American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, May 29, 1869.

Rates for Announcements of Candidates —Prepayment Required in all cases:

Assembly,	$5.00	Register,	$5.00
Treasurer,	6.00	Co. Commissioner,	3.00
Prothonotary,	5.00	Director of Poor,	1.00
Clerk of Court's,	5.00	Auditor,	gratis.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOM, Carlisle, Pa., May 5, 1869.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Cumberland County, in the Committee Room, in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 29th of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

F. E. BELTZHOOVER, *Chairman.*

May 6, 1869.

A COMMENDABLE EXAMPLE.

A few days ago a number of the friends of the brave old hero, Gen. Thomas, asked him to accept a valuable present of a solid silver tea set. The General with that dignity and manliness which has always characterized him, declined the magnificent gift, alleging that he had letter since never to receive a testimonial under any circumstances. Testimonials to men in power, he said, are often only a thinly veiled bribe or bid for influence.

Gen. Thomas is to be commended for refusing to receive the present, and it is true, as he said, that testimonials to men in power are often only a thinly veiled bribe or bid for influence." It would be well for Grant if he entertained the same opinion. We notice by the papers that he is still receiving presents almost daily. Indeed, it has been discovered that the only sure way to obtain an office from Grant is first to make him a present. The more valuable the present, the more lucrative the office. He has disgraced himself and the nation by this low and groveling disposition to sell his patronage for a consideration. Already he has accepted real estate valued at over two hundred thousand dollars. Diamonds, watches, clothes, horses, dishes, carriages, cows, dogs, liquors, sugars, show beef, &c., have been accepted by him since his inauguration. We see it stated that he is the owner of "eighteen of the finest horses in America," all of them presents. His son rides to school on a $300 pony, which was presented to the President by a sharp Yankee who now holds an $8,000 office. Mrs. Grant appears at her "receptions," covered with diamonds—all presents. The little daughter of the President drums on a $3 000 piano—a present. All are presents—presents from successful seekers after office.

For the President of the United States to receive presents is as demoralizing as it is unlimited. Until Lincoln succeeded to power, no President had ever accepted a present during his term of office. The practice commenced with Lincoln, or rather, we should say, with Mrs. Lincoln who sold the offices and the plunder in the keeping of her husband for presents. The presents to the Lincolns, however, were small affairs in comparison to those received by the Grants. Grant, if he has luck, will pile up presents to the value of a million of dollars or more, in his four years term. He don't appear particular as to the kind of presents he receives—a $100 000 house, a $5,000 horse, or a tin whistle for his little son are equally acceptable; all are thankfully received, and an office to the kind friend follows as a matter of course.

We have cited for our occasion, spoken of Grant as a man of low instinct. It is right to thus designate him, for it is literally true. He lacks dignity as he does sense. Had he the spirit of a Thomas, he would have insulted the first man who offered him a present after his inauguration. He should have regarded with scorn and contempt the mendicant who approached him with a bribe in one hand and a petition for an office in the other. This would have been the course of a man who had his own and his country's honor at heart. But poor Grant was too glad to receive presents; he could not resist the temptation to line his pockets with the "veiled bribe" tendered him. We repeat, Grant has disgraced himself, brought his high office into disrepute and placed an indelible blot upon the nation itself. Let him enjoy his fine houses, his horses, his jewelry, &c., he can. With the exception of Lincoln no President before him thus degraded the office, and it is some consolation to know that Lincoln and Grant are the only Radicals that ever occupied this high position.

WHEN General Longstreet set fire to the battle-field in the Wilderness, by which some of the sons, fathers, husbands, and brothers of the citizens of Pennsylvania lying there wounded and helpless, were consumed in the flames they little thought that the time would come when they would vote for a man who would appoint this same Longstreet to a lucrative office, and that they would approve of the appointment. There are aching hearts in this country who long expected the return of relatives who are missing to this day. They were consumed in the flames of that barbaric act. The party they aided and vote with prefer to pamper the man who ordered the torch to be applied, and elevate him to office, while the friends of those sacrificed are frequently suffering for the necessaries of life.

THE Radical party of the South is a great institution. At the present time it is composed of negroes, rebels and the sum of the north. They too are the men placed into office there by Grant. Longstreet was appointed Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, a negro Post Master at Columbia, S. C., an office worth $3,800 a year, other negroes and rebels in various other offices, and the balance are filled by carpet-baggers from the north. They are the men who with the aid of Radical bayonets fill the offices, rule the people, and compose the radical party in the South. Is it not a nice party? Northern Radicals approve and support this state of affairs because "their party" does it.

B. F. JOURDET, a colored man, has been appointed and confirmed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana. Two other negroes were confirmed Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia. The "colored men" were all aiding the rebels during the war, but because they have black skin are presumed to have been extremely "loyal."

THE TARIFF SWINDLE.

The present tariff is a miserable failure, both as a revenue measure and for protection. While our manufactures are "protected" to an extent that gives them almost the monopoly of the home market in many articles, the manufacturers themselves are beginning to squeal, for their business was never more depressed than now. The iron men of this State are feeling some of the evil effects of too much "protection." The revenue laws impose burdens that cripple enterprise and impoverish labor, and they hang like a dead weight around the loins of the nation. The Chicago *Tribune*, a leading Radical newspaper, is making war on the present revenue policy, and in a late number shows how the West is robbed by "protection." It estimates that, reckoning the wear and tear of railway tracks at 7 per cent. per annum, it requires the enormous amount of 438,750 tons of iron to make good the yearly destruction in this country of worn-out and broken rails. The tariff on iron of $24 a ton thus compels railway companies to pay a tax of $6,775,000 for "protection" on the annual repairs of roads. The tax comes, not from the railway companies, but from those who must pay the necessarily increased fares and freights. The people pay for "protection," and pay dearly for it, too, while all the money that is made from it goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. The time has gone by for intelligent nations to begirt themselves with Chinese walls in trade, or enact prohibitive tariffs. The people now want freedom to sell what they have to dispose of, for the highest price, and to buy where they can buy the cheapest, without let or hindrance. It is a fraud upon the consumer to compel him to purchase of his next door neighbor when he can get the same article thirty or forty per cent. cheaper by going a few squares down the street, and yet this ridiculous prohibition is all that protection has to stand upon. But people are no longer to be frightened by the bugbear cry of free trade. They thirst for freedom in trade. Oppressed as they are by taxes of all kinds, they want to buy where they wish, and of whomsoever they please, without the interruption of laws to make them pay two prices for their goods.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, of the *Press*, who has just returned to Washington from an extended tour through the South, writes, though the northern visitor can easily find abundant materials for criticism and complaint, yet that life and property are to day as safe in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina as they are in Pennsylvania. The habit of assailing men for opinion's sake, he says, should be abandoned.

This is pretty steep from a man who has been vilifying the South for years, and holding the people of that section up to the ridicule, contempt and persecution of the Radicals. The secret of this sudden change in Forney's method of seeing things, is because he has an eye to considerable bigness to grind and he expects the Southern people to turn the stone. If they would be justified in lynching anybody it would be John W. Forney their persistent slanderer.

PROSCRIPTION.—James Pollock, the new Director of the Philadelphia mint, has taken his seat and put the political guillotine at work. Never before, since the government was established, has such a quick and rapid work been done in this instrument of torture, as under this administration. Not satisfied with displacing one, two, or a dozen at a time, Pollock issues a bloody edict as soon as he is in office, which announces that "*all employes whose appointments date since October, 1866, may consider themselves discharged.*" This is doing the dirty work of the administration by wholesale. It will be remembered that one of the early acts of Secretary Cobb was the issuing of an order dismissing all hands in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who did not support the new administration, and accordingly the knife was applied there with an unsparing hand. A Democratic mechanic is not allowed to strike a stroke of work for the government unless he will consent to cry hosannas to the Washington Great Gift Enterprise.

THE Kake Indians and other inhabitants of our new seven million gold dollar territory of Alaska, are experiencing the richest blessings of republican sway. The discipline of Custer on the plains has been repeated, with the happiest effect in the neighborhood of the pole.—Two white men were recently killed by some Kake Indians, and as a punishment all their villages were laid in ashes, and the inhabitants turned out to enjoy the hospitalities of a polar sky. The effect is said to have been admirable. The honor and dignity of the American republic have been terribly vindicated. By last accounts the Esquimaux were exceedingly docile and submissive. What spasms of delight they must experience everytime they reflect on the advantages of the transfer from despotic Russia to the model Christian republic! How merrily they must dance around the blaze of their burning huts!

A FLING AT GRANT.—The New York *World*, having advised Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, to quit seeking office and stick to his velocipede, Dana says in reply: "We are much obliged to our neighbor for his able opinion which we esteem as a high compliment. But as to the advice, we do not see the wisdom of it. Stick to our velocipede! that is the very thing that we have been doing; whereas, there is every reason to believe that *if we had sent the velocipede to General Grant we should have got the office.*"

THE union of all conservative citizens of Virginia, in favor of Walker, the conservative Republican candidate, has frightened Wellles, the carpet-bag negro candidate, nearly out of his wits. He now crouches down like a hound and changes his principles in the face of danger like a coward. The disfranchisement and other objectionable clauses to the constitution are to be voted on sperately, and will probably be defeated.

IN the published account of the expenses of the United States senate for 1868, is the following item;

A. W. Wilkfield, *for furnishing* tea and making the same for the use of the senate $51.

Did his "tea" come from the "hole in the wall?"

REGISTRY LAW.

The Registry Law passed by the last Legislature will be found on our first page—except the sections of it which refer exclusively to the city of Philadelphia. Its whole intent and aim seems to be to hinder and impede workingmen and foreign-born citizens in the exercise of their right to vote.

It requires assessors to go from house to house, and inquire into the business and habits of the occupants. It demands that the foreign-born citizen produce his naturalization papers to the assessor, and should he refuse to acquiese in this demand his name is not to be entered on the list; when he subsequently attempts to exercise his right to vote, this omission of his name renders his vote difficult, and may where the majority of the election officers are Radicals, terminate in the rejection of his ballot. But a still more infamous feature is that it requires the name of the voter's employer to be given before his own name can be put upon the list of voters—thus demanding of the poor man a voucher not asked at the hands of the rich.

We urge each of our readers to carefully peruse this Registry Law, to examine its provisions, and see for themselves the impediments it places in the way of working-men when they attempt to vote. We desire them to remember that this law is not the work of the Democratic party, but the work of that party which professes to be in favor of universal suffrage, and which proclaims previous to each election "Manhood Suffrage" as its motto. Let each voter remember that the Radical newspapers throughout the State approve of this tyrannical act, and that the Democratic newspapers oppose it.

It remains now with the people to approve or condemn this law. It does not so much effect the rich banker, or the proprietor of landed estates, as he who labors from sun to sun for his daily bread. The working-men of Pennsylvania can repudiate this tyranny if they will. Let them do so at our next State election. A victory then won at the ballot box by them, will be a grand step toward the restoration of the pure principles advocated by Jefferson in the government of our State and Nation.

THE MINERS STRIKE.—A dispatch from Scranton, dated on Thursday, says: The strike of the coal miners has extended to day to nearly all the mines south of and around Wilkesbarre, and to some in the vicinity of Pittston. Fully half of the 30,000 miners of the whole anthracite region have now quite work in obedience to the mandate of the Central Committee of the miners; but as yet no formal demand for increase of wages, nor any statement of grievances has been made, and none of the miners seem to have a clear idea why they have abandoned work. The employees of the large companies around Scranton and Carbondale have not yet determined whether they will quite work, and the continuance of the strike largely depends upon their action; if they decide to join in the movement, a protracted suspension of mining operations is expected, but in case of their refusal it is presumed the strike will last but a few days. It is asserted by operators that the movement is designed to force a basis of payment of miners, predicated upon the New York market price of coal, whatever it might be, and that twenty per cent. will be demanded. Serious accidents occurred to day in collieries near South Wilkesbarre and Hyde Parke, by which nine miners were severely injured, and some it is feared fatally.

☞ The Radical papers appear delighted because Grant is reported to have said that "no man appointed by Andrew Johnson shall remain in office." Whether Grant used this language or not, we neither know nor care. If he did, it is evidence of his littleness of soul. More than this, he falsified. Gen. Grant's father, at the General's own request, was appointed Postmaster at Covington, Ky., by President Johnson. Our word for it, he will not be removed by President Grant, and yet to be consistent and truthfull, the President should oust him without hesitation. This he will not do, and he therefore falsified when he said he would remove all who had been appointed to office by Johnson.

THE Evening *Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, says; "The President insists on putting honest, capable men into office." With more candor and ingenuity a Western Radical journal confesses the truth about the Radical appointments, and thus palliates it: "Ashley is not as honest as he might be; but where, in these degenerate days, can any honester man be found?—and surely the office should not remain vacant waiting for an honest man to turn up."

It is stated that the President has determined upon the nomination of negroes to responsible positions in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other Northern cities. This course is to be pursued to stop the complaint that have been made that the appointment of negroes is confined to one section of the country.

A WASHINGTON special telegram to the *Times* says that on Wednesday last the President took considerable pride in showing the fine points of a pair of horses, the gift of a New York gentleman before his inauguration." It is a pity that the President is so shockingly pachydermatous as to actually "take pride" in his shame.

AT these so-called "protection" meetings in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Mr. WHARTON made the gratifying announcement that the funds of the League were "nearly exhausted," and generally, that, unless the hat was passed round and filled, the whole concern would speedily go to the demnition bow wows.

IT is stated that the Commander of the Cuban patriots was compelled to send home 2,000 men for want of proper arms with which to equip them. Many of the soldiers are said to be armed with scythes. If they can fight with such weapons they deserve to succeed whether they do so or not.

THE Radicals expended over one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars during the last session of Congress, in depriving men legally, elected, of seats in that body.

THE N. Y. HERALD ON THE RADICAL PARTY.

Bennett's *Herald* has been one of the most efficient, because one of the most insidious journals published in the interest of the radical party. It did as much to elect Grant to the Presidency as could be accomplished by twenty New York *Tribunes*. But even this satanic journal is now compelled to admit the corruption and rottenness of radicalism. In a recent article it uses the following language:

"The fact has become patent that the republican party is the most corrupt that ever cursed our land. During the war its leaders fell upon the National Treasury and the public credit like so many ravenous wolves. Their jobs and robberies in the way of army contracts, in the sale of rotten old hulks for transports, in the building of new war vessels that proved shells or nutshells, and in everything connected with supplies, including provisions, clothing, forage, hospital stores, and so on to the end of the catalogue, for the use of the army and navy, were enough to appal any other people but the American. These depraved and hungry tenders, with appetites for the spoils of office still lingering in their insatiable maws, have now fastened upon the Senate of the United States, and, with an avariciousness that spurns all compromise, reason and control, demand that no appointment shall be made without their having a finger in the selection. In the homely phrase of a Western Senator, they are persistently 'dragooning' every member of that body; and, it is mortifying to acknowledge, they have in their body friends and confederates as corrupt as themselves, who are ready and are employed to do their bidding in making Indian treaties, allowing enormous grants of land for private purposes and engaging in other scandalous practices, besides encouraging fraudulent appointments to office."

Whenever the dishonest, mendacious *Herald* is forced to make a confession like this, is it not time that honest people begin to consider the fact that, in voting the radical ticket, they vote to keep in power "the most corrupt party that ever cursed our land."

GRANT DESERTED BY HIS FRIENDS

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"There never was an administration with better intentions or less aptitude for carrying them out."

And the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"Two months have passed away, and it can be affirmed that we have a strong administration. Its moral power has been frittered away by small absurdities."

Of the Cabinet it says:

"Secretary Fish has come down to us from a former generation but he is not the man to relume our diplomacy. The Secretary of the Treasury has ability not above mediocrity, and if he should remain at the head of the Treasury Department during his natural life, he should do no more than drift with the tide and avoid the breakers from hour to hour as best he might." Secretary Rawlins is "an invalid in health and unqualified by training and experience to take the leading position which circumstances have forced upon him in the national administration." Secretary Borie is, by common consent, unfitted either for administration or counsel. The balance of the Cabinet are said was probably competent to discharge the clerical duties of their offices."

After this is the summing up and raking down of the N. Y. *Tribune* which adds:

"This first mistake was in not perceiving that statesmen are required to fill the places of statesmen. The second was, the eagerness to appoint personal friends and relatives to office."

The Chicago *Republican* is certainly one of the leading and controlling organs of the Republican party. Its opinion of General Grant is summed up as follows:

It is useless to conceal a fact, which has become patent to all, and that is that the Administration has disappointed not only the country generally, but its immediate party friends. Even the jackals and very buzzards and scavengers of the party camp, not only seem the rising tide of popular dissatisfaction, but are preparing to veer round and take advantage of the unexpected change of sentiment. The very men who, a short time since, claimed to be friends of the President *par excellence*, are now wagging their tongues against him in the streets and public bar-rooms, and pronouncing him a political failure and his nomination a party plunder.

FIGHTING OVER THE SPOILS.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Washington, May 11, gives the following account of a fight between two "loil" office-seekers:

The contest over the position of Superintendent of the Patent office Building has been such a warm and excited one that when I wrote it it is decided, two of the successful candidates got into a street *mêlée* to-day, which ended in both being severely handled, and brought up at the police station and bound over to appear at court.

"Let us have peace!"

"THE devil came for the old man and not finding him at home, took his son."—*Chicago Post.*

The above allusion is made to the death of the son of ex President Johnson by a leading Republican paper which represents a party claiming to have all the piety, morality, propriety, decency and intelligence, and needs no further comment.

A FACETIOUS journalist speaks of "the principles upon which our President was elected." We have seen and seen a more bitter satire than this, and remembered it, in an interrogative form, as the champion conundrum of the day. "The principles on which GRANT was elected! What were those principles?"

WHILE the whole West is howling about the blundering protectionists, would it not be well to remember that the West has done its "level best" to keep up the protection majority in Congress? There is not so much sympathy as there might be for people who punish themselves.

☞ "General" Schenck will sail for England in a week or so. We notice that about two-thirds of our public long-eared men expect to visit Europe during the coming summer. Wish they would stay there.

SICKLES COMMISSIONED.—Dan. Sickles has been commissioned Minister to Spain. He takes the place of John Hale, one of the fathers of the Republican party. Hale is a man of talent; Sickles a bloated ass.

☞ The Philadelphia Union League should be called rogues league,) entertained a number of "distinguished" negroes a few days since. Whites and blacks sat promiscuously at the tables, and finally all got drunk together.—"Birds of a feather flock together."

W. B. ASTOR, of New York, returns an income of $1,079,2 2. The tax on this princely income is a trifle over $10,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Richmond is amused at a nineteen ounce baby.

—"Preaching rinks" is an irreverent West ern term for churches.

—There has been a fire on the top of Catskill mountains.

—The present circulation of Mr Bonner's New York Ledger is said to exceed 300,000 copies.

—A Virginia humorist calls the squalling of a North Carolina baby a "concertat."

—Chinese laborers are being successfully employed in Louisiana.

—A Cuban filibustering expedition is said to be fitting out in Baltimore.

—Carl Schurz has 7,000 applicants for office, and he doesn't think he can place them all.

—The Indian war that was forever ended a few months ago, has broken out again.

—The Yale and Harvard choirs are expected to sing at the great Peace Jubilee in Boston.

—The Pacific Railway being completed, American enterprise can find vent in the Panama Ship Canal.

—An increase of female barbers is noticeable in London. The success is owing to the way they have of scraping an acquaintance.

—The Richmond Inquirer advises young men to give up the velocipede and take the hoe.

—A Boston undertaker has just followed to the grave the 14 269 corpses he buried during his lifetime.

—The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* reports the recent discovery in the gorges of the mountains, near Allegheny Springs, of a waterfall twelve hundred feet high.

—A man seeing two crows flying side by side, exclaimed: "That is Democracy—if anything pains me it is to see one crow over another."

—This is an expressway bill received at Cleveland: "One child, alive, to Mrs. Sarah A. Leonard, Cleveland, O., from Mrs. W. Bush, Williamsport, Pa. Charges $5 70."

—The General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian church will meet on the twelfth of May, to settle finally the question of re union.

—The Boston *Advertiser* thinks it queer that General Grant, with his well-known dislike of bores, promoted Gen. Auger.

—The saints at Salt Lake profess alarm at the wickedness which the railroad is ringing, and Brigham Young says advises that a watch be kept running up in every house, to be some ed in case robbers or murderers break in.

—The last rail of the Union Pacific Railroad was laid that afternoon at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. Exactly at two o'clock the hammer with which the last spike was driven was struck by telegraph to the principal points throughout the country.

—In 1852, the colored barber at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, said he lived in a city called Canada where all men and women were white persons. "I feel, said he, like one huckleberry in a bucketful of milk."

An Iowa man telegraphed to a sheriff in Illinois directing the arrest of a man who had eloped with his wife. He added: "He owes me one hundred dollars. If he pays it he may go."

—The total amount of the gifts presented to the Pope on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his entering the priesthood is estimated at twenty million of francs.

—The New York *Post*, Radical, suggests: "It would be wiser in Grant to dismiss Washburne at once, and with him all whom Washburne put in place." But that would include a displacement of Grant himself.

—A negro barber personated Lieut. Gov. Dunn before the New York Open Board of Brokers last Friday afternoon, and was received with tremendous applause until his identity became known, when he thought best to fade the building.

—The completion of the Pacific Railroad was celebrated by bell-ringing, flag flying, steam whistling and some preaching and speech-making at New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other prominent places.

The following States have rejected the fifteenth amendment, as it is called, to the Constitution: Ohio, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and Oregon. It is thought that Georgia, California, Indiana, Texas, Virginia and Mississippi will reject it; in which case it will be defeated.

—A cable despatch speaks of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France and Spain, against the United States, as being in process of formation. This may be a rumor got up for effect upon the money and stock market, but yet such an alliance is not wholly improbable. The rejection of the Alabama claims treaty and Mr. Sumner's speech have created a very bad feeling in England, John, too, feels very sore about our sympathy with the struggling rebels. The two governments may yet unite against us, and France and Austria be induced to join them. If the alliance should really be made, our government will have to resort to prompt and energetic measures on the Cuban as well as the Alabama question.

STABLEISM.

—General Longstreet was in Harrisburg, last week.

—Zinc ore has been discovered four miles from Milroy, in Mifflin county.

—Harrisburg has been authorized to borrow $250,000 for the erection of water works.

The General Conference of the United Brethren Church meets during the present month at Lebanon.

—A marble statue of Washington eight feet high, is to be set up in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July.

—The Carlisle *Herald* suggests Hon. Jerome B. Hiester of Lancaster county, for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

—The new Court House in Danville is approaching completion. It is said to be a handsome structure.

—There are eight tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ranging from two hundred to three thousand six hundred and twelve feet.

—Mr. Aria Pardee, of Hazleton, returns an income of $212 352, the tax on which amounts to $13 119,44.

—An entire quarter in the town of McKeesport, was burned on Saturday night. Loss $60,000.

—The Chambersburg woolen mill and grist mill property was sold last week, at assignee's sale for $71 000. It is intended to increase the capital to $100 000.

—Gen. John Pope, the newly appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Tuesday night of last week of a carbuncle of the lungs. The deceased was married, about 55 years of age.

—A special run, carrying John Parker, Vice President of the Allegheny road, and others, proceeded to Harrisburg, but Tuesday were they met Messrs. Thornton, British Minister; J. Berthemy, French Minister, and Messrs. and General Cameron, Tresptr. visited Cornwall, Iron ore bank, near Lebanon.

—The Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania Odd Fellows met in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Monday for organization. The Grand Lodge convened in Odd Fellows Hall on the following Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

—The Clearfield County National Bank, was broken open by burglars on Wednesday night. The vault was left untouched, and the burglars took nothing. About $15 000 in cash was stolen and $4,500 in United States bonds. Other sums $2,000 were registered. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the arrest of the burglars.

The Length and Distance to Points on the Pacific Railroad.

The completion of this magnificent work, the grandest achievement of the age, is attracting the attention of the country:

The road is completed, extends from Omaha, by way of Salt Lake City, to Sacramento. It connects at Omaha with two lines of roads across Iowa to Chicago, and at Sacramento with a line for San Francisco. The distance from Omaha to Ogden, the point of junction, is one thousand and thirty two miles; from Ogden to Sacramento, seven hundred and thirty miles; so that the Pacific railroad is seventeen hundred and sixty-two miles in length. San Francisco is one hundred and twenty miles from Sacramento; Chicago is four hundred and ninety-four miles from Omaha, and eight hundred and four miles from Baltimore. From Baltimore to Omaha, twelve hundred and ninety-six miles, the traveller can go by express train in fifty-nine hours, or say, two days and a half. The time from Omaha to San Francisco is not fixed, but it will hardly extend over four days, so that it will be possible to make the trip from Baltimore to San Francisco, a distance of three thousand one hundred and seventy-eight miles, in six days.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

RAILROADS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.,

NO 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

May 20, 1869.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland Co., and to me directed I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Carlisle, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 5th day of June 1869; the following described Real Estate, said under proceedings in partition, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND on South street in the borough of Carlisle, in said county, bounded on the North by Chapel alley, S. uth by said South street, East by lot of George Spahr teamster, and West by property of David Parks, deceased, containing 30 feet in front and 240 feet in depth, be the same more or less, having thereon a one and a half story Log House.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is stricken down, fifteen per cent in addition, making one-fourth of the whole, on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance to be secured by recognizances, to be paid within one year to the parties legally entitled to the same proportions as the court may direct, with interest from the time possession is given. Deed to be made and possession to be given one month after confirmation of sale. Taxes assessed on the property at the time of sale to be paid out of the purchase money; all other taxes to be paid by the purchaser.

JOS. C. THOMPSON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, May 20, 1869. } May 29, 1869—3t.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

McGUISTON'S CULTIVATOR WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

The undersigned are now ready to give all necessary proof that McGuiston's Patent Cultivators far excel any others now in use. The many evidences of the very best farmers in Cumberland county, the simple mechanism of the machine and the little money they cost, will in the first place recommend them. But the little labor required to work with them the double work they perform, and the perfect manner in their working will not fail to convince every good farmer that they are the best farming implements now in use. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Messrs. Gardner & Seelem at Carlisle Foundry, Sam'l Coover, Agent for sale Company at Spring Mills, Cumberland county.

COOVER, HUTCHISON & CO.

May 20 1869—3t

CARRIAGES.

A. B. SHERK

has now on hand, at his Carriage Factory, N. E. corner South and Pitt streets,

CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES,

SPRING WAGONS,

and everything in his line, on hand or made to order. He is determined to get up the best work turned out in this section of the country. Nothing but the very best stock goes into buggies or carriages of his manufacture.

Repairing and Painting promptly attended to.

May 20, 1869—6m

18 N. HANOVER STREET, NO. 18

NEW YORK BRANCH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

We would invite the special attention of the citizens of Carlisle, and Cumberland county, to our well selected stock of Gentlemen's Gloves, Notions, Wooll Goods, Linen and Fancy Goods, all of which we are determined to run off at astonishing low prices.

Give us an early call and judge for yourselves.

No. 18 N. Hanover street, Sipe's Hall.

May 20, 1869—1t

HOTEL STAND IN SHIPPENSBURG FOR SALE.—This property fronts on the south corner of Main and Railroad Sts.—The building is of brick, three stories high, and is occupied as a public house. It is the most desirable stand in the town, being situated on the corner of two of the most principal streets of the borough. For particulars apply to FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK of Shippensburg.

May 20, 1869—4t

CHILDRENS STOCKINGS, 3 pair for 25 cents. Ladies and Gents Stocking 10 and 12½ cents. Better Goods in proportion, at

NEW YORK BRANCH,

18 NORTH HANOVER STREET,

SIPE'S HALL.

May 20, 1869—1t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Kurtz & Miller, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN KURTZ, AMOS MILLER.

Carlisle, May 12th, 1869. May 20, 1869—3t*

GOOD KID GLOVES 75 cents, at

NEW YORK BRANCH,

NO. 18, NORTH HANOVER STREET.

May 20 1869—1t

FOR RENT.—A commodious two-story Brick Dwelling House, with a large lot of ground attached, with abundance of Fruit of all kinds, situate on West Louther street, near Dickinson College, will be leased from now until the 1st of April next, upon reasonable terms. Enquire of A. L. SPONSLER, *Real Estate Agent*

May 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND

FARMERS' BANK, Carlisle, May 3 d, 1869. }

The directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, clear of National tax.

J. A. HOFFER, *Cashier*

May 13, 1869—2t

Dry Goods

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING

GOODS,

AT THE

CENTRAL

DRY GOODS STORE.

We are just receiving our supply of goods suitable for the season.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Fancy Dress Silks, all colors, Black Silk all Qualities, new Style Poplines, Elegant striped Poplines, Beautiful striped Mohairs, Elegant Cheme Poplines, Spring Alpacas, all shades.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS,

suitable for Misses and childrens' dress.

FRENCH PERCALES, CHINTZES, PRILLIANTS, MARSAILLES, PIQUES, for dress.

WHITE GOODS,

Soft finished Cambrics, Jaconetts, Nainsooks, Swiss, Mull, and French Muslins, Girabalda Muslins &c.

NEW STYLE PARASOLLS,

of all colors and qualities.

ALL KINDS OF HOSIERY,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsetts Matts, Ribbons Collars, Cuffs, Hooped Skirts, Balmoral Skirts &., &c.

NEW STYLE TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

for trimming dresses.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

the Largest stock in the county, all the new styles and colors of Fancy Cassimeres, for men and boys' wear.

MOURNING GOODS

of every description.

FUNERAL GOODS,

always a full supply, and very strict attention given to filling orders for town or country.

CARPETS,

at greatly reduced prices, of every variety and style.

Mattings, Oil Cloths Mats, Rugs, &c.

Your special attention is called to the fact that the Central Dry Goods Store is now prepared to exhibit the most desirable and the largest stock of Goods in the county.

Please do not fail to call and give our stock an inspection, before purchasing for the season.

LEIDICH & MILLER.

On the SOUTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.

April 29, 1869.

SPRING GOODS.

We have just returned from the city with a very large and splendid assortment of seasonable goods which we are selling off rapidly at LOWER PRICES THAN THE LOWEST,

our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

is very full and complete; the styles are unsurpassed. We have splendid SILKS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, ALPACCAS and many new style goods, GINGHAMS, CALICOES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS,

Trimmings, Fashions, Muslins, Shawls, Blankets, Flannel, all grades, Handkerchiefs

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Jeans, Cottonades, and the largest stock of small wares and trimmings in the valley,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs, Blinds, Carpet Chain of Cotton Linen and Wool, best make. Our Carpets are considered by judges to be the cheapest outside of the great cities.

This stock of goods is very large, well assorted, and will be sold off at reduced prices. It is not necessary to fill a column in exaggeration of our stock; but we invite all to call and see for themselves, which we think will satisfy them that this is the place to buy for profit to themselves.

BENTZ & CO.

April 22, 1869—

DR. WM. D. HALL, AND MRS. MARY S. HALL, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS, Office and residence, No. 37 South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa. All Acute or Chronic diseases successfully treated.

Palmer Donaldson, Uniontown, Pa. Cured of Heart Disease, of 2½ years standing, in five weeks. Had been given up to die.

Miss Clara Gilbert, Germantown, Pa. Liver Complaint, of two years standing. Cured in two months.

Benj. Reesser, Uniontown, Pa. Inflamation of the eyes, with loss of the light of one eye, of sixteen years standing. Cured in three months.

Mrs. Mary Gilbert, Germantown, Pa. Dyspepsia, of ten years standing. Cured in two months.

Mr. F. T. Wood, Girard Ave., and Warnock St., Philadelphia, Cured of General debility of three years standing.

Miss Emma Morris, 1221 Girard Ave. Phila Pa. Dyspepsia and Gravel of three years standing.—Cured in six weeks.

Frank Frier, 742 North 13th street, Philadelphia, Penna. "White Swelling" of nine years standing. Cured in five months.

All consultation free. Offices strictly private.

Drs. Hall respectfully refers to the following ladies, residing in Carlisle. Mrs. Jas. Mossnemmer, Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Mrs. J. Fuller, Mrs. Henry Snyder, and many others.

May 13, 1869—6m.

"BENTZ HOUSE."

Formerly the Cornaga House.

NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PA.

The undersigned, having purchased and entirely re-fitted, and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and old established HOTEL, solicits the custom of the community and traveling public. He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a Hotel their home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom from the surrounding country is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servants are engaged at this popular House.

GEO. Z. BENTZ, *Proprietor.*

N. B.—A first-Class Livery is connected with the Hotel, under the management of Messrs. Jos. L. Sterner & Bro.

April 29, 1869—6m

THE MARY INSTITUTE.

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

The Ninth Annual Session will begin on Wednesday, September 1st. For circulars or further information address

REV. WM. C. LEY JREET, M. A.

April 22, 1869—1y Carlisle, Penn'a.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Maria Grove, by her next friend Jos. H. Blair, vs. Adam Grove. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland Co., No. 4, April Term, 1869. *Alias Subpœna for Divorce.*

To Adam Grove,

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Carlisle, in and for the county of Cumberland, on the 4th Monday of August, 1869 being the 23d day, to show cause, if any you have, why Maria Grove should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

JOS. C. THOMPSON, *Sheriff.*

May 6, 1869—4t

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and T. P. Blair and H. Stuart, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said county of Cumberland, by their precent to me directed, dated the 21st day of April, A. D., 1869, have ordered Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 4th Monday of May, 1869, (being the 24th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

JOS. C. THOMPSON, *Sheriff.*

April 22, 1869.—1c

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Samuel Graham, deceased, late of the borough of Carlisle, having issued to the undersigned, executor of said testator. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement