiment and elevated charac

And your memorialists, as in duty

bouid, will ever pray, etc.—

H. M. Johnson,

J. R. Loomis,

C. A. Har,

Committee in-behalf of the Convention

all of them despise and repudiate-Andrew Johnson, First, Sheridan was tempted from, was wandering about Syria in the badgered and persecuted to do the bidding of a demagogue-but the soldier was unbody he met that no country except this yielding and refused to be the slave, of besotted tyrant. Next, Grant - was impor tuned, solicited and beseeched to ally himsonal safety." John had better come home self with the political enemies of the nation's at once, and stop making a wandering Jow peace, but he, too, rejected all these offers, of himself. He runs, no danger in the and in return is most bitterly denounced by the pimps of a corrupt administration. Sherman is now passing through the same ordeal. He is summoned to Washington, consulted and tempted with honors he knows the President has no right to confer. but Sherman, like Grant and Sheridan, despises Andrew Johnson and now declares that rather than accept his questionable hopora he will resign! Here are the three greatest

his acts are treacherous-and he must b THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says :- "The nomination of Lieut. Gon. SHERMAN to be Brevet Gen. eral astonished no one more than it did the General and his friends, as it was unexpected and unasked, for the President in making earns that the spring trade begins to exhibit | this nomination doubtless flattered himself vidence of life. After a period of cautious that he would thereby curry favor with the ex-soldiers of Sherman's army and insult Gen. Grant. There are those who attach po litical importance to it, but the well-knows

friendship between Grant and Sherman dis-

pels such an idea, unless, as usual his Acci

dency has made another blunder." A WASHINGTON-despatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser says; "The Presins have thus far been very limited; and getting rid of him, ulterior measures should enemy of his country. 

AGRICULTURAL.

ARTICLE XVII. What are the sources from which a farmer lerives his profits? This inquiry involves grain products of the farm the most profitable, or does raising stock best promote our interests? and if so, what kind of stock horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; one or all of them? There is amongst farmers, as great a diversity of opinion upon this subject as upon any other to which their thoughts hav been directed. It is really a remarkable fact, that upon a subject, with which we liave all been constantly dealing, we should no long since have arrived at some certain conclusion; but . far from it, the more

we-learn-from-experience the more do w diverge from any agreement on the sub ject. This, perhaps, is attributable to several causes. We have not here, as they have in Commonwealth are insensible from each older countries confined our exertions to a other. Physical labor, to be properly productive, must be guided by intelligence. The brute only reaches his end by untaught instinct; man, by instructed reason; and to very much of their land is devoted to the raising of beets, turning and root crops genreach the highest point of utility, in many erally, as food for cattle, only diversifying their labors to the extent rendered necessary to liava a proper rotation, and, therefore, Yet with these facts so common and so they do not produce grain enough in those obvious before us, the other and strange fact | countries for their own subsistance. They stares us in the face, that without encourage have discovered that raising roots and breed ing and feeding cattle and sheep, produce the most profitable results, and their attention and skill are directed to that object. We have not arrived at such perfection in agricultural calculations as to enable us to depart from the regular routine of raising depart from the regular routine of raising of which our soil and climate are capable. We are heard constantly to assert that we cannot compete with the great West, that we cannot compete with the great West, and in raising cattle and hogs and horses, and land. Jno. Miller, auctioneer. we are only thus engaged so far as is necesary to supply our own wants. The whole subject, in our opinion, resolves itself into the exercise of our judgment as to what are our farm and situations best adapted. If our farm be composed of meadow and upland, and we be located near a town or an extensive manufacturing people, there is nothing we can raise which will produce half the profit as that which we call "small marketng"-butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits, ripe dry and preserved. We know of no busi ness so profitable as this. And yet if our lot s cast further off, too far to afford the facilties of a daily market, it equally behoove ús to exercise our judgment as to what is the next most profitable occupation. In our vicinity, we know that we are very much dependent upon the growth of clover asgrass. Our limestone, unlike that of the limestone land of Kentucky, does not seen to be well adapted to the growth of the green cient moisture in the summer months: w cannot, therefore, ever hope to compete with the West and South-west in raising hogs and eattle, nor even horses; our attention mus therefore, be directed to something else. We conclude, then, that wheat, rye, corn, oats, and potatoes are the natural productions of our soil, and to raising these we-must-give our attention, and to this, let me add. far

stood thirty years ago, not having added an acre to their estate, and their improvementsno better than they ever were. tributable to careless, indifferent farming ecause the business is profitable if properly oursued: like all other employments, it rerires ability, energy and capital, for you nav force the earth to produce by the apolication of the same means employed by a erchant, a manufacturer or mechanic, to drive his trade into profitable fesults. Let the farmer be assured that the application of capital in the shape of manures addition. al labor, additional plowing, and more barrowing, will -pay, and doubly pay for all that he commits to the earth. That his seed should be perfectly cleansed, and if necessary over and over again, and then washed. ing in other States, exceeds in amount all all of which requires but little expense in sell stock and furming implements, &c. Wm certainly produce its good fruits as the cleaning and care of an animal will promote its Mill Town, Penn township, will sell horses, health and condition. Diseases are inceulated into seeds which cleansing and washing will remove. There is no more familiar nstance of this than that of smut; a diseas with which any grain may be inocculated; corn, by the black excressance which grows upon its stock or cars; barley or oats, by their blackened head, and wheat by its mor distinct blackened grain. The contact of either of these substances with sound grain will communicate the disease as certainly as small-pox may be communicated to the his man system: and experience has shown that this contact may be washed off: and the farmer who does not wash it off, must trace his misfortune of having smutty, wheat right back to his own negligence. We have no sympathy for the farmer who has smutty wheat. It was because he did not care about whether his seed was clean or not. But what we wish to impress upon you is, that

GRANT. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, each and smut is not the only disease that affects grain, and its growth. And whilst we may not venture to specify the many kindred hope our citizens will observe the day as diseases which are common to the vegetable kingdom, we may hazard the suggestion, that there are a thousand others, which may of preparation for committing seed to the erally will be suspended. earth. And when we come to compare the expense of preparation with the necessary and natural results, who is there that will is in the noon-tide of prosperity. KANAGA not take the pains to be right? And yet is ever alive to the comfort and convenience there are hundreds who are wholly indiffer of his guests who are numbered by the ent to the quality of the seed they sow, or those who do not read, who do not think,who do not care for anything but that they may pursue the course which their fathers followed, in whose estimation the world living soldiers of the age, all frankly declarmight stand perfectly still. But the world ing' we do not trust Andrew Johnson-he is will not stand still, and such men who so think and so act, will be run over, and trampled down into the insignificance which they so well deserve. No man in this day will be permitted to stand still; he must contribute . his 'mite, however small the mite may be, to the progress of things, and this remark is especially applicable to the farmer. He should never forget the large sphere he occupies upon the world's surface and he should ever remember the amount of duty he owes to make that space tell upon

> THE Russian Bear, incited thereto, esume by Mr. Seward, whose duty it seems to be to stir up the foreign animals, has be gun to growl about the Alaska purchase. Baron Stoockel informs the Secretary of State that his government doesn't appreciate the delay in making the appropriation. We may reply that the Honse of Representatives oes not appreciate the purchase. We sincerely trust, moreover, that this lack of appreciation on the part of the House will be of his home paper, as to consider his subnone the less on account of any growls emanating from the Bear. They only indi- payment of his taxes. cate that we have nearly concluded a very
>
> Special attention is invited to confected bargain, and that Russia is well aware tionary card of Sellers & Folwell, in this is-

the world's operations.

Town and County Matters.

PUBLIC SALES .- Bills for the follow ing Public Sales have been, or are ordered t be printed at this office :

Saturday, February, 22.—David Fry rankford township. Sale of 1 fresh Cow, rankford township. Sale of 1 fresh Cow, Wagon, and household furniture. Jacob Monday, February 24 .- John F. Lindsay West Pennsboro' township, 3 miles west of Carlisle, will sell Horses, Cattle, and farm-ing implements. C. Porter, auctioneer. Tuesday, February 25.—Geo. W. Lea

farming implements and furniture. John Thomas, auctioneer. Wednesday, Feb. '26—Thomas Greason, Plainfield, will sell his entire stock of Sad dlery and harness and many other articles Saturday, Feb. 29 .- David Kutz Exccu

or of John Ebersole, will sell a valuable arm in West Pennsboro' township. Wednesday, February 26. — Ephraim Shelly, Adm'r of Benj. B. Kauffman, in S. Middleton township, near Boiling Springs. Middleton township, near Boiling Springs. Sale of horses, cattle, farming implements, furniture and potatoes. N. B. Moore,

Friday, Feb. 28 .- Thos. and Henry Lee Dickinson township, 4 miles west of Car-lisle, sale of horses, cattle, devon bull, r llogs, farming implements &c. N.

Same day.—Elias Comp, Carroll township, Perry county, sale of horses, cattle, sheep, reaper, farming implements and farniture. Jos. Clelan, auctioneor. Saturday, February 29—Jeremiah Givler, Chapel alloy; in rear of Lee & Bro's, ware-house Carlisle. Sale of horse, wagen, scales 700 bags, office furniture &c.

Monday, March 2 .- David Baker, Penr

Monday, March 2.—Benj. Albright, Middlesex township, on Philip/Zoigler's farm, near New Kingston. Sale of personal property. Wm. Devinney, auctioneer. Tuesday, March 3 .- Andrew P. Agney

Plainfield, will sell stock, forming imple ments, grain in the ground, furniture. &c. Wm. Devinney, Auctioneer. Tuesday, March 3 .- Amos Miller, Mid dlesex township, near C. V. R. R. Sale of Horsos, Cattle, farming implements and furniture. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Thursday, March 5.—Abram and Jacob Zeigler, Executors of Abram Zeigler, dec'd., Middlesex township, sale of horses, cattle, farming utensels and furniture.

Thursday, March 5.—Adam Coover, Penn township, 1 mile south of Centreville, sale of horses, cattle, two fat steers, reaper and mower, agricultural implements, and furniture. N. B. Moore, auctioneer. Thursday, March 5.—James Morrison, on Adam Peffer's farm, will soll stock, and

farming implements. Friday March 6.-J. W. Fair, on th Meeting House Springs place, 11 miles north west of Carlisle, will sell horses, cattle sheep, hogs, reaper and mower and farming mplements.

Friday, March 6.—Philip Shambaugh,
Plainfield, sale of stalllon, cow, sheep,
leigh, furniture, &c. Commodore Porter,

Friday, March 6 .- Elizabeth Givler Churchtown, Monroe township, will sell one horse, cows, carriage, sleigh, farming mplements, locust posts, furniture, &c.

nore attention than we have been in the habit of giving. Look around you and count the number, of good farms whose owners the number, of good farms whose owners at the number, of good farms whose owners at the number, of good farms whose owners at the number of good farms whose owners are number of the number of good farms whose owners are number of the number of good farms whose owners are number of the number of good farms whose owners are number of good farms are number of good farms whose owners are number of good farms a Court House.

Monday March 9.—Joseph Miller Dickin-

son township, will sell horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements, furniture, and grain in the ground. Tuesday March 10.—Daniel Höffer, Mid--dlesex township, will sell horses, leattle, sheep, hogs, and farming implements. Wm auctioncer

Tuesday, March 10: -Sam'l Sellers, Dickinson lownship, near Barnitz's mill. Sale of horses, cattle, sheep, threshing machine, farming implements and furniture. N. B. Moore, auct'r.

Friday, March 13.—Jonathan Mayborry, Plainfield, sale of horse, cattle, hog, furni-ture, &c Commodore Porter, auctioneer. Tuesday, March 17.—Chas. W. Sheaffer Paradise Mills, S. Middleton township. Sale of stock agricultural implements, fur-niture. Wm Devinney, Auctioneer: Same time and place .- Wm Keller, will

Tuesday March 17 .- Geo. Himes, sr. carriage, farming implements, and furni-

Friday March 20 .- S. N. Diven, Paperown. Sale of horses, cattle, hogs, farming mplements, lumber, furniture, and a large ariety of store goods. For Rent .- J. A. Humrich, has a first

ass store room for rent. See advertisement PIANO FOR SALE OR RENT. Terms ery low. Apply at this Office.

Wanted.—\$5,000 on mortgage on a condition farm in this county. Apply A. L. SPONSLER

Jos. Miller, Auctioneer, will sell for ohn Lesher, on Feb. 29th on Adam Peffer's place, horses and farming utensils, and for acob Mumma, near Barnitz's mill, horses, cattle and farming implements.

THE 22D .- To-morrow will be the nniversary of the birth of the Father of one-hallowed by associations which last while our Nation has an existence. Our office will be closed, the banks will do be obviated by cleanliness in all our liabits no business and, we believe, business gon

THE GIRARD HOUSE, of Philadelphia thousand. A spacious and elegant Restauwhether it is dirty or clean; and there are rant has just been opened immediately under the Girard House opening upon Chesnut st MR. LEWIS TREDERICK, the lessee, keeps the larders stocked with the choicest viands of every clime, and the rarast vintages of the globe. The Girard is the hotel par ex-

cellence of Philadelphia. LOGAL PAPERS .- There are many per ons who either take no paper at all, or elsetake one from a distant city, and when they vish to see what is transpiring in their own eighborhood, they beg or borrow the localonper from some citizens more liberal than themselves. Many men of this kind are engaged in business, and frequently grumble ecause people do not patronize "home industry," when they practice the very same thing of which they complain. Recollect that if a home paper is to be supported, home influence must do it. Every dollar sent for foreign paper is at the expense of the local lournal. "A town-acquires a prominence through its paper more than any other way, and to every one who has the interest of his town at heart, his home paper is a necessity.

Never will such a man take a paper from home until he is able to take a second-paper. His first paper will be his home sheet; he

FIRE IN HARRISBURG.—EXPLOSION. On Monday evening last, about 7 o'clock, fire occurred in Harrisburg, which originated in the cellar of the hardware store of Mr. Anthony King, 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 coal oil lamp for the purpose of lrawing some oil from a barrel. He set the amp on the floor beside the barrel and turned the faucet, when at that moment the lamp exploded, burning the boy in the face nd scorching his bair. The flames commu nicated with the oil from the barrel, which was still running, and the smoke drove the boy up stairs. The firemen were speedily upon the spot, but were mable 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 oise underneath like a subdued earthquake and the next instant men were raised from their feet and thrown in every direction. By the explosion a number of firemen were injured, some seriously, but no lives were lost. The damage done to Mr. King's establishment is, of course, very great. We learn that the brick walls were blown out, and

that even the dormer windows in the roof were shattered. We gather these particulars from the local olumns of the Harrisburg State Guard, the eporter of which paper, who was present then the explosion occurred, it appears was blown "into the middle of next week.

MAGISTRATES DURING THE REVOurion .-- We have been furnished with the following list of Magistrates of Cumberland county during the Revolution, which then embraced within her boundary all of Franklin and Perry and part of Mifflin counties: Willam Lyon, Esq., of Carlisle, to Council, dated anuary 6th, 1779.

LIST OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SWORN IN.

East Pennsboro (synnkip\_lamss Oliver, John Trundlo.
Carliste town.—John Agnow, John Creigh.
Lurgan township.—John Maclay, Jr., Robert Peoples.
Fermaugh (stornship.—Samuel Lyon.
Milford township.—Samuel Lyon.
Milford township.—Alexander Laughlin.
Armagh (sonnship.—William Brown, Honry Taylor
Allen (sonnship.—John Anderson, Hugh Jaird.
Middleton (sonnship.—Andrew M'Gath.
West—Pennsboro Township.—Thomas Konnedy,
Charles Leope. Store Turner Tur

Tyrone townskip.—William M'Olure, David M'Olure, Letterknyn townskip.—Samuel Gulbortson.

-Derry townskip.—Samuel America.

Rye townskip.—James—Asimstrong.

Rye townskip.—John Stewart.

Leek townskip.—John Stewart.

Twoine townskip.—Leharander Murray. Jr.

Greenwood townskip.—Church Gox.

Finnett townskip.—Church Gox.

Finnett townskip.—John Eldor, Noah Abgahan.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PERCE NOT SWORN IN.

CAPILISE townskip.—John Eldor, Stephen Duncan,

Sphraith Steol. William Browns, Stephen Duncan,

Frantally townskip.—John Eldurks.

Fernatally townskip.—John Eldurks.

Fiters' townskip.—John Schuller.

Fiters' townskip.—John Schuller.

Fiters' townskip.—John Schuller.

Elegation townskip.

Ele

We suppose the reason Carlisle town pplied for four additional magistrates, was wing to the fact that William Lyon, in a letter, dated Carlisle, February 2, 1778, to V. P. Bryan, says "we have only but one lawyer that lives here who practices under the present constitution-he issues all the writs he can get the people take from him, lleging that any Justice of the Peace-may issue them without paying any regard to the Prothontary's seal." Reading was worse off than Carlisle. Hon James Read, in a leter to Secretary Matlock, dated February 1778, says "there is not a single attorney in our county. If any one comes to me, I as friend assist the Justice in issuing the writ, the Sheriff makes the return, and the daintiff has then no one to appear for him."

A Kernel of wheat in a Bushel of Chaff. In this age of humbuggery, when the wits of one-half the world are at work to cheat the other half, it is refreshing to find an article of general utility nong us that possesses the merit claimed for it, It requires a knowledge of the higher mathematics to enumerate the numper of worthless hair preperations that flood our market, vaunting their superior excelencies from the show-cases of every druggist. Among this mass of rubbish, however there is one article that, if the popular verfrom its competitors in the valuable properties it possesses, as in its enormous demand. Of course we allude to the popular "Barrett's Vegteable Hair Restorative," which is so highly endorsed and recommended by druggists. Those who have used it-and their name is legion-are unanimous in their praise of its absolute superiority over all its would-be competitors .- Cincinnati

NORMAL SCHOOL -A highly successful effort has been made at Huntingdon, Pa., to raise funds, by subscription, for the estublishment of a "Normal School" for the Seventh district, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair, under the act of 20th May, 1857. The sum of nearly thirty thousand dollars has been subscribed If the State shows the same liberality to this institution that it has to others of the same kind, the school will not only be a grand success but an ornament to Huntingdon and the other counties of this normal district.

Success to Him .- We mean to our friend Capt. John A. Swartz, lute of Mechanicsburg, who has associated himself-in partnership in the lending Tobacco and Cigar firm of HEMPHILL, CHANDLER & Con of Philadelphia. The Captain is a live young man, full of business enterprise and activity, and we predict that his connection with HEMPHILL, CHANDLER & Co., will have the effect of materially increasing their trade. The establishment is located,

at 222 Market St. SALE OF BANK STOCK .- We understand that Mr. John B. Leidig has sold ten shares of the stock of the First National Bank of Carlisle, to Jonathan Snyder, for \$100 per share. The large price paid for this stock is fully justified by the presperity of the nstitution which has enabled it to nav S16 per share dividends to its stockholders, and add \$5,000 to the surplus fund in the past

yoar. 3, PUBLIC SALES .- Samuel Beetem on the 22d of February, will sell cows, hogs, and farming implements. Joseph Miller, Auc-

John Lesher, on February 29th on Adam Peller's place, will sell liorses, cattle, and smith tools. Joseph Miller, Auctioneer. Jacob Mumma, near Barnitz's mill, on March 3d., will soll horse, cattle, and farming implements. Joseph Miller, Auction-

WE observe that the Volunteer has adopted a new plan of swelling its published list of sale bills printed at that office. The sale of SAMUEL STEWART is twice inserted, and, it may be, a number of others are repented lso. We have not time to examine.

No BETTER THING .- Can be found in the world than "Barrett's Hair Restorative?" Ask Madames Ristori and Parepa, nd all who use it.