The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 71. NO. 7.

THE State Central Committee has issued a call for a Republican State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, March 10. The duty of the Convention will be to nominate candidates for the offices of Auditor and Surveyor General, and to prepare for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. As the coming election in Pennsylvania will be regarded as almost settling the contest for President in 1872, it is useless to dilate on the importance that attaches to the meeting of the coming convention.

It is imperative for the good of the country, and the existance of our organization, that we succeed in electing our candidates next Fall, by a decisive majority. A defeat in Pennsylvania would be a disaster which no subsequent effort could remedy. A Republican President cannot be chosen in 1872, without the vote of Pennsylvania, and that vote cannot be obtained if the Democrats carry the State at the next election. To a larger extent then, than at any former time since the formation of the party, are we now dependent on the wisdom of those who plan the coming campaign, and on the energy of those who are entrusted with its execution.

In the selection of candidates, the convention should be moved by no other consideration than the personal fitness and strength of the nominees. There should be no such thing as the formation of rings or factions to control the action of the delegates. Let men be chosen in whom every true Republican has implicit confidence, and then let all wings of the party yield a most hearty and vigorous support.

The last election fully demonstrated the necessity of harmony in our ranks, and fealty to the party organization. Unquestionably three Republican Senators were lost at the last election, because of personal or factional considerations. Every Republican now sees the folly and madness of the bickerings and jealousies amongst us, which made it possible for the Democracy to control the Senate. Their very first public act was the denial of the right to investigate the frauds which gave them supremacy at last. If Republicans are indifferent to the success of their own party, or prefer their private interests to those of our organization, they cannot afford to risk their rights as citizens, in the hands of the revolutionary and desperate gang of adventurers, who now control the Democratic party. But if an imprudent or weak nomination be now made, it requires no prophet to foretell the result.

We had, last Fall, in spite of our bickerings and trouble, a popular majority not much less than 10,000. We had the material to have doubled it. We have now in the State, votes enough to give us the greatest victory we have won since 1860, if the convention shall make such a nomination as will thoroughly inspire the people of the State with confidence and respect. The Convention will hold in its hand the future of the Republican party, and we implore its members to act with wisdom, and good faith.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice, that he will attempt funding the National debt at a lower rate of interest, than it is at present bearing. It was contemplated to do this soon after the passage of the funding bill, at the last session of Congress, but doubtless, the financial derangement caused by the European war, would have rendered this impossible. It is intended now to open the books for the new loan on the sixth of March next.

In view of this action of the Government, and the manifest advantage of reducing the interest paid on our National debt, it should be the aim of all who appreciate their own best interests, to give the project their encouragement. It will, if successful, not only relieve the country of the payment of a high rate of interest, but it will enhance the value of its currency, and very much reduce the rates at which money can be borrowed for ordinary business purposes. Perhaps the most serious inconvenience the National debt now imposes on the country, is the fact that vast sums of money that had formerly been loaned at low rates to active business, found their way into the Government loan, on account of the full rate of interest, and the certainty of its prompt payment. A scarcity of loaning capital being thus produced, borrowers very frequently found difficulty in obtaining money, even when their operations were of the most prudent and legitimate character. The premium on the Government bonds, at present, shows how greatly capital gravitates to that investment, notwithstanding the many other avenues for its employment.

The new loan will have all the features of the present bonds. It will be free from taxation, and its interest and principal are made payable in gold by the terms of the act. It is more secure, inasmuch as the Government at the time of the first loan was unable to pay its daily expenses, while it is now rapidly reducing its debt. The danger of insolvency does not exist, and the question of repudiation has little chance of being revived. Altogether no government or corporation ever attempted to borrow money under more favorable circumstances, and the entire loan should be taken without difficulty. Let the Press second the efforts of Secretary Boutwell, in this undertaking with the earnestness they implored the people to subscribe for the first loan, and very soon we will witness a very marked improvement in the financial affairs of the Nation.

NAPOLEON III, tenant of the castle at Wilhelmshohe, by the courtesy of King William, of Prussia, has issued a proclamation to the electors of France. He complains in a very dignified manner, that the French people taking advantage of his unavoidable absence, set aside the Regency of the Empress, and kicked over the empire in a very rude and unceremonious way. Mr. Bonaparte should not be surprised, that after having practiced some tricks that are vain on the French people, they should come at him in his own fashion. He had better conclude to live quietly the remainder of his days.

THE Democratic papers, throughout the State, are now engaged in the amiable pastime of suggesting persons to the next Democratic State Convention for nomination. Nearly every county in the State has some very excellent members of that party, who wouldn't be too proud to take the nomination for Auditor or Surveyor General. The complimentary part of the business is, however, the easiest. But two of the whole number can receive the nomination, and none can be elected.

THE Democracy are terribly exercised over the Chorpenning claim. Why don't they tell their readers that Congress has taken action, which will prevent the payment of the claim until its validity can be ascertained. It is not pretended that Republicans are infallible. It is only claimed that when they are fully informed on any question they do what is just and fair in the premises. The reverse of this rule governs the Democracy.

THERE is one thing about the Commissioners' business which we would like to have explained. How did Mr. Armstrong divide 800 by four and get 195 for his quotient? We don't exactly understand the arithmetic of this calculation. There seems to be 20 of a remainder, that looks a little like an "unexpended balance." Where was this absorbed? Is there any place around the Commissioners' office "where the wood grine twineth?"

THE New York *Tribune* in a recent article, insisted on the duty of Republicans, particularly at the present time, to exert themselves to enlarge the circulation of their local papers. We hope the Republicans of this county will act on that advice at once. We are very certain that every Republican family in this county should subscribe for a good party organ, and we will be most willing to give them a chance to do it.

THE financial statement of the county published last week, shows the salary of the Treasurer to have been $3,942.07, and that Commissioners and Collectors were allowed in additions amounting to $896.25. Do the people really desire to make this office so profitable, or is it only of the good-will and pleasure of the Commissioners.

WE are glad for the reputation of the county, that the Poor House accounts passed muster at the recent investigation. The developments at the Commissioners were quite as much as one county should be called upon to endure.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, February 14, 1871.

The Senate, last week, by the very significant vote of 25 to 6 passed the act transferring the management of the Soldiers' Orphans to the Department of Common School. This is, we think, rather hasty and ill-considered legislation, and it is very doubtful if the House will concur in the act passed by the Senate. If it does not, of course the Soldiers' Orphans' Department will remain as it is. In the meantime, no action has been taken by the Senate on Mr. Wickersham's nomination, nor will there be until the House disposes of the bill.

The Senate, also, made an important change in the election law, with regard to local elections, by an act passed on Thursday, the township, ward, and borough elections are to be held in the Spring, instead of at the time of the general election. This act applies to the whole State, except Philadelphia. It is most probable the act will also pass the House by a very decided majority. There seems to be a growing conviction that the present law does not work well in that respect.

The House has been occupied with local bills, personal explanations, and general debate, during the week. The only very important measure was the consideration of an act to provide for the calling of a State convention. This opened a wide field for speech-making on general topics, and everybody who could talk at all participated. It was very much the kind of a discussion that took place at former sessions on Hickman's resolutions, or the Fifteenth Amendment. The Democrats got on their old war-path, and accused the Republicans with a whole line of political villainies, the greatest of which appeared to be the last apportionment of the State, Mr. Woolever, of Lehigh, a very pleasant gentleman, and of great weight, corporeally, treated the House to a set speech, in which he denounced, with great energy, the sins of radicalism, and warned the people against supporting any measure that originated with that party. As this is the first time that Mr. Woolever, now in his second term, has addressed the House at length, he was listened to with considerable surprise and astonishment. It was evident, from the start, that his speech had been prepared by some one else, and that the genial member was reciting it to impress his intelligent constituents with his oratory, and thus prepare the way for Congressional honors.

The House, however, failed to see the force of Mr. Woolever's speech. He was greatly annoyed with questions, and suggestions from all sides, and his most eloquent passages brought out a good deal of derisive laughter. When he concluded, Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, after a mock comparison of the Lehigh member with Daniel Webster, moved that the House adjourn. Altogether Mr. Woolever's effort was the funniest thing of the season, and nearly equal to the famous performances of Beans, Eschbach, and Kase in former sessions.

The Governor's third reception was given on Thursday evening, and was very largely attended. It was noticeable that the attendance of the members of the Legislature, was much larger than on any previous evening. The great crowd of guests enjoyed a most delightful evening, and all who were there will long remember the genial hospitality of the Chief Magistrate and his estimable lady.

LOSS OF THE TENNESSEE.

There is a painful rumor in circulation, that the U. S. Steamer, Tennessee, in which the San Domingo Commission took passage more than three weeks ago, had been wrecked, and all on board lost. The voyage under steam should have been performed in from eight to ten days. The party that sailed on the Tennessee, comprised—Ex-Senator, Benjamin F. Wade, Hon. Andrew D. White and Dr. S. G. Howe, Commissioners; Allen A. Burton, Secretary of the commission; Dr. C. C. Parry, of the Department of Agriculture, botanist; R. R. Hitt and John P. Foley, stenographers; Professor Blake, of the State Department, geologist; and Prof. T. F. Crane, of Cornell University, private secretary to President White. In addition to these, a number of newspaper men went with the Commission.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 13.—*My Dear Sir*: In reply to your note in regard to the Tennessee, and to quiet, as far as may be, apprehension which has been excited as to her safety, I beg to say that the Tennessee sailed from New York harbor at about four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the seventeenth of January, on a voyage which had for its ultimate destination the city of San Domingo; that at the time of her departure the commission, which that matter was left had not decided whether they would proceed directly to San Domingo city, or first visit Samana bay, or some other port on the northern coast of the Dominican republic. That if she proceeded directly to San Domingo city, that voyage would, at her ordinary rate of speed under steam, consume from eight to ten days, which period would of course be increased if she stopped at any other port by the time spent there. That no advices have been received from San Domingo city or any other port to which the Tennessee would be likely to go since the time of her departure from New York. That there are at this season of the year no line of ordinary and regular communication from San Domingo city or any other port in San Domingo, to any place from which we could, since the time the Tennessee was due at her destination, have received telegraphic or other advices of her arrival or non-arrival. That no extraordinary means of communication were provided, and none are likely to have been employed, except in the case of disaster. That since she crossed the gulf of Mexico, probably about the latitude of 30 degrees north, she would be out of the trace of vessels bound for our ports, and that if her voyage is successful we cannot expect advices from her, except accidentally, until the return of the Tybee, which makes the only regular line of communication, and which will be due in New York in about ten days. The Tennessee, a new ship of nearly three thousand tons burden, carefully and strongly built, is larger than any ship of our squadron cruising in the West Indies, and is as staunch and seaworthy as any ship of our navy.

Launched since the close of the war she was found perfectly seaworthy in a long and boisterous trial trip, and she has been, during the past year, put in complete order and repair. Her engines and steam machinery are of the Ericsson pattern and were in good condition, and pronounced satisfactory by the officers and men.

She has also full mail power, and would be also full perfectly able to take care of herself and make her voyage, should any accident happen to her machinery, though in this event it would of course consume more time. She is commanded by a careful and experienced officer, has a full complement of officers and men, and is completely found, provisioned and equipped.

The steamer Tybee left New York on the first of February, sailing in the track of the Tennessee, and at her usual rate would have arrived at San Domingo on the eighth, and in case of any disaster to the Tennessee on her way, or of her non arrival at some part of the Dominican republic by that date, the news would most likely have been carried by one of our own cruisers, or by the extraordinary means which would in that case only have been employed to reach Jamaica, whence we might by this time have heard by telegraph, that it seems to me that there is no greater cause for anxiety concerning the Tennessee than for any other ship of our navy on the ocean.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, House of Representatives.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Among the best securities for investment at the present day, undoubtedly, first mortgage railway bonds hold a high position; and those to which we call public attention in this article are *par excellence* in this line.

Their issue is made upon such a solid basis as to leave no question as to their safety, and they yield large rates of interest.

The national importance of the Northern Pacific Railroad was believed to be, so great that Congress granted the most stupendous land subsidy to the Company, to aid in its construction, of which we have any knowledge; which, with judicious management, will, in itself, be fully equivalent to a direct guaranty of the payment of the bonds themselves. This land grant, in area, is an empire in itself, amounting to 22,000 acres per mile, and an aggregate of over 60,000,000 (sixty millions) of acres, and is of more varied and valuable physical character than exists elsewhere in the known world.

The testimony of scientific officers of the United States army who have surveyed and reported upon all portions of this belt, set forth, invariably, its richness of soil, mildness and salubrity of climate, its comparative exemption from snow, its capacity of supporting a dense population, in positive and uniform accord. There is no section in the world where the certainty of large crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and other roots is assured; and west of the Rocky Mountains, on this belt, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other fruits are abundantly produced.

Our readers must bear in mind the fact that the snow falls on the belt traversed by this road are extremely light, rarely exceeding two feet in depth in the highest altitudes along the line, and much lighter than it is in the Middle and New England States. This fact is fully attested by man and beast. The pasturage of this belt is a marvel to travellers. The domestic cattle of Montana, Idaho, Dakota and Washington Territories range out all winter, and are fat in March. Mexican horses, brought here by Indians, are turned out to shift for themselves on the range from latitude 45 to 53, and come in fat and strong in the spring. Portions of this road will pass through the winter-homes of buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, which are always fat in spring. Trains of pack-mules thrive through the winter without forage while subjected to considerable service.

There is no question as to the mildness of the climate, the richness of the soil, and the feasibility of operating daily trains over this road the year through without interruption by snow.

Besides the agricultural resources of this belt, veins of bituminous coal of excellent quality and inexhaustible quantities cross this route in various places. Iron and other ores are also found in abundance; and timber of the most valuable species and of all varieties, in quantities beyond computation, abound along the belt of country through which this great North Pacific Road will pass.

Such, then, is the general character of the climate and productiveness of the land, and the certain assurance of operating the road at all seasons. *The Trustees are required to keep and have at all times under their control, as security for the first mortgage bondholders, at least five hundred acres of average land to every thousand dollars of outstanding bonds*, besides the Railroad itself, with its equipments and franchises.

Can there be any better security than this? We think not. It is equal to a bond and mortgage on improved city property.

The value of this empire of land will in part be measured by the revenue derived from a completed road, and the inducements to settle upon the lands.

The way-traffic and travel will depend upon the soil, climate, timber, fuel, minerals and water-power contiguous to it, as will also the settlement of the country; and we know that no road ever projected had all these features in such promise and certainty as the North Pacific.

The through traffic and travel has equal claims upon commerce over other routes, as the road will be the shortest of our trans-continental railways, of easiest grade, and cheapest; which is sufficient of itself to control the great bulk of the travel and business. It shortens the route between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, as compared with the distance between Chicago and San Francisco, 500 miles, and makes a great saving in expense. Owing to easier grades, it will be the shortest, fastest and cheapest route of commerce and travel between Asia and Europe, bringing China and Japan and Europe 1,067 miles nearer each other than by San Francisco, which is sufficient to control this traffic. On the whole, never was an enterprise entered upon which had equal prospects in itself; and when we add that our great National bankers and financiers, Jay Cooke & Co., mainly through whose efforts our country was supplied with the sinews of war during our late struggle, have control of its finances and a potent voice in its management, we may well be inspired with confidence that everything in connection with this enterprise will be managed with practical economy, safety and integrity.

We heartily commend these securities to our readers.—*New York Independent.*

SMALL POX.

The London *Times* of the twenty-eighth ultimo says: The epidemic of small pox in the metropolis has reached an alarming height. In the first week of the current month the deaths from small pox were 79, while during the last week, being the third of the month, they had risen to the enormous number of 188. Since the total number of deaths during the week was 1,846, it appears that more than ten per cent of the mortality in London is now due to this perfectly preventible disease. The deaths are now three times more numerous than they have been at any time since the passing of the compulsory vaccination act in 1853. The small pox hospital at Holloway is full, and admits 144 patients; the Hampstead hospital now accommodates 478 patients, and preparations are being rapidly made for 70 more, while even in the first week of the month 626 patients were being treated at their own homes, or in the workhouses by the poor law officers. Further hospitals are almost daily required, and this enumeration of patients takes no account of the cases which are privately treated. Every case is, at one period or another, a centre of infection, and the seeds of contagion are spread over the whole metropolis.

London is suffering, in short, from a violent outbreak of one of the most frightful of contagious diseases, and the worst, to all appearances, has yet to come. We shall not be thought to exaggerate the danger, when we add that the deaths last week were three times as numerous as those from scarlet fever—a disease which, of itself, has for some months been the dread of the metropolis. The last report from the Hampstead hospital showed that the mortality among the unvaccinated patients was at the rate of 41 per cent, while among the vaccinated patients it was at the rate of only 5 per cent. No vaccinated child has died in the hospital, and the protection proves to be in exact proportion to the completeness with which the operation has been performed. It may reasonably be regretted that no punishment can be inflicted on the persons who, in the face of such facts, have prejudiced the ignorant against their only security.

CALIFORNIA'S FAREWELL TO BRET HARTE.—It is not often that a writer receives, on leaving his home forever, to carry his prestige and fame to other shores, so hearty and generous a farewell as is given by *The Alta California*, of the second instant, to Mr. Francis Bret Harte:

This morning Mr. Bret Harte, the most widely known of all the California writers in general literature, leaves this State, to take up his residence permanently in the east. It was not to be expected that we could long retain an author, whose works have already achieved such large celebrity, and whose future promises so richly. It is natural for such men to gravitate towards the centre of literature, refinement and art; though remote parts of the republic can develop their genius, sooner or later they are drawn to more congenial and appreciative fields. Nevertheless, our loss is not less sensibly felt, and in parting with Harte, we part with the best known, the best liked writer in light literature that we have. Thousands of generous and kindly hearts will regret his departure, and hosts of readers who have dwelt with delight over his bright pages will send after him a hearty God-speed. During a long residence in this State Mr. Harte has established, not only a brilliant reputation as a literary man, but more enduring and hearty friendship than most men gain in his department of life. These cannot be readily re-placed; but, doubtless, the finer influences and more favorable surroundings which he will gain in the older States will do more for the best development of his powers than could be hoped from the pleasant est associations attainable here. And so we bid our friend farewell.

Items About Home.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

THE Calithumpians were out in force last night.

IF you have lost anything, advertise in THE HERALD.

IF you wish to dispose of any valuable real estate, advertise in THE HERALD.

IF you wish to make known your business, consult the advertising columns of THE HERALD.

SEE the statement of the finances of Cumberland county, which appears in our advertising columns.

PUBLIC sales are now the order of the day, and will be for at least a month to come.

Do you wish to obtain the best local paper in the county, subscribe for THE HERALD. Price $2.00 per year *in advance.*

THE style of "plug" hat worn at the present time is said to have been in fashion in 1840. Wish we had our old hat again.

ANOTHER SNOW.—We were visited with another snow on Sunday last, which finally turned to rain, and left the sidewalks in a terrible condition for pedestrians.

GRAY hair may be made to take on its youthful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation for the hair known to the science of medicine and chemistry.

OUR town is not as healthy at the present time as is desirable. Colds, pneumonia, fevers, sore throats, and other diseases prevail to a considerable extent. The changeable weather of the last month we suppose is the cause.

"A WORD to the wise is sufficient." The person who committed that nice little act on South Hanover street, on Sunday evening last is known, and would do well not to repeat the same, either in one or two parts.

WE notice a great many strangers in town the present week, attracted here by the Special Court, which is now in session.

SOCIABLE.—A sociable hop will come off in the Good Will Hall, on South Hanover street, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Doors thrown open at 8 o'clock, *sharp*. A pleasant time is anticipated.

THE HERALD is the best advertising medium in the county, therefore if you have anything to dispose of, and wish to realize a good price therefor, advertise in THE HERALD.

A GOOD THING.—We are glad to learn that Dr. Himes has consented to give one of his scientific lectures this season, on the twenty-fourth instant, we believe. We need something of the kind to complete the course of the winter.

GOLD WATCHES.—Carlisle returned among her taxables in the E. W., 60 gold watches; W. W., 88 do; Mechanicsburg, N Ward, 12; S. W., 15; Shippensburg returned 2. Is it possible, poor Shippensburg.

To give an idea of the severity of the cold weather on Sunday night, the fifth instant, we mention the fact, that a dog, belonging to a gentleman of this borough, froze to death that night, from being "left out in the cold."

WE are informed by the Chief Clerk in the post-office, at this place, that the number of valentines sent on Tuesday last, was unusually large, far in excess of last year. The *pressure*, at times, being almost unendurable.

WE notice quite a number of houses for rent in different parts of our borough. Wonder if it would not be advisable for the owners of some of these buildings to reduce the extortionate rents demanded therefor?

DR. W. D. HALL.

DISS. MARY L. HALL.

Office and residence 37 South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa. Rooms strictly private. Consultation free. Drs. Hall makes the treatment of female diseases a speciality. 1de706m

ANOTHER SNOW.—On Monday night a snow storm set in and continued until Tuesday evening. The snow seems to have given a fresh impetus to the sleighing, judging from the number of gay teams speeding along our streets, and everybody seems to enjoy it hugely.

CARLISLE has made an onward movement on the "neektie parties." One has already passed off, and another is in contemplation. Keep the ball moving, and when you want our ☞ in the bag, send us an invitation. Our august *Scratch* heartily endorses the above.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—From late Washington despatches, we learn that Lieutenant A. D. B. Smead, of the Third Cavalry, and formerly a resident this place, has been granted leave of absence for four months, with the privilege of going beyond the seas.

THE handsomest colored sale bills printed in the county, can be obtained at THE HERALD office. We invite inspection of the bills issued from THIS OFFICE, and are fully convinced that they will compare favorably with, if not surpass any others printed in the county. Pay us a visit and examine specimens before going elsewhere. Our prices are made to suit the times.

THEATRICAL.—Franck's Select Dramatic Troupe held forth in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening. We do not think that more than *two* business agents were necessary to figure up the proceeds of the evening. No doubt the Troupe was very select, and they were greeted by a *select* audience—about 36 persons, all told, being present at the entertainment.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Wednesday next is Washington's Birthday, and from present appearances it will pass by without notice. We remember, a few years since, when it was customary for all business to be suspended, and the day observed in fine style. But we are sorry to record the fact, that such has not been the case of late years. We suppose the banks and public school is will be closed. The "Washy" boys, of Mechanicsburg, intend giving a grand dress ball in our sister town on that evening, for the benefit of the Washington Fire Company of that place.

RUNAWAY.—On Sabbath last, two spirited horses attached to a sleigh, became frightened, when turning the corner of Hanover and Walnut streets, and started at a furious run. Their driver, Mr. John Galbraith, residing near the Stone Tavern, and a companion, were thrown out when turning the corner of Walnut and Pitt streets. The horses continued their flight through the streets, going out to the fair grounds, and coming back to Thudium's hotel, where they were captured. With the exception of the sleigh being pretty badly demoralized, no other injury was sustained.

BANQUET.—The supper given on Wednesday evening last, by the Brotherhood of the Union, at Captain Karn's hotel, although not largely attended, there being about 70 persons present, was a brilliant affair. At half-past 8 o'clock, *sharp*, the doors of the large and capacious dining-room were thrown open, and for the next two hours the ceremony of attending to the wants of the inner man was indulged in, heartily, by all present. Indeed, some of the guests went so far as to order every luxury enumerated on the printed bill of fare.

During the evening Theodore Cornman, esq., being loudly called for, made a few brief and pertinent remarks, relative to the rapid growth of the Brotherhood not only in our own State, but in every State of the Union; also, to the success which had attended the order since its organization in our borough, and concluded by referring to the bountiful repast which was spread before his hearers, hoping that all would do ample justice to it, and thus convince the "Captain with the whiskers," that his efforts to please were duly appreciated. The speaker was loudly applauded upon the conclusion of his remarks.

Professor Eckles, and Thompson F. Reighter, esq., kept the crowd in a continual roar of laughter, by relating incidents connected with the history of Carlisle 25 and 30 years ago. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed, and the first anniversary banquet of Cumberland Circle, No. 38, will long be remembered by those present; and at a reasonable hour the party dispersed, with the thought uppermost in each individual mind, that "it was good for me to have been there."

AN old bachelor editor thus, in his spite, comments on a recent moonlight incident: "We left our sanctum at midnight last night, and on our way home we saw a young lady and gentleman holding a gate on its hinges. They were evidently indignant at being out so late, and we saw them bite each other several times."

NOT IDENTIFIED.—Mr. Murphy, the watchman of the Kensington Bank, arrived in town one day last week, for the purpose of identifying, if possible, the three men lately arrested near Shippensburg. He failed to recognize them. The men will remain in Fort Foreman until the April court.

NEW BOOKS.—The following new and popular books have been placed in the Circulating Library, viz: The Crytograhn; Annals of a quiet Neighborhood; Coming Wonders; Seek and find, by Wilkie Collins; Lesmelerables, by Victor Hugo; Cast up from the Sea. Also all the latest sheet music, together with all kinds of musical instruments and stationary, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by N. Harkness, No. 13 West Main street, Carlisle, Pa.

DIRECTORY.—The Harrisburg and C. V. R. R., Directory has just been issued by A. & W. H. Boyd, Harrisburg, Pa. This publication has been compiled with great care, and is a complete Directory of Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Greencastle, Middletown, Mechanicsburg, Newville, Shippensburg, etc. It is a work that should be in the hands of every one. Price $2.00. Address as above.

LICENSE OR NO LICENSE.—The "local option" bill now before the legislature provides that if the votes cast in any township, ward or borough are against license it shall not be lawful for the judges or other officers to issue license to any person or persons within the territory described to sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage in any way whatever; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of license, the existing license law in force at the time the vote was taken shall remain in force, and the question, whether decided adversely or favorably to the temperance reform, may be submitted every three years.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—On Thursday last, Mr. Richard Owen, of this place, and a corps of workmen, placed an additional column on the Soldiers' Monument in course of construction. Thus the work goes bravely on, notwithstanding the many difficulties that meet the Committee, having its erection in charge, on every hand. Had the course of lectures which were gotten up by the efforts of the Committee, been as liberally patronized by our citizens, as some of the traveling minstrels and theatrical performances that have visited our town during the past winter, long ere this would the requisite sum necessary for the completion of the Monument been obtained, and the pyramid, intended to keep in "memory dear" the names of our "dead heroes," been completed.

WHO HAS LOST A LITTLE GIRL?—Last summer a party of Gypsies, consisting of two men, two women and a girl aged about eleven years, passed through the village of Belmore, Crawford county, going west. Shortly after passing through the place, a man engaged at hauling logs came across a little girl aged about four years, who had been left in the road about a mile east of the village, on the route the Gypsies had just passed over. The man who was hauling logs picked up the child and took it to his home. The little thing could give no account of itself, nor has ever yet conveyed any idea who its parents are—The general impression is that the child did not belong to the Gypsies, and that they stole it from some family and becoming tired of it left it in the road as above stated.

There may be somewhere a mourning father and mother whom the publication of this item may lead to the discovery of their lost child. Will our exchanges give it currency as widely as possible?—*Fulton, (Pa.,) Democrat.*

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening of last week, Prof. S. D. Hillman, of Dickinson College, delivered the fifth lecture of the course for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Association, in Rheem's Hall. The audience, though not very large, was select, and was treated to an interesting discourse by the Professor. The subject chosen by the orator on this occasion, was entitled "Our Race in Search of a Grandfather." It was argument and illustration in favor of the theory, as held by Dana, Agassiz and other eminent naturalists, in regard to the relation of man to the under world and animal life; and against the theory favored by Darwin and Huxley, which is, that man's later ancestors were ape-form animals, and his earliest progenitors were such immature marine animals as certain headless molusscs, which are of the size between a pea and common marble, is of a sort of gelatinous mass, can be found at this day adhering to the stones and timber of Boston Harbor.

The speaker was listened to with the utmost attention, and at its conclusion was greeted with prolonged applause, his hearers thus exhibiting their high appreciation of his subject, and the style in which it was delivered.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—It is the "Central Pennsylvania Conference" of the Methodist Episcopal Church which is to meet in this place on the eighth of March next. Although 200 ministers are expected to be present, some idea of the strength of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be gathered from the fact that it is but one of seventy-two district conferences which meet annually. The General Conference is made up of representatives from these annual conferences.

From the statistical returns of the Methodist Episcopal church for 1870 we glean the following items: There are 8 Bishops, 72 Annual Conferences, 9,193 traveling preachers; 1,367,134 lay members including members on probation. There was raised for the Missionary, Tract, Bible, Sunday School, church extension societies, and conference claimants, $967,862. Sabbath Schools reported, 16,912; officers and teachers, 180,412; scholars, 1,221,393. The net increase in the number of churches is 1,325, an average of over four new churches for every working day in the year. In the last four years there has been an increase of 1,617 preachers and 394,940 members. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets but once in four years, unless an extra session is called. Its next session will be held in the city of Brooklyn, commencing May 1, 1872. It will be composed of about 300 ministerial delegates and 144 lay delegates.

THE Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will convene in this place, to-day (Wednesday) three weeks, March 8.

THE list of jurors, grand and traverse, for the April term, appear in the present issue. We announced their appearance in last week's HERALD, but in "making up" the forms, they were, unfortunately, crowded out. No postponement this time for any cause, whatever.

MESSRS NAGLE & SMELTZ, proprietors of the carriage factory on the corner of Pitt street and Church alley, have placed a bell on the roof of their establishment. It is rung for the men to begin and cease work, and attracted a great deal of attention when first placed in its elevated position.

THE best brands of cigars and tobacco to be found in Carlisle, can be obtained at J. P. Neff's, on West Main street. He has also on hand a large stock of collars, neckties, cuffs, hair oils, perfumeries and fancy articles of every imaginable description, which he is very desirous of disposing of at prices to suit customers. No trouble for him or his chief clerk, Ned, to show goods. Pay him a visit.

AT a meeting of Monroe Lodge, I. O. of G. T., held on the evening of the seventh instant, the following members were installed by the D. D. W. C. T., H. H. Weakley, as officers for the current quarter: P. M. C. T.—Dr. L. H. Lenher; W. C. T.—S. P. Goodyear; W. V. T.—Jacob Goodyear; W. M. Jas. Burtnett; W. S.—D. G. Bowman; W. A. S.—R. H. Buttorf; W. F. S.—G. W. Pressel; W. T.—J. H. Neiman; W. D. M.—D. Baschore; W. I. G.—S. Morrett; W. O. G.—L. Gates; R. H. S.—H. W. Landis; L. H. S.—J. E. Gensler.

STILL AT LARGE.—Charles Wilson, the recruit that stole $600 from Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, stationed at Carlisle Barracks, on the night of the sixteenth of January last, still remains at large. Notwithstanding the large sum of $130 has been offered for his arrest, all efforts at securing him have proved unavailing. It is the opinion of a great many persons that Charles had accomplices in this financial transaction, and that he is not many miles distant from this place. At least these are street rumors; of course we cannot vouch for the reliability of these assertions, but merely give them for what they are worth.

A CARLISLE BOY MAKES A NARROW ESCAPE.—Daniel Cornman, a son of Ephraim Cornman, esq., of this place and a cadet at West Point, made a very narrow escape with his life, during the conflagration of the barracks building on the morning of the fifth instant. Mr. C. was quartered in the third-story, and apparently cut off from escape; but seizing his overcoat, he wrapped it about his head, and rushing through the flames and smoke, made good his retreat from the burning building. Others were rescued by the aid of ladders, who would have perished in a few moments, but for the heroic efforts of their comrades, and quite a number were seriously injured. Cadet Cornman lost his entire wardrobe, bedding, books, &c., valued at about $300.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—A party of ladies and gentlemen from this place, recently paid a visit to the Soldiers' Orphans' school, at Loysville, Perry county, under the charge of Rev. Dr. Willard and lady. They speak in glowing terms of the manner in which the school is conducted. There are 112 pupils attending the school—soldiers' orphans, and orphans of members of the Lutheran church. The arrangements for carrying on the school are admirable, the best of discipline prevails; the pupils receive plenty of good food, and they are furnished with nice clean beds.

Sometime since there were 35 cases of typhoid fever, but only one case proved fatal. Dr. Hook is the medical attendant of this institution. The school is in a healthy and prosperous condition at the present time.

LARGE SALE.—On Saturday morning last, Sheriff McCartney sold at public sale all the machinery, tools and fixtures of the Carlisle Shoe Company, together with the stock, consisting of boots, shoes and different kinds of leather. A large crowd of persons were in attendance, and high prices were realized for the articles disposed of. Dr. G. W. Neidich, of this place, purchased the machinery and material necessary for its operation, paying $2,775 therefor. He also purchased a large amount of the stock, consisting of boots and shoes.

The goods were disposed of by the case, and the bidding was lively in the extreme. The total sales aggregated the sum of $12,249.74, which was considered, by competent judges, to be full prices.

We are informed that the factory will shortly be re-opened, which will, doubtless, be good news for the followers of St. Crispin depending upon it for support.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* commenting on the removal of Carlisle Barracks says:

"The removal of this post calls up some interesting reminiscences. It was one of the oldest, largest and most beautiful military sites in the country. It was founded by Washington during the revolution, and the Hessian prisoners captured at Trenton were put to work on the first buildings. It was not until the war of 1812 with Great Britain, that it became a post of great military importance, and at one time or other since then the most distinguished officers in the United States army have been in command. The lamented Ringgold was first stationed here, and he was succeeded by Sumner, and he, in turn, by Washington, the commander of the 4th artillery, who was lost, with five hundred men of his command, on the ship San Francisco, in the year 1854. May, St. George Cook, Barry, "Stonewall" Jackson, "Jeb" Stuart, Ewell, Fitz Hugh Lee and other noted Union and rebel chieftains got their first "sojering" here. During the late rebellion the barracks, with the exception of a single building, was burned down in the siege of Carlisle, in July, 1863, by the rebels under Fitz Hugh Lee. The building saved was the one occupied by the late Major Sanno, a soldier of the war of 1812, and who had been for many years sutler at the post. He was a great favorite with all the officers and privates who had ever been there, and when the order was given by Lee to burn the barracks, there was an accompanying one that "old Pap Sanno's house" should be saved, and both orders were carried into effect strictly. The government at once re-built the barracks on a grander and more extensive scale, and several important alterations and improvements were made, making it, if possible, a more beautiful and attractive spot than it had previously been."

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* combines the *desideratum.*

RAILROAD MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the friends of the Miramar Railroad enterprise, at Dillsburg, York county, on Tuesday next. The location of the Railroad will be fully discussed and settled. Judge Graham, William H. Miller, esq., and other prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

A SUCCESS.—The oyster supper given by the ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening last, proved to be a grand success, surpassing the expectations of all. Nearly six hundred persons were present during the evening, and everything passed off in a most agreeable manner. Much praise is due the ladies who managed the affair, and attended to the wants of the visitors. The profits are something over three hundred dollars, and are to be used in purchasing a carpet for the new church.

DICKINSON COLLEGE ALUMNI.—A meeting of the Executive Committee, to make the final arrangements for the Annual Reunion and Dinner at Delmonico's, on to-morrow, (Thursday,) was held on the seventh instant, at the office of Dr. Crooks, of the *Methodist*. Notice of their intention to be present at the Dinner was read from Dr. Durbin, President of the College in 1834, Dr. Dashiell, the present President, Professor Bowman, and others.—Responses to the several toasts are expected from Rev. Drs. Dashiell, G. R. Crooks, O. H. Tiffany, C. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, H. B. Ridgaway, &c. A much larger attendance than last year is anticipated. Full information may be had by addressing the Secretary, Horatio C. King, at No. 38 Bible street.

TO DELINQUENTS!—Quite a large number of subscribers to THE HERALD are in arrears for subscription from the tenth of September, 1869. We have repeatedly notified these delinquents, and in a few instances they have responded, but a large majority are still in arrears. We once again make a moderate request to these persons that they pay up by the first of April next. We are compelled to pay cash for material, paper, ink, labor performed, &c., and it is a very difficult matter to do so, unless our friends and patrons will settle their indebtedness with us. If you cannot settle your account in full, we are always willing to take the "collateral" on account. That is, pay us part, and we will be willing to wait a while for the remainder. These remarks are not only applicable to subscribers at a distance, but to quite a number, living in our quaint old borough, who receive our paper either from the carrier-boy, or through the post office.

Who will be the first to act upon these suggestions? Don't all speak at once.

N. B.—Money received for job work and advertising at all hours of the day.

MUSICAL.—"Among the thousand and one Pianos offered to the public, we scarcely know any instrument so fully uniting all the desirable qualities sought for as the Knabe Piano. It is a matter of some difficulty and perplexity to inexperienced persons to select a good instrument of any capacity. We too often rely upon the judgment of friends in the selection of a Piano, and are thus frequently disappointed. The only sure way, in our opinion, is to go to the best maker. For this reason, we recommend to our readers