The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 71. NO. 13.

EMPLOYMENT.

We have received from the Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia, an advertisement which will be found elsewhere in our columns. Perhaps there is no other manner in which this very commendable institution can accomplish so much good as in the way of bringing together those who have work to be done, and those who desire to do it. We call the attention of our readers to this advertisement, and it is hardly necessary to assure them that the Bureau is in the hands of gentlemen who are doing a good work, and who can be of great assistance to those who desire to obtain employees.

In the circular accompanying this advertisement, there is contained this significant request—"we beg the influence of your paper to DISCOURAGE persons in the country from seeking employment in the city. There are TEN APPLICANTS for every situation 'offered.'" Here is a statement to which we invite the attention of all persons who have to depend on their own efforts for a livelihood, and we ask them to consider well its import. It is a most noticeable fact to all who are familiar with the population of large towns and cities, that there is a large element in their population who are continually hunting situations; and although what these persons complain of is lack of employment, they take, invariably, the very worst road to reach it. It might occur to a clerk, a merchant, a lawyer, a doctor, a mechanic or a laborer, that if employment was scarce in a town of five thousand inhabitants, it would, other things being equal, be scarcer in a city containing one hundred thousand. But this is never taken into consideration. When a person from any cause, becomes without sufficient work in his own avocation to support him, or more correctly speaking, to allow him to live at an unnecessary expense, he at once betakes himself to some greater centre of trade, in the hope that some lucky chance may throw him into the positions now held by men who have won them by years of patient and self-denying labor. This don't happen more than once in a thousand cases, and the consequence that as the Employment Bureau complains, "there are ten applicants for every situation offered."

We say then, most decidedly, to all who are without work, do not turn your steps to the city to seek it. If you have a little money accumulated, it will melt away long before a desirable situation opens to you. You will waste many days of precious time; you will subject yourselves to many disappointments and humiliations, and worse than all else, you will be leaning on luck or on the effort of your friends, while you should be depending on your own efforts.

But what will we do, say the scores of unemployed men that are found everywhere. We say to you, who are not in crowded cities, there is work enough for you to do if you are willing to do it, and to those who are in the crowd, there is a very large demand for your efforts everywhere over this broad land, except where you have madly rushed in quest of it. It is not the scarcity of labor that makes so many idle men, it is the fact that there are so many who have resolutely determined not to work. No man or woman in perfect health, has any moral right to be idle. Those who have been blessed with wealth, are in duty bound to employ their means so as to create employment. Those who have nothing but their own efforts on which to live, are bound by duty and also by necessity, to keep themselves actively employed. All labor for honest ends is alike honorable, and none of it is agreeable to those who assume that the world owes them a living. A man has a right to make the most of his efforts that he can, but he has no right to suspend effort because it does not bring him as great a profit as he desires, or because he does not like the kind of work that offers itself. If he can make a fortune by legitimate effort, he is welcome to it. If he can obtain no more than a bare livelihood, good sense ought to teach him that there is so much more need for him to work vigorously. If he can find employment in a business that accords with his acquired habits and taste, let him choose that business by all means, but if he cannot, he had much better adapt himself for the time being, to whatever work offers him a livelihood.

There is no general rule that will cover every imaginable case, but there is a line of action that would, if adopted, relieve many of much of the trouble of seeking employment. When work is scarce, dispense with all unnecessary expenses, and reduce those that are necessary to their very lowest limit. Neglect no opportunity to earn money at any honorable employment that may offer itself. Redouble your energy and devotion to the interests of your employer, so that you may have a more secure hold on your situation. In short, demonstrate your ability to work your way through any temporary embarrassment, by your own pluck and ability, and you will soon have settled the employment question forever. This we know is by no means light work. It requires moral courage, hard labor, and great faith to carry a man over the breakers of life, but the exercise of these is easy, when compared with the miseries of place-hunting in a large city.

SENATOR STEVENSON, of Kentucky, having asserted that the perpetrator of one of the Ku Klux outrages was a Republican, and that the Federal Court had not tried and convicted him, just because he was such, has been challenged by the District Attorney to name the man, and give the information that will lead to his arrest and punishment. Of course, the Senator cannot be expected to attend to any such little demand, but he will, doubtless, manage to repeat the slander every speech he makes.

THE people will take notice that the Democratic Senate, of the State, is in no particular hurry to act on the Local Option bill. These gentlemen understand how to keep this little affair from being brought forward, until the session is about over, and then of course, they will have no time to pass it. For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee himself couldn't beat Democratic politicians.

THE Government under a Republican administration, even when burthened by a Democratic debt of $2,000,000,000, can borrow money rapidly at five per cent. The Government under Buchanan's administration, even with no debt could hardly borrow money at any rate whatever. This is not so singular, however, as it may seem.

THE success of the new loan can no longer be regarded as doubtful. On Monday evening the Treasury reported $40,000,000 of it taken, $7,000,000 of which were subscribed on that day. This loan, be it remembered, is taken in gold, and consequently requires a larger investment by about ten per cent, to procure a five per cent interest, than any other security in the market. A person who desires to obtain one of these bonds for one thousand dollars, would be compelled to pay about eleven hundred for it in currency. On this investment he would receive fifty dollars per year, payable quarterly in gold. Of course, as long as the present premium remains, the interest will be equal to about five per cent in currency on the original sum invested. But as it is almost certain that if the loan is all taken, the premium will decrease greatly or perhaps disappear altogether, the investment can be regarded as practically little better than a four per cent security.

Is it then not remarkable that this new loan should be taken so rapidly? Not by any means. Even at that figure the investment is a very desirable one. It is made payable in gold by the express words of the contract. The interest is payable quarterly. It is free from all taxation. It is a marketable security under any circumstances; and it is certain to command a premium just as soon as the loan is taken. Shrewd and sagacious capitalists fully understand how very important these considerations are, and hence the remarkable rapidity with which the loan is being taken. From the present indications, there can be but little doubt that not only the five per cent loan, but also that authorized at four and a half and four per cent, will also be taken within a year.

The benefits and advantages arising from the success of this funding scheme will be almost incalculable. The Government will save many millions annually in interest. The premium on gold will disappear. High rates of interest to individual and corporate borrowers, will cease to be demanded or offered, and capital instead of holding itself in readiness to extort from those who are engaged in the work of developing and enriching the country, will be forced to seek out where it may invest itself with moderate profits to those who hold it. Thus, in every aspect of the case, the indications are most hopeful and encouraging, and warrant us in the belief that the Administration is surely guiding the country to a career of unexampled prosperity.

SENATOR SUMNER delivered a three hours' speech in the Senate on Monday, in which he charged the Administration with a violation of constitutional and international law in the San Domingo affair, and also with using the Federal patronage to carry out the annexation scheme. The speech had been sent to all the leading papers in advance, and was in type before the Senator began its delivery. It has already been read by all who care to read it, and it will be forgotten almost before its author has recovered from the fatigue of delivering it. However, Mr. Sumner has had the gratification of seeing his speech printed by all the papers in the land, and himself as the central figure in the contest which attracts attention, because of the prominence of his adversary. In the meantime, the Commissioners have returned, and will in a few days make a report of their investigations, and Congress will dispose of the whole matter as the facts may justify. And then as our Republican brethern have had enough of this useless squabble they will doubtless, go to work in earnest, to prepare for a successful fight with the enemy in 1872.

THE Democracy are still sounding the praises of Charles Sumner, and wailing loudly because of his downfall. These fellows have a large share of impudence. When a Southern bully struck down the Massachusetts Senator on the floor of the Senate, the whole Democratic crew in the House voted against his expulsion, and a Democratic constituency immediately returned him to Congress. And from that time until now every measure he has advocated has been ridiculed by their leaders, and he has been sneered at as a narrow-minded and bigoted fanatic. As soon as he assails his party, these fellows at once discover that he is a most learned, sagacious and pure-minded statesman, and the only man in all the land who may be trusted.

May the Senator be saved from the praises of his new found friends.

THE thanks of the Nation are due to President Grant for his action in ordering the dispersion of the bands of armed men which are now disturbing the peace of the State of South Carolina, and the announcement of his intention to use the military force to preserve order. The Ku Klux organizations of that State, have carried their defiance of authority to such an extent as to order the State officials to leave, with threats of personal violence in case they remain. The Governor, under these circumstances, has applied to the President for assistance, which he was bound to afford. Of course, another charge of military usurpation will be howled forth by the Democracy, but the peace and harmony of the country must be preserved, even at the risk of incurring their displeasure. The people will heartily applaud the action of the President in this matter.

HON. HENRY D. MOORE, collector of the Port of Philadelphia, resigned his office recently, and Hon John W. Forney has been appointed his successor. This has been a most judicious appointment, and will receive general approval. Mr. Forney is known to the whole country as one of the ablest journalists of the day, and he has contributed as much to the success of Republicanism in this State, as any other man in it. No man has better qualifications for the office, and no one has greater claims to the consideration of the party. Mr. Forney's administration of that important position will reflect credit on himself, and vastly promote the interests of the government, and will tend greatly to harmonize many of the conflicting elements in our party.

WE wonder what has become of the investigations concerning the doings in the Commissioners' office. Is that all laid away to rest, or will we have the development of it at the next Court? A good many people are inquiring about it anxiously.

DR. J. C. AYER'S ADDRESS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts having granted a charter for the town of Ayer, in that State, named after the world-renowned medicine-man, the town was duly inaugurated, with appropriate ceremony, on Monday March 6, amid the booming of cannon, and the roar of musketry, witnessed by thousands of people. Below we give the address of Dr. Ayer delivered before the vast assemblage:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—On the western coast of Scotland, where it slopes into the Irish Sea, a river, rising on the mountains of the inner land, winds down among the hills and empties into the Frith of Clyde. From remote time it has been called Ayr from an old Scotch word "Ayry," meaning an eagle's nest, the river of the eagle's nest. Near its mouth and a contiguous harbor, long stood a hamlet which became a royal burg or town named from the river, and now about one-third as large as Lowell, the city of Ayr. For more than a thousand years it has been noted in the history of Scotland. During the wars of Robert Bruce it was one of his resorts, and was especially favored by him because he was there cured of leprosy. Oliver Cromwell made it one of the depots and headquarters of his army in his attack upon Scotland, and one of his old forts is now the Citadel of Ayr.

But above all its distinctions, Ayr was the birth-place of the poet Burns. And what a poet! What a voice has he given to all the endearments of home! How has he hallowed the cottage and all it covers—weans and wife, patches and poverty, beans, barley, ale, hardship and the poor man's toil. How he wraps with tenderness whatever he names, even his bleak leagues of pasture, the stubble field, ice, snow, sleet and rain, brooks, birds, mice, thistles and heather. His Bonny Doon, John Anderson my Joe John, Auld Lang Syne, and Highland Mary roll round the world in ever ringing symphony with what is purest and best in human nature. His songs woo and melt the hearts of youth and maidens, bring solace to the sorrowing and courage to the overburdened by their lot. His inspiration has set the affections to music in strains that are immortal.

No other one man ever made a language classic, but he has rendered that lowland Scotch a Doric dialect of fame. The name of his home and his beloved river Ayr was lifted on the wings of his pathos, and now the approaching traveler yearns to reach the spot his genius has sanctified.

Along the borders of the sea in a parallelogram and surrounding the town is a county of the same name—Ayrshire.

It would weary your patience to hear the history of my ancestors from one ancient John of Ayr, then John Ayr, down through the centuries to this Ayer now before you; through their vicissitudes of poverty and plenty—of fortune and misfortune; how they have intermarried with England, Ireland and Scotland, and later with the Americans, who are an excellent mixture of them all.

My Friends.—You have chosen the name I inherited for your town with an extraordinary unanimity, and have thereby conferred an honor upon me, the proper acknowledgment of which I do not feel fully able to express. But I beg you to be assured that it is appreciated and that it will be gratefully remembered with a living interest in your prosperity while life remains to me, and, I trust, beyond that by my children after me.

If this name has become noted among the many that are worthier around you, that is greatly due to its publicity. May I be permitted to state whence that came? Until within a few centuries all the civilized nations of the globe were pent upon the Eastern continent. Two or three hundred years ago they leaked over into this; few and fearfully at first, then more and more but always in their settlements timidly hugging the Atlantic coast. Within the last two or three generations, they have burst out, as it were, and over-run these vast continents of the West. Now they are scattered here and possess these measureless stretches of mountains and valleys, hills, plains, forests and prairies with the boundless pampas and mountain ranges of South America. Former generations lived in villages and towns, thickly settled together where physicians were plenty and near at hand. Now, the people are widely scattered, in many sections of these many countries. For great numbers the timely treatment of physicians cannot be had; over large tracts of country good for competent physicians cannot be had at all. They can not visit patients enough many miles apart to live by their profession, nor can they carry medicines enough with them on horseback for their requirements. Hence has arisen in these modern times, a necessity for remedies ready at hand, with directions for their use—a present recourse for relief in the exigencies of sickness, when no other aid is near. It is a new necessity consequent upon the changed conditions of human life—a want I have spent my years in supplying, and I will tell you something of its extent. Our laboratory makes every day some 630,000 portions or doses of our preparations. These are all taken by somebody. Here is a number equal to the population of fifteen cities as large as Lowell, taking them every day (for sickness keeps no Sabbaths) nor for once only, but again and again year after year, through nearly one-third of a century.

We all join in the jokes about medicines as we do about the Doctor's mission to kill, the clergyman's insincerity and the lawyer's cheating. Yet each of these labors among the most serious realities of life. Sickness and its attendant suffering are no joke, neither is the treatment of them. This system of transportable relief, to be made available to the people, must keep its remedies fresh in their memories. This is done by advertising. Mark its extent. An advertisement, taking the run of the newspapers with which we contract (some 1,000 annually) is struck off in such numbers, that when piled upon each other flatwise, like the leaves of a book, the thickness through them is sixteen miles. In addition, it takes some seven millions of pamphlets and twelve millions of circulars to meet the public demand for this kind of information. Our annual issue of pamphlets alone, laid solid upon each other, make a pile eight and one quarter miles high. The circulars measured endwise, reach 1,894 miles, and these assertions are mattters of mathematical certainty. Whatever the estimation in which these publications may be held here, they reach the firesides of millions upon millions of men who do treasure and regard them, and who in their trials do heed the counsel they bring.

Not only over these great Western continents, but throughout that other land so little known to you, under our feet, the Australian continent, there are few villages as large as this which are not familiar with the name you have chosen, and employing the remedies that bear it.

Thus, gentlemen, have I striven in my humble sphere to render some service to my fellow-men, and to deserve among the afflicted and unfortunate some regard for the name which your kind partiality hangs on these walls around me. We may look forward with confident hope to the renown you will gather under it, and the prosperity, which there is reason to trust the future has in store for you. Situated as you are here on one of the main arteries between the west and east, between the great industries of the plough and the spindle you must aid in their exchanges and thrive with them. Soon these channels will be opened wide, and pouring through your precincts streams of men and merchandise that will need your furtherance and must contribute to your growth.

Located here in the centre of New England to what dearer spot can you turn that men inhabit? Beginning life rich with the honors of your mother town whose influence through her schools and her scholars is of itself an inheritance, with such examples as Lawrence, Boutwell, Hoar, what may you not hope for of usefulness in the councils of the state and nation?

Contrast our condition with that of the European nations, alternately torn and impoverished with wars, credit it as you may to the better education of the people, and you will realize the value of the example old mother Groton has set you, so worthy of your ambition to follow. Build schools for your children and find talent to teach them, then intelligence and integrity in prosperous and happy homes will be your sure reward.

Associated as you have made me with your weal and woe, I wish I might be allowed to contribute from my means such as they are, something towards this first foundation of the public good.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long. Oppressed with the fear, that I do not deserve the distinction you bestow, I pray God to make me worthier, and to smile upon you with His perpetual blessings.

KU KLUX:

PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE ILLEGAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA ORDERED TO DISBAND WITHIN TWENTY DAYS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 24, 1871.

By the President of the United States of America:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

WHEREAS, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State, of a character and to an extent which renders the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence herein before mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MIRAMAR RAILROAD.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of this road, held at Centreville, March 25, at which, on motion of John Moore, esq., the following gentlemen were elected as officers:

President, John S. Kelso; Vice Presidents, John Hutchison, Peter Oritt, E. B. Eyster, Elder Barnitz, Wm. Coffey, Daniel Keller, sr., Samuel Huston, John Mellinger, Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Wm. Gracy, Michael Seavers, Daniel Hollinger, Jacob Chisnell, George Zinn and Wm. A. Hutchison; Secretaries, Capt. Wm. M. Shriver and John Zinn, esq.

Several speeches having been made, setting forth the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, and the citizens of Cumberland Valley, are tendered to his Excellency, John W. Geary, for the encouragement he has given us in our enterprise.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Senators White, Mumma and others, of the Senate and House; also his Honor, Judge Graham, Wm. H. Miller, esq., Gen. Todd and others of Carlisle, for the interest they have manifested in regard to the building of the road; also to the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads for the encouragement they have given us.

Resolved, That our Senator, A. G. Miller and Representative, John B. Leidig, are requested (and we can assure them that a majority of the citizens join us in this request,) to oppose the passage of a bill, chartering a company to make a railroad from Dillsburg to some point on the Cumberland Valley railroad, knowing it to have been gotten up to defeat the Miramar railroad, and thereby prevent the development of the south side of Cumberland Valley.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in the different townships, to call meetings and increase their subscriptions to the capital stock. Penn township having subscribed thirty-five thousand dollars which thought sufficient will, if need be, increase the amount to sixty thousand, knowing that this road, when made with immense deposits of iron ore, fine water power, and rich agricultural valley along its whole route will create a business for itself that will make it pay a large interest on the money invested to build it.

Resolved, That this road is not intended as an opposition to any other road, and we believe would increase rather than diminish the travel on the Cumberland Valley railroad, and add a heavy tonnage to the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the papers of the county, also in the *Telegraph* and *Patriot* of the city of Harrisburg.

Items About Home.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 30 1871.

ADVANCING.—The price of butter.

LENT will end on Sabbath, the ninth of April.

BUSY—The merchants, preparatory to departing for the cities to purchase their Spring goods.

METEOR.—A brilliant meteor was visible in the heavens, shortly after 12 o'clock, on Friday night last.

THE Borough Statement for the year 1870, appears under the new advertisements of the present issue.

ZOE and her Dramatic Troupe will appear in Harrisburg next week, for a brief engagement.

ICE was formed two or three nights during the past week. A very decided change from the genial atmosphere we were enjoying one week since.

EMORY M. E. CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. W. M. Frysinger, will preach in this church on Sabbath next, at 11 a. m., and Prof. W. H. Trickett at 7½ p. m.

A VALUABLE cow belonging to "Bossy" Wetzel, proprietor of the Franklin House, died on last Thursday. She was valued at $70.

IF you wish to obtain a handsome "turn-out" call at C. P. Eckles' livery, on East Pomfret street. His prices are made to suit the *times*. Pay him a call.

PUBLIC SALE.—Henry Paul, executor of Christian Tritt, deceased, will sell at public sale, in Penn township, on Saturday, April 8, one horse, fresh milch cows, household and kitchen furniture, &c.

A SOCIABLE hop will come off in the Empire Hall, on Thursday evening, the thirtieth instant. Dancing commences at 8 o'clock. A pleasant time is anticipated.

HALL FOR RENT.—The large and capacious room, on the second floor of the Good Will Hall is for rent, It can be leased every night in the week, excepting Monday and Wednesday.

MORNING markets will soon be in force. This will be ominous news for our morning "sleepists." They should make a note of this, and prepare themselves for the emergency.

BE on your guard reader, on Saturday morning next, the first of April, as the juvenile portion of the community will be endeavoring to "sell" every individual they meet.

D. W. BURKHOLDER, No. 35 West Main street, is selling candies to the trade at 18 cents per lb. Grocers and others keeping candy should give him a call. Don't forget the place, next door to Piper's Book Store.

LARGE flocks of wild pigeons have been passing over this place, within the past few days. One gentleman says he saw at least *two thousand* on Monday last, He must have been an expert calculator, as they generally "fly high."

DEAD.—Samuel Castor, of whom mention was made in our last issue, of having been seriously injured in a railroad accident, at Harrisburg, has since died. His remains were brought to this place and buried on Tuesday morning.

MAD DOG.—Considerable excitement was created "up town," one day last week, by the singular actions of a dog, supposed to have been rabid. The animal was finally dispatched to "the kingdom come" by a colored boy.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night last, a tenant house, belonging to Mr. John Stouffer, in North Middleton township, about 1½ miles north of this place, was burned to the ground. We did not learn the origin of the fire, nor the loss sustained by the conflagration.

A GREAT many of our citizens, having the opportunity afforded, will move today (Thursday) preferring to do so rather than wait until Saturday, which is undoubtedly, a "bad day to move on." At least everybody says so, and what everybody says must certainly be true.

WILLIAM H. NOAKER, ESQ., of this place, for many years the proprietor of the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, at the "South End," will take possession of the Cumberland Valley Hotel on the first proximo. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

SHAD, O!—Captain John S. Low, in the Franklin House Row, receives fresh shad, herring, and all other seasonable fish on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. Considering the season, we think these members of the finny tribe sell at very reasonable prices.

TO JUNIOR BASE BALLISTS.—The National Association of Junior Base Ball Players meet at Tammany Hall, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, April 19. The Convention will be called to order at 7 p. m., by Alexander P. Waugh, President of the Association.

NEW STORE ROOM.—William Fridley has taken possession of room No. 21 North Hanover street, next door to Karn's Hotel, and opened a large and choice assortment of stoves, tinware, &c. His shop is still on East Louther street, in the rear of Shapley & Halbert's furniture room.

REV. J. D. BROWN, the newly appointed pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of this place, preached his introductory sermon on Sabbath morning last, to a large and attentive congregation. For several years past the Reverend gentleman has been engaged in the missionary work in India.

EXHIBITION AND BALL.—The colored folks of Mechanicsburg gave a grand exhibition in Franklin Hall, on Thursday evening last. After the exercises were concluded, they adjourned to the Washington Hotel where they participated in a grand hop, until an early hour in the morning. Carlisle had a large representation; there being about 50 persons present from this place.

SOON BE HERE.—The Circus agents will shortly be making their appearance in this place, heralding the approach of this class of entertainments. It is a wonder they have not already visited our town, as we notice that Harrisburg will be visited by two different circuses on the sixteenth and seventeenth of next month, and also on the seventh of May. Boys, hoard up your pennies for the circuses and animal shows.

A CHANCE FOR BILLIARDISTS.—Mr. E. Bohme, proprietor of the Billiard Saloon East Main street, has purchased a Champion Cue in New York, which is now on exhibition in his room. The Cue will be presented to the person, a resident of Carlisle, who makes the greatest number of points in a run between now and the fourth of July. The Cue is a very handsome affair, composed of different kinds of wood, and ornamented with ivory. Go in Cueists.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.—Since the new advent, the garrison has been very little used as a place of resort by our citizens. No music, no dress parades, in fact nothing to make it a desirable visiting place. While General Blake was in command, the garrison was a very popular place, and the commander a most courteous and genial gentleman. We are pleased to state that the General still remains at the post, and hope he may make Carlisle his future home.

FAREWELL SERMON.—On last Sabbath evening, Rev. J. Hunter, pastor of the Bethel Church, preached his farewell sermon, having been stationed in this place for the past two years, his connection with the church was brought to a close on the evening in question. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the house of worship was filled to its utmost capacity, and thus giving evidence of the esteem with which he was regarded by many of our citizens, independent of his own congregation.

PROSPEROUS.—Week before last the *Perry Freeman*, published by John A. Baker, at New Bloomfield, Perry county, came to hand considerably enlarged and bearing evidence of several additional improvements. There seems to be a commendable rivalry going on between the Bloomfield papers, as to which shall claim the ascendancy in journalism in that town, if we are to be permitted to judge from the many changes made during the past year. Long may the *Freeman* exist, and may the Judge be spared many years to conduct it.

GRAND DINNER.—Mr. Henry L. Burkholder, the genial and obliging landlord of the Mansion House, served up an elegant dinner to a secret society, on Friday evening last. The dinner was gotten up under the special direction of the landlady, Mrs. Burkholder. A gentleman, present on the occasion, informs us that it far surpassed anything of the kind he had ever before witnessed, not only in the variety of dishes set forth to tempt the assembled crowd, but in the elegant manner in which the tables were arranged, being in perfect keeping with the decorations of the room.

SATURDAY next will be the first of April, and, of course, everybody that moves, will require additional stoves, new tinware, or certainly additional stovepipe. These articles can be procured from Samuel R. Claudy, No. 18 West Main street, at reasonable prices. Mr. C. has a very large and handsome selection of the different styles of stoves in style at the present day, which he will dispose of on liberal terms to suit purchasers. Don't forget the place, J. D. Gorgas' old stand on West Main street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—B. K. Spangler, the popular tobacconist, has removed from Marion Hall building during the past week, and can now be found in the room lately occupied by Robert Hughes, esq., one door west of the Cumberland Valley Depot. If you wish to procure a highly flavored Yara segar, give Ben a call in his handsome little smoking room. He keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of smoking and chewing tobacco, which can be obtained at reasonable prices. Give him a call.

DISEASED CHICKENS.—There appears to be a strange fatality existing among those domestic fowls; and reports reach us frequently of some person losing a number of chickens by some singular disease. Last week, a lady of this place purchased, as she supposed, a fine pair of fowls, paying $1 therefor; but before she had reached the Carlisle Deposit Bank, on her way home, one of them had taken "buzzard's glory," and died. It seems strange that no remedy can be obtained to check this fatality, for it would be dangerous to purchase the fowls. But then who ever heard of the poor printers indulging in such luxuries; the trouble of late is that the chickens "roost too high" in this locality.

WE have received a "descriptive and price list of vegetable plants, seeds, &c," for sale by Messrs. McFarland & Heister, proprietors of the Riverside Nursery and fruit farm, Harrisburg, Pa. These gentlemen have formed a partnership to conduct the raising and selling of fruit trees, grape vines, plants and seeds, ornamental trees, flowers, &c. Their collection is one of the most extensive in the State, and they are thoroughly familiar with the business. Colonel McFarland, one of the firm, is favorably known throughout the State as the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and is a gentleman of known energy, integrity and business qualifications. We advise the people of this Valley to patronize the Riverside Nursery, and they will find they will always make a good investment.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—On Monday last, Theodore Brownawell, of Mechanicsburg, having been brought before Squire Lenz, on a charge of deserting his family, the accused was remanded to jail until the approaching Quarter Sessions. He was placed in charge of constable John A. Kimmel, and brought to this place. While on their way to "Fort Foreman," and when near the corner of Hanover and Main streets, Theodore changed his mind, and concluded to take "leg bail." He immediately started on a brisk run out North Hanover street, with a large crowd of persons following in pursuit. The chase was kept up until in the vicinity of the fair grounds, when the prisoner was overtaken by a couple of colored men, and placed in charge of Officers Faber and Sanno, and then placed in the "brown stone."

ANOTHER SNOW.—The weather, it appears, is bound to furnish us with a local, whether we wish or not. On Sabbath morning last, snow began to fall, and continued without interruption until nightfall. The mild temperature melted the snowflakes almost as rapidly as they descended, although the roofs of the houses were covered with the *wintery* article. In looking over our exchanges, during the past few weeks, we find them all speaking highly of the pleasant weather we were then enjoying; and predicting an early Spring. But now how different, the atmosphere has been considerably cooler, since our last issue, and we think we can say that "Winter is surely lingering in the lap of Spring." Some of the "oldest inhabitants" say we may expect additional installments of snow before we can fully look for *settled* weather. So mote it be.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—The attention of owners of Real Estate, whose Deeds are not recorded, is called to the following Act of Assembly on that subject: Much trouble and even loss of property may be avoided by attending to the requirements of the law, which provides that all Deeds "shall be recorded in the office of the recording of Deeds in the county where such lands or hereditaments are lying and being, within six months after the execution of such Deeds and Conveyances; and every such Deed and Conveyance that shall, at any time after the publication hereof [the act referred to] be made and executed, and which shall not be recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, unless such Deed or Conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of the Deed or Conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.—Below we give the names of the borough officers elected last October, together with the appointments made at the first meeting of the new Council held on Friday evening last. Burgess, John S. Low; Assistant Burgess, Lewis C. Faber; Assessor, John Gutshall; Assistant Assessors, Peter Spahr and William McPherson, and Auditor, John Faller.

EAST WARD.—*Town Council.*—William Kennedy, John Jacobs, Jesse D. Rhinehart, John Faber and Godfrey Bender; Judge, F. Cornman; Inspector, M. K. Boyle; School Director, E. Cornman and Constable, C. P. Sanno.

WEST WARD—*Town Council.*—Wm. B. Parker, Robert M. Black, J. M. Allen and A. Rhinehart; Judge, F. Dinkle; Inspector, J. Hackett; School Director, R. C. Woodward and Constable, D. Oiler.

The following officers were elected by the Council:—President, Wm. Kennedy; Clerk L. Masonheimer; Treasurer, S. H. Gould; Collector, C. H. Rhinehart; High Constable, L. C. Faber; Lamplighter and Night Watch, Kasper Ehrle and William Corbett; Curator of graveyard, S. Cornman; Market Master, A. S. Lyne; Street Regulators, John Gutshall, W. B. McCommon and George Thayer; Street Commissioner, James McCarter, and Janitor, George Taylor.

FALSE ALARM.—At noon, on Saturday last, smoke was seen issuing from one of the chimneys on the "Franklin House," there being a number of persons on the street at the time, the alarm was given, and in less time than it takes to write this the firemen with the "steamers" were on the spot with "steam up," ready for action. But, fortunately, the alarm was false.

The members of the companies were determined to have some "fun" anyhow, for the trouble. Accordingly they exercised the different engines; and while the "Union" was running at a pretty lively rate of speed, the hose became detached from the engine, creating no little excitement, as the water flew in every direction, causing the crowd to disperse lively, many of them doubtless thinking the "masheen" had "busted." We saw some two or three individuals so badly frightened that their coat tails were playing checkers with old mother earth.

The "Goodies," while exercising "bust a flue." The three companies were just commencing a trial of engines, when the contest was quietly "nipped in the bud" by the Superintendent of the Water Works refusing to permit them to use the water, and thus, very suddenly, put a termination to the "trial of steamers."

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

On Friday, the seventeenth instant, we had the pleasure of attending the examination of the school taught by J. L. Henry, in Centreville. The weather being very unpropitious, there was not so large a turn out of the patrons and friends of the school as the importance of the occasion demanded. There was, however, a considerable number of interested and thinking persons who were able, under the circumstances, to form a better estimate of the character of the school and proficiency of the pupils, than would have been the case in the presence of an indiscriminate crowd.

The examinations, in the various branches taught, were fairly and openly conducted. It was evident that no special preparation for the purpose of making a display had been made; any one in the audience had the privilege of asking such questions as would test the learner's understanding of the lesson, and such questions were invariably answered promptly and satisfactorily.

The recitations in Natural Philosophy, U. S. History and Physical Geography, were especially noticeable, and indicated, beyond doubt, the urgent necessity for a school of higher grade in this place, where the students, who manifested so much spirit and ardor in these studies, might receive the attention they require.

Neither must we omit to commend the classes in mental and written Arithmetic, the members of which acquitted themselves so well as to astonish all present. One class in particular, might fairly be posted against any other class of the same ages, in this or any county—in Academical or other school.

The recitations were interspersed with declamations and essays, all giving evidence of careful teaching and ardent learning. We had an occasional song, also, to relieve the monotony of the regular business of the day. In all the proceedings there was evinced a sympathy and reciprocity of feeling between teacher and taught, as showed plainly the *morale* of the school.

One fact was impressed upon every individual present at this examination, viz: There is material in this school, which if properly cultivated and brought out, will confer honor on our neighborhood. Boys and girls of from ten to fifteen, who, if somebody is not culpably derelict in duty toward them, will be heard from in the future history of our country. Let us, friends and citizens, go to work, without delay, to provide the necessary means for a thorough and practical education for these active minds.

SPECTATOR.

THE MUSICAL WORLD.—The Third Grand Dress Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Association, of Carlisle, took place in the Good Will Hall, on Monday evening last. On this occasion the public were admitted, and, of course, the Hall was crowded, with an intelligent and fashionable audience. Although the performance of our home company has always been exceedingly good, yet it was the opinion of all present that on this occasion they exceeded any former effort, while the instrumental accompaniment was most excellent. The programme which was very varied took about one and a half hours in the rendering, and the performers were heartily applauded by the audience.

We would suggest to the society the propriety of giving a concert in the Court House, so as to give our citizens at large the pleasure of attending one, their present hall being too small for a very large audience.

We wish the society much success, and hope the time will soon be when the Philharmonic Association of Carlisle will be spoken of as one of the best in the State.

GYPSEYS.—On Wednesday afternoon, of last week, a large lot of gypseys passed through this place. They had three or four wagons, and about 30 head of horses in their possession.

On Friday, a number of these persons, who had been encamped in Mr. Rudy's woods, about two miles from town, on the Baltimore pike, also went through town, taking a westerly direction, and no doubt belonging to the party that had passed through two days previous. The women have been visiting town quite frequently, going round from house to house, telling fortunes, &c.

The first notice of them which occurs in European literature, is embodied in a free paraphrase, in German, of the Book of Genesis, written by an Austrian monk about 1122. They are there described as "Ishmaelites and brasiers, who go peddling through the wide world, having neither house nor home, cheating the people with their tricks, and deceiving mankind, but not openly." Two hundred years later, we find them settled in Hungary, at Cypms and in Wallachia. In 1417, they traveled in great hordes into Moldavia, and many parts of Germany. The account which they most frequently gave of themselves was, that they originally came from "Little Egypt," that the King of Hungary had compelled about 4,000 of them to be baptized, had slain the remainder, and had condemned the baptizing to seven years' wandering. Yet, still another account was, that they were commanded by God to roam through the world for that period, in expiation of their want of hospitality towards Joseph and Mary.

The outward appearance of the gypseys, who have been pronounced by competent writers, to be one of the handsomest races of humanity, varies in some degree, according to the climate under which they are born, and in which they roam. Their women are, indeed, exquisitely beautiful when young, but they lose their good looks at a very early period, partly on account of the squalor of their habits, and partly from their unsettled and precarious life. Like children, they are fond of showy colors in dress, and do not disdain to adorn themselves with dubious trinkets and fine garments in a forward state of decay; but they always arrange their clothes, however poor, with great taste.

Of their other qualities, their manners and customs, we can only say that they were, and still are, supposed to be cowardly, revengeful and treacherous. They have proved themselves, on several occasions, bold and courageous as lions, but they prefer running away to fighting the battles of the foreigners. The increase of population, and the growth of culture all over the country, are their worst enemies. It is doubtful, whether they will, as a separate race, survive many more centuries.

They generally lead a roaming life, live in kennels and under tents, from one end of the year to the other, gaining their scanty livelihood, like their forefathers, as best as they can, fearing and detesting nothing so much as a fixed and continuous occupation.

The following is a specimen of their language in form of a short improvised stanza:

There runs a swine down yonder hill
As fast as e'er he can,