American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, October 17, 1867.

THE RESULT.

The table of official returns, given in another column, places the election of Judge Sharswood beyond all doubt.—The majority is not so large as we had supposed it would be, from the fact that several of our heavy Democratic counties failed to do their duty, but is sufficiently *large for all practical results.*—The result, great in securing such a man as Judge Sharswood upon the Supreme Bench, and greater still in its deep significance for the future, brings Pennsylvania once more into the Democratic column. Wrested from the hands of the corrupt and infamous cabal of Congressional traitors, who laid their sacrilegious hands upon the Constitution of their country and attempted to tear from it every line and syllable which bars their way to power, the "Old Keystone" now nobly takes her stand on the side of the people and the people's rights, and boldly proclaims her fealty to the "common bond and common brotherhood." In a short time New York and New Jersey will add their voices in behalf of "the good old cause," and increase the general joy by showing their devotion to the Democratic faith.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

We trust our friends in town and country will turn out in mass to participate in the grand Democratic Jubilee to be held in Carlisle, on this (Thursday) evening. The various committees, appointed on Monday evening, have been actively at work, and from the preparations already made we have no doubt it will prove a highly creditable affair. An address will be delivered by Professor Frank Gillelen, after which there will be a bonfire on the square, a torch-light procession, a display of fireworks, interspersed with music, the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. We understand arrangements are being made to secure extra trains along the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad; and if the project is successful, it will afford our friends in Shippensburg, Newville and Mechanicsburg, a fine opportunity to share in our rejoicings—and we hope they will avail themselves of it.—Democrats of Cumberland County, let us make this an occasion long to be remembered. Let the Demonstration be a success in numbers, in display, and in enthusiasm. Come in your might, and let us have a regular old-fashioned Democratic jollification.

THE COUNTY OFFICIAL.

By reference to the official vote, in another column, it will be seen that Sharswood's majority is *780*, a gain of *243* on last year's vote. This is a gain of which we have cause to feel proud; but had our strong Democratic townships done their duty and gotten their vote out, our majority would have been at least 1,000. As the vote stands, we feel assured our gain came entirely from the ranks of the Republicans. To the noble and patriotic men who determined to break the shackles of party and vote for the safety of their country we must express our profoundest gratitude.—Their was a resolve they will never have cause to regret as long as they live. The votes they cast were votes for peace and reunion. They were votes which spoke words of hope and encouragement to the whole country.

ALL HAIL OHIO!

Amidst our exultant joy over the victory at home, we must not forget the thanks due our Democratic brethren of the "Buckeye State," for their glorious achievements on Tuesday last. They have defeated the negro suffrage amendment to the constitution by fifty thousand majority. They have annihilated the Republican majority of 42,000, and elected a majority in both Houses of the Legislature—and if they have not elected their candidate for Governor, they have reduced the majority of his opponent to 1,000 or 2,000. We yield the palm to our brethren in Ohio. Their triumph is a far more glorious one than ours. With far greater odds to contend against, they have done better than we did. The great glory of their triumph is that it secures a Democratic United States Senator in place of Ben Wade, the malignant fanatic.

CONNECTICUT.

Late returns from this State show that in the returns from one hundred and sixteen towns the Radicals have gained three and the Democrats twenty-three, which will elect thirty-nine members, and thus give a handsome majority to the Democrats on joint ballot in the next Legislature. New London, Stratford, Fairfield and Saybrook are among the towns gained by the Democrats.—The full returns *from* the State show eighty-three towns *for* the Democrats, and seventy-three towns *for* the Radicals. This is the first time in thirteen years that the Democrats have carried a majority of the towns in this State.—We have gained over twenty towns this fall. The Democratic "simoon" has swept over Connecticut, as well as Ohio and Pennsylvania.

WOODWARD ELECTED.—The Hon. George W. Woodward is *elected* to Congress, to fill the vacancy in the 12th District of this State, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna; although the Radicals spent an immense sum of money, and worked desperately to defeat him, Hon. W. W. Ketchum, his Radical competitor, telegraphs to a friend in Philadelphia that he has been defeated by Judge Woodward after a hard fight. The vote was very close. Woodward's majority in the District is about 600.

SANFORD CONOVER is learning the shoemaking trade. Ashley ought to be doing the same thing, but it is doubtful whether St. Crispin would allow the double insult to the craft.

GROANS OF THE WOUNDED.

The Carlisle *Herald*, published on the Friday after the election, contains this delectable paragraph. Speaking of the result in this county, the *Herald* says:

"From the partial returns herewith appended, it will be seen that the rebels have added to their majority in this county, about two hundred over last year's vote. This result can be accounted for by the criminal apathy which pervaded our own ranks, and permitted at least one-fourth of our strength to repose at home in fancied security, resting on the fatally false presumption that the state was sure without their votes and that the county could not be carried with them. In several districts—prominent among which is the West Ward of Carlisle—we have lost the votes of some so-called Republicans, who have recently become quite fearful of the negro getting ahead of them in social and political position and power. Of these frightened individuals who on last Tuesday treacherously voted to sustain Andrew Johnson's infamous policy, a majority are to-day too cowardly to avow it, and seek the cover of falsehood to ward off the odium which attaches to their shameless desertion of the colors."

According to the above, a large majority of the voters in Cumberland county are "rebels." When we consider that nearly all the fighting-soldiers in the late rebellion voted with us, and that the Democrats of Cumberland to a man assisted in some way to put down the rebellion, who but a craven could thus speak of them? It is time this kind of language was abandoned.—Henceforth, it is *understood* among Democrats that the man who uses the word "traitor" or "copperhead," must be held responsible for his language.—Those who neither contributed an hour or a dollar to their country in its hour of need, will not be permitted to hurl their insults and their slanders in the faces of *men*. That kind of impudence must stop, instantly.

But the *Herald* is particularly chagrined with its own friends in the West ward of Carlisle, who voted the Democratic ticket. It thinks they were influenced by the fears they entertained that "the negro would get ahead of them in *social and political position and power!*" It says too that they are now "frightened," and that they are too "cowardly" to acknowledge their error, and "seek the cover of *falsehood* to ward off the odium which attaches to their shameless desertion," &c. When we remember that the men of the *late* Republican party in the West ward who voted the Democratic ticket are among the very best citizens in our town—men of character and worth—the enormity of the brutal assaults upon them by the *Herald* can be better appreciated. It is a little too much for the young men who scribble slanders for the *Herald* to tell these citizens that they are fearful of the negro getting ahead of them in social and political position; a little too much for these men—some of whom have been voters in our town for forty years—to be branded as cowards by the fledgelings about the *Herald*. The Republicans who voted with us this year are not afraid to avow their opinions even before the *Herald* office. They voted as they did because they see and know that the Republican leaders are determined to prevent a reconciliation of our late national difficulties. They desire a whole Union, and are tired of paying taxes to sustain a Freedmen's Bureau and upstart military satraps.—They are not afraid of the negro getting ahead of them "in social and political position," but they are opposed to negroes crowding their wives and daughters in the cars and their children in the schools; and they are equally opposed to the negroes taking possession of eight or ten States of this Union, and depriving the white men who own them of a voice in their management. No threats of pigmies can change the opinions of the Republicans who voted with us on the 8th inst., and the ravings of the *Herald* will only add fuel to the flame. Next year we expect to carry the West ward by 100 majority.

SHORT-MEMORIED DARKIES.—The negroes when released from slavery were not blessed with the convenience of surnames. Hence, for registration purposes, the Radical leaguers found it necessary to furnish the "colored citizens" with patronymics to which to attach the myriads of Sams, Pomps, Caesars, &c. Printed lists of Northern Radical surnames have accordingly been provided from every league, from which the darkies select to suit themselves.—Oftentimes, however, the new citizen forgets his name, and he is then under the necessity of asking his friends what his name is. If unsuccessful in discovering it, he has no other remedy but the selection of a new one. At Richmond, a few days ago, some three hundred darkies were turned away from the polls because they had forgotten the names they had selected from the league lists and by which they had registered as voters. It is said that the Radical leaders have arranged a plan by which this difficulty of short memories will be guarded against in the future. A committee of white men will be stationed at every poll window to tell the negro voters what their names are.

THE IMPEACHER IMPEACHED.

Ben Wade, Senator from Ohio, has been among the loudest in his denunciations of President Johnson. He wanted the President impeached, so that he (the blackguard Wade) might take his place in the White House.—But the people of Ohio, by electing a majority of Democrats to the Legislature, have impeached the impeacher.—A good, true, able and dignified Democrat will be elected to the seat now disgraced by Wade.

THE Ohio Democracy have secured ten majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The Senate will stand, Democrats 19; Rads 18, House—Democrats 57; Rads 48. The last Legislature stood: Senate—Democrats 12; Rads 25. House—Democrats 36; Rads 69. Radical majority on joint ballot 46. It will thus be seen that the Democracy have gained *seven* Senators and *twenty-one* Representatives. This is a glorious result. It secures, among other things, the election of a Democratic United States Senator.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The last Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury* contains this notice;

"*For sale, cheap, the transparencies, fireworks* and Salt River tickets, prepared in advance of the election on Tuesday last, *by the proprietor of the Press*, to celebrate the victory *predicted* by him, after canvassing the State and receiving *reliable* letters from *reliable* Republicans from every county. They will be sold cheap, for cash or Government bonds."

JUDGE WOODWARD'S official majority in Luzerne county is 1881, Ketcham's majority in Susquehanna is 1270.—Woodward is elected, therefore, by 611 majority.

THE "dead Democracy" are now spoken of by the opposition as "united and powerful."

PENNSYLVANIA HAS SPOKEN!

Pennsylvania has spoken! The will of her people has been expressed through the ballot-box, and to-day, she is "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." The long night of despair and darkness is over, and the glorious sunshine of liberty and independence dawns upon the white men of the Keystone state. The enemies of the Union, of the Constitution, and, worse than all, of their own race, have been ignominiously beaten. Their leaders and organs may attribute this result to this, that and the other cause, but we tell them the ground-swell of popular indignation has commenced, and will continue, until Radicalism is swept from power in every nook and corner of the land. For the crimes, misdemeanors and outrages of the Radicals against the rights, liberties and privileges of the white men of the whole country, and especially of the Northern States, for the past six years, they will be held to the strictest accountability. We believe in being magnanimous in the hour of victory; but magnanimity, with the many crimes committed by the Radical leaders in the sacred name of liberty yet ringing in our ears, would be the veriest cowardice.—The Democratic party must hold the Stantons, Holts, Sumners, Wades, Stevenses and a host of others guilty before high Heaven of the incarceration and death of many good men in the Lincoln Bastiles, for no other reason than that they differed from them in political sentiment; the Democratic party must hold these men guilty of the mobbing of Democratic editors and the sacking of Democratic newspaper offices by their ignorant and deluded followers; the Democratic party must hold these men guilty of perverting the object of the late unhappy war, and turning it into a crusade for the freedom of the negro, and the destruction of the rights of the States and the liberties of the white man; the Democratic party must hold these men guilty of creating the present enormous debt, which it will take generations to pay off; the Democratic party must hold these men guilty of creating a moneyed and bond-holding aristocracy, and having made the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. In short, nearly all the crimes with which the country has been cursed for the past six years can be laid at the doors of these men. What their condemnation shall be let an outraged, insulted, betrayed people answer.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

While the wild bells are ringing out peals of triumph, and bonfires are setting the heavens aglow from Maine to California, and the thunders of artillery are shaking the hills, and exultant shouts of victory are leaping from Democratic hearts everywhere, it may not be out of place to give our friends a few words of earnest counsel. We have won a glorious victory, it is true, but we have only gained the first skirmish in the great battle for constitutional liberty and free government which is to be fought next year. We have only gained the fight for position, and while we feel strong confidence in the final triumph of our cause, we must not hug the delusion of an easy victory over our insolent foes. They tell us they are "defeated but not dismayed;" and these recent defeats will nerve them to desperate energy during the coming campaign. It is undoubtedly true that there is a great under-current of popular feeling which is sweeping all before its resistless tide, but the traitors who have obtained control of the government are maddened by the taste they have had of wealth and power and blood, and will struggle to the last to defeat the popular will which they despise They will not yield an inch of ground without a fierce and desperate contest. The coming Presidential campaign will be the grandest political struggle ever witnessed on the American continent, and the triumphant Democracy must at once organize for victory. The way to secure that victory is to deserve it. We must have a thorough, quiet, efficient organization among the masses, and the ground work of this organization must be laid at once.

There is no surer road to victory than by educating the people in the true principles of our government, and enabling them to see the enormities of Radical legislation. To do this reading matter should be circulated everywhere. Every man who can read and is willing to read should be supplied with a good Democratic paper during the whole of the coming year. Flooding the country with electioneering documents for a few weeks prior to an election, is a miserable shift and never amounts to much. Men seldom change their minds in the heat of a political contest. What is wanted is that men shall have good Democratic reading matter constantly in their homes, in order that they may read at their leisure and ponder the questions at issue before the people.—Our opponents well know the secret, silent, far-reaching power of the press, and have profited by its influence.—While we regret to say, our party has been sadly remiss in this duty.—Friends, we must arouse ourselves in this matter, or we will lose ground.—This is a reading and a thinking age.—Men are more apt to form their opinions from what they read than from what they hear; and if we do not place Democratic documents in their hands, we may rest assured they will be supplied with Republican reading matter. We have no fear to meet the foe anywhere in the field of argument and of fact. We are willing at all times to place our principles beside their's and let the people judge between us.

We do hope our friends in Cumberland County will be thoroughly aroused to the great importance of this matter. In so far as any of them may wish to circulate the VOLUNTEER, we will throw off our entire profit by furnishing an extra copy of our paper to every one who sends us four new cash subscribers for the year 1868. In the same ratio we will furnish two extra copies for eight subscribers, four for sixteen, eight for thirty-two, and sixteen for sixty-four. Under this arrangement our friends in the various townships will be enabled to supply themselves with first-class reading matter at just about the actual cost of its production. This offer will remain open until the first of January next.

WE have only seven Representatives in Philadelphia—a gain of two, Kleckner, Radical, is elected by only 81 majority.

MRS. LINCOLN—STRUTTING EXPOSURES!

In to-day's paper we publish exposures calculated to astound and humiliate the American people. Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the late President, affects poverty, and offers her wardrobe for sale in New York, to keep her from starvation! There is something very strange in this—something inexplicable. It is well known that when Mr. Lincoln died he was wealthy. During his last run for the Presidency, his own partizan papers published, as a matter of boast, that for his first four years services he had not drawn one cent from the Treasury, but had permitted it to remain there to his credit. Some of his friends, (so said the Republican papers,) censured Mr. Lincoln for not lifting his salary quarterly and investing it in Government Bonds, like other "loyal" men. "You are doing yourself injury by not receiving interest on the $100,000 in the Treasury placed to your credit," they said. But old Abe, (so the story continued,) replied "no matter, the Government needs the money more than I do, and my salary can remain in the Treasury until the end of my second term." Very magnanimous that; but yet some people of an inquisitive mind could not help asking the question, "how does Mr. Lincoln provide for his household; he was poor as a rat when first elected, and his family expenses must be some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars per annum. Where does he get the money to meet these expenses? He does not draw his salary; what then does he live on?" These questions were never answered. Mrs. Lincoln's affected poverty, therefore, is, as we said, inexplicable. Mr. Lincoln's administrator, for the purpose of convincing the people that Mr. L. had been an honest public servant, published to the world that after settling up the estate, he found it worth only $80,000. So then, according to the statement of his administrator, Mr. Lincoln, at the time of his death was worth $80,000. Then Congress (unlawfully) voted Mrs. Lincoln $25,000 from the people's treasury. That made the estate worth $105,000. Then the White House was stripped of property estimated at $50,000. That amount added to the $105,000, made the estate worth $155,000. Then "Bob," the President's eldest son, it was admitted by all, had made some $100,000 or more in the same way that his mother made her "presents." And even little "Tad," a mere child, was the recipient of many very costly presents. The fact is, the Lincoln's had a "gay old time of it" in the White House. But now Mrs. Lincoln says she is starving, and is compelled to offer at public auction the costly presents her friends gave her in consideration of her influence in procuring them offices and contracts. What has she done with the handsome fortune left her? What has become of it? She gives no explanation.

The fact that Mrs. Lincoln received these costly presents in consideration of her influence with her husband, has a bad look, and strengthens the suspicions so generally entertained, that the Lincoln's, like tens of thousands of other "loyal" people, were making themselves rich at the expense of the people's treasury. No other President, no other President's wife ever received or were offered presents. To have offered them presents during their occupancy of the White House, would have been considered an aggravated insult. Why then should the Lincolns be an exception to a rule that decency demanded should be observed? The whole affair has a suspicious appearance—an appearance that smells of corruption.

Weed, having been upbraided by Mrs. Lincoln, and accused of "ingratitude," retorts by "telling a little story." He exposes how the President and his wife gave a private dinner to the Prince Napoleon, and then charged the Government *nine hundred dollars* for the same. The Secretary of the Interior refused to pay the bill, on the ground that the Government had nothing to do with Mr. Lincoln's dinner bills. The amount was subsequently paid, however, by being smuggled into *the gardener's account!* The President, Mr. Lincoln, was a party to this transaction; he submitted the gardener's account to the proper officer for payment; he had to endorse it, and certify to its correctness before the gardener could get his money. It is therefore certain that he connived with his wife in smuggling through a bill which one of his own Cabinet officers had pronounced fraudulent.

But, enough for the president. Let our readers peruse Mrs. Lincoln's letters and Mr. Weed's reply to her assault upon him, and we think they will agree with us that the Lincoln administration was venal, corrupt and low, and that millions of dollars were filched from the treasury *and charged to the gardener's account.*

MCINTIRE AND SHUGART ELECTED IN THE 21ST DISTRICT—A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF TWO.—The following are the majorities given for Senator in the Twenty-first Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Centre and Perry:

M'Intyre over M'Vitty,	291
" " Robinson,	210
Shugart over M'Vitty,	13
" " Robinson,	13

This result, a gain of two Senators, will make the Senate stand—Democrats 14; Radicals 19.

STILL FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Notwithstanding the rebuke administered to the Radical advocates of negro suffrage by the white freemen of Ohio and Pennsylvania, this dogma is not to be yielded by our opponents. Well, let them go a-head, and next year the white men will clean out Radical treason in every State in the Union. A correspondent of Forney's *Press* thus threatens;

"When Abolitionism was a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, it was laughed at. Democratic barometers indicated fine weather and Democrats went out without their umbrellas. They got drenched. They are laughing again. They are laughing at the notion of negro suffrage, one of the principal planks in the platform of the Unionists. Let them laugh. *We will make them walk it.*"

AN agent for a public work at Annapolis was in Washington City, a few days ago, endeavoring to get negro laborers at $17 a month and board, but only two could be secured. "Dey couldn't possible leab de city, cause de elections 'bout to cum off." If the Bureau should be discontinued some of them could possibly leave.

WHAT has become of that celebrated case—"Borie *versus* Trott?" Can the *Herald* inform us?

MRS. LINCOLN PLEADS POVERTY, AND OFFERS HER WARDROBE FOR SALE!

Extraordinary Revelations—Mrs. Lincoln Used her Influence to Secure Contracts and Offices for Radical Rascals Because they Promised to Reward her—Some Did and Some Did Not Keep the Promise—"Old Abe" Understood all About It.

Thurlow Weed, Being Assaulted by Mrs. Lincoln, Replies Tartly—Terrible Exposures—The Lincolns Gave Dinner Parties, and Charged the Government With the Same—Fraud on the Government Covered up in the Gardener's Account—President Lincoln Cognizant of all This Villainy, &c.

[From the New York Herald.

Mrs. Lincoln's Wardrobe For Sale!

The announcement has already been made in these columns that Mrs. A Lincoln, widow of the late President, was compelled to dispose of some of her personal effects in order to eke out the slender income which remained to her after the settlement of her husband's estate, and that she was, in fact, in this city under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke, for the purpose of superintending the sale of her property. As Mrs. Lincoln is no longer anxious to withhold from the public the facts in the case, there can be no impropriety in imparting further information upon the subject as obtained from the lady herself.

LETTERS FROM MRS. LINCOLN.

Appended are several letters written by Mrs. Lincoln in relation to this most unpleasant business, the contents of which will surprise the public. The first, in order of their date, appears to be the following:

"CHICAGO, September 1, 1867.—Mr. Brady: A notice in a New York paper having attracted my attention, that you sold articles of value on commission, prompts me to write you. The articles I am sending you to dispose of were gifts of dear friends, which only urgent necessity compels me to part with, and I am especially anxious that they shall not be sacrificed. The circumstances are peculiar and painfully embarrassing, therefore I hope you will endeavor to realize as much as possible from them. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain, very respectfully, yours,

"MRS. A. LINCOLN."

THE ARTICLES FORWARDED TO NEW YORK.

The next letter, bearing the same date as the preceding, is as follows:

"CHICAGO, September 1, 1867.—Mr. Brady, Commission Broker, 609 Broadway, New York: I have this day sent to you personal property which I am compelled to part with, and which you will find of considerable value. The articles consists of four camel's hair shawls, lace dresses and shawls, a parasol cover, a diamond ring, two dress patterns, some furs, &c. Please have them appraised, and confer by letter with me.

"Very respectfully,

"MRS. A. LINCOLN."

THE ARTICLES TO BE SOLD.

In this connection is given an inventory of the articles sent to Mr. Brady, at No. 609 Broadway, by Mrs. Lincoln, with the valuation affixed to each:

	Cost.
1 black centre camel's hair shawl, long.	$1500
1 white centre camel's hair shawl, long.	1200
1 white centre camel's hair shawl, square.	400
1 black centre camel's hair shawl, square.	350
1 red centre camel's hair shawl, square.	100
2 small shawls, square.	50
1 white Paisley shawl, long:	75
1 white Paisley shawl, square.	50
3 superfine point black lace shawls.	150, 100, 90
2 superfine point black shawls.	$50 40
1 white point lace shawl, long.	2000
1 white point lace dress, unmade.	600
1 white point lace flounce.	150
1 white point lace parasol cover.	250
1 white point lace handkerchief.	50
1 Russian sable cape.	1500
1 Russian sable boa.	1200

Also many other articles, including diamonds, rings, etc. etc.

MRS. LINCOLN'S OPINION OF REPUBLICANS.

A significant feature of the subsequent letters and memoranda is the feeling entertained by Mrs. Lincoln towards leading Republicans. She complains bitterly that men who besought her influence to secure their official positions, and were profuse if she would gratify their wishes, now give her the cold shoulder. Certain persons of that party, such as Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. H. Seward, and others, she is particularly severe against, and claims that it was through their influence that the plan proposed by the Tribune to raise a fund for her by the voluntary subscription of the people was thwarted. At this point the following memorandum, the original being in Mrs. Lincoln's own hand-writing, is given:

The question was asked Mrs. Lincoln what her feelings were in regard to the Republican party, in consideration of the unkindness and ingratitude displayed by them in depriving her of almost all means of support. The reply was, "I could not relinquish my attachment for the party to which my husband belonged, and in whose cause his precious life was sacrificed, notwithstanding it is composed of such men as Weed, Raymond, and Seward, who nominally belong to it, and who to accomplish their purposes would drag it down to the lowest depths of degradation. The late President throughly tested these men, and had become fully aware before his death of their treachery and falseness."

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

Further Revelations—The Crowds at Mr. Brady's Rooms—Mr. Senators Among the Visitors—Thurlow Weed and the Late Lamented President's "Franklin Shirts."

[From the World of Saturday.]

The publication in Thursday's *World* of Mrs. Lincoln's correspondence with her agent in this city in regard to the sale of her wardrobe, has created a great flutter in circles fashionable as well as political. Yesterday the rooms of Mr. Brady, 609 Broadway, were filled nearly all day by ladies and gentlemen, who came to look at goods displayed for sale under such unfortunate circumstances.—The people could hardly reconcile the unimpeachable accuracy of the *World* with such a state of facts, and hundreds came on simple missions of inquiry to go away satisfied that there was more truth than poetry in the statement. During the day three United States Senators, whose names by request we withhold, called to see Mr. Brady, and on just such a mission. A large number of letters from all parts of the country to Mr. Brady, asking to know the truth, and making indignant protests against permitting a forced consummation of Mrs. Lincoln's plans.

The sales yesterday did not exceed $150, notwithstanding the large number of ladies that called. Many no doubt were prompted by curiosity, and after examining the goods to their satisfaction, retired without purchasing. Among those who called were the wives and daughters of several prominent merchants.

As previously announced, if the greater part of the inventory is not disposed of within a few days they will be put up at auction, and sold for what they will bring.

WHAT THURLOW WEED HAS TO SAY—FURTHER REVELATIONS—MR. LINCOLN'S SHIRTS.

[*From the Commercial Advertiser, October 4.*]

We have never apprehended a question with half the sorrow that this one awakens. To vindicate, shield, and protect "Heaven's best gift to man" is a grateful duty, while to even reprove, and much more to assail a woman, is painful, and if without a perfect justification, unmanly.

If the American Congress or the American people have failed to meet the pecuniary expectations of Mr. Lincoln's widow, it is because that personage failed, during his life and since his death, to inspire either with respect or confidence.—They should not, therefore, be subjected to the reproach, or rest under the imputation of ingratitude. Had Mrs. Lincoln, while in power, borne herself becomingly, the suggestion of a Lincoln Fund, by voluntary contributions, would have been promptly responded to. The national heart was warm. It gushed out in liberal endowments for Grant and Farragut. It would as cheerfully have met the appeal in favor of Mrs. Lincoln if it had not intuitively closed and chilled.

In her conversation Mrs. Lincoln is represented as bitterly denouncing Secretary Seward, for which, of course, there is no warrant or excuse, for he wrongs no man, and much less is he capable of injustice, wrong, or even unkindness to woman.

But we happen to know—the late Caleb B. Smith, then Secretary of the Interior, being our informant—a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. Lincoln sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment of a bill of some $900. This demand, though wholly illegal, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called upon the Secretary of State for advice, where he learned that Mr. Seward had also dined the Prince, having the same number of guests, and giving them a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact, Mr. Seward ordered both dinners from the same restaurant, and by his own bill knew the cost of each. For what Mr. Seward paid $300, Mrs. Lincoln demanded $900. But whether three or nine hundred, the claim was alike illegal, and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarrelled with Secretaries Smith and Seward. This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account, but occasioned scandal; which respect for Mr. Lincoln measurably suppressed.

Though Mr. Lincoln left an estate which enabled his family to live quite as comfortably as they had ever lived, Congress and the people would have promptly and cheerfully provided munificently for them if Mrs. Lincoln herself with every advantage that high position gave her, had made friends or inspired respect. And this last exhibition proves how instinctively right the popular estimate of her character was.

The fact for which Mrs. Lincoln seeks large publicity, namely, that she received presents valued at $24,000, is a pregnant and suggestive one—suggestive, at least, of offices and contracts, unless the more charitable construction is reached through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is not known that the wife of any president, however estimable, was so loaded with shawls, laces, furs, diamonds, rings, &c.

Mrs. Lincoln's propensity to sell things was manifested early, and before any necessity was foreseen. *If our information is reliable, eleven of Mr. Lincoln's new linen shirts were sold almost before the remains, which were shrouded in the twelfth, had started for that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."*

Individually, we are obliged to Mrs. Lincoln for an expression of her ill-will. It is pleasant to remember that we were always out of favor in that quarter. And it is equally pleasant to remember that we possessed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln to the last hour of his life, without paying court, as others did to Mrs Lincoln, and in spite of her constant efforts to disturb our relations.

This mortifying revelation will go abroad, and as is natural, the press of Europe will make the most of it, in deprecating the ingratitude of our government and the want of liberality in the American people. This consideration alone constrains us to discharge the unpleasant duty of showing that neither the government nor the people are justly obnoxious to these accusations. T. WEED.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES.	1866. GOV'NOR. Geary	1866. GOV'NOR. Clymer	1867. SUPR. JU. Williams	1867. SUPR. JU. Sharswd
Adams,	2910	3126	2437	2829
Allegheny,	20511	16353	16353	9986
Armstrong,	3758	3078	331	—
Beaver,	3310	2385	538	—
Bedford,	2591	2835	2305	2644
Berks,	1721	13288	6117	11912
Blair,	3520	2768	523	—
Bradford,	7134	8091	3212	—
Bucks,	6805	7399	6224	6910
Butler,	3544	3061	2039	2662
Cambria,	2943	3295	—	952
Cameron,	374	303	58	—
Carbon,	1906	2293	—	435
Centre,	3094	3565	2790	3478
Chester,	8500	6221	7751	5853
Clarion,	1776	2813	—	1193
Clearfield,	1650	2786	1477	2740
Clinton,	1754	2337	—	626
Columbia,	1935	3583	—	1757
Crawford,	6714	4969	2390	—
Cumberland,	4030	4567	3451	4231
Dauphin,	5691	4391	5237	3847
Delaware,	3647	2262	3207	2148
Elk,	876	916	—	471
Erie,	7237	3957	5505	3428
Fayette,	3569	4359	—	675
Forest,	100	76	24	—
Franklin,	4299	4106	3773	3962
Fulton,	775	1055	—	310
Greene,	1699	3230	—	1413
Huntingdon,	3248	2239	3099	2258
Indiana,	4458	2109	1747	—
Jefferson,	2015	1021	—	45
Juniata,	1516	1814	—	297
Lancaster,	14592	8592	13799	7475
Lawrence,	3560	1410	1547	—
Lebanon,	4194	2696	3625	2501
Lehigh,	4159	5731	—	1634
Luzerne,	8733	12387	—	1305
Lycoming,	3371	4448	—	753
M'Kean,	877	714	169	—
Mercer,	4416	3757	3985	3414
Mifflin,	1825	1835	—	204
Monroe,	705	2699	—	1816
Montgomery,	7286	8342	6586	7683
Montour,	1130	1523	1006	1383
Northampton	3859	6870	—	3952
Northumberland,	8661	3829	3923	3469
Perry,	2581	2495	2427	2292
Philadelphia,	54205	48817	49587	52074
Pike,	860	1084	—	666
Potter,	1946	620	653	—
Schuylkill,	8793	10514	—	4127
Snyder,	1792	1326	431	—
Somerset,	3062	1759	1215	—
Sullivan,	436	761	421	683
Susquehanna,	4429	2981	1276	—
Tioga,	4791	1628	2665	—
Union,	1991	1287	1675	1200
Venango,	4409	3492	440	—
Warren,	2687	1572	2131	1459
Washington,	4977	4712	105	—
Wayne,	2857	2888	—	266
Westmoreland,	5046	6113	4212	5645
Wyoming,	1408	1499	—	117
York,	5996	8760	—	2823
Geary,			307,284	
Clymer,			290,096	
Geary's majority,			17,178	

The above figures are official except Forest county, which cannot change the result ten votes. The following is the aggregate;

Sharswood,	181,000
Williams,	180,321
Sharswood's majority,	679

THE TAXED AND THE UNTAXED.—We find the following little item in an exchange:

Jay Cooke made over twelve million dollars profits out of Government securities during the war. He pays no taxes on this amount, but draws as interest in gold, each, year *eight hundred and forty thousand dollars.* Quite a little contribution from the taxpayers of America.

We do not know whether this statement is strictly accurate or not. Very probably it is an exaggeration. Still, it is worth thinking about. Radicalism exempts Jay Cooke's bond fortune of twelve millions from taxation, insists that it shall not be taxed, and stigmatizes as "repudiators" those who want to tax it—even while it wrings an annual two or three per cent. tax out of John Jone's little house and lot, and Sam Smith's household furniture. Do John Jones and Sam Smith think this is altogether fair?

THE Philadelphia negro organs are greatly surprised that Judge Ludlow should, right upon the heels of his election by the Democracy, sentence a ruffianly Democrat to several months imprisonment for an aggravated assault upon an old negro man. In view of the fact that the Radicals endeavored to elect a partisan judge—one who would run the court in harmony with the political views of their leaders—they cannot comprehend how a Democratic judge can ignore party entirely and mete out equal and exact justice to all men. We are not astonished at their surprise.

CARRYING elections to uphold a fragment of Congress in acts performed "outside the Constitution," is an uphill business. So is electing a Judge pledged to conduct courts in harmony with the political opinions of those who may elect him.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

OF THE ELECTION IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, OCT. 8, 1867.

DISTRICTS.	St. Judge Sharswood	St. Judge Williams	Ascert'y Coryman	Ascert'y Rider	Sheriff Thompson	Sheriff Hay	Treas'r Mellinger	Treas'r McDowell	Comm'r Boyd	Comm'r Sample	D. Foor Wolf	D. Foor Reddig	Auditor Mountz	Auditor Kunkel	J. Com'r Duttenbaugh	J. Com'r Crissinger
Carlisle. East Ward	845	111	858	110	356	121	343	140	338	145	344	138	342	141	337	146
Carlisle. West Ward	215	251	271	227	277	223	250	256	243	257	246	254	246	254	242	258
South Middleton	287	196	291	188	291	193	289	195	280	197	290	193	293	190	268	212
North Middleton	124	44	129	44	120	46	121	45	129	46	129	46	126	45	123	45
Lower Dickinson	104	65	104	65	104	65	104	65	104	65	104	65	101	65	100	66
Lower Frankford	74	30	74	30	74	29	74	32	74	30	74	30	77	26	77	27
Carlisle District	1179	739	1221	679	1232	680	1182	724	1168	730	1191	725	1182	721	1153	749
Newville	748	457	750	455	741	460	747	551	737	498	742	463	745	460	745	460
Newburg	120	111	127	110	142	106	142	107	137	110	137	110	139	112	137	113
Shippensburg	340	300	347	300	352	294	352	292	342	305	342	306	342	302	341	303
Loysburg	82	66	82	66	87	63	66	40	82	68	82	68	82	68	82	68
Jacksonville	70	30	49	74	30	30	70	30	70	30	69	46	70	49	70	49
Penn	104	152	103	153	108	148	103	153	103	151	103	154	103	154	103	154
Plainfield	53	150	51	149	53	150	52	149	51	149	53	149	51	149	51	149
Upper Dickinson	71	29	71	29	76	24	68	31	72	28	72	28	72	28	72