American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, February 11, 1869.

WHAT "PROTECTION" EFFECTS.

The Syracuse Salt Company, as appears from the sworn statement of one of the officers of the Company, made before Mr. Wells, shows that, commencing in 1860, with a capital of only $160,000, it has now on hand a surplus of $600,000; that it has, meanwhile, made dividends to the amount of $2,000,000; and that the property is now absolutely worth $4,500,000. This is an almost incredible showing on a business of eight years, on a gross capital of $160,000.

Salt, if our memory serves us, has a "protection" under our present tariff laws of twenty-four cents per 100 lbs.—This amounts to a prohibition of foreign salt, and permits our own salt manufacturers to charge just about what they please. They are "protected," and in a few years are enabled to count their profits by hundreds of thousands and by millions. The *dear* people are the sufferers, for they are required to pay about three times as much for salt as they would if it was not "protected." Now, we should like one of the advocates of "protection" to show us why a tariff of 24 cents per 100 lbs. is necessary to protect salt companies? It is simply an outrage, a fraud, and is on a par with all that class-legislation that is intended to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. *It enables the wealthy capitalist to accumulate his millions in a few years at the expense of the people at large.*

But it is not only the tariff on salt that we have to complain of. Nearly every other heavy interest is protected in the same way, and enabled to rob the people at pleasure. We notice that many of our large manufacturing companies during the last year declared semi-annual dividends of 50, 60 and 70 per cent., without counting the hundreds of thousands reserved as sinking funds. Our coal companies are "protected," and hence the outrageous imposition that is practiced upon the people in the price of coal. We have information which we deem reliable, that coal could be sold at one-half its present price, and still afford a profit to the coal lords of 40 per cent. on their investment.

We contend, therefore, that our tariff laws are nothing more nor less than swindling projects. They grind down the masses, and aggrandize the wealth of the capitalist. The people at large, under our tariff laws, suffer; the man of wealth piles up his millions.

As much as any one, we desire to see every American interest encouraged; if we had our way, not a dollar should go to England from this country for fabrics and articles which can be manufactured here. A reasonable tariff on such interests as require protection, may be right and proper, but we would not impose a tariff upon those articles that are necessary to the comfort of every family, rich and poor. To do so is a wrong against ninety-nine men, and an undue favor to one.

Our manufacturers should be ashamed to be constantly croaking at the doors of Congress for more "protection."—Our country is capable of producing almost everything produced by other countries; our great mountains are pregnant with iron and coal; in one portion of our land we find great deposits of gold, in another silver, in another copper, in another lead, and in another zinc. Oil of superior quality bubbles up from the bowels of the earth like water, and salt springs are found in nearly every State. Nature has been lavish in the bestowal of favors upon our vast domain, and, until the "internal Abolitionists" as Daniel Webster called them,) got into power, we appeared to be God's chosen people.

Now, however, men are not willing to labor long and diligently for the possession of wealth; they want to become millionaires in a day, by aid of the government, or, in plainer language, by the aid of men of the poorer class.—Every enterprise that is now projected, the government is appealed to for aid, and, too often, owing to the kind of men we send to Congress, this asked for aid is granted. The most prolific fraud, however, is the imposition of a prohibitory tariff upon certain articles necessary to the comfort of man. This is the project of sharpers for their own benefit, and deserves the condemnation of every one who is the friend of the people at large—the friend of the poor man, who has to struggle day in and day out to provide for the wants of a family dependent upon him for support.

THE NEGRO DOUGLASS AT COLFAX'S PARTY!—The predictions of the Democratic party that the recognition of the political equality of the negro race would be a stepping stone to their admission to social equality with the whites, are in process of fulfilment. At Speaker Colfax's reception last week, Fred Douglass made his appearance, under the escort of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and was cordially welcomed as "a man and a brother" by the Vice President elect and the ladies of his family. How the white folks who attended were pleased with the company of "the Black Douglas," has not yet transpired. Colfax doubtless is still possessed with aspirations to the Presidency, and his obsequious attentions to the negro Douglass as the representative man of his race, are a cunning bait to catch the negro vote. He is in the "advance guard" of the Radical forces, and evidently holds it as a foregone conclusion that the entire negro population of the Union will have a vote in 1872.

GEN. GRANT SURRENDERED.—When the committee in charge of the Inauguration ball waited upon Gen. Grant to present him with a dead-head ticket, he refused it, deprecated a ball, and said he would not attend it. This looked like back-bone. But Gen. Grant has yielded to the importunities of the Washington *elite*, and has consented to be present at the ball, which is to "come off" in the north wing of the Treasury building. We hope the Secretary of the Treasury will see to it that the locks of the money-safes are well secured on said evening.

☞ The army bill reported in Congress appropriates $43,195,500, being $10,113,407 more than the appropriation last year. White men, pay your taxes! "Let us have peace!"

GRANT—STANTON—BANKS.

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

If Stanton pronounces the "whole story a sheer fabrication," he lies in his throat. That an order was issued from the War Department to Gen. Banks requiring him to take command of the troops in front of Vicksburg, and supercede Gen. Grant, can no longer be denied. *Gen. Banks himself pronounces the statement true.* After the fall of Vicksburg, the order was countermanded, and no record of it can be found in the War Department! *Stanton had destroyed it*, as he destroyed many other records. We have often said, and we repeat it, that Stanton was capable of doing anything, and if ever justice overtakes him, he will be hanged on the same gallows that was used when Mrs. Surratt, an innocent woman, was murdered by his order. Stanton was among the first rebels in our country. He was the man who encouraged Southern Senators and members of Congress to resign their seats and to "strike for independence." History will yet pin this man down and fasten his many crimes upon him, notwithstanding the mutilation of the records of the War Department, and the perjury of hirelings and scoundrels in his employ.

Concerning the attempted dismissal of Grant from the army, however, there can be no dispute. A letter from Boston, published in the New York *Herald*, is no doubt a true version of the Vicksburg story. Here it is:

BOSTON, January 26, 1869.

General Banks arrived here from Washington last evening, and the following article, which appears in the *Traveller* this afternoon, is understood to be "by authority:"

The recent revelation that an order was issued from the War Department to General Banks, just before the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to repair to that point and supersede Gen. Grant, has been made a topic for comment in newspapers in all parts of the country. It has been denied by Secretary Stanton, and the truth of the statement has been called in question by Mr. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War at the time; *but notwithstanding this, we have the assurance that the statement is strictly true.*

The reader may ask, if this is so, how has the fact leaked out now, and why was it withheld from the public so long? In answer to this it may be said that the enemies of General Grant have reported something to this effect before, the matter having been brought to the knowledge of a few army officers at the time. This has been denied at the War Department, *and there are no papers on file there to confirm the truth of the report.*—General Grant never heard of the story until about four weeks ago, when one of his friends called his attention to it. General Badeau, of his staff, and a Congressional friend called on Gen. Banks, and not only learned that the story was true, but obtained from him all the correspondence between himself and the War Department on the subject, he having retained his orders, and guarded them with the more care when *he learned that Secretary Stanton had disposed of the duplicates.* The contents of these documents were discussed at Gen. Grant's headquarters, and a member of the staff communicated the matter to the correspondent of the New York *Times*, who first made it public.

It may be asked how Secretary Stanton can deny these facts; but those who know him best find little difficulty in answering it. Perhaps the fact that they are in the *handwriting of Gen. Halleck and signed by him*, will be urged as an excuse for his denial, but their contents, when published—and we presume Gen. Grant will publish them sometime—will show that both Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln knew of what was written, and that all was done under their direction.

Officers of the Nineteenth Army Corps knew of this correspondence at the time, and General Banks was urged to obey the order, but he ventured to disregard it, and the fall of Vicksburg a few days later vindicated General Grant, and the War Department saw fit not to call General Banks to account for his disobedience. He kept his own counsel, knowing that the publication of the correspondence, or the fact of its existence prior to the recent election, would injure the Republican party, and it is only made public now by the friends of Gen. Grant.

Some weeks since, while Secretary Stanton was talked of for a position in Grant's Cabinet, our Washington correspondent expressed the opinion that he would not be invited to such a position, and a few days later—about the time Gen. Grant obtained this correspondence—his friends announced that he proposed to remain in private life. If it should turn out that he took advantage of his position as Secretary of War to destroy important public documents, and especially those which might prevent his own political preferment, it will be a cause for regret to the country that this determination was not reached some years ago.

The article above, from the Boston *Traveller*, (Rad.,) has paragraphs which we have italicised, that completely transfix Stanton in wicked conduct.—According to it, *files and records at the War Department have been tampered with and destroyed, and Halleck was Stanton's cat's paw in respect to orders affecting the status of Grant when before Vicksburg.* With such revelations, what wonder is it that we should find a paragraph like the following in a Western journal:—"Our Washington correspondent 'D. P.' has recently seen the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and says that gentleman *would not accept a Cabinet office, and regards his life as a public man ended.* Mr. Stanton makes this statement *under such circumstances* that there is no question that his resolution is *fixed not to take office.*"

☞ The Democracy elected a Mayor in Philadelphia last fall by a majority so large as to silence all attempts at contesting his seat; but no sooner is the Radical Legislature in session than a bill is read in place, the design of which is to deprive him of all command of the police. Such glaring partizanship must recoil on its authors. The Philadelphia *Post*, intensely Radical as it is, sees this, and warns its party against the step. It calls the bill "a blow at the Republican party," and says "it would lose the Republican party the city next fall, and with the city probably the State."

That's more good sense than we have seen in a Radical paper for a long while.

VOTED DOWN, OF COURSE.—Mr. Brown, of Clarion, introduced a resolution recently, directing the Auditor General to furnish the House with information showing by what authority Ex-District Attorney Wm. B. Mann—the late repudiated candidate for the perquisites appertaining thereto—was paid thirty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury last year. A Mr. Nicholson, Republican, from away out in the Washington and Beaver district, put in his "oar," the resolution was voted down, and William breathes again.

☞ Twitchell, the murderer of his mother-in law, has been sentenced to be hanged. An effort is now making to secure his pardon, but without much prospect of success. Still, when we consider that Twitchell has always been an active Republican, there is no telling what Gov. Geary may do. He has pardoned scores because they belonged to his party, and he may pardon Twitchell.

PARDONED.—Dr. Mudd, convicted of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for life, has been pardoned by President Johnson. Right! Dr. Mudd was as innocent as an unborn babe, and his incarceration was an outrage, as the hanging of Mrs. Surratt was a murder.

JACOBIN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Radical-Jacobin State Central Committee of this State met at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday last, and resolved to hold the next State Convention at Philadelphia, on the 23d of June.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OUSTED.

The absolute Radical majority of the present Congress have been guilty of many outrages upon individual right and public justice in the furtherance of their unscrupulous partizan ends. But the grossest and most flagrant of all, was that perpetrated by the House on the 28th ult., in the decision of the contested election case of Switzler vs. Anderson, from the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri. Nearly a year ago, the Committee on Elections, composed of seven Radicals and only two Democrats, made a unanimous report declaring Mr. Switzler, the Democratic contestant, entitled to his seat as the legally elected representative of that District. It appeared from the evidence that the official returns gave Mr. Switzler a majority of 1120; but the entire vote of one county (Callaway,) was thrown out by the carpet-bag Secretary of State of Missouri, without warrant of law, upon some flimsy pretext that 730 of the registered voters of that county were "disloyal men." By this arbitrary tampering with the returns, Anderson (Radical,) was counted in, and the certificate of election given to him. In July last, when the case came before the House, and there appeared to be some danger that Anderson would be ousted, Benjamin, one of his Radical colleagues, trumped up a charge of disloyalty against Mr. Switzler, and succeeded in having the matter recommitted to the election Committee for further investigation. That this charge was utterly false, and made only for delay, and denial of justice to the contestant, is evident from the fact that, although full time and opportunity were given to Anderson and his friends to substantiate it, they failed to do so, or even to make a feint toward proving the charge. The committee therefore again reported in favor of Mr. Switzler. The case was ably argued on behalf of the committee by Messrs. Cook and Poland, (Radicals,) and Mr. Kerr, (Democrat)—three of the best lawyers in the House—but notwithstanding the incontrovertible facts and arguments they presented, the hide-bound majority rejected the report of their own Committee, and decided that Anderson should keep the seat to which he was *not* elected. The vote stood 55 to 89. The few Radicals who voted with the Democrats on this question (such men as Baker, Bingham, Blair, Cook, Jenckes, Laflin, Moorhead, Poland, Trowbridge, Upson, E. B. Washburne, Jas. F. Wilson and Woodbridge,) deserve credit for having shown independence enough, in this instance, at least, to do justice even at the expense of party fealty.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—A convention of editors and persons engaged in the printing business convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week.—A preliminary meeting was held in the forenoon in one of the committee rooms of the capitol building, which was attended by forty or fifty editors and publishers. In the afternoon there was a much larger attendance upon the Convention

A temporary organization was formed in the forenoon by the selection of H. T. Darlington, of the Bucks County, *Intelligencer*, as Chairman and R. S. Menamin, of the Printer's *Circular*, as Secretary.

On motion the President appointed the following committees:

Committee on Business for Convention—R. S. Menamin, Philadelphia; F. H. Linsloe, Bellefonte; John B. Bratton, Carlisle; J. B. Sansom, India a; C. D. Elliott, Reading.

On Permanent Organization—L. H Davis, Pottstown; A. G Henry, Kittanning; W. Hayes Grier, Columbia; Geo. Bergner, Harrisburg; J. H Burtch, Scranton.

While the meeting was in session, a committee from the House of Representatives came in and invited the editors to seats upon the floor of the House.

At the conclusion of the preliminary exercises the Convention adjourned to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at two o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at the appointed time, and about forty additional editors and publishers handed in their names.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

President—H. T. Darlington, Doylestown.

Vice Presidents—John B. Bratton, Carlisle; B. F. Myers, Harrisburg; A. G. Henry, Kittaning.

Cor. Sec.—P. Gray Meek, Bellefonte.

Rec. Sec.—R. S. Menamin, Philadelphia.

Asst. Rec. Sec.—C. D. Elliott, Reading.

Treas.—Ellwood Greist, Lancaster.

An Executive Committee of ten, with Geo. Bergner of Harrisburg, as Chairman, was also chosen.

No other business of any importance being on hand, the Convention adjourned, to re-assemble at the call of the chairman.

☞ Miss Vinnie Ream was selected by Congress to make a bust of Lincoln. During the impeachment she refused to beg a Senator who lived at her mother's boarding house, to vote for conviction. In revenge, the Radicals now swear that her bust is *not as handsome as Mr. Lincoln.* They are, on that plea, refusing to pay for it. Oh, Radicalism, where is thy blush? Could a bust be made uglier than was the "phiz" of the "sainted Lincoln?"

☞ One of the counties in Indiana was forgotten in re-districting that State for Senators last year, and it is without representation in that branch. It gives from 900 to 1,000 Democratic majority.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

If it had been a county giving 1,000 Radical majority, it would not have been "forgotten." Such things are sometimes done "accidentally on purpose." Wonder if the county was not "forgotten" in the October election, when the Radical candidate for Governor had only about 900 majority?

☞ A warrant was issued on Monday for the execution of Wm. Brooks and James Orne, sentenced to death in the court of oyer and terminer of Monroe county, for the murder of Theodore Brodhead. The execution to take place on the 26th inst.

☞ The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge, will not, it is generally thought, be held before May or June. This we think a wise step, under all the circumstances. Let the Radicals first show their hand under Grant—then we shall not be moving in the dark.

DECLARING FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The U. S. House of Representatives has declared for universal negro suffrage by adopting an amendment to the United States Constitution having this end in view. The amendment is as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be held as part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article—, Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied, or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 150; nays 42.

The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted in the affirmative.

In all probability, this proposition will be carried through the Senate. It will then go to the states for ratification.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The Radicals always go before the people at elections on false issues. In 1866 they declared in favor of President Johnson's policy of restoration, and in opposition to Thad Stevens' plan of the military occupation of the South. But no sooner had they succeeded in carrying the elections than the military bill was passed, and ten Southern State governments were destroyed, and the whole territory placed under the control of five district commanders."

The national convention which placed Gen. Grant in nomination for the Presidency, declared that "the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

During the debate on the proposition, Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, quoted the above, and inquired pertinently:

What has caused the party to change front? If the question properly belonged to those States during the election of last fall, what have the states done since to deprive themselves of the right? If the question did not properly belong to Congress then, how has it become invested with the property now of disposing of it in those states?

But the Radicals have no idea of keeping faith with the people. The promises made for an election canvass are only brought forward to be broken whenever any selfish or party scheme presents itself. Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, and every State except Minnesota, has rejected, within the past two years, the idea of unqualified negro suffrage. But the plan now is to go to the legislatures, and secure there what the people would condemn by an overwhelming vote. If this proposed amendment is concurred in by the States, let it be submitted to the people, not to legislatures, for ratification or rejection. The dominant party professes great regard for the will of the people; let it evince its sincerity by allowing the voice of the people to decide upon this fundamental law proposed for their control. The justice, propriety, and consistency of a direct vote of the people upon this question demand a test in this form of their approbation or condemnation. Those who are honest in their expressson of deference toward the popular will, cannot neglect so favorable an occasion for its proclamation.

☞ Twitchell's case, it seems, is under consideration at Harrisburg. The Philadelphia *Ledger* had this dispatch:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1. It is reported in Legislative circles, on authority which is deemed reliable, that movements are on foot in Philadelphia to endeavor to secure a pardon for Twitchell.

While Geary reigns, no man need despair. He pardoned all the Radical election officers convicted of fraud, and he may pardon Twitchell.

☞ A State Temperance Convention will be held at Harrisburg on the 23d day of February. Arrangements have been made with the respective railroad companies to furnish excursion tickets.

☞ The New York *Democrat* says the latest perfume out is "the loyal balm of a thousand niggers," intended to be used at the grand inauguration ball, if it comes off.

NOT MUCH COMPANY.—Gen. Grant says he wants none but honest men around him! Then he won't have much Radical company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The proposition to cross the Atlantic with a balloon is again being agitated.

—Mr. Seward is said to be negotiating for the purchase of Cuba.

One thousand distilleries are in operation in the United States.

—The Grecian Bend has reached California, but there it is called the Pacific slope.

—The Order of the K. C. B. extends to the South, but there it is translated "Knights of the Carpet Bag."

—Henry Ward Beecher says women make the best prayers in his congregation.

—It is now expected that the Eastern and Western sections of the Pacific Railroad will be joined by April 1.

—Punch represents John Bull and Miss America kissing under the mistletoe, which Reverdy Johnson holds over their heads.

—The pretended confession of Atzerott and Arnold, recently published, are said to be forgeries.

—Judy says the man who is awfully *urbane* to his wife before strangers, is generally also "*her bane*" behind their backs.

—"Not guilty," said an Omaha jury, "but if the prisoner is smart, he will leave the Territory before night." He left.

—The advent of a circus in Mobile caused such a run upon the National Freedmen's Bank, that the Institution had to suspend.

—A San Francisco political club is coming all the way from San Francisco to attend General Grant's inauguration. Of course, not a man of them wants an office.

—In the seventy-two national cemeteries are interred two hundred thousand soldiers whose names are known, and one hundred thousand more as yet not identified.

—Said a youngster in his glee, displaying his purchase to a bosom friend on the side-walk: "Two cocoanuts for ten cents! that will make me sick to-morrow, and I won't have to go to school."

—A young Wall street speculator in New York, having married a very homely Fifth avenue girl, worth something over a million of dollars, declared that it wasn't his wife's face which attracted him so much as the *figure*.

—The Atlanta *Constitutionalist* reports that at a late meeting of railroad Presidents in that city, it was resolved to reduce the fare for all persons coming South to prospect or examine the country, to the reasonable sum of two cents a mile, all immigrants to travel for one cent per mile.

—A man named Holfer, living on the outskirts of Hanibal, Missouri, murdered his daughter, aged ten years, on Sunday, by strangling her with a strap. He then cut her body in two, tore her heart out, cut it open, and swallowed the blood. He was arrested, and when qustioned why he had committed the deed, replied that Christ was killed, and it was no worse for his child to die than Christ, and that he offered her as a sacrifice to Christ. It is said he is insane on religion.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Luzerne *Union* is soon to be issued as a daily.

—Philadelphians want to make their Broad street a "boulevard."

—The Columbia *Herald* says there is an overflow in the Susquehanna river.

—The new Clinton county Court House at Lock Haven, is nearly completed.

—Johnston has just completed an opera house, which cost $30,000.

—The Cambria *Freeman* favors the nomination of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor.

—Two wheeled velocipedes are about to be introduced in Harrisburg.

—A fire broke out in Luckenbach's flour mills, at Bethlehem, last week, and destroyed $20,000 worth of property.

—There is a copper mine near Gilbertsville, Montgomery county. The vein is eight feet thick.

—Col. Jas. B. Orr, a well known and respected citizen of the neighborhood of Chambersburg, is ill.

—Governor Geary has signed the death warrant of Gerald Eaton, the murderer of Timothy Heenan, fixing the 25th of February as the day of execution.

—A correspondent of the Crawford *Democrat*, recommends Col. J. K. Kerr, of Allegheny county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* hoists the name of Cyrus L. Pershing, as its candidate for Governor.

—On the 17th of March, a State Agricultural convention will be held in Harrisburg, to which all agricultural societies are requested to send delegates.

—The Harrisburg sportsmen are restocking Dauphin County with quail, brought from the west. Over six hundred have already been imported, and more are coming.

—Col. Isaac T. Brannon, late of the 48th P. V., is reported to have been killed a few nights ago by the capsizing of a sleeping car this side of Pittsburg.

—The Odd Fellows of this State have resolved to indulge in a grand parade next April, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the order into this country.

—There is a movement on foot, looking to the union of Washington and Jefferson colleges—the former at Washington and the latter at Cannonsburg—and their removal to Uniontown.

—The State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg, last week, and elected Amos E. Kapp, of Northumberland, President.

—Mrs. Hil, who was lately murdered in Philadelphia by her son in law, George Twitchell, was many years ago, a resident of Easton, and was known as Big Soph—so says the *News*.

—A correspondent of the Clinton *Democrat* warmly urges the nomination of Gen. W. S. Hancock, as the next Democratic candidate for governor—and which recommendation is as warmly seconded by the editors.

—On Tuesday last, as two men, Cornelious Clepper and Peter Goodling, at a store in Washington township, York county, were tusseling in a playful manner with a gun, the same was discharged, and the contents entered the stomach of Mr. Goodling, causing death in about six hours.

PERSONAL.

—Longstreet has been to see Grant—awful!

—The *Public Ledger* asks the Radicals to *match* Buckalew.

—Ex-Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, died on Monday last.

—The health of Governor Geary is improving, but he is not yet able to attend to business.

—A Pennsylvania paper estimates Asa Packer's wealth at $20,000,000.

—Senator Morrow B. Lowry had an attack of paralysis last week.

—Mrs. General Grant is said to have the smallest foot of any lady in Washington.

—A reporter describes Elizabeth Cady Stanton as a "gentlemanly looking personage."

—Ex Gov. Andrew G. Curtin is spoken of by some of our exchanges, for Postmaster General.

—The Fulton *Democrat* proposes Hon. F. M. Kimmel, of Chambersburg, for Supreme Judge.

—The Norristown *National Defender* supports General Wm. M'Candless for the democratic nomination for Governor.

—The Connecticut Democratic Convention met Thursday last, and nominated Gov. English for re-election.

—The Pittsburg *Republic* is out in a strong article in favor of Geo. W. Cass for the democratic nomination for Governor.

—Violet Stevens, once the nurse of Horatio Seymour, died at Oswego, last Friday, at the age of one hundred and four.

—Evarts has dined with Grant three times in as many weeks, and is rapidly eating his way into the Cabinet.

A WORD OF CAUTION TO THOSE GOING TO NEW YORK.—The following article, which we clip from the New York *Sun*, is opportune, and the caution it contains to those who visit New York, should be heeded.

SWINDLING—*A word to our Country Friends.*—We have recently given an account of some of the modes of swindling unsuspecting strangers who visit this city. We again call attention to this subject, and hope that the press, especially in the rural districts, will give it publicity, until al persons are fully put on their guard. One favorite method of inveigling the unwary, is for certain well dressed young men to fall in with a stranger on his arrival at the railway depot or steamboat landing, and entering into casual conversation, to gradually become friendly enough to ask "What hotel do you prefer?" "What part of the city are you going to?" &c. These queries are accompanied by the offer to point out the desired hotel or street, or to give the stranger whatever information and guidance he requires. Committing himself to the direction of this newly made, and seemingly disinterested friendship, he is led into some den of vice, entrapped by some "confidence" game—in one or more of the many ways frequently described, made a victim of. Those who come into the city by the New Jersey Central Railroad, (the "Allentown route" from the West,) will notice several young men of the class alluded to, on the ferry boat, *on the New Jersey side*, who are especially watchful of the through trains, and who, during the passage of the boat to the side, avail themselves of the opportunity to get into the good graces of any one who may seem to them a "John Greenhorn." We warn strangers against these young men, and against any persons at the terminus of this or any other line, who make advances or offer their services in any way unsolicited. Let none be ignorant of their devices, or trust such villains. If strangers want information, let them get it of the policemen, whom they will usually find at or near the landing or depot in the city. Let them keep their mouths shut and their pockets close to men they do not know.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ Some negro is credited with the following, which certainly evinces more sense than is possessed by some members of Congress:

"You know de turkey he roost on de fence, an' de goose he roost on de ground. You pull de turkey off de fence and he get up again. You crop his wings, but some how or nudder, he gwine to get back on de fence. Now you put de goose on de fence an' he fall off; he don't b'long dar. De turkey am de white man. He down now, but is gwine up again. De nigger is de goose. He better stay whar he b'longs."

DEAD.—The Hon. James T. Brady, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New York, died suddenly on Tuesday, of paralysis of the brain.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Negro Suffrage in the House—$18,000,000 increase of the National debt—New schemes of robbery—How to call hard names—Hanlee. Sumner—Counting the electoral votes—The Inauguration Ball—Sambo to be excluded—The Treasury thieves to "trip the light fantastic toe"

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6th, 1869.

The House has given another specimen of Radical consistency by passing the Negro Suffrage Constitutional Amendment. The Radical majority in Congress and in the State Legislatures was secured upon the express understanding embraced in the Chicago platform, that the question of suffrage was to be left to the exclusive control of the people of the several States, and now it is proposed that such rotten boroughs as Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Nebraska and Nevada are to foist negro suffrage upon the great States of Pennsylvania and New York, without the consent of their people. Shall this great outrage be perpetrated without one word of protest from those most deeply concerned? Let the people of Pennsylvania wake up and preserve their rights and the dignity of the State. This amendment may be triumphantly carried through Congress, but there are good grounds for believing that it may be defeated in at least ten of the States; and ten refusals to ratify will suffice to kill it Boutwell, one of the foremost advocates of negro suffrage, preferred the passage of a simple act of Congress forbidding the exclusion of negroes, assigning as his reason for this preference, the improbability that a constitutional amendment would be ratified by the requisite number of States. There are some Republican States, like Ohio, which have recently voted down negro suffrage, and their Legislatures would hesitate to ratify this amendment at the risk of their party losing the States in the next elections. All the Democratic Legislatures will reject it of course.

"The same old seven-and-six-pence." "Monsieur Tonson has come again." It is rumored—and unfortunately rumor on this subject has been almost uniformly correct—that the next National debt statement will show the fearful increase of eighteen millions; this immense addition to our great "national blessing" being due to the coin taken from the Treasury to pay the interest on the five-twenty bonds. Here is a fact which commends itself with imperative force to the attention of every tax-payer in the nation. It has frequently been predicted by those who pretend to profound knowledge on the subject of national finances, that although the reduction of the national debt might not be a rapid one, still there would be a gradual diminution, and that eventually we or our posterity should be blessed with an overflowing treasury, and the old question of what is to be done with the surplus revenue be a subject of warm debate. These air-castle builders are beginning to see how grossly they have been deluded themselves, and how egregiously they have deceived the people. Month after month there comes the same stereotyped tale of millions more indebtedness. At the close of the last fiscal year the statement of the Secretary showed, by irrefutable facts and figures, that thirty million dollars had been added to the nation's burden of taxation, and to-day we have the dismal information that we commence 1869 with eighteen millions more to be piled on to it. When, where, and how is this to end? How long can any nation stand up under such accumulated and accumulating indebtedness? What are those to whom the nation looks for a remedy doing? Nearly every national representative has a national scheme of his own which differs in some essential particular from that of every one else. As a consequence, nothing is done—and worse, nothing is likely to be done—that will lead to a solution of the problem. How are we to avoid this continuous enlargement of our national liabilities? One set of Radicals are advocating a fourfold increase of the President's salary; another are pressing with all earnestness the granting of immense subsidies to various corporations; a third clamors for a pension for Mrs. Lincoln; and the whole party appears to be engaged in devising the quickest possible method of spending the people's money and plunging the country into hopeless bankruptcy.

Last week Patterson of New Hampshire gave Sumner a gentle "rub," as follows: "Calling names settles nothing. Why, sir, I might select a Senator here and call him the most patient of animals with a parcel of books on his shoulder, deeming himself the national divinity, but that would not make him so." It requires some skill to be severe and yet parliamentary. In the House, on the same day, Mr. Holbrook, a new member from Idaho, wishing to say that Ben Butler was a liar, expressed the well-known fact in this blunt way: "He has made assertions which he knew at the time he was making them, to be unqualifiedly false." Colfax ruled this to be unparliamentary, and the House sustained him; and Mr. Holbrook was formally "censured;" for it is unparliamentary to call a spade a spade. Patterson knows how to do it, but Holbrook didn't. Speaking of Sumner, he is a real disagreeable ass, as Patterson intimated. Very few Senators or members have any love for him—in fact they all dislike him. He is personally unpleasant and overbearing, being a type of a class that Divine Providence set on end to be disagreeable, as punishment for our sins. In a land where caste is as firmly founded as their rock-bounded coast and barren soil, Chawls is a snob, a social flunkey, a genus Yellow-Plush. Treating with haughty contempt an unknown white man, he bumps his Senatorial head on the floor in the presence of a wealthy New Englander or an English Lord, egotistical as sin; he makes his very shame a source of pride, and the blows of a stick, that would make a sensitive man shrink from public gaze, are to him a crown of laurel. It is related of him that during the war, and shortly after a terrible disaster that thrilled the land, a gentleman met Mr. Sumner walking slowly along the streets of Boston. He rushed in great excitement to the Senator. "Mr. Sumner," he cried, "have you any news for us?" "Yes sir," responded the national invalid, in his deep voice, "Yes sir, I am much better."

We hear a great deal of trash from Radical Congressmen about educing the expenses of the army. In fact a Radical Committee has been in session on the subject, during the entire session. And yet the figures in the appropriation bill don't look very much like reduction.

The electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States will be counted before the two Houses of Congress on Wednesday, the 10th. The two Houses will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., and the President of the Senate will be their presiding officer; one teller will be appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom will be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of the electoral votes; and said tellers, having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses thus assembled, will make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been counted, the result of the same will be delivered to the President of the Senate, who will thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons elected.

The Radicals are still in great perplexity over the Inauguration Ball. It seems that it was the inevitable nigger that broke up the first scheme. Certain folks would have him, and certain other folks wouldn't have him. So there was a split. Now these certain other folks are to have a ball at the Treasury, and at this ball the colored gentleman who elected the President, in whose honor the ball is given, is not to appear at all.—Strange consistency! The nigger is good enough to vote for Grant, but is not good enough to go to his Inaugural Ball. In fact you remember that Grant himself put his foot upon the first ball, by intimating that it would be quite agreeable to him if the ball were dispensed with, and yet it is announced, now that Sambo has been given the cold shoulder, that he will be present.

What an appropriate place the Treasury Department is for the Radical thieves and swindlers to have a dance in. A city paper calls the proposed ball "The Grand Walk-round of the Radical Office Seekers." They are anxious to get into the Treasury to see how the land lies, just as robbers make examinations of a house, before they make their burglarious attack upon it. After the fourth of March, won't the fur fly? Eighteen millions of dollars a month won't be a circumstance to the increase in the national debt then.

CAUCASIAN.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.—Franklin remarks that a man as often gets two dollars for the one he expends in forming his mind, as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats a pound of sugar and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended, but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men; it is the wisdom of the age and past ages. A family without a newspaper is a year behind the times in general information; besides they can never think much nor find much to talk about. And then there are the little ones growing up without any taste for reading. Who then, would be without a newspaper—and who would read one without paying for it.

Local Items.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Cumberland Fire Company will be held in their Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 12. Every member is requested to be present.

E. D. QUIGLEY, Secretary.

OFF FOR THE FRONTIER.—On Tuesday morning last, a detachment of 175 U. S. soldiers left Carlisle Barracks en route for Fort M'Pherson, Nebraska. They were under command of Major M'Clellan, and belong to the 2nd cavalry.

A NEW CHURCH.—Before the cold weather set in, the Evangelical Association laid the foundation for a new church, on West Louther street, adjoining the Union Engine House. The building will doubtless be erected as soon as the weather permits.

CONCERT POSTPONED.—We learn that the Soldiers' Orphans' School, at White Hall, find it impossible to give their concert at the time first announced, and have postponed it until the last of February or first of March. When the date is definitely settled, it will be announced in due season.

RESTORED TO LIFE.—It gave us great pleasure, on Saturday last, to take the hand of our friend Scott Coyle, who had been so brutally murdered in Franklin county, the week previous. He is quite a healthy looking ghost, and has no idea of being murdered by robbers so long as the Notion business continues good.

HOTEL CHANGES.—There will be quite a changing about among the landlords in the Spring. Mr. John Hannon retires from the Corman House, and will be succeeded by Geo. Z. Bentz, who has purchased the house.

John B. Floyd leaves the Cumberland Valley House, which has been leased by Lewis Faber, who will be succeeded at the American House by Capt. William Karns, of Monroe township.

Our old friend Jerry Hannon has taken the Empire House, corner of Main and East streets, and is already doing a thriving business.

THE CARLISLE SPRINGS.—We trust measures will be at once inaugurated to rebuild the hotel buildings at Carlisle Springs. As a place of summer resort, the Springs had become one of the Institutions of the Cumberland Valley, and when properly kept, always yielded a handsome revenue. It is pretty definitely decided that the late proprietor will not rebuild, and the most feasible plan is to organize a company, purchase the ground and proceed at once to erect substantial buildings at or near the old site. The medicinal properties of the Sulphur Springs have been so well tested, have recommended themselves to so many persons throughout this State and Maryland, and have annually drawn together such a house full of visitors, that this community cannot afford to let "the Springs" cease to exist as one of our local institutions. During the last three seasons, the hotel has been literally crowded to overflowing, and we are unable to see why it should not pay handsomely on an investment of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars. Who will be the first to move?

THE GREAT DOUGHERTY DIAMOND.—Thackaray's "Great Hoggerty Diamond" and Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone" have been thrown into the shade by a diamond which rumor places in the possession of a Reverend gentleman at the lower end of the county. In the household of this gentleman, there has been for years a stone, deemed to be of some trifling value—a sort of an heir loom—kept as a plaything for the children. A week or so ago, a gentleman from North Carolina, arrived at the house of the Rev. Doctor, and announced that he was a relative by marriage, that there was a family legend that his grandfather or great grandfather, while walking in the fields, had picked up a stone to throw at a rabbit, and being struck by its peculiar brilliancy, had carried it home, where it was pronounced to be a most valuable diamond; that it was subsequently carried to England, where it was valued at the trifling sum of $14,000,000. Strange to say, this individual had a dream about the diamond, and in his dream traced it to the house of the gentleman alluded to, where, still stranger to say, he found it. Just think of it! A diamond worth $14,000,000, used for a century for children to cut their gums on! A diamond worth $14,000,000, being in this very town for years, and all of us in blissful ignorance of its existence! All hail to the noble North Carolinian for telling us how rich we are!

INCOME RETURNS.—For the information of tax payers under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, we publish the following statement of the sources from which income returns are to be made up, with the deductions allowed:

INCOME.

From profits in any trade, business, or vocation, from which income is actually derived, or any interest therein wherever carried on.

From the payment of debts in a former year considered lost, and which have not paid a previous income tax.

From rents.

From farming operations—Amount of live-stock sold.

From farming operations—Amount of agricultural products sold.

From profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1865.

From interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack-water company; or interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, saving institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack-water company.

From dividends of any incorporated company other than those above mentioned.

From gains and profits of any incorporated company not divided.

From interest on notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States.

From interest on notes, bonds, mortgages, or securities other than those enumerated above.

From salary other than as officer or employee of the United States.

From salary or pay as an officer or employee of the United States.

From profits on sales of gold or stocks, whenever purchased.

From all sources not above enumerated.

DEDUCTIONS.

Exempt by law $1,000.

National, State, county, and municipal taxes paid within the year.

Losses actually sustained during the year from fire, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits.

Losses on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1865.

Amount paid for hired labor to cultivate land from which income is derived.

Amount paid for the live stock which was sold within the year 1868.

Amount actually paid for rent of homestead.

Amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding payments for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments.

Interest paid out or falling due within the year.

Salary or pay as an officer or employee of the United States from which a tax has been withheld.

Interests or dividends from corporations enumerated above in paragraph 6.

All returns to be made by 1st of March.

PERSONS wishing the best qualities of seed potatoes, get them from Samuel Baker, Allen P. O., or at stall No. 25, South curb of Market House.

DON'T ADVERTISE.—A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to his friends at home: "Plaguey easy times now a days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

NEW LIQUOR STORE.—Persons desiring liquors can now be accommodated at the new liquor store lately opened by J. H. Miller, Esq., at Newville, Pa., in his drug store room. All his liquors are good and some are among the finest made. His stock includes a superior lot of wines and the best brandies. 2t

RARE CHANCE.—W. C. Sawyer & Co., offer their entire stock of Dry Goods for sale, either as a whole or in part. Any person wishing to buy a fine stock of goods, and also having a good trade, we know of no such advantage as is here offered. Persons wishing to buy Carpets and House-furnishing Goods, we think, here will find splendid opportunity to save money. 2t

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Henry Saxton, adm'r. of Henry Barnitz, last week, sold three acres of ground near town, to William Barnitz, for $112 per acre; also to Mr. Walker, thirteen acres in Frankford township, for $81 per acre.

Jacob Hoffman has sold his tannery at Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, to Samuel Lupfer, for $17,000.

LOOK TO THE BIRDS.—This is the season of the year, when those who have kind hearts, and who appreciate the services of the birds in ridding our shade trees of worms in summer, should care for them. Feed should be thrown where they can get it, and waste stuff, feathers, etc., where they can obtain them. This will give them the material for making nests, and enable them to increase the stock of young birds in the spring to a much greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

INCENDIARY ARRESTED.—On Monday, Policeman John Crozier, of this place, arrested a man named P. S. Ligget, at Mifflintown, on suspicion of his being the party who set the Carlisle Springs Hotel on fire. Ligget was at the Springs on the night of the fire, and had been there on several previous occasions, without giving any satisfactory account of himself. He was at one time Superintendent of the State Arsenal at Harrisburg; but getting into some scrape, resigned his position or was removed. His home is in Juniata county.

STILL A FEW LEFT.—Our statement that the seats for Gough's lecture were being rapidly taken, may have led many to believe that nearly all were sold. This is not the case. We are informed by the Committee that many desirable seats remain unsold, and as it will be desirable, to avoid confusion, that as many as possible be supplied before the evening of the lecture—March 17th, those who have not yet obtained seats, would do well to engage them at once, and thus secure their places. We feel sure that every intelligent man and woman within range of Carlisle, will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear the most celebrated of living American orators.

A BOY PICTURE.—Here is a good picture. We know the original—several of them. They love to get in the dirt—they don't mind about clothes, and can't tell their mothers how they tore them—they loose their books coming from school—the cold dosn't effect them—in the spring they play ball, and play at marbles—in the gutter—in the summer they fly kites, and after every circus they try standing on their heads. Snow is a delight to them, and they pop snow-balls at clever folks who don't look as if they would get cross:

"There's something in a noble boy,
A brave, free hearted, careless one,
With his unchecked, unbidden joy,
His dread of books and love of fun!
And in his clear and ruddy smile,
Unshaded by a thought of guile,
And unrepressed by sadness;
Which brings me to my childhood back,
As if I trod its very track,
And felt its very gladness."

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—*Extract from a Private Letter.*— * * We grouped about for many hours in this wonderful place. I never saw anything like it.—The freaks of nature displayed here are very strange, and strike the beholder awe. But the air in some parts of the cave is close and stifling, and when we came out I found myself saddled with a terrible fever, which entirely prostrated me. The physician had never seen a case like it before, and no remedy he prescribed seemed to do the least good. My life was despaired of. Mrs. Wilson, with whom I was residing, had in the house a bottle of Plantation Bitters, and she insisted I should try it, for she said she knew it to be a certain cure in all cases of fever, debility, ague, dyspepsia, &c. I had but little faith, but finally consented to try it as a last resort. In less than three hours after the first dose my fever left me; in two days I was sitting up, and before Saturday night I was as well as ever. I tell you all this that you may know how to act in any case of fever, or any similar disease. I firmly believe the Plantation Bitters saved my life. * *

In my next I will tell you about the Cave in detail. A. J. P.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 1t

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—The following legal decisions in relation to newspapers, from the highest authorities, we wish every Postmaster, and every subscriber to a newspaper throughout the country, would take the trouble to read carefully:

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law,) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and state the reason for its not being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

3. If a person orders his paper to be stopped, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the Post Office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office till all arrearages are paid, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.