The Herald.

A. K. RHEEM, J. A. DUNBAR, } Editors & Propr's

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday Morning, Jan. 22d, 1869.

A Cable dispatch states that Jefferson Davis, Slidell, Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other ex-Confederates, in view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, were preparing to return to the United States.

The Evening Post says of Butler's financial theory: "If we are to have a law authorizing all debtors to cheat their creditors, let us make it simple. Butler's scheme is too complicated. It is as though a burglar should take the trouble to climb up on the roof a house and crawl down the chimney when the door was open."

The Philadelphia Ledger says Messrs. A. R. McHenry & Co, announce that arrangements have been completed through the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and friends in Liverpool to place on the route between that port and Philadelphia a line of first class steamers, to sail from each port every two weeks.

DIVISION OF TENNESSE.—Brownlow of Tennessee, in his annual message to the Legislature at its January session, will advocate the division of the State. East Tennessee is said to be united on this question, in demanding a separation from the middle and western portions of the State. The Governor is also an editor, and in his *Knoxville Whig* thus foreshadows the new movement: "East Tennesseans will be a unit for the separation. We will accept too the terms. We are ready to go empty handed. West and Middle Tennessee may have all their railroads, public buildings, turnpikes and only their proportion of the State debt. East Tennessee will assume hers and ask no more.

LEADING Virginia journals and politicians, of the ex-rebel type, have recently exhibited a remarkable unanimity in conceding that negro suffrage is inevitable. Their new-born faith is proclaimed with considerable vigor, and apparently with the most earnest sincerity. As faith without works availeth nothing, Congress will recognize the duty, and cheerfully exercise the privilege, of submitting the Old Dominion's new converts to Republicanism to such tests, as will afford satisfactory proof that the new ideas have radically penetrated the aristocratic hearts of the old slaveholding leaders of the rebel Democracy.

RUMORS at the Capital concur in representing four of the eight Supreme Justices—GRIER, DAVIS, SWAYNE, and MILLER—as favoring a decision for the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender acts, and Messrs. FIELD CLIFFORD and NELSON against it, with Judge CHASE "believed" to side with the majority. His vote the other way would divide the Court evenly and leave the present state of the question undisturbed. But an impression has become general, in quarters the best informed, that the act will be sustained by a clear majority of the Court.

CARL SCHURZ is the Republican nominee for the Missouri Senatorship, from which Mr. HENDERSON retires in March next. The nomination has not been secured without a long and bitter contest against the personal interests of a limited but influential section of the party in that State. But we see no good reason for doubting that the nomination, which has been fairly won, and with an ample majority in the party caucus, will be honorably ratified in due time by the formal election. Republicans will welcome General SCHURZ to the Senate as to a field in which great distinction awaits him, and as a sphere of enlarged usefulness to the country.

A MAN'S first concern is to do well in the world. The second is to protect himself against want. Business enterprise will do the first; economy will sometimes result in the second. But there are contingencies in life which no thrift or sagacity can avoid. Death may come, or pecuniary disaster, or National trouble, in which the most carefully prepared plans will be wrecked, and the proudest fortunes swept away. Thus, ever-present danger makes an ever-present duty, which is this: To protect our lives by an insurance policy which will give us an income while living, and a legacy to those we leave behind us. The *National Life Insurance Company*, chartered by a special act of Congress, and managed by men of National reputation for sagacity and prudence, proposes to insure lives at the lowest possible rate, and on the most liberal principles. Its advertisement will be found in another column, and we advise our readers to give it a careful study.

THE President justifies his latest Amnesty Proclamation upon the Constitutional rights of the Executive, and insists that the act was "in strict accordance with judicial expositions and in conformity to precedents established by Washington in '95, and by other Presidents since." The precedent of '95 has always been quoted, relied upon and conformed to by Mr. Johnson's predecessors. That precedent, by its terms, expressly excluded from amnesty "every person "who standeth indicted or convicted of any treason, misprison of treason, or other offenses against the United States." The President is the first to claim the power of pardon in such offenses before indictment or trial and before conviction, so much for his precedent. The constitutional question is not of greater value.

The Registry Bill.

That gigantic frauds were perpetrated in the late elections by the Democracy, no one can be found to doubt; and the fact that the Republican party was able to save the country, in spite of these operations of the enemy, is no reason why there should not be strict and rigid measures adopted to prevent their perpetration hereafter. Thro' them we lost the great State of New York, and unless we take the proper measures to prevent them, we may at some future day lose our own State Indeed, in 1867 we failed to elect our Supreme Judge simply through their agency, and as late as last Fall, in the midst of our grand triumphs, we lost the municipal officers of Philadelphia in the same manner. Repeaters, fraudulently-naturalized voters, and imported roughs and rowdies must be kept away from the polls by proper legislation, or the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania may, at some future day, be voted down by dishonest ballots, as is yearly done in New York city, and as was recently done in Philadelphia.

The subject of naturalization, in its larger proportions, must be dealt with by Congress, but in the regulations of prothonotaries of our State courts, and upon the subject of a Registry Law, it is within the immediate province of our Legislature to enact proper and sanitary statutes. Indeed, it is their bouden duty to attend to these matters at once.

Feeling the necessity of such legislation as will at least in some measure protect the purity of the ballot-box, we are rejoiced to find that Senator Taylor, of Beaver, has already introduced a bill which, in the main, seems destined, if passed, to accomplish the desired end. Its provisions seem to be sensible and explicit, and we doubt not will meet the approval of a majority of the members of both Houses of our Legislature. When passed it will secure just what is needed in this State, viz.: a law that will, in a great measure, prevent fraud in our elections. Let us have it in operation before our Gubernatorial election next Fall, and we will have no trouble in electing our candidate by a sweeping and triumphant majority. Fail to give it to us, and the dexterity and machinations of the Democracy, under the lead of Coffee-pot Wallace, may give us trouble, and require far greater effort on our part to secure victory than we may wish to make.

Senator Taylor's bill should be amended, if it needs it, and then passed; or, if it be correct, should be passed at once. Its provisions seem to be all that is required, and among them are to be found the following most excellent ones:

On the written request of fifty voters in a county, or of five in a district, with the affidavit of one or more of them averring their belief that fraud is intended at an approaching election, or that it will not be fairly or legally conducted, the court or a judge in vacation shall appoint for the district applied for, two sober, discreet, and intelligent citizens thereof, from the opposite political party of the inspectors respectively, who shall attend and act as overseers at the election, with the right to challenge voters, to examine them and their witness, and papers, and to oversee the counting of the votes and the making out and signing of the returns; and if they are unlawfully interferred with, so as to prevent the execution of their duties, and the election is contested, the votes polled shall be rejected by the board of return judges or the tribunal passing upon it.

If the return judges, or a majority of them, are satisfied from sufficient evidence, that fraud has been committed at an election, they may reject the entire vote of the district in which it was committed, but their action shall not interfere with the rights of others to contest the election, as determined by them, or any of the election board, in the manner now allowed by law.

If, in adjusting the revised list of voters, differences of opinion shall exist among the members of the board, a majority shall determine, and the dissenting ones may note their reasons for dissenting; and if the overseers, or either of them, are satisfied that fraudulent votes have been received, or lawful ones rejected, or that other frauds have been committed, they may make memorandums thereof; and in either case the election officers shall enclose and seal the papers thereof with the other election papers, to be used in any contest that may arise respecting the election.

An examination for naturalization shall be in open court, and under the immediate cognizance and judgment of its members as presiding judges.

Every prothonotary shall keep a naturalization docket, in which he shall register, in alphabetical order, the name of every applicant, the time of filing his declaration of intention, and his petition—the place and country of his birth—his age, residence and time of his arrival in this country—the names of his vouchers and their residences, and the date and nature of the court's action; and the same shall be open for inspection and for copies, as other records; and if he or any one under him shall act in violation hereof, or shall issue a certificate of naturalization, not duly authorized thereto, or shall give out blanks, or suffer them to be taken from his office, or charge, to be filled up and used, on conviction thereof, he shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be deprivnd of his office.

If any one shall sell, give or use, or shall vote, or offer to vote, or encourage another to vote on a naturalization certificate which he knows, or has good reason to know, is not genuine, or shall knowingly testify falsely in any matter relating to the right of registering or of voting, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court, recently fell and injured himself severely at his residence in Beaver. He will probably not be able to resume his seat on the bench for some time.

The Hon. Edgar Cowan, who was once elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and subsequently became demoralized or Johnsonized, which means about the same thing, is recommended in the Philadelphia Age as a suitable Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court Bench.

Sheridan's Dispatch.

From General Sheridan's dispatch, to be found in another column, it will be seen that the importance of the victory won by Col. Evans, on Christmas day, over the Indians, cannot be over-estimated. He evidently considers it almost a final settlement of the Indian difficulties, and maintains his opinion by narrating how the hostile Indians are dispirited and are suing for peace.

The particulars contained in his dispatch show that the best representations of those who opposed sending a military force to repress the disorders and outrages of the Indians, and who wished to enrich themselves by agencies and presents, under pretence of pacifying the scalpers and murderers, were, in the caustic language of Sheridan himself, "falsehoods." His policy is the true one; and just as it won in the late rebellion, so will it win this later and weaker war against the savages of the Plains. The results of his expedition thus far have been all that the most sanguine could have anticipated, and we join in the belief of the General that the troubles are about at an end. There may and undoubtedly will be occasional outbreaks, but these will be promptly suppressed, with but little expense and but little loss of life, while the peace that Sheridan has so quickly conquered will prove as complete and lasting as any that can be made with a people so fickle and treacherous as are the American Indians.

The Election of United States Senator.

Our Legislature on Tuesday last elected the Hon. JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, as United States Senator from this State for six years, from the 4th of March next. The contest for this position was virtually settled by the Republican caucus some two weeks since, and the hollow compliment paid by the Democracy to William A Wallace, by giving him their votes, was in full keeping with the emptiness of their political principles.

The following was the action of the two Houses in the election:

SENATE.

The Speaker said:

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," approved the 25th day of July, 1866, and of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "an act to define the time and regulate the manner of electing Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States," approved the 11th day of January, 1867, the Senate will now proceed, *viva voce*, to name one person for Senator in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania.

The roll was then called, whereupon

Messrs. Billingfelt, Brown, (Mercer,) Coleman, Connell, Errett, Fisher, Graham, Henzey, Kerr, Lowry, Olmsted, Osterhout, Robinson, Stinson, Stutzman, Taylor and Worthington, *Speaker*, 17, all Republicans, voted for Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon.

Messrs. Beck, Brown, (Northampton,) Burnett, Davis, Duncan, Jackson Linderman, M'Intire, Miller, Nagle, Randall, Searight and Turner, 13, all Democrats, voted for William A. Wallace, of Clearfield.

Mr. Wallace voted for Hiester Clymer.

Mr. McCandless, having paired of with Mr. White, who was absent, did not vote.

So it appeared that John Scott was duly named by the Senate of Pennsylvania for Senator in Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania, for six years, from and after the fourth day of March next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker called the House to order at 3 o'clock, p. m. He said:

The hour of three o'clock having arrived, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Congress of the United States entitled "an act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," approved the 25th day of January, A. D. 1866; and an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "an act to define the time and egulate the manner of electing a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States," approved the 11th day of January, A. D., 1867, the Clerk will call the roll of members of the House of Representatives, and each member, as his name is called, will name a person as his choice for Senator of the United States.

The Clerk accordingly called the roll of the House whereupon it appeared that

Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Beatty, Brown, (Huntingdon,) Buffington, Burritt, Chamberlain, Church, Clark, (Warren,) Cloud, Davis, (Philadelphia,) Duncan, Edwards, Foy, Gatchell, Hamilton, Heilman, Herr, Herrold, Hervey, Hoffman, Holgate, Hong, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunter, Jackson, Kerr, Kleckner, Lecdom, Leslie, Longenecker, Marshall, Martin, Meredith, Miller, Morgan, Myers, Nicholson, Piles, Painter, Peters, Phillips, Rea, Robb, Robinson, (Blair,) Robinson, (Mercer,) Stephens, Stokes, Stranahan, Strang, Subers, Summy, Taylor, Vankirk, Walker, Webb, Weller, Westlake, Wilson and Clark, *Speaker*, 61, all Republicans, voted for Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon.

Messrs. Beans, Beard, Bossard, Breen, Brobst, Brown, (Clarion,) Cornman, Creitz, Dailey, Davis, Dill, Eschbach, Fogel, Groundie, Hottenstein, Hursh, Jones, Josephs, Kase, M'Cullough, M'Ginnis, M'Kinstry, M'Miller, Meck, Mullen, Nice, O'Neil, Place, Playford, Porter, (Cambria,) Porter, (York,) Rogers, Scott, Sedgewick, Shively, Stout, Westler and Witham, all Democrats, voted for Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield.

Mr. Nelson, Democrat, of Wayne, who was present, did not vote.

Hon. John Scott, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared as duly named by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania as their choice for United States Senator.

And thus has the Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, been chosen, by the Representatives of this great Commonwealth, United States Senator, to fill the place of the outgoing imbecile, Charles R. Buckalew. Of Mr. Scott we have already spoken in terms of commendation, and will only add that among all the prominent men whose names were mentioned in connection with the position, that of the Senator elect was the only one that we ever especially endorsed. In conjunction with the Hon. Simon Cameron, he will be able to secure for this Commonwealth the weight and influence which she has too long been wanting in the Senate of the United States.

We bespeak for him a brilliant and useful career in that body, and feel satisfied that he will never neglect the interests of the Commonwealth, but will boldly and manfully contend for and secure her every right in the Union of States.

Wooden-Car Wheels.

The Hudson River Railroad Company has recently placed twelve of the Mansell wooden car wheels on their drawing room car. These wheels cost treble the price of the ordinary cast iron wheels, but this is regarded as of little consequence compared with the advantages gained by their use.—They ride smoothly, making conversation, reading, and even writing, not only possible, but an easy task on the cars. They are made of thoroughly seasoned elm, or teak, with steel tire; are very durable, only one accident having ever occurred to one of them; and that through the carelessness of a workman; and will wear by reason of their elasticity and durability over four hundred thousand miles of railway, while the average use of the ordinary iron wheel is but fifty thousand miles, after which it is necessary to break it up.

It is also asserted that this wheel is so constructed that it is impossible for the tire to become displaced, and that the wear to the track is much less than by the cast wheel which of itself would make an important saving.

The Mansell wheel is used on the Metropolitan Underground Railway in London, and there, where, the stoppages and starting of the trains are very sudden and consequently extremely trying, no accident has yet occurred with them.

If this wheel proves to have all the merits claimed for it, it will, we hear, be generally adopted on the Hudson River Road. The increased first cost of these wheels over the iron wheels should not prevent railroad corporations from adopting them, if it is proved by trial that with them human life is made more safe. Their greater durability and the saving of the wear and tear of the track will, it is believed, render these wheels in the end much the cheapest.

One Thousand Miles.

From the mountains of Utah, close upon the valley of Great Salt Lake, flashes a dispatch, saying that *one thousand miles* of rails have been laid upon the Union Pacific Railroad. For a distance greater than from Washington to New Orleans, from New York to Mobile, or Boston to Chicago, has this continental railroad been pushed westward from Omaha, which is itself more than fourteen hundred miles from New York by the nearest travelled route. Chicago was, a few years ago, the "far West;" to-day the locomotive, drawing after it not only its heavily laden train, but population, manufactures, agriculture and civilization, is fifteen hundred miles beyond the Garden City on the Lake. Beyond the Missouri stretched the "Great American Desert," untilled, unsettled, unexplored. The railroad, in crossing it, has opened to emigrants lands unequalled on the continent for luxuriant crops of corn, wheat and grass. The Rocky Mountains were Nature's almost insurmountable barrier to further extension of population or trade. The railway engineers have found a pathway over which they transport crowded trains at twenty-five miles an hour, while all the abundant facilities of a well-stocked road are taxed to the utmost to meet the demands made by the freighting traffic. In inception, execution and results, this is the grandest enterprise of modern times.

We have spoken of the extent of the traffic of the Union Pacific. It must be borne in mind that all the business thus far has been local trade upon the finished part of the road which precedes, instead of follows, emigration and the manifold business of populous communities. And yet the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1868, upon an average distance of less than 700 miles, were *more than five million dollars*, a fact as surprising as gratifying. Every added mile opens new sources of revenue, and every year will see the business of every section very greatly increased. Add to this extraordinary local traffic the trade of Utah, Nevada, Montana and Oregon, as they are successively brought within the reach of the U. P. R. R., and then to that sum add the immense through transportation, which will be inevitable when the grand line to the Pacific shall be complete, and the total can hardly be realized or even estimated.

One thousand miles of this road have been built. Five hundred miles of the Central Pacific have also been opened, leaving but about two hundred miles between the two roads. This gap will be filled early in the present year, and by the beginning of Summer the tourist may, in the space of a week, make personal comparison of the state of the crops upon the Granite Hills and upon the western slope of the California Coast Range.

Government has given so liberal aid to the Union Pacific Railroad that it may be fairly denominated a National Work. The Government loan of bonds is made as the road progresses, and the Company's own bonds, to an amount equal to the U. S. subsidy, find a ready sale. These bonds are for $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, pay 6 per cent. gold interest; the principal is redeemable in gold, and they are, by provision of the national charter, made a *First Mortgage* upon the entire line. A limited amount are offered for the present at *Par* and accrued interest, in currency.

Many bankers predict that when the road is completed, and the issue of bonds consequently stopped, their price will be higher than Governments, they having so long a time to run. It is probable that a large amount will be taken for investment upon foreign account. The bonds may be obtained of De Haven & Bro, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c., 40, South 3d street, Philadelphia.

THE DEMOCRACY AGAIN IN TURMOIL.

The Standing Committee of this most delectable political organization met at what, by them, is known as the Democratic Committee Room, but what the tax-payers of the county are told is the Arbitration Chamber, and, after very considerable squabbling, succeeded in electing John H. Criswell, of Shippensburg, as delegate to the State Convention, instructing him to vote for George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, as their party nominee for Governor in the approaching gubernatorial campaign. Gen. Cass is President of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and it is currently reported that Mr. Criswell secured his election by a promise that he would take the members of the Committe on an excursion trip in one of the General's palace cars. This certainly smacks of the corruption the editors of *Volunteer* so lately denounced in the nomination of Col. Haldeman, and yet they this week approve of the action of the Committee. Gentlemen, your shoes are evidently not "rights and lefts" You can wear either one on either foot.

New York Election Frauds.

It is stated that the Congressional Committee investigating the naturalization frauds in New York have a pile of testimony sufficient to hang, politically, many prominent copperhead politicians.—They have evidence to prove that not less than some thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast in New York city by repeaters alone. The business was reduced to a science, and had it not received such a sudden check by Marshal Murray, no doubt it would have become of general application in all the large cities of the Union. By this timely action Marshal Murray prevented the thirty thousand from becoming sixty thousand. Several of the witnesses testify that they voted from nine to thirty-nine times each.—These witnesses have testified because those who employed them do not pay them according to agreement. The Committee have summoned nearly four hundred witnesses upon the one question of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. These papers were offered by the hundred and thousands. The Committee have the testimony of the printer who manufactured the document, who had his presses running from the first of June up almost to the day of election. He printed over one hundred thousand of them. The Committee have evidence that the naturalization records in the County Clerk's office are being rapidly destroyed.

Distructive Fire in Philadelphia

On Thursday morning a most destructive fire occurred in the block of magnificent stores on Chestnut street, known as Burd's building The fire originated in Caldwell's magnificent jewelry store, and extended to Howell & Brother's paper-hanging warehouse in the same block, on the corner of Ninth. Both of these were wholly destroyed. The store of the Burd block occupied by Messrs. J. F. & E. B. Orne was reached by the fire, and much damaged about the roof but otherwise is no further injured than by the water thrown into it.

At the time the fire was discovered, there were six clerks of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., asleep in the store They were on the first floor, and were aroused by an explosion, or by knocking upon the store door. Four of them soon made their appearance at the second story front windows, from which they made their way upon the ledge above the first story windows to the front of Mr. Orne's store, from which, when their situation was made known to the members of the Washington Hose Company, they were taken by means of ladders. They were all injured by fire, and internally by breathing smoke, gas or steam, and were taken to neighboring houses, where medical aid was provided. One of them was subsequently removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His injuries are more severe than those of the others, but he is not in a dangerous condition.

Two of the clerks have not been seen since the fire broke out, and fears are entertained that they were suffocated by the smoke and perished in the flames. Both were unmarried. One had been in the employment of the firm about a year, and the other between two and three years

The Burd block was erected in accordance with the will of the late Dr. Burd, on the site of his mansion and grounds, which he occupied up to the time of his death. The stores were erected in a most substantial manner, the fronts being of white marble, beautifully ornamented. They had a front of 33 feet and a depth of 235 feet extending from Chestnut St., to Sansom St. On the front they were of uniform height, three stories, with a heavy cornice and balustrade, but in the rear the stores occupied by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., and the Messrs. Orne were only two stories high. They were built about six years ago, and have been occupied a little more than five years. Mr. Geo. Howell owned the corner store, the cost of which was $83,000. There were insurances upon it, amounting in all to $40,000. On the centre building, (Mr. Caldwell's,) owned by Mr. Houston, there were insurances amounting to $50,000. $8000 less than the cost at the time of its erection, The third store of the block, owned by Mr. Benjamin Orne, cost $60,000, and was insured for $54,000.

The Stock of the Messrs. Howell consisted of wall paper of all kinds, a large portion of which had been but a short time in the building, was valued at $200,000, which is a total loss, as nothing was saved. Their insurances upon the stock amount to $105,000.

The stock of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., outside of the four large safes, in two of which the gold watches and diamonds were deposited, is estimated to have been worth $250,000.

The safes were found to be in good condition, and it is quite likely that the valuables in them are not much damaged. Insurance on the stock, amounted to $136,000. Besides the stock of the firm, which was made up of every variety of works of art, and a very large quantity of the best jewerly, there was considerable property belonging to individuals, which had been deposited in the basement for safe keeping.

The Messrs. Orne had on hand a very large stock of carpeting, considerable of it of the most costly kind, the whole valued at $135,000. The extent to which it is damaged could not be estimated with any degree of certainty, and ere it can be the stock will have to undergo a close examination. There are insurances upon it amounting to $235,000. The origin of the fire is yet involved in doubt.

In the cellar of the central building there were two boilers used for heating the stores, but these were covered up by debris in such a manner as to prevent their being examined. As soon as the debris can be removed from the basement, some light may be thrown upon the mystery. The clerks who escaped speak of inhaling something resembling gas, from which they suffered considerably.

U. S. SENATORS ELECTED.

WILMINGTON, January 19.—James A. Bayard was elected, to-day, by the Delaware Legislature, as United States Senator, to serve until March 4th, and his son, Thomas Bayard, for the full term of six years from that date.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19.—The vote in the Legislature to-day for U. S. Senator, resulted as follows: Senate—Cumback, twenty-two; Hendricks, nineteen; scattering nine. House—Cumback, forty-eight; Hendricks, forty-five; scattering seven.

NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The Republican caucus of the Nebraska Legislature, up to Saturday night, had failed to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator, Mr. Tipton, the present incumbent, holds the highest vote, and Gov. Baker the next highest.

FLORIDA.

The question of the election of U. S. Senator was considered in the Florida Legislature on Monday. The House passed a resolution to enter upon the election yesterday. In the Senate the resolution was defeated.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 19.—Reuben E. Fenton was to-day elected U. S. Senator.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON January 19.—Sumner was re-elected U. S. Senator.

MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, Jan 19.—This morning Alex. Ramsey was re-elected U. S. Senator from Minnesota, by a majority of thirty nine over C. W. Nash, Democrat.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—General Carl Schurz was elected U. S. Senator this morning.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—Hon. Z. Chandler was to-day re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., San. 19.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature.

THE PLAINS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16—An Omaha dispatch states that it is reported that a number of Indians recently engaged in the war on the Colorado, Kansas, have reached the Powder-river country, where a council was held by a large number of chiefs. The object of the council is unknown.

The Indians are quiet at Fort, Fetterman and also along the Upper Missouri river.

A Denver dispatch says that the party has returned from the pursuit of the Indians in Cache, La Poudre Valley, having succeeded in recapturing one hundred horses and killing one Indian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—General Sherman telegraphed from St. Louis to Assistant Adjutant General Townsend the following dispatch from General Sheridan:

By special messenger to Lawrence, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1869.

IN THE FIELD, Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, Jan, 1.

To Brevet Maj, Gen. W. A. Nichols, A. A. G.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following for the information of the Lieutenant General:

The destruction of the Camanche village by Colonel Evans, on Christmas Day, gave the final blow to the backbone of the Indian rebellion. At midnight on Dec. 31, 1868, a delegation of the chief fighting men of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, twenty-one in number, arrived here on foot, their animals not being able to carry them on. They said they ruled the village, and begged for peace and for permission for their people to come in, and asked no terms, but only for a paper to protect them from the operations of our troops while en route.

They report the tribes in mourning for their losses. Their people are starving, having eaten up all their dogs, and finding no buffalo. We had forced them into the canons on the eastern edge of the staked plains; where there was no small game or buffalo. They are in a fix, and desire to surrender unconditionally.

I acceded to their terms, and will punish them justly, and I can scarcely make an error in any punishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their hands. Yesterday we received a few papers, the first for a month, and I see it alleged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is a falsehood The reservation extends but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb.

The battle took place one hundred and twenty miles up the road from Fort Cobb. It is also alleged that the band was friendly. No one would make such an assertion who had any regard for the truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's young men were out depredating at Fort Dodge when the village was wiped out. Mules taken from trains, matter carried by our murdered couriers, photographs stolen from the scene of outrages on the Solomon and Saline rivers, were found in the captured camp. In addition I have their own illustrated history, found in their captured camps, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known also that I wanted Black Kettle and his family to come in, through the Arraphoe chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that chief at Fort Dodge, in September last, but they did not come in.

Yours respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen

Personal Matters.

Edinburgh doctors decided against separating the Siamese twins.

McPherson is writing a life of Thaddeus Stevens.

Queen Victoria has but $300,000 pocket money.

Kossuth is entreating Spain to become a republic.

Wade Hampton is in Mississippi hunting bears.

William Cullen Bryant is President of a homeopathic hospital.

Gov. Geary last year received 1623 applications for pardons, and granted 106.

Ex-Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, is lying seriously ill at his residence at Edgewood.

Some of General Kilpatrick's Hartford admirers have given him a service of silver plate worth $1,508.

Helper, the Impending Crisis man is employed on a railroad now, his crisis having impended.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have made a fortune of three-quarters of a million dollars.

The Dowager Baroness James de Rothschild has a dower of $300,000 a year.

Some person has found out that persons who defend the revenue might be called revenue cutters.

A ghost that breathes fire, and has ears reaching to the ground, has been seen in Snyder county.

Michigan has a lady who thinks she is 107 years old. None of her friends remember exactly when she was born.

Thurlow Weed has sold out his entire interest in the *Commercial*, it is stated, and arranged all his affairs anticipating speedy death.

During his late visit to Florida, Senator Sprague purchased nine thousand acres of the best land in that State for ten dollars an acre.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has presented a gold medal with complimentary resolutions to Cyrus W. Field.

The Boston Post thinks General Butler's partiality for paper is in consequence of his interest in a paper mill.

In Paris they are fifty wealthy negro families living on terms of perfect social equality with the members of the best families of the highest circles.

A Cleveland clergyman omitted some part of the ceremonial at a recent funeral in that place, and was immediately driven from the house by the enraged widow and the rest of the mourners, with sticks and stones.

Some of the greatest swells in India are rich young Hindoos. They wear tight trousers, plug hats, and Stanley scarfs, drive dog carts, smoke cigars, and drink brandy and soda exactly as if they were Christians.

News Items.

Major Andre's watch is in the possession of a Wisconsin widow, who desires to sell it.

The fortune left by Baron Rothschild is more than half as much as the whole annual income of Great Britain.

The profits of the New York Tribune last year were $180,000 and of the New York Post $250,000.

John B. Gough was born in August, 1817, at Sandgate, England, where his mother taught the village school.

Worcester, Massachusetts, has a thief detective society, which organized in 1775, and has now one hundred and forty-two members.

The Bank Directors of Connecticut meet this week at Hartford to decide whether a man may serve as director of two banks at the same time.

An English statistician announces that the United States contains 103,500,000 hens, to say nothing of the henneries.

A recent funeral in Chicago is said to have cost $547, which, the Boston Post observes, is more than the cost of a divorce.

At Rome, New York, they give chloroform to murderers when they are about to hang them. That is humanity.

Thieves lately stole the carpet from a church near Cincinnati, and when it was newly carpeted brought back the old and stole the new one.

The association for the propagation of game in Pennsylvania have now more than 95,000 birds of various kinds ready to be let loose in the Spring.

Lawyers of the greatest eminence at Washington concur in the opinion that the recent Amnesty proclamation has no legal effect or validity whatever.

Logan, of Illinois, is called the handsomest man in the House, but some persons do say that he will no longer be so when Mr. Darwin Phelps takes his seat.

The Kansas Legislature has a new member who, no doubt, will do honor to the rising reputation of that young State, his name, and there is a good deal in the name, is Jacob Epaminondas Squash.

The Blair family manages to get a position even in Gen. Grant's suite. There being no other apparent way of doing so, one of Montgomery's daughters is going to marry General Comstock, of Grant's staff.

On Monday a woman named Williams, residing in Hampton village, Canada, in a fit of insanity drowned her two children in a barrel of water, and was discovered in the act of ending her own existence by getting into the barrel head first.

THE *Territorial* (Nevada) *Enterprise says*: "A gentleman just in from Treasury City, White Pine, away up where water sells for ten cents per gallon, describes the following as an expedient very commonly resorted to by the residents of that elevated town for taking a bath. Early in the morning, while dense clouds are floating over the top of the mountain, all who wish a bath stand out in the midst of the thick floating clouds, stripped to the buff, each with an Indian industriously scrubbing him with a corn broom. In this fleeting way a very cheap and tolerable bath may be obtained."

The weather, after a spasmodic fit, is again surpassingly mild and beautiful for the season.

Our Washington Letter.

[Special Correspondence of the CARLISLE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 18, 1869.

LUCRETIA MOTT.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott the famous philanthropic Quakeress, preached in the Unitarian Church, of this city, on Sunday afternoon. The public announcement of her name the day before, brought together such a large number of persons holding the good woman in veneration, that notwithstanding the Church was packed to the last foot of standing room, even to the outside of the inner doors, probably more were obliged to go away than remained. All preliminary exercises were dispensed with, out of consideration for the numbers who were standing—ladies as well as gentlemen—that the time might be reduced to the shortest practicable limit. Mrs. Mott is in her 77th year. She appeared at the desk attired in a black dress, her shoulders covered with a small in-door cream-colored silk shawl, perfectly plain; in color, and the folds in which it hung, closely resembled a piece of marble statuary. From its opening in front was seen a white kerchief, also worn outside of her dress; and a plain cap of the same material, tied under the chin with narrow strings, covered her head to the top of her forehead. The border of the cap was intended to pass for a frill; but it in fact differed from the tight, smooth-fitting body of the cap, only in being the least bit less smooth and even. And the crown of the cap was just full enough to make a motherly provision for philoprogenitiveness, and to peep above the body of the cap in a very modest little puff besides.

In a public room Mrs. Mott looks a little woman—short and slender. Her height I guess to be about 5 feet 2. She is not at all a full figure. At first sight she seems attenuated. But this is doubtless to some extent the effect of the difference between her straight-down style of dress, and the artificially filled-out female figures to which the eye is accustomed. Her face is radiant with intelligent benevolence and the happiness which comes of the attainment to, and appropriate employment of, the highest and best qualities of human nature. Her eye is penetrating, thoughtful, but so full of tenderness. Her nose is straight, well formed and well proportioned. The mouth and cheeks are somewhat sunken. Mrs. Mott is an old lady, it will be remembered. Her natural teeth are gone. The chin is of medium length, but a little more than ordinarily prominent. The brows well overhang the eyes, yet the upper region where phrenologists locate the reasoning faculties is the most prominent part of the forehead. It expands laterally, and pushes out forward, as it rises. Those who only know Mrs. Mott by her public efforts may not suspect her of any mirthfulness; but I will venture the guess that very few persons have a quicker or fuller apprehension of the ludicrous than she has. The facial angle—the favorite scientific measure of the elevation of human character—must be about, or quite 90 degrees; a height attained to only by the very best characters of the highest—the Caucasian race.—The head is high from forehead to crown; is unusually long at the very top; and is broader at the upper portion of the sides than at the base. The face is not quite as long as the height of the head might lead one to expect. Perhaps age has curtailed it on this proportion. It is neither a broad nor a narrow face; but the width across the cheek-bones is maintained more equally to the bottom of the face than is common. Physically, it is, altogether, a well-formed face; but in character it is beautiful. Mrs. Mott's voice is not remarkable in any respect, except for its maintained clearness and strength at her advanced years, through a long address.

A text was taken in conformity with custom: "Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.—Matthew 15, v. 13. This in its spiritual meaning, the lecturer believed was true. The converse was also true, viz.: The plant which God had planted would grow and endure. Free inquiry into religious matters, therefore, need not be feared, but should be encouraged. From this point she advanced to the enunciation of her life-long doctrines of the good, the divine implanted in man, to be cultivated and encouraged by loving aid to each other, under the belief of a constitutional good in humanity. While some of her views, unmistakably expressed were so opposed to popular opinion, so sweet tempered, so kindly careful of the feelings of others, did this excellent woman manifest herself throughout, I do not hesitate to say that not a soul among that large audience, however opposed in doctrines, went away offended, and that all were inspired with a degree of love for their neighbors rarely enjoyed. She spoke without the aid of notes. She is not fluent but critically appropriate, stopping a moment if necessary, to get the precise word or phrase desired; and her matter, as may be supposed, is set forth with marked method and clearness. Her rhetoric is is destitute of ornament—as such—as her Quaker custome. Her manner of speaking is conversational, somewhat that of a most excellent and intelligent mother affectionately counseling her children.—God bless her!

WOMEN EQUAL TO MEN AS GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Senator Buckalew will introduce a joint resolution some day this week to authorize the Heads of the Departments to employ women as clerks on the same footing as men. It is understood that the measure will receive the cordial advocacy of several of the most able members of both branches of Congress. Man clerks now receive $1,100, $1,400, $1,600 and $800 as first, second, third and fourth class. Women receive but one rate $900.

NEXT NEW YORK SENATOR.

Few telegrams received in Washington this Winter have given more satisfaction to men of all parties outside of the "political rings" than that which announced the nomination, by the Republican caucus of the New York Legislature, of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, *vice* Hon. E. D. Morgan, whose term of office expires on the 4th of next March. This excellent nomination, which is equivalent to an election, is not only a just tribute to an able and patriotic statesman who has rendered important services, alike to his State and the nation, but it is also the wisest nomination that could have been made, if even the New York Legislature had been disposed wholly to ignore past services, and to select a man to represent the State in the U. S. Senate with sole reference to his capacity, integrity and general fitness for a seat in the upper house of Congress. Mr Fenton will not be, exclusively, the Attorney of the bankers, brokers, railroad men and merchant princes of the commercial metropolis of America, but the faithful, honest, fearless and capable representative of the Empire State in its integrity, of the needs and interests of *all* classes of its citizens—and, at the same time, a watchful guardian and bold defender of the rights and liberties of the people of the entire Union. Those who are likely to have business with Mr. Fenton in Washington will be glad to hear that he also has and deserves the reputation of being one of the most courteous gentlemen that ever occupied the gubernational chair of New York.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS IN TROUBLE.

Judge Foote the, present Commissioner of Patents