AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON Editor & Proprietor

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 2, 1865.

☞ Wm. Blair & Son, Carlisle, would call the particular attention of private families to the superior quality of their Spices and Flavoring Extracts. †

Down to the Work!—J. W. Smiley's *Fall and Winter* stock of Clothing, for men and boys, is now large and complete. If you want good and well-made Clothing, give him a call, as his garments are out by and made up under the supervision of T. S. Reighter, one of our most fashionable and experienced tailors.

He has a large stock of prime Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Vestings, Jeans, &c., to sell by the yard, or make up to order on the most reasonable terms. If you want a fine and fashionable suit go to Smiley's.

For good and serviceable *Winter Boots and Shoes*, for men, boys, women and children at reasonable prices, go to Smiley's. He will let no man undersell him. 3t

The Latest Discovery.—The latest discovery which has been made, is a new planet, which adds a new feature to many discoveries already made, but while astronomers are observing everything appertaining to their interest, the ladies of Carlisle and vicinity say that they have discovered the Latest Star, and are not to be outdone by anybody. They have visited and are visiting daily the Star Store of Mr. M. Mayer, in North Hanover street, formerly occupied and known as Mr. Miller's bakery, one door North of Dr. Dale's, Carlisle, where they constantly find the *best* and *cheapest* assortment of MILLINARY GOODS, such as Bonnets, in straw, silk and velvet, richly trimmed.—Ladies and Missis Hats, in straw, felt, silk and velvet, trimmed with bird's feathers, &c., &c. A large assortment of Cloaks, such as the Chesterfield Coats, Loose Sacks, Circulars, Short or Walking Sacks, Shawls, Knitted and Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, &c., &c.

By strict attention to his business, and by constantly receiving fresh supplies from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Mr. Mayer offers rare inducements, and respectfully requests the ladies of Carlisle and vicinity to give him a call. tf.

Examining Surgeon.—Attention is directed to the card of Dr. Kinkle, in another column. The doctor has had many years of experience in his profession, and intends to make Carlisle his permanent home.

Grain Fields.—We are informed that in many localities the early sowed grain is suffering severely from the "Hessian Fly." So great have been their ravages, that many fields have been re-seeded, and many others will be put into corn the coming season.

Clean Your Chimneys.—Now that the fall season is at hand, when high winds are prevalent, our citizens should see that their chimneys are properly cleaned before they put up their stoves for the winter. It may be the means of preventing the destruction by fire of your own and your neighbor's house.

Sudden Deaths.—On Saturday, the 21st ult., Dr. Barr, of Newville, died suddenly of disease of the heart.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. David Goodyear, a citizen of Shippensburg, fell dead whilst working at a wagon. Mr. G., was for many years proprietor of the Graffenburg Springs, Adams Co., and removed to Shippensburg a few years since. He was a quiet inoffensive citizen, kind husband and indulgent parent.

Rather Rough.—At a late hour on last Saturday night, a party of buglers from the barracks, assisted by a few of our town "sports," organized themselves into a "callithumpian band," for the purpose of serenading a newly married couple at the northern end of the town. After making a great deal of noise in front of the house, and the happy pair not complying with their demands for a "treat," they determined to storm the building, which they did by breaking open the door and entered the house, blowing away on their bugles and beating on tin kettles, making the most hideous noise, which aroused the inmates of the house, who, not liking such rough usage, made them beat a hasty retreat. The happy couple, however, were not at home, and the young "sports" were obliged to go away without the "treat," and may yet be sorry for that night's fun.

Highway Robbery.—One day last week, Dr. Zollinger, of this place, was robbed of his pocket-book under the following circumstances: Dr. Z. was making a visit to one of his patients at the North mountain, and while riding over the mountain road, near Waggoner's Gap, he was suddenly stopped by two concealed villians, armed to the teeth, who caught the bridle of his horse, and demanded his money or his life. The doctor, being alone and unarmed, very reluctantly gave up his pocket-book, which, fortunately for the doctor, contained but five dollars. The scoundrels took the money and then left him to proceed on his journey.

This bold robbery is another evidence that organized bands of robbers are concealed in the mountain passes, who pounce out upon defenseless travellers and rob them. We are told that nearly every night small fires are seen by the people who reside in the mountain neigborhood. This is conclusive evidence that robbers are about, and should warn all persons, who have occasion to travel on the mountains, to be prepared to give the scoundrels a warm reception.

☞ Mrs. Surratt's furniture was sold at Washington on Friday in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

REVENUE TAX--A SCREW LOOSE.

In another column we publish the incomes returned for taxation to the United States revenue officers for Division No. 9, which embraces North Middleton, South Middleton, Middlesex, and Dickinson townships, and Carlisle Borough. We confess we read this return with astonishment. When we consider that each and every one is sworn before he or she gives in the amount of income for the preceding year, we are still more amazed at the paltry sums set opposite the names of certain persons who have of late years been reputed very wealthy. Why, according to this return, we have but few men in Carlisle whose annual income is sufficient to sustain the wants of their families! This is distressing. We are a town of poverty, instead of a town of wealth, as we had supposed. Some of our reputed wealthy citizens have no income—not a cent! Others who had sold property during the year amounting to thirty or forty thousand dollars, return a few hundred as their income. Others again who have been reaping rich rewards from Government stealings—rewards amounting to $10,000 or $15,000 a year—return about half as much as is consumed on their tables for six months!

Now, how comes this? There is a screw loose somewhere. Men who for four years and more talked flippantly about giving the "last man and last dollar" to Mr. Lincoln, for war purposes, are all at once quite poor, and their Government tax don't amount to a drop in the ocean. What are we to do? These "loyal" men have been preaching up to us that "a national debt is a national blessing," but they don't appear "to see it" when the U. S. Collector asks them to shell out. The amount of revenue tax collected in this county for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, foots up $48,373 89. It would have been four or five times this amount had a *true* return of income been made to the Assessor.—We repeat, then, there is something wrong. Let any one who is well acquainted with our capitalists of Carlisle, glance over the returns of income made by many of them, and he will be convinced that our conclusion is correct. We know a number of men in this place who have boasted of their big speculations in rail-road, oil, coal and other stocks, but it is evident they failed to mention these speculations to the U. S. Assessor. How is this?

We desire to call the attention of the people to this subject. We are well aware that for the last four years or more a widespread immorality has been sweeping over our land. Infidels and libertines have been appointed to positions of trust and responsibility; bribery, corruption, fraud and perjury have been winked at if not encouraged by those in power; men who have all their lives been hostile to our flag and to the Union, and who during our war with Mexico a few years since, gave their influence, their money and their *prayers* to the enemy, now occupy high posts of honor, and draw enormous salaries and stealings from the Government merely because they affect great friendship for the negro. Formerly a man was considered a patriot who was willing to sacrifice his means, and if necessary, his blood, for his country. Not so now. The maimed and blood-stained warrior, if he refuses to bow down to the devilish teachings of Stevens, Beecher, Phillips, and other infamous men, are spoken of as "copperheads," and the power of the "loyal thieves" is brought to bear against them. The men who have ruled in this country for more than four years, resolved in the outset of their career to make money at all hazards. As a general thing they are political gamblers—selfish, reckless, and utterly unprincipled. Their example and pernicious teachings have demoralized thousands of men all over the country, who have become intent upon enriching themselves, without regard to the means they employ. Having made their "pile," they clutch it with a miser's grasp, and would hide it from the very Government they robbed.—They are willing to take from the Government and the people at large, but heave a deep sigh and cover it up when the U. S. Collector asks them to pay down the tax they owe. There must be a remedy. Our country has a debt upon it frightful to contemplate. It must be paid, every cent of it, and the rich man as well as the poor man, must shell out his proportion of taxes. Our debt is about double what it should be, but that is owing to the doings of "loyal thieves" and political rascals. But, no matter—it is upon us, heavy, crushing and ponderous.—To meet it the people must toe the mark, give in true returns of their incomes, and pay down their taxes. So mote it be.

Partridges.—Our sportsmen complain of the scarcity of partridges this season. We presume the reason is the extreme cold of last winter, during which thousands of them must have perished. This is much to be regretted, as these birds, properly prepared, have no equal on the table or in the restaurant. We would advise our sportsmen, however, not to shoot partridges this season.—Let the few that survived the storms of last winter live, that they may multiply and populate the fields and mountain gorges as in times past. To shoot them now, is almost criminal; to say the least of it is unmerciful. If continued it may result in their utter extermination. Let our sportsmen then consider this and spare their favorite game for the present.

Apples.—The apple crop this fall was almost a total failure in this section, and consequently the fruit sells at an enormous price. The failure of this crop will be severely felt during the coming winter by the "gude house-wives," who annually put up large quantities of "apple butter," (for the excellence of which article they enjoy an enviable reputation abroad,) jelly, &c., for table use during the long and rigorous winter season. Very little of those excellent articles of family consumption were put up, and their absence from the table will be greatly felt.

☞ Judge Wright, of Boston, says that out of 32,764 children in that city, under fifteen years of age, 1,800 are annually in some way disposed of as criminals. So it seems that the Solons of the "hub," while attending to the moral training of the little niggers down South, have entirely forgotten their own precious brats.

A NEW PARTY SOUTH.

It is probable that a new political organization, under an old name, is about to be inaugurated in the South, commencing in North Carolina. The proposed name is Whig, which means a revival of the old party of that name. The State commencing the resurrection of that respectable old party, which had for its leaders such men as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, is entitled to the honor, for among the Southern States there was none which clung with more tenacity to their teachings than did North Carolina. But when the Whig party died, with the two great men mentioned, and when a sectional, Abolition organization was formed, avowedly in opposition to the Southern States, there was nothing left for the old North State, but to join the Democracy of the Union, which she did.

Prior to this, however, from the election of 1840, North Carolina was steadily in opposition to the Democratic party, as were at least one half of the Southern States. In the election mentioned, Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate, received the electoral vote of but two really Southern States—South Carolina and old venerable Virginia. He obtained the vote of Missouri through the aid of the powerful Benton, but that young commonwealth never sympathized with those extreme States, which were inhabited by the slavery propagandists. Four years after, in the memorable contest between Clay and Polk, the Southern vote was pretty evenly divided, the former receiving the support of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee. This was remarkable, inasmuch as the Southern Democrats made the annexation of Texas the issue of the campaign—a measure for which Polk had committed himself, while Mr. Clay's position upon it was not satisfactory to either the Southern extremists or Northern Abolitionists.—In the next Presidential contest, in which General Taylor and General Cass were the candidates of the two great parties, the Southern States, nearly all went for the Whig candidate; but four years after this they, with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee, went largely for the Democratic candidate against the veteran General Scott.

We have been thus particular in our reference to our Presidential contests, for the past quarter of a century, for the reason that the Abolitionists for the past five years, have labored to prove that the strength of the Democracy always lay in the Southern States. On the contrary, when Mr. Clay divided the electoral vote of that section, the Democratic candidate Mr. Polk, a pro-southern man, was triumphantly elected and that too, by Northern and Western votes. He received the votes of Maine and New Hampshire in the East, those of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa in the West, and the great central States of New York and Pennsylvania, which were carried for him after the best contested election that ever took place in this country.—Once during the contest Mr. Clay had the election all his own way; but, unfortunately for him, he wrote a letter to a Southern correspondent stating his anxiety to see Texas annexed to this country, the appearance of which took from him fifteen thousand votes in New York, which were cast for a third candidate, thus giving the State to Polk and insuring that gentleman's election. It is but proper to add that, although Mr. Polk's administration was a successful one, it planted thorns in the side of the Democratic party, which produced a open rupture in 1848, under the lead of Martin Van Buren, thus securing the defeat of General Cass, the Democratic candidate.

The Borer.—Now is the time to watch for this year's crop of borers. If you will look at the base of the tree you will see a little deposit of chips, which will indicate their location. They can be removed with a knife without injury to the tree. They will appear like a worm one-third of an inch in length. Most persons neglect this operation till spring by which time they will have made a large cavity in the tree and done much injury. When they remain two years they become a large worm, and do great injury to the tree. We have heard many complaints from those who have suffered within the last two years from their ravages, and admonish all our readers who have young orchards to watch their trees. If grass grows around the tree, draw it away and the borers may be found even below the surface of the ground.

When to Select Seed Potatoes.—The best time to select seed potatoes is when they are dug. As soon as they are brought to the surface and lie spread on the ground the best can be selected with less difficulty than at any other time. Those that are perfectly matured and of good shape, having the marked characteristics of the variety and average size, should be selected for seed, in preference to those of any other qualities.—They should then be placed in boxes or barrels and kept where they will not be injured by freezing or by warmth. If seed potatoes are saved in this manner for a few years in succession, we have no doubt a decided improvement will be observed in the yield as well as in the quality.

Gambling.—Let every young man avoid all sorts of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself to toss up for a half-penny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling, and this ruinous crime creeps on by slow degrees.—Whilst a man is minding his work he is playing the game he is sure to win. A gambler never makes any good use of money even if he should win. He only gambles the more; and he is often tempted to commit crimes for which his life is forfeited to his country, or perhaps he puts an end to his miserable existence. If a gambler loses he injures himself, if he wins he injures a companion or friend. And could any honest man enjoy money thus obtained?

☞ Waterfalls have gone out, and are succeeded, by three braids, of three ply each, entwined at the back of the head, and surmounted by an aureola, such as is seen around the heads of old paintings of the Madonnas. The front hair is combed back in the Pompadour style, and "spit-curls" are pendant in front of the ears.

☞ Fifty-four more regiments of troops have been mustered out.

SPEECH OF GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic popular meetings ever held in Rolla, Missouri, convened in that place on the 18th ult., the object of which was to indorse the policy of President Johnson, to hear testimony against the iniquity of the new Constitution of Missouri, and to organize a party to carry out those principles, both in the National and State Governments. Gen. Frank P. Blair was the principal speaker upon the occasion, who enchained the vast assemblage with his brilliant bursts of eloquence. He pitched hot shot into the ranks of the Radicals, denouncing the abominations of the so-called new Constitution, opposing confiscation, disfranchisment, and negro suffrage, and heartily endorsing the restoration policy of President Johnson. He stated that of one hundred thousand bales of cotton seized in the vicinity of Vicksbusg, and turned over to the Government, not a thousand bales were ever accounted for, and that the Provost Marshals of the West were a set of plunderers and theives generally; accused Secretary Stanton with being an original traitor; said that Alexander H. Stevens was, on the other hand, a loyal man, and that when Stephens was locked up, the true man was imprisoned, and the rascal and traitor—meaning Stanton—was left on the outside.

We regret our space will not allow us to give his speech entire, but must be content with the concluding portion:

"It is thrown up to us that the present is a rebel Democratic movement. The name does not scare me. I have fought side by side with Democrats during the last four years, and would rather keep company with them than with those who were rebels at first and turned Radicals afterwards because the emoluments of office lay in that direction.

"Gen. Sherman is a fair illustration of what radicals can do. After his great campaign, which resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion and the salvation of the country, Stanton sought to destroy him because he feared that he himself might be overshadowed by the worthy fame of the great commander. It was the Radical Directory of France recalling the victorious Napoleon. He returned to cover his enemies with eternal shame.

"I am asked what I will do with the negroes? I answer that I have already shown my friendship for them by four years of hard fighting, and I would now give them a chance to live and prosper in a climate and under circumstances where they could vindicate their manhood and their ability to maintain a civilization and a free Government. The negro belongs to the tropical or semi-tropical regions. In the temperate zone and in collision and competition with the Anglo-Saxon race, he will perish like the Indians of this continent. I would give him a good country, adapted to his nature, and invite him to live in it and prosper. With proper inducements there would be no more difficulty in finding colored emigrants than there was in finding settlers for the gold fields of California."

Montgomery Blair Again.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Talbot county, Md., who are opposed to the registry law and to negro suffrage, was held in Easton on the 18th ult. The following letter from the Hon. Montgomery Blair, (Lincoln's Post-Master General,) was read:

Washington, Oct. 8, 1865.

Gentlemen: Your invitation to attend the mass meeting of the people of Talbot on the 17th inst., came to hand this morning. I regret that engagements to speak in the State of New York, commencing next week, and to continue probably beyond the time for your meeting, prevents me from promising to be with you. If it is in my power to be present, I will certainly avail myself of the occasion to meet the people of Talbot.

The attempt to disfranchise our people is but part of the scheme of the Northern Radicals to disfranchise the South. But I have no fear that the Maryland toadies to this ambitious and revolutionary party will meet with any countenance from our people.—Whilst the war raged and this precious crew rioted in public plunder, it was possible to deceive the loyal people by the cry of "Copperhead" upon every man who asserted the Constitutional rights of the people of Maryland and Southern States as States in the Union. But the time has come for a settlement with a gang of scoundrels who availed themselves of the public difficulties to perpetrate unnumbered crimes against the rights of person and property in our State. These crimes were all the more atrocious because they brought odium upon the cause of the Union, yet the public mind was too much occupied with the great cause, and they had too great a hold on the Departments, to fix public attention upon the perpetrators. But they are not forgotten, nor will the Registry law save them. Its ostensible purpose is to punish rebels, but its real object is to screen from punishment the lawless men, who under the cover of transcendent loyalty, have really been the greatest offenders against the cause of the Union.

Yours truly, M. Blair.

The Issues of the Day.—There are a number of issues now before the people of the United States; but the three most important and leading questions, which must soon be decided one way or the other, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Shall we give to the negro race the right to vote, and thereby acknowledge its right to demand a social and political equality with the white race?

2. Shall we tolerate and defend a discrimination in favor of the capitalist in levying taxes to pay the national debt?

3. Shall we encourage an opposition by Congress to the return of the Southern States into the Union, on the terms embraced in President Johnson's plan of re-union or reconstruction?

The Republican party everywhere takes the affirmative on these questions. The Democratic party takes the negative. In other words, the Republican says *yes* to all these propositions—the Democratic party says *no*. Let the people choose between them.

That's It.—In an article upon "Radicalism in a Quandary," the Cleveland *Plaindealer* settles the position of the Democracy and the President, and lays out the Rads. in the following brief and pungent sentences:

"We do not claim him as *our man*, nor are we to be committed to his unconditional support. We shall not stop to bandy words with small politicians as to whether Mr. Johnson has come to us, or we have gone to Mr. Johnson. It is enough for us to know that he is the uncompromising foe of rebmouthed radicalism, and enough for us to believe that he is too wise to be subservient to their wishes, and too firm to be turned from his purposes by their baleful influence."

☞ Emerson Etheridge, it is stated, has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him before a military commission at Columbia, Kentucky, and that he is now at his home in Dresden, Tennessee. He should immediately bring an action against the commission for damages, and show that the whole proceedings against him were malicious and illegal.

Hon. Charles A. Eldredge to Joseph Holt.

The following pointed and manly letter from Hon. Charles A. Eldredge, Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin, to Judge Advocate Holt, speaks for itself:

Fon du Lac, Sept. 25, 1865.

Judge Advocate General Holt:

My Dear Sir: The following circular letter addressed to me has been duly received, to wit:

War Department,
Bureau of Military Justice,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1865.

By direction of the Secretary of War a number of copies of the argument of Hon John A. Bingham in the case of the assassin conspirators, and also a number of copies of the opinion of Attorney General Speed, are sent enclosed in envelopes to you, in order that they may be well distributed throughout your district. It is especially *desirable* that the legal profession should be furnished with the information which these documents contain.

J. Holt,
Advocate General.

The copies of the argument and opinion which you desire "may be well distributed" in my district are also received. The importance of it to yourself and the Secretary of War may or may not justify the large expense consequent upon the publication and distribution. The people of my district will not, I presume, mind the expense in these times of *light taxation*. But I trust you will pardon me the suggestion that *black and horrible* as is the crime in the consideration of all good men, of the assassination of President Lincoln, neither blackness of that crime nor the arguments and opinions of those learned gentlemen, will prevent my constituents, and when the history thereof comes to be written, posterity generally, from branding military trials of civilians as infamous violations of our Constitution and laws.

Do not, I pray you, flatter yourself that you and the Secretary of War can, by the circulation of these documents at your own or the people's expense, convince your countrymen that arrests without warrant, imprisonment without trial, sentences without conviction, trial without indictment or jury, and the worse than mockery of your victims in military trials are anything but *crimes—gross outrages of the people's rights and liberties and foul violations of the people's Constitution.*

Respectfully,
Charles A. Eldredge.

The documents forwarded Mr. Eldredge for distribution, intended as a defence of military commissions for the trial of citizens, were printed at the expense of the people, and are forwarded by mail free of postage.

The Infamous Republican Frauds in Philadelphia.

At the late election in Philadelphia the nominee of the Republican party for City Commissioner, Mr. Given, was defeated by the vote of the people of Philadelphia, and Major Weaver, the Democratic candidate, was elected. Mr. Given lost over his party vote nearly 10,000! Major Weaver's majority was 1,350 votes. Col. Mann, the Republican nominee for District Attorney, on the same ticket with Given, had nearly 10,000 majority. Yesterday the so-called "soldiers' vote" was returned to the Prothonotary's office. By this vote *Mr. Given was counted elected!!!*

This gigantic fraud has taken the people by surprise. Even the Republicans are frightened at the audacious attempt to set at defiance the popular will. Men of all parties begin to ask if the Republican party is not rotten. This attempt to "treat an election as though it had not taken place" has stirred the public mind to a state of great exasperation. The "negropolitans" feel that they have trifled with the elective franchise *once too often*—they have overshot the mark.

These "soldier vote returns" show patent frauds. The ballots are not folded; the envelopes are all of one kind; they were mailed all at the same post office, on the same day, just in time to come to Philadelphia for the last meeting of the return judges, Friday, Oct. 27. They were post-marked New York, as coming from New Orleans, but there had been no arrival from New Orleans at New York for some days before these returns were mailed at New York!

Fraud on fraud, utter contempt for the rights of the people, insolent and audacious disregard of the plainest principles of honesty and even prudence, mark this last effort of the Republican party to defeat the will of the people. Men of Pennsylvania, are you content supinely to permit such outrages to pass, unrebuked, on the sacred right of the ballot. Men of Pennsylvania, are you willing by your want of interest in the fate of your country and its institutions, its free government, its free elections, to give up your manhood and political rights to the Republican party, which cheats for power and commits frauds for place.

Rise up, men of Pennsylvania, organize at once, either clubs or societies or meetings, to protect the free ballot. Begin at once. Come together, young men, to save your system of government from destruction by frauds of the Republican party. Demember what it cost your fathers to establish a free government, the right to vote, and the purity of the ballot. Will you suffer the Republican party to destroy all and you stand idly by? Awake! arouse!! organize!!! Let the cry go forth over the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania—A free ballot—a fair vote—an honest count—or let the consequences "fall on us and our children." Sound the clarion call—marshall the men—organize! organize!!—Now is the hour to begin. A free vote, a fair count, or despotism.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ The amount of cool impudence that can be put inside of an "old white coat" is really amazing. At the very time when Horace Greely was stoutly maintaining the right of the Southern States to secede, Emerson Etheridge was fighting desperately against secession in Tennessee. Yet these well-known facts are insufficient to restrain the New York *Tribune* from stigmatizing Etheridge as a "copperhead." Witness the following from Saturday's issue:

Dmerson Etheridge has been acquitted of whatever it was that was laid to his charge. We are heartily glad of it. Etheridge is a sorehead and a Copperhead, with a genius for "railing accusations;" but he has done nothing deserving of conviction and punishment. Henceforth, we trust, our Military satraps will curb their propensity to play "fantastic tricks," and let Copperheads say what they please. They will feel better for it, while the Republic will not be imperilled.—The crisis is past, and arbitrary arrests of civilians are (or should be) played out.

The Thanksgiving Proclamation.—It is but a rare thing that a state paper has the merit and the good fortune to meet with strong and universal approval. Such a document, however, is President Johnson's Thanksgiving Proclamation. Every journal speaks of it in high terms as the production of a statesman and good citizen. It is, moreover a paper that can be read with satisfaction in all the pulpits of the country, East, West, North and South. How unlike Lincoln's Proclamations.

☞ The repudiation of the rebel debt is necessary for the re-admission of any Southern State to the Union. Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has been so informed.

INCOME TAX.

Below we publish the income tax assessed and collected in the 9th District of Cumberland county. The amount given is the excess over the $600 exempted by law. The rate of tax is 5 per cent. upon all amounts under $5,000, and 10 per cent. upon all exceeding that sum:

Division No. 9.

Composed of North Middleton, Middlesex, South Middleton and Dickinson Townships, and Carlisle Borough, Cumberland County.

	INCOME		INCOME
Ahl, Carey W	$7468	Lockhard, John	$116
Albright, Jacob	599	Loomis, I C	296
Alexander, Ann S	783	Long, A K	409
Alexander, Wm	4471	Lyne, Lewis F	860
Armstrong, J	130	Maglaughlin, C E	248
Armstrong, J H	1242	Mansfield, Albert	559
Baird, Thomas	174	Marshall, James	1043
Baker, George	107	Marshall, J W	1420
Baker, John	58	Marshal, J (Trus)	550
Baker, Joseph	1072	Martin, D (miller)	95
Baker, Philip	37	Martin, David	688
Barnitz, J E	45	Martin, George	2029
Bauman, H B	83	McCartney, R	121
Beaty, E	1439	McCoy, George	1122
Beetem, John	287	McLaughlin, Wm	468
Beetem, Wm M	7445	Moixel, George	461
Bell, Robert	262	Meixel, Jerry F	472
Bentz, A W	4081	Metzgar, Geo	13757
Bentz, Wm	352	Miller, Amos	3601
Bentz, Wm	487	Miller, John	318
Biddle, E M	1200	Miller, J (Ex'r of J Culver)	452
Blair, Wm	1275	Miller, Jno (Car)	1083
Blair, A H	618	Miller, Wm H	1337
Bliss, J C	19	Moore, Johnson	4614
Bons, Jacob	154	Moore, Wm	216
Bosler, A	3989	Morrison, A J	193
Bosler, J H	2175	Morrison, S	463
Bowman, G W	3584	Mullin, Chas H	374
Bratton, J R	579	Mullin, Wm B	2751
Brechbill, Henry	515	Monroe, John S	745
Brechbill, Philip	867	Murray, Jos A	282
Breaneman, E	408	Musselman, J	110
Bricker, Samuel	671	Myers, Jacob	882
Bricker, Moses	532	Nailor, Daniel	414
Bushman, Eli	413	Neidich, Geo W	84
Callio, J G	261	Neuwahl, Julius	200
Campbell, John	406	Newcomer, I	629
Cathcart, Alex	5741	Newsham, Henry	417
Chambers, T W	1328	Noble, A	316
Chamberlain, S	106	Noffsinger, J	369
Chenoweth, G D	95	North, Geo W	741
Clerc, Francis I	721	Ogilby, Charles	2475
Coble, J E	971	Otto, George	220
Conlyn, Thomas	416	Parker, John B	3055
Cormman, E	1045	Patton, Jos W	417
Coyle, James	51	Paul, Henry	1782
Craighead, G D	297	Paxton, T	1123
Craighead, J W	1985	Peffer, Adam	436
Craighead, W L	2065	Peffer, B K	1038
Croft, D S	53	Peffer, L	528
Dale, Wm W	187	Peffer, Samuel	184
Daron, John S	232	Peffer, Wm	143
Diven, S H	1915	Penrose, Wm M	529
Ebert, John R	45	Rever, John	20
Egbert, Samuel	200	Rheem, A K	236
Elliott, John W	250	Rhoads, David	460
Epply, Samuel	611	Rhoads, John	460
Fishburn, Adam	801	Rhoads, John P	883
Fishburn, R	517	Rippey, J T	240
Galbraith, Wm	335	Ritner, Jacob	1898
Garber, George	810	Ritner, H S	556
Gardner, F	938	Royer, Benj	290
Gatter, George	1976	Royer, John	11
Gillelen, J W D	289	Rhule, Jesse	806
Given, Robert	9512	Sadler, Wm F	1150
Given, Samuel	3100	Sawyer, W C	4180
Gladfelter, M	279	Saxton, Henry	134
Glenn, Wm	644	Scearight, A K	55
Goodyear, S	158	Scearight, F W	854
Gorgas, John B	331	Shapley, Rufus E	220
Graham, J H	1066	Sheaffer, A K	294
Greenfield, L T	334	Sheaffer, Geo W	1303
Gregg, John M	153	Sheaffer, Henry	1208
Gross, John	154	Sheaffer, Peter	87
Gunkle, John	139	Shearer, Wm J	124
Hamilton, J	3898	Shelley, E	280
Hartzler, John	1297	Shenk, John	350
Hassler, J P	344	Shenk, Martin	1402
Hastings, D H	1838	Shower, Edward	800
Hayerstick, Mrs. H., Adm'x.	3144	Shughart, Wm	415
Hemminger, J sr	990	Smiley, J W	1812
Henderson, J W	973	Snyder, Henry	278
Henderson, R M	786	Spangler, Saml	167
Henderson, W M	5060	Spahr, Peter	1022
Hepburn, S. sr	4546	Sponsler, W D	482
Herr, Christian	745	Sponsler, A L	1119
Hillman, S D	646	Spotts, Abm	409
Hilton, Geo W	900	Spotts, Daniel	1126
Hocker, Adam	762	Stayman, J K	800
Horner, Andrew	394	Sterrett, Rev D	1593
Horner, David	53	Sterrett, Jas S	459
Horner, Jacob	1226	Sterrett, John S	2700
Hoffer, Christian	171	Stevenson, T C	1207
Hoffer, Daniel	1113	Stock, John C	22
Hoffer, J C	53	Strickler, Ulrich	389
Hoffman, Jacob	2846	Stuart, Hugh	1573
Hollinger, D	1388	Stuart, John, jr	1523
Hollinger, Jacob	321	Stuart, Jos A	1310
Holmes, J	566	Stuart, Saml, jr	111
Hoover, David	379	Stuart, Walter	30
Hosler, Henry	78	Tanger, George	520
Humrich, C P	74	Thorn, Susan	746
Huyett, S C	438	Todd, Lemuel	2667
Hyer, John	891	Ulrich, S C	179
Inhoff, C	11,040	Waggoner G (Car)	625
Irvine, J R	728	Waggoner G (Mid)	451
Irvine, John	1027	Waggoner, J	411
Irvine, Robert	597	Waggoner, J E	111
Johnson, H M	596	Watts, Fred'k	4047
Kaufman, Benj	485	Weakley, E W	812
Kaufman, B B	162	Weakley, Jas B	201
Kaufman, J A	225	Weakley, J M	285
Kaufman, J	91	Weakley, S F	643
Kemper, John	349	Weaver, Chas W	802
Kempton, S	369	Weise, George	160
Kitch, John	402	Wilson, John	53
Kramer, F C	34	Wing, Rev C P	367
Kunkle, George	121	Witmer, Abm	525
Kutz, David	457	Witmer, Jacob	2262
Kutz, Jacob	812	Witmer, Samuel	489
Lamberton, Abm	132	Wonderlich W D	1454
Lee, John	366	Wolf, David	343
Leeds, Wm	2884	Wolf, George	163
Lehman, Daniel	94	Wolf, G W	72
Leidich, A M	209	Wolf, Jacob	189
Leidigh, D J	1170	Woods, Richard	1087
Leonard, E B	589	Woods, Saml S.	461
Line, George	642	Woodward, R C	4054
Line, George R	349	Zeigler, Levi	591
Line, George L	34	Zeigler, Samuel	255
Line, Henry	2102	Zinn, George	355
Line, Samuel C	232	Zug, Jacob	4203
Line, Mrs. R	627	Zug, John	674
Livingston, I	604		

Horrible Murder in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—A horrible murder was committed here to day, about noon, in the photographic establishment of H. B. Grove, in Baltimore street, adjoining the office of the *Sun*. The proprietor was found about one o'clock, lying upon the floor of his operating room, dead, with a pistol shot in the back of his head. His person had been robbed of his watch and other valuables by the murderers. Parties in the adjoining building testify to having heard the report of a pistol about noon. No clue has yet been obtained as to who committed the murder.

The murdered man, Grove, came here from Carlisle, Pa.

It is believed the murderer shot his victim whilst the latter was preparing to take a picture for him.

The young man murdered was a son of our fellow-citizen, Mr. H. H. Grove. He had been in Baltimore for the last two or three months, pursuing his business quite successfully. He has been cut down by the assassin in the bloom of youth, and at a time when the future appeared bright to him. He was a genial and clever companion and a most faithful and dutiful son. We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted parents.

☞ Mrs. Jefferson Davis is now residing near Augusta, Georgia.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation of the President, appointing December 7th.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has also during the year graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and

Whereas, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;"

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby reccommend to the people that they do set apart and observe the last Thursday of December next as a day of national Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony 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 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

Andrew Johnson.

President Johnson's New Carriage.—The Philadelphia papers state that Beckhart & Allgaier, carriage builders, of that city, have just completed for President Johnson a commodious family carriage. The style is that of a round bottom, close panelled coach, the body-front resting upon two elliptic scroll stays or loops, connected with the front running gear, upon which rests the driver's seat, supported by two scroll stays, having for a base an oval-shaped box or magazine. Two drivers' seats have been prepared, either or one to be used as occasion requires. The lining is a hammet cloth seat, the whole being handsomely trimmed with heavy "Dentoni seat," of the usual style. There are three panneals and glasses to the front quarters which may be adjusted at will. The interior of the vehicle is modestly and at the same time richly arranged. It is trimmed with dark rich green coteline, the cushions and back having springs within, extremely elastic and comfortable. An oval mirror is set in the trimming of the back quarter, and by means of a speaking tube, neatly inserted within the framework of the carriage, the occupants are enabled to communicate with the driver without either rising from their seats. The color of the panels is a very dark plum. The surface has a polish almost equal to that of a mirror. It will be remembered that some gentlemen of New York presented President Johnson with a carriage and a pair of horses, which gift he, honestly respectfully declined.—*Washington Union.*

The Blairs All Right!—Some of the Republican leaders pretend to be gratified at Montgomery Blair's desertion of the Republican party. This is mere affectation. The Blairs were the fathers of the Republican party. Old Frank Blair's genius moulded it and gave it vitality. There could be no more certain indication of the approaching decay and speedy fall, than its abandonment by these men. They will, of course, be abused by the Abolition politicians whom they helped to elevate to power, but this will *only* incite them to greater efforts to pull down the fabric political house they were instrumental in building.

☞ The *Tribune* reports 10,000 blacks in the District of Columbia, and great personal distress. Here is a picture of the sufferings of these people:

"*The most frightful mortality exists, averaging as 80 coffins per week being furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, most of which are for children.* It is the opinion of physicians