The Herald.

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

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday Morning, Feb. 5, 1869.

GOV. GEARY.—Every Republican paper that we open zealously advocates the re-nomination of Governor GEARY. From present appearances his nomination will be unanimous and his election nearly so.

☞ Washington circles have only been able to ascertain the fact that there are to be two opinions prepared in the Supreme Court, on the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Act How the Judges are divided, or when the opinions are to be delivered, remains in doubt.

THE story that the War Department was much dissatisfied with Gen. Grant when that officer was investing Vicksburg, and that an order was issued for Gen. Banks to supersede Gen. Grant, has been contradicted by Secretary Stanton, who says the whole story is a sheer fabrication.

THE Georgia Senate has before it a resolution declaring its belief that Gen. Grant is President, and "not of any particular party," and promising to support him in "carrying out the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted under it." Very good, but who is to decide as to the meaning of the Constitution and the laws enacted under it, General Grant or the Georgia Legislature?

ANOTHER scheme for robbing the Government has been discovered. It seems that certain persons, through the connivance of Custom-House officials, have obtained more than half a million dollars from the United States Treasury during the last seven months on fraudlent claims for "drawbacks." We hope that this matter will be sifted to the bottom, and the scoundrels brought to justice.

☞ Secretary Schofield has submitted to Congress plans and estimates for a new War Department building in Washington. The figures represent an expenditure of a million and a half dollars, and probably another million would be asked for as a "deficiency." Secretary Schofield's "plans" are very valuable, and Congress and the Executive should avail themselves of them —when the national debt is paid.

☞ The effort to repeal the Civil Tenure-of-Office act remains suspended in the Senate, and is now thought certain to fail. We cannot doubt that this result will coincide with the sober judgment of the country. Now, give us certain modifications concerning the Cabinet, and let us have the Civil Service bill, and the new Administration will begin with something like a chance for securing reform.

THE Central Pacific Railroad chose Wednesday last for making its final battle in the Senate, reached a vote, and lost, by an adverse majority of two. There, in ordinary cases, the thing might rest; but we warn the opponents of land jobbery that only perpetual vigilance can prevent some cunning plan for springing this old foe in a new guise upon the Senate at some unguarded hour. Watch everything that has the word railway in it.

MR WILLIAM A. WALLACE, whose memory is fragrant with coffee-colored certificates of naturalization in this State, having been mentioned by a Democratic gathering in the wilds of Clearfield county as a Democratic candidate for Governor, rushes into print to say that he is not a candidate, and in the umble Uriah Heap style, suggests that some more popular man might stand a better chance of an election. Shouldn't wonder.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST LAW.—The State Senate of Ohio has passed an act recognizing the legality of a ten per cent. interest charge upon loaned money. The idea of its advocates is that by this large legal interest capital will be enticed into the State from States where only six or seven per cent. is legally admissible

We think it would be an act of wisdom on the part of our own Legislature to pass a law similar to that of Ohio. Money in this State is at the present time scarce, and any law having for its object the fostering of capital would be welcomed by the people.

THE extracts from the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and the Danish Government, concerning the purchase of the Danish West India Islands, show the eagerness of the Danish Government to get rid of a territory which is of very little use to it. The first price asked was $25,000,000. but Gen. Raalsloff, the Danish Embassador, at once volunteered the opinion that Denmark might be willing to take $20,000,000. Mr. Seward, after some negotiations, offered $5,000,000, and the Danish King and Parliament so promptly accepted the offer as to leave but little doubt that $1,000,000 would not have been refused.

NATURALIZATION TREATY.—The naturalization protocol signed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley lays down in general the same principles on naturalization which were embodied in the treaties concluded last year by Mr. Bancroft with the German Governments. It is free, however, from that provision of the German treaties according to which naturalized citizens, by the mere fact of a two years' residence in their native land, lose their citizenship in the adopted. In this respect it is thought considerable improvement over last year.

The Cabinet.

The statement attributed to General GRANT, and which has caused considerable stir, to wit: that immediately after he is declared President, he will communicate with the men whom he has fixed on for his Cabinet, probably has no further foundation than this—that a leading officer of his staff, a few days ago, on being asked about the Cabinet, expressed the belief that Gen. Grant was pursuing closely the policy that he indicated immediately after his election, viz: that he should keep his own counsel entirely till he received the official certificate; but that he, the staff official, had reason to believe that as soon as that transpired, Gen. Grant would take steps to indicate the men of his choice; and that, in the nature of things, it would not be possible, even if desirable, to observe the same degree of reticence as has existed heretofore. It is not impossible, therefore, that the anxious and curious public may know something more or less reliable by the middle of the present month.

All the rumors from Washington in relation to the formation of the new Cabinet are the mere surmises of the penny-a-liners, and no dependence can be placed in them. Nothing is absolutely *certain* in relation to the composition of Gen. Grant's Cabinet. When we say certain, we mean that nothing is known. Nevertheless, speculation is becoming gradually confined to a few prominent names. The present list comprises the names of Washburne, Wade, Rawlins, Schofield, Stanton, Sumner, Motley, Charles Francis Adams, Boutwell, General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, John A. Bigham, A. T. Stewart, Horace Greeley and others. It is asserted by some that the Cabinet will be made up from this list. And it is hinted that the selections will be made nearer the top than the bottom of the list, with the exception of Washburne. The impression is general that he would prefer a foreign mission. The only objections in the way of Rawlins lies in the condition of his health and the value of his personal services to Gen. Grant, who, it is thought, will make it a point to retain him near his person during his administration. Boutwell is backed by the most influential and strongest Republicans, who regard him as a transparently honest man There does not seem to be much grounds, from present appearances, that Pennsylvania will be represented in the Cabinet. Among the names spoken of from this State are J. D. Cameron, Esq., Ex-Gov. Curtin, Scofield, Gen. J. K. Morehead, Forney, and William D. Kelley.

STAND FIRM.

The friends of a policy of Retrenchment and Honesty in the conduct of public affairs will find, during the four weeks to come, their vigilance, nerve and endurance severely taxed. They have thus far maintained the field, but their successes have been indecisive and the enemies to the Treasury have not given up the fight. Our friends will be plied with arguments and baser appeals of all sorts, to stifle their opposition, and the first weak spot in the army of faithful legislators, the first unguarded moment of a wearied vigilance, will afford the golden opportunity for the lobby to storm and sack the public resources. Both House and Senate stand pledged, by square votes, against the grant of subsidies to private corporations at this session. The people rely on those pledges. If any member be weak enough to temptation, faint-hearted enough to fall out from fatigue, or dull enough to sleep while the thieves are about them, he may be sure that the people will neither forgive nor forget his mistake.

Significant.

The Rock Island (Ill.) *Union*, speaking of the recent elections of United States Senators, says: John Scott, the new United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Daniel Pratt, from Indiana, are both men hitherto but little known to fame. They seem to have been chosen to this responsible position rather for their integrity of character than for party service or political prominence. If the fact indicates a growing tendency in the American people to select their servants on this basis, we hail it as a good omen. It was thus that the people called out Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant and others of our most serviceable public men. The nation wants practical men—men of character—men who dare assume a responsibility. We have had enough of mere politicians. Let us look for men of sense and sound judgment for official position, though we must call them from the plow or the work bench.

☞ We do not believe the treaty on the Alabama claims which Mr. Reverdy Johnson negotiated ever had a ghost of a chance to pass the Senate; but the country will not the less rejoice in the evidence afforded that the head of the next Administration shares the popular feeling concerning it. Gen. Grant takes the broader view of English liabilities which, uttering only the almost universal feeling of the American people, we have already enforced. No mere list of ships actually destroyed by English-built privateers can cover our claims. The commerce of the United States was swept from the seas by British agencies, and *that* is the measure of British liabilities.

MORE PUBLIC LANDS WANTED.—There is a bill now before Congress to incorporate the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad, from Little Rock *via* Fort Smith to the Eastern terminus of the National Pacific railroad, on the Rio Grande. The bill modestly asks in aid of the enterprise, a grant of twenty alternate sections of public lands per mile, on each side of the road, and also the issue of Government thirty-year six per cent. currency bonds, to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, to be secured by a second mortgage on the property of the company.

No Safety in Compromises.

That truly national and Republican journal, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, has the following timely article: When Congress met in December, one of its first duties was to complete the work of Southern reconstruction. In Georgia and Louisiana, as well as in Texas, Virginia and Mississippi, there remained much to be done to perfect the incomplete work, or to remedy certain evils which had become manifest But no effective progress is yet to be reported. Southern Conservatism sounded a parley at the opening of the session, and three months have been nearly wasted in debating an unnecessary compromise. But the time has not been wholly lost. If Congress has made no progress with Virginia, there are indications that the Georgia question approaches a satisfactory solution. Not only will the Senate reject the credentials of Messrs. Miller and Hill, but the House is likely to reconsider its hasty action at the last session, and unseat the Representatives then admitted. This is the logical issue, and the members now see it. The allegations and proof of fraud in the conditions precedent, on the part of Georgia, affect alike the representation in either body. The XIVth Amendment has not been legally ratified by the State Legislature. This is the rebel showing not ours, but circumstances force us to admit it, and they must themselves take the consequences, and Congress will stand fully justified.

At least so much has been gained, in a discussion which has clearly satisfied our wisest friends that a thoroughly radical and uncompromising policy is alone admissible, in perfecting reconstruction.

We trust that this policy is about to be adopted and adhered to without flinching. As often as it has been disregarded in the three past years, just as often has the neglect been followed by most injurious results. Every one admits that there would have been no difficulties in the situation, had Congress, in 1865, come squarely up to the work which, in 1867, its policy approached by slow and timorous steps. In '66, our duty was as plain, and the opposition, whether from the rebels or from the Federal Executive, as well defined and menacing as in '68. Yet we hesitated. Let us be grateful that the cause—for which Loyalty had made such sacrifices—was not then forever lost.

So, when a clear and comprehensive plan of reconstruction had been at last attained, we submitted it to the people, whose approval was given to it, last November, in the most decisive expression. Again the South accepted the decision, and submissively awaited the action with which it was agreed on all sides that Congress must supplement and perfect the details of that plan. The mischiefs in Louisiana should have been redressed by a sweeping judgment from the Federal power; the defiance of Georgia should have been crushed in a sharp definition of her exact provisional status; the local authorities, in office under our plan of reconstruction in all those States, should have been unhesitatingly reinforced and encouraged to the maintenance of law and order, with the moral support of the Congressional sympathy, promptly expressed and in a way not to be misunderstood. All these things might and should have been done at this session before the holidays. We should have heard no more of Ku-Kluxism; Arkansas would have been tranquilized without the actual use of the militia; Tennessee would be quiet today, without summoning her loyal citizens to arms; in every reconstructed State of the South, the Federal power, directly or indirectly displayed, would be respected, and the local governments, which owe their existence to the Federal approval, would meet the entire acquiescence of the respective populations

But because Congress temporized and hesitated, disloyalty has everywhere revived its opposition. This is certain to be checked, by the tardy action to which Congress now approaches, but that does not excuse the omissions or delays of duty, which are responsible for the revival of that opposition.

It is not enough to ask for a policy that is upon its face radical and unflinching. Let us stick to this policy faithfully and with energetic promptitude. It should be vindicated in Louisiana and Georgia; it should be consistently and firmly maintained in Virginia; it should be fully upheld in Tennessee and the Carolinas. Only in this way, are the new State governments of the South to be guaranteed more than a mere ephemeral existence. For if Congress shall, by its fatal indecision, betray those principles which the National voice has emphatically endorsed, all the results of the past three years will be practically undone.

TROUBLE AMONG THE DEMOCRACY.—Our Democratic friends seem to have considerable trouble about finding a candidate for Governor. Hon. Hiester Clymer, who was so badly worsted by Gov. Geary in the last campaign, declines the honor of running against the Governor a second time, most peremptorily. Mr. Asa Packer writes that he has no ambition of being a candidate, yet, if it is necessary that he should again be sacrificed as he was in New York, when he was president of the Pennsylvania delegation, as their candidate for Vice President, he must submit. Gen. McCandless and Gen. Cass seem to be the only gentlemen prominently pressed by their friends. It makes, however, little difference to the Republicans whom the Democrats present. Gov. Geary will beat any one brought forward.

☞ THE Republican members of the U. States Senate have decided not to confirm any more of President Johnson's nominations, except such as are actually necessary for the public service. The right course.

The End of Slavery.

Slavery seems to be doubly doomed in the Spanish colonies, which were nearly its last stronghold among civilized nations. Upon the accomplishment of the revolution by the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, the Provisional government took measures for the gradual abolition of Slavery in the colonies; and within a few days the Revolutionary government or party in Cuba have decreed the immediate destruction of the institution; so that whether the revolt against Spanish rule in the island shall be successful, or whether Spain shall maintain her supremacy there, the end is substantially the same—the overthrow and extinction of African slavery within a short time.

The Government of Brazil, the only important and professedly Christian nation, after Spain, which continues to tolerate slavery to this time, has already taken measures which will result in a few years in the emancipation of all her vast slave population. The government and people of that country, as well as those of Spain and Cuba, all seem to have become imbued with the spirit of the age, and to be swept along by the advancing wave of freedom. Slavery is passing away on all the islands and continents, amid the universal acclaim of all nations, peoples and parties, with one solitary exception; and that exception is the present so-called Democratic party of the United States. In all the long contest which led to the final overthrow of slavery in this country, that party on all occasions showed itself the firm friend and unscrupulous and unflinching advocate of the system, with all its abuses and enormities, and the fierce and bitter enemy of all who favored its abolition. If that party could have had its way, not only would slavery have continued to curse one-half of the territory of the Union, but it would have been permitted, upon the demand of the slave-oracy, to extend its dominion throughout the whole country, North as well as South.

The Democratic party was the firmest, and at last the only friend and ally of slavery in its life, and is now the sole mourner over its remains. It looks back with feelings of unutterable regret upon the days when men in this Christian land had the power to compel others to work for them without wages —when they could and did pass laws making it an offense punishable with death to teach a slave to read—when they had the power, and it was a matter of daily occurrence, to separate and sell in distant places the husband from his wife and the child from its mother. All these enormous crimes against liberty and humanity undeniably lie at the door of the Democratic party of the last twenty years; and the party to-day has unlearned none of its hatred of freedom, and is inconsolable because it cannot turn back the sun upon the dial-plate of time, and restore the Union with slavery re-established as before.

But their regrets are in vain. The Bourbons of Europe and the Democratic party of the United States—allies in the support of a cruel and heartless despotism—must sink together into a common grave, from which there can be no resurrection until the spirit of liberty is lost upon earth.—*Lancaster Express*

Washington News.

The *Herald's* Mexican correspondent gives a list of subsidies alleged to have been paid by Maximilian to the American press in his behalf. It includes the Chicago *Tribune* for $3,000 and the St. Louis *Republican* for $2,000

The President will probably, on Saturday, issue a pardon to Dr. Mudd, sentenced to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas, for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The rest of the sentence of Edward Spangler will also be remitted. He has two years more to serve on the same charge.

The Secretary of State again denies that there are any negotiations going on for the purchase of Cuba. It appears that some six or eight months ago overtures were made through our Minister to the Spanish Government relative to a purchase of that island. The Spanish Government declined to entertain the proposition, since which time our Government has not renewed the overtures. The impression of those in authority here is, that if the revolutionists in Cuba succeed, and from information in possession of the Government it is believed they will succeed, that they will speedily ask to be annexed to the United States. The policy of our Government is to wait events.

The document signed by one hundred and three Representatives, and sent to the Senate, read thus;

To the Honorable the Senators of the United States.

In view of the fact that less than two months remain of the session, the undersigned Republican members of Congress respectfully ask that, except when necessary to fill vacancies, no nominations shall be confirmed until General Grant's Presidential term commences.

John Covode's name heads the list, and it is followed by that of nearly every prominent Republican, except Messrs. Blaine, Butler, Bingham, Hooper, Shenck, Spalding and Upson.

Telegrams from Omaha state that one thousand and twenty miles of track are down from Omaha, and the indications are that a junction will be made by April 1st.

The grounds on which the Danish authorities claim that the United States are bound to complete the purchase of St. Thomas, are not very satisfactory to the Committee, and the probabilities are that an adverse report will be presented on the subject.

Several persons representing Western steamboat interests are here watching the progress of the Ohio River Bridge Bill, and their views as to a great length of span have been modied by the information brought to light on the subject, in its careful investigation by the Committee on Roads and Canals. They seem willing to compromise on something like a four hundred feet span, coupled with the imperative requirement of a judicious location for such structures.

An attempt was made yesterday, in the House at Washington, without effect, to increase the wages of Government employees. With the fact conspicuous that for every office there are at least twenty eager applicants, to increase salaries would seem to border on recklessness.

The election of President Grant will be officially declared, by the presiding officer of the Senate, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The announcement of the new Cabinet officers may be expected very soon after. It is generally understood that General Grant has already made his selections, but keeps his own counsel for the present.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported to the house of Representatives a joint resolution for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States, to take merely a territorial condition. The resolution was laid on the table.

Cuba will be acquired by the same cheap and easy process, if members of Congress who are anxious to drive bargains, in order to "toll the grist," will only restrain their unnecessary activity.

Two weeks ago the House, by a decisive majority, refused to pass the bill to extend a protection over Hayti and San Domingo. It was supposed this would effectually end any further attempts in this direction; but now another important movement is on foot, which may prove highly beneficial to this country. Without asserting positively that the civil authorities of Hayti and San Domingo have made direct proposals to our State Department to have their island annexed to the United States without any cost to the latter, it can be said that certain overtures have been made, which, if successfully carried out, will produce this result

These propositions were deemed so important that a special meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was held on Saturday, when the matter was fully discussed, with a view of encouraging any formal proposition.

CANNOT Congressmen be persuaded that we might be better employed trying to take care of the land we already have than in casting about for every stray lot that anybody else wants to get rid of? Here is the House Foreign Relations Committee proposing that we shall step forward, before we are asked, and declare our willingness to jump at the chance for taking charge of Hayti. When the Governments of that Island ask us whether we will have them, the question may deserve some pretty serious consideration before an affirmative answer is given. But until they do ask us, we insist that it deserves no consideration at all. As Mr. LINCOLN was wont to say, we have a big enough job on our hands just now, without running over all creation to find other people in trouble, and inquire what we can do for them.

THE Democracy of New Hampshire are preparing to butt their heads against a stone wall again. The election in that State comes off in March, and this woe-begone party have already nominated a ticket, and proclaimed their purpose to fight another battle. Learning nothing, forgetting nothing, they have planted themselves on the same rotten old platform, and proclaim their continued "adhesion" to all the principles which have made their organization everlastingly infamous So they go, and so they will continue to go, so long as the party stays in the hands of its present leaders. Their defeat is just as certain this year as it was last, and will be equally certain until the end of time, unless they change their principles and their tactics.

The Alabama Claims Treaty—General Grant Opposed to It.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch has the following: "Gen. Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty. The following is his position towards it in his own words: 'The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure the injury inflicted upon this country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed; whereas, the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-Rebel pirates in addition to the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South, prolonged the war least a year, and for all the lives lost and money expended for this time England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the value of a few ships.'

The *Times'* Washington dispatch has a similar paragraph, and says: 'This seems to indicate that Reverdy Johnson will be recalled at no very distant day, and that the entire question will be re-opened on a totally different basis under the new Administration.'

The discussion of the Sue Murphy claim, in Congress, has resulted in proposing a Commission composed of Army Officers, to be appointed by Congress, to investigate and determine on all claims for property taken from Southern loyalists by the Union Armies. This is a sensible way of going at the subject at least, though we think it would be more just, as well as sensible, to ascertain and pay the losses of Northern loyalists sustained in the same way. We have heard sensible persons remark that claims of rebels receive more consideration at the hands of Congress than those of loyal Northern men, and we are not quite prepared to say that the statement is untrue. more Pacific railroads are chartered with such grants, the public lands will soon be exhausted and the Government credit impaired.

Letter from Washington.

[Special Correspondence of the CARLISLE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 1st. 1869.

PATENTS ISSUED.

Two hundred and thirty-one patents were issued last week. Many of them are of an every-day sort of usefulness, agricultural implements, such as horse-rakes, cultivators, steam-plows, and harvesters, taking the lead. On the last mentioned description of machine—a Grain and Grass Harvester—Cyrus Wheeler, Jr., Auburn, N. Y., has the healthy number of six extensions on as many improvements. Bed-bottoms, washing machines, churns, pumps, car-couplings, &c., &c., complete the list. A machine for mending stockings I may mention for the benefit of your lady readers; and I am now on the lookout for a machine for washing babies, which I promise to appraise them of the first moment it makes its appearance.

THE MOST DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION YET.

Mr. Boutwell's joint resolution—passed in the House Saturday by 150 to 42—proposing to submit an amendment of the Constitution to the Legislatures of the several States prohibiting any denial of the exercise of suffrage on account of race, &c. is the most radical, important and entirely consistent Democratic Republican piece of legislation that I now recall in the whole history of this nation since the Declaration of Independence. A two-third vote of the Senate is required to concur with the House, and three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States will then be required to ratify the amendment; whereupon it becomes a part of the Constitution. The Senate is reputed and by the theory of the Government is intended to be, the conservative branch of the National Legislature. I shall look with much interest to see if it will join the House in taking this tremendous progressive step.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICE HOURS.

Visitors will hereafter only be admitted by card or otherwise, to interviews with Gen. Grant from ten to twelve o'clock each day. This rule, which will positively be adhered to, has been rendered necessary in order to afford the General sufficient time to transact such business as his position requires.

GEN. GRANT ON THE LADIES.

I have it reliably that Gen. Grant told somebody—not his wife—on his recent visit to Baltimore, that the ladies of that city were the handsomest he had seen.

PARDONS.

From the reported disposition of the President, it seems probable that he will accede to the application for the pardon of Dr. Mudd and Spangler, convicted of complicity with Booth in the assination of President Lincoln.

Lovin Turpin, who, it will be remembered, was last summer convicted and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for the homicide of Thomas Kelleher, was yesterday pardoned by the President and released from custody. Turpin was drunk when he killed Kelleher.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The N. York Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions recommending to Congress the following plan as the basis of action for the permanent settlement of the national finances: When the debt is paid it shall be paid in coin, legalize gold contracts, introduce strictest economy in every department of the Government, refuse all subsidies and unnecessary appropriations, see that the revenues are economically, energetically and honestly collected, use all surplus revenue in reducing the debt, take away all power from the Secretary of the Treasury to make money plenty or scarce; let the people understand that while a rapid contraction need not be feared, it will be dangerous to rely upon indefinite suspension; contract the currency moderately from the first of the year, next year, and determine whether the country will bear more rapid contraction; reduce taxes so as to leave only a surplus revenue sufficient to pay off annually a reasonable amount of the debt and resume specie payments as soon as a rigid adherence to the above policy makes it safe to do so. J. E.

Town and County Matters.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Advertisements, communications, &c., intended for publication in the Carlisle HERALD, to insure insertion, MUST BE *handed in direct to this office*, by 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY OF EACH WEEK. Our own convenience demands the establishment of this rule, and we shall not violate it.

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ST. VALENTINE'S DAY is rapidly approaching, and the Post Office will no doubt be flooded with the wonderously original missives sent on that day by all "true lovyers."

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LOST.—On Saturday between Mr. BENTZ' Store, and the Streets of Main, West and South, a large Black Cross gold-mounted Breast-Pin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Mr. Conlyn's store.

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MANY of the farmers in this vicinity are already preparing for the opening of spring. The state of the weather for the past two or three weeks would seem to indicate that we are to have but little or no more winter.

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MORE SNOW.—Tuesday afternoon and night brought us another installment of snow, and the town and country once more have a very wintry appearance. We had almost said it was "winter lingering in the lap of spring," but it was rather winter asserting itself against the encroachments of spring. We shall now for a time have plenty of mud, slush, bad walking, and disagreeable weather.

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REVIVAL.—An interesting revival of religion is going on in the First Lutheran Church of this borough. Quite a large number of our people seem interested, and several conversions have taken place. The exercises are quite solemn and edifying, and are conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SWARTZ. The meetings will continue during the present and next week.

A revival has also commenced in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and already many are seeking the Lord.

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PRICE OF FLOUR.—By a reference to the quotations of the Grain and Flour Markets, it will be seen that there has been a considerable reduction in the price of those articles within a week or two. This will be good news to our citizens generally, and the poor especially, who during these hard times find it almost impossible to make both ends meet. But why is it, we ask, that our bakers have not discovered that flour has very materially declined in price? It cannot be possible that they are acquainted with the fact, judging by the size and weight of the loaves.

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LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with the actual world, with the outer world, and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead—we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and improve the condition of it. Let us have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral and religious improvements of our time. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children—read newspapers.

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☞ The new postage stamps are to be issued this month.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We regret very much to chronicle the utter destruction by fire, of the barn and live stock of Mr. WM MEANS, who resides near Middle Spring, Southampton township. The fire was discovered about 3½ o'clock on Monday morning, and in a very short time the building with its entire contents was a mass of smouldering ruins. The stock contained in the barn at the time of the fire consisted of eleven fine fat cattle (for which Mr. MEANS had recently refused $100 per head) six horses three cows, two calves and eight sheep. Of all this stock but two horses were rescued and they are badly burned. In addition to the live stock there was about thirty tons of hay, four hundred barrels of corn, sixty-five bushels oats, horse gears and a quantity of straw was consumed. The total loss cannot be less than $6,000 upon which there was no insurance. The barn was a large stone structure, and had been but recently repaired. The hour at which the fire occurred, together with other suspicious circumstances render it extremely probable that the fire was the work of an incendiary. We are indebted for the facts in reference to the above fire, to our obliging correspondent at Shippensburg.

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GROUND HOG DAY.—Last Tuesday was what is generally called in this State "Ground Hog's Day." There is a superstition among the German population of Pennsylvania and Ohio that if the ground hog comes out of his hole on that day and sees his shadow, he will immediately return and house himself closely for six weeks, believing that the winter will still be hard and cold for that period of time. On the contrary, if he does not see his shadow, he will not return to his hole, knowing that the winter is about over. In other words, if the sun shines on the 2d of February, or "Ground Hog's Day," it is a sign of continued severe weather; if it does not, we may infer that the weather will be mild and pleasant for the balance of the season. Last Tuesday the sun did not shine, and consequently the ground hog did not see his shadow. Hence, if there be any truth in this tradition, we may expect a speedy break up and an early spring. And, in fact, the weather has been so soft and mild since that day as to give to this idea some show of plausibility. Much as we rejoice, however, in the balmy breath of spring-time, we would prefer to see snow and cold weather for a little while yet. We know nothing in relation to the origin of this superstition.

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COAL OIL ACCIDENTS.—The many warnings in regard to the careless use of coal oil, in the shape of terrible accidents, seem to be entirely disregarded by a large proportion of our people. Though the newspapers teem with accounts of deaths from the careless use of kerosene, many persons persist in filling their lamps at night, frequently even while they are lighted, while others, still more careless, pour coal oil on slow fires, "to make them burn faster." Such actions are not only careless, but actually criminal, as every one who is guilty of such folly is not only endangering his or her own life, but the lives and property of others, and should be held amenable to the laws for so doing.

Every intelligent person ought to know that an inflammable gas constantly exudes from coal oil, which will frequently convey fire to the oil from a distance of several feet. It is not necessary that the flame and the oil should be brought into contact to produce an explosion, as many imprudent persons suppose—explosions nearly always result from the ignition of the gas, at a greater or less distance. This fact should be generally known, and all sensible persons should act accordingly by filling their lamps in the daytime, and carefully keeping coal oil as far as possible from stoves or open fires. It would be well, also, to reflect that it is putting the lives and property of store owners and their employees in danger to ask them to draw and measure coal oil at night. Coal oil should always be purchased in the daytime. By using proper precautions in the handling of this dangerous substance, many disastrous fires and horrible deaths may be prevented.

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CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GOOD TEMPLAR LODGE.—The Anniversary of the Good Templar Lodge, which was celebrated on the evening of Feb. 1st, in Rheem's Hall, passed off with great satisfaction to all. Several Speeches were delivered, and Essays read, which we have no doubt, proved highly instructive and entertaining. The delightful music also served to enliven the evening's entertainment, and made the hours pass pleasantly away. The instrument that was used on the occasion, was one of Peloubat Pelton & Co's Cabinet Organs; and under the skillful management of G. C. YOUNG, Organist, its sweetness of tone, and volume of sound, was fully developed. The Organist by his excellent playing, acquitted himself in an admirable manner and displayed great talent in Music. After the entertainment in the Hall was over, a number of ladies and gentlemen, at the invitation of members of the Order, repaired to the Lodge Room, where they were regaled with refreshments. This closed the evenings entertainment.

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DEATH OF ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, Esq.—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, Esq., formerly Deputy Surveyor General for this county. He died at his residence, in Middlesex township, on Friday evening last, after a short but severe illness. He was aged about 68 years. During his life time, 'Squire LAMBERTON was known as the useful man of his neighborhood, he having been much engaged in acting as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, and in settling up estates. He was a Director of the schools of his district almost from the establishment of the system. He acted as a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, in which office he gave general satisfaction. He was several times elected County Surveyor, an office for which he was peculiarly fitted. In the sessions of 1847 and 1848 he represented this county in the State Legislature, where he was an active working member. 'Squire LAMBERTON was not only a useful man and good citizen, but he was emphatically that "noblest work of God, an honest man." Peace to his ashes!

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REGULATIONS FOR LENT.—Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent, falls on the 10th of February. All Catholics who have completed their twenty-first year, are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of Lent. They are to make only one meal a day, excepting Sundays. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until about noon. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of seasoning. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made.

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We see W. C. SAWYER & Co., offer their entire stock of Dry Goods for sale, either whole or in part. Any persons wishing to buy a fine stock of goods and also having a good trade, we know of no such advantage as is here offered.

GREAT FIRE.—*The Carlisle Springs Hotel Utterly Destroyed.*—The well known and popular summer resort known as the "Carlisle Springs," is situated on the Sterrett's Gap road, about 5 miles North of Carlisle, near the North Mountain, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. The buildings were entirely of wood and composed three sides of a square; having a front of at least a hundred feet on the Sterrett's Gap road, with two wings extending at right angles for almost equal length. The whole were three-storied and contained all the apartments necessary to accommodate comfortably, at least three hundred guests. The hotel was generally opened about the 1st of June, and kept open until autumn. At the time of the fire, the only occupants of the buildings were Mr. CHARLES BATES and family, who were left in charge by the owner and proprietor, Mr. WM. G. THOMPSON, of Harrisburg, who is also proprietor of the State Capital Hotel at the latter place.

The fire was first discovered about 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning and had its origin in the northern end of the western wing, in the second or third story, a part of the building which was entirely unoccupied, which fact tends to the belief that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A number of farmers and other persons living in the vicinity were attracted by the flames and by their persistent exertion succeeded in saving nearly all the furniture, bedding, &c.

The property was well covered by insurance, of which the following is a partial schedule.

Allen and East Pennsboro of Cumberland county,	$3,000
Lycoming, of Lycoming county,	2,000
Phœnix of Hartford,	2,000
Hartford of Hartford	2,000
Home of New Haven,	2,000
Columbia of Lancaster Co.,	1,000
Putnam of Hartford,	1,500
Total,	$13,500

In addition to the above there was a policy of $2,000 in the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company which expired at 12 o'clock, noon on Monday last, just 16 *hours previous to the fire.*

The loss of these buildings will be seriously felt by the citizens of this section of our county, as well as the numerous guests who were won't to spend the heated term here imbibing health and vigor from the medicinal waters.

We hear from a trustworthy source of a project to rebuild the hotel, which we sincerely hope may be successful. As an item of interest connected with the old place we can state that in its earlier history HORACE GREELEY was a part owner of the property.

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THE ICE CROP.—There is a general complaint in regions near and far, of the scarcity of ice the present winter, and the probability is that those who have not already laid in their supply of this necessary article, will have to do without during the coming summer. In the early part of the winter, some of our citizens laid in a full supply of good ice, consequently when the warm weather sets in they will be "all right" as far as iced water, ice cream, and mint julips are concerned. Our Eastern exchanges say that immense flocks of wild fowls are flying northward, the very opposite direction from their movements at this season of the year. Upon this indication they base the belief that the winter is to be a short one—indeed, that it is even now breaking up.

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A CARLISLE ARTIST.—The following notice of an important invention by one of our former townsmen, Mr. GEORGE T. JONES, we copy from a late number of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*. Mr. JONES is a native of Carlisle, where he has many friends and acquaintances. He has long been distinguished as an artist of superior ability.

IMPROVEMENT IN BANK NOTE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—To the efforts of artists and mechanics in the various processes of manufacturing bank notes the art of engraving owes some of its most important developments. The printing of bank notes is a labor demanding extreme care at every step. The principal aim of banks is to protect their notes as thoroughly as may be from counterfeits and alterations.—Many expedients in engraving and printing have been devised to that end. Up to the present time, however, no positive safety has been attained even by the adoption of the system which are considered the most complete that art and skill could furnish. But the great desideratum seems at last to have been fairly attained, and Cincinnati may feel justly proud of having the honor of laying claim to the latest, newest and most complete system of engraving, which alike defies all and every system of counterfeiting, altering or photographing bank notes. This system, which has lately been patented, is the invention of Mr. George T. Jones, an old citizen of Cincinnati and well known to our business men, and who has been for thirty-six years connected with the engraving and printing of bank notes.

By this new process samples of which we have seen and examined we are impressed with the importance of the recommendation made, that the system be adopted by the Treasury Department of the United States, and especially for all future notes of our National Banks. We further believe that if every man in the United States who is capable of giving an opinion on the subject, had an opportunity of examining into the merits of this invention, they would heartily indorse it.

The United States government, and all parties interested, should immediately investigate this subject, and if worthy, as we think it is, have it adopted, and thereby assure us for once that we are free from the annoyances and interruptions caused by counterfeiting almost every day in every part of the country.

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A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.—Like many other exhibitions, will draw together an immense crowd of people, and evoke terrific rounds of applause at each "masterly stroke" of the belligerents! For ourself, we never could quite reach the "fancy pitch" and that's why our cognomen hasn't been found upon the list of "bruisers." We once had our hair cut *a la fight*, and that's as far as we ever progressed. We find the "Battle of Life" of itself, quite sufficient for our extra muscle, and so we ever to be found at loggerheads with error, humbuggery and prejudice—pitching in with as much ardor and determination as ever distinguished a professor of the unmanly art." And with pen in hand, whilst giving Mr. Brown "Jesso" for his little indiscretion, and rapping Mr. Black over the knuckles for his very ungainly behavior, we vary our programme by saying a good word for that great modern domesticator, the 'Barley Sheaf" Cooking Stove, one of the latest and best efforts of Messrs STUART, PETERSON & Co., Philadelphia.

This inimitable cook continues far in advance of successful competition. It burns either wood or coal.

For Sale by RINESMITH & RUPP, Carlisle Pa.

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Since our notice of Seward & Bentley's Allsma, we have heard considerable said about it, and all praise it so highly, we think it must be a fine preparation for the hair. One gentleman in speaking of the Allsma, says his hair was quite gray before using it, but now it is as fine and good a color as when a boy.

Seward's Cough Cure, cures Croup.

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"None name thee but to praise" should be inscribed upon every bottle of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," for among all its would be compeers it stands alone; unapproached and unapproachable.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

REMARKABLE WILL CASE.—Our town has been thrown into considerable excitement, cons