American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Nov. 18, 1869.

1870. 1870.

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Carlisle, Pa.

THE TARIFF SWINDLE.

Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, has been writing a series of articles in defense of a high protective tariff. The tariff has always been Greeley's hobby, and it must be confessed that he handles the subject with skill. He is a man of marked ability, a writer of great force. If a bad cause is to be defended and made to appear just and right, all his ability as a writer, he has found a number of men on this subject of the tariff, more than a match for him. A dozen or more Radical New England editors and as many more Western, have pounced upon his dogmas and literally annihilated them. His deductions have been taken up, one by one, and torn into shreds. The truth is, his arguments in favor of a high protective tariff have been demolished by those who are capable of ventilating the subject. Greeley himself feels that he has been worsted, and he tries to explain and apologise for some of his untenable conclusions. But the more he explains the worse it becomes for him, and really he appears in a very unenviable position, for he sees himself that his theory has been exploded.

We are glad that this tariff discussion has ensued—glad that it has been conducted thus far between Radical editors alone. Light is breaking, the great tariff swindle will be, as it deserves to be, summarily condemned by the American people. It is a fraud and a cheat, and its great subject is and always has been, to make the rich monopolist richer and the poor man poorer. It is an old fogy bugbear, held up before the ignorant to frighten them into the support of mammoth corporations. Light is breaking, we repeat. Radical editors who have heretofore advocated a high protective tariff, now acknowledge their error, and are assailing it with a vim. Poor men who have so long been deceived—who have so long yielded to the demands of capital, are rolling up their sleeves to fight this oppressor of the people. Some of our Pennsylvania Radical editors even, (thick-headed and mulish as most of them are,) are getting an idea or two on the subject. Some demand that the tariff be taken off coal, others that it be taken off lumber, others off salt, &c. All right. But if it be right to take the tariff off coal, lumber and salt, why not take it off everything except luxuries and expensive articles such as the rich must and will have? We would not if we could, put everything on the free list; but we would put on the free list all articles consumed by the masses, and levy a tariff on those luxuries that the wealthy crave. It is folly, madness, to advocate any other policy for our people. This policy may not be fully endorsed for some years yet, but the people are reading, and before long every man who aspires to a seat in Congress will be compelled to define his position. Let us hope, then, that the old tariff swindle will soon "be numbered with the things that were."

SOME of our exchanges think we should have another national holiday—that is that the anniversary of the discovery of America should be duly celebrated each year. The Troy *Times* says: Every school boy knows the story of Christopher Columbus, and yet the man who thought out a continent, and then went to seek it, has no memorial here. The anniversary comes in the pleasant October weather, (when we have no freshets,) either upon the eleventh, when land was first discovered, or the twelfth, when the adventurers trod the soil. It makes little matter which day is kept, so long as Columbus becomes one of our household saints, and the too serious and too busy American citizen secures a little additional relaxation.

"LIARS SHOULD HAVE GOOD MEMORIES."

The Shippensburg *Valley Sentinel* has a way peculiar to itself of sustaining a false and malicious assertion. In its issue of two weeks since, without provocation, without even a pretext, it charged us with having censured the Democracy of Cumberland for not doing their duty in the late contest; and after making this charge its "one editor" turned up the dirty whites of his eyes and asked—"What ails you?" We asked the *Sentinel* to give to its readers the article from the VOLUNTEER in which the Democracy of Cumberland had been "censured for not doing their duty at the last election." It pretends to comply, and quotes from the VOLUNTEER of the 21st ult., a paragraph in which we attempted to account for the disgraceful result in *Philadelphia!*—"There!" says the *Sentinel*, "don't you see it?"

Is this creature of the *Sentinel non-compos mentis*, that he attempts to sustain his mean lie by quoting from the VOLUNTEER an article which makes no reference whatever to our last election in Cumberland? He either must be, or else supposes his readers have no brains. We knew he could not sustain his charge; he knew it, if he knows anything, and he now, by his own acknowledgement, confesses that he falsified purposely. He convicts himself, and the brand is upon him.

The "one editor," in his nearly four columns article—his pointless, nonsensical, ungrammatical tirade, which has more the appearance of the ravings of an insane man than anything else—attempts by billingsgate, defamation, personal abuse and wind, to attract attention from the humiliating position in which he has placed himself. We cannot consent to soil our columns by applying a long string of epithets to *him*. Respect for our readers, if nothing else, forbids this. Those who handle a skunk must expect to receive the discharge of the foul thing, and as we are a little squeamish at best, we have no desire to be sprinkled with that kind of effluvia at present. The "politician" of the *Sentinel*, as he calls himself, may, therefore, enjoy his own stench and revel in his own filth.

This man Coffey must be a kind of lunatic; at every change of the moon he imagines that we are "jealous" of what he calls his prosperity! It is a hallucination. We can say sincerely, that we desire to see every man connected with the press prosperous, and we never, in our long editorial career, felt envious of any man living. "Live and let live" has been our motto from the day we first occupied the editorial chair. It may be true that Coffey has made the *Sentinel* pay; we hope he has. But, if he *is* the owner of an "elegant new three-story building," a "steam press," and a good "outfit of new and beautiful type," that is nothing to us personally, and we cannot imagine why he is constantly reminding us of these things. To make money in a legitimate and honorable manner, is creditable to any man, but to black-mail three or four candidates for Governor, obtaining from one $150 and from two or three others $100 each, is not legitimate, but comes under the head of obtaining money under false pretense. Let us break rocks on the streets for a living rather than attempt to get rich by selling our support to the highest bidder. We can do that honestly.

"The *Sentinel* is increasing in circulation," says the "one editor." That fact, if it be a fact, don't disturb us in the least. His last edition, we know, was a large one—500 copies were sent to Harrisburg, to the man who is "true to *himself*," (Haldeman;) 500 more were sent to Carlisle, to another patriot who is "true to *himself*," and 500 to York.—Fifteen hundred in all. And yet this "one editor" would have honest men believe that he is not in the employ of crafty and malignant demagogues!

The *Sentinel* is also very anxious that its readers should know that we held the office of State Printer at one time, and also the office of Post-master of Carlisle. We plead guilty to the soft impeachment. Our first election as State Printer was a triumph for one of our years. Gov. Packer, then editor of the *Keystone*, was our competitor, and we defeated him. We were friends, however, and that friendship has never been interrupted. It is infamously false, however, that we enjoyed "half the amount of Mr. Kennedy's salary during the time he held the office of Assistant Assessor for this District."—We never received one cent of Mr. K's salary; we never asked for it, and would not have accepted it had it been tendered us. This charge is a fabrication from the whole cloth, and no one worthy the name of a man would dare indulge in this kind of slander.

But, we are "envious" and "unforgiving," says the *Sentinel*. We are also reminded that we were defeated for Congress. This is baby talk. We were defeated, it is true, but defeated by six or eight of our delegates being bribed, and the *Sentinel* man knows this. He can name the delegates thus corrupted, if he desires, and he can name the amount each one received. When we obtain a nomination by *such* means—by the votes of delegates whose constituents are unanimous against us—may our right arm fall from its socket. It was a new experiment in our county, a new "dodge," and we confess we were not "politician" enough to discover it until it was too late. But, notwithstanding the infamous treatment we had received, we, at Haldeman's own request, consented to preside at the mass meeting which followed, for no other purpose than to satisfy our friends that we neither felt "envious" or "unforgiving." Had our positions been reversed—had we, with corruption money, bought over to our support Haldeman's delegates, and thus secure our nomination—would *he* have presided at a meeting that endorsed the ticket? Not a bit of it. He would have exposed our corruption, and fought us down. We may have felt "sore," for that was natural, for we knew that the voice of more than two-thirds of the party demanded our nomination, but yet we can say in truth that nothing like envy troubles us.

But, for the present, enough. Our readers, we know, receive no profit, no instruction, by reading articles that savor of personal explanations and defense. It surprised us, we confess, when the *Sentinel* assailed us personally, for we had on more than one occasion befriended its erudite editor, and we were not conscious of ever having thrown a straw in his path. He had opposed us, after he had proffered us his support in 1868, but of this we never complained. He wanted to come as a delegate to the nominating convention from Shippensburg, but we asked our friends there to defeat him and they did so in a very summary manner. Perhaps his defeat as a delegate still "sticks in his kidneys," but if this is the case his quarrel should be with the unbought and incorruptible Democrats of Shippensburg rather than with us. Our "one editor" then, should not be so "unforgiving," nor should he permit himself to be used by those who, after they have done with him, will despise him for his subserviency.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT J. WALKER.

The telegraphic dispatches announce the decease, Thursday morning, of Hon. Robert J. Walker, at his residence in Washington city. Some weeks ago he visited Philadelphia in the hope of obtaining medical relief. But all proved unavailing, and he returned to Washington where his sufferings ever since have been most painful. The announcement of his death, therefore, is not unexpected, but it will give rise to a feeling of deep sorrow in a large class of citizens who respected his private worth and his long and distinguished public services.

Mr. Walker was born in Northumberland, Pa., in 1801, and spent the early part of his life in Centre county—his father being President Judge of the Centre and Northumberland district.—He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819 and studied law and commenced practice in Pittsburg in 1821. He became an active democratic politician, and is credited with having been the first to propose General Jackson for the presidency; the party nominating him at the Harrisburg convention in 1824. In 1826 Mr. Walker removed to Natchez, Mississippi, where he became prominent as both lawyer and politician. In 1835 he was elected United States senator, and continued in that post until 1845, when President Polk appointed him secretary of the treasury, the duties of which position he discharged with distinguished ability. Through all the democratic administrations, from Jackson's to Buchanan's, Mr. Walker sustained the great measures of the party, especially the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. But after President Polk's retirement, he devoted himself to the practice of the law in the supreme court of the United States. When the Kansas troubles were at their height, on the resignation of the territorial governorship by Geary, President Buchanan appointed Walker to succeed him. His short administration was a fair one, but he opposed the Lecompton constitution, and because it was adopted by Congress, with the approval of the President, he resigned. This was his last service in public office. In 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he took a decided position in behalf of the government, and his speeches at the monster union meetings in New York and Brooklyn were among the most effective that were delivered.

Mr. Walker possessed a high order of talents and many rare virtues. His knowledge of public affairs was profound, during industry and research, enabled him to produce many of the best political papers ever laid before the American public.

HON. AMOS KENDALL.

First Stewart, then Wool, then Walker, and now Kendall—all among the noblest of the Romans—have followed each other to the silent grave in as many days. Amos Kendall died at his residence near Washington city at an early hour on Friday morning. He was born at Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1789, the son of a farmer. Being in very straightened circumstances, he was unable to give his son a collegiate education. But such were the energy and perseverence of the son that he fitted himself for entering Dartmouth college in a single year, and entered in 1807, graduating at the head of his class in 1811, notwithstanding he was frequently compelled to absent himself from the classes in order to obtain by school teaching the means requited for his support. He then read law with W. B. Richardson, of Groton, Mass., and was admitted to practice in 1814, and soon after emigrated to Kentucky.—There clients were so scarce that he was again compelled to resort to school teaching for a livelihood, among other situations he obtained was that of tutor in the family of Henry Clay. He subsequently removed to Georgetown, of which place he was appointed postmaster, the only office he ever held except that of postmaster general under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren.

In 1816 he was engaged on the editorial staff of *The Argus of Western America*, published at Frankfort, then the leading democratic journal of Kentucky. Here he acquired a high reputation in a very short time, and exercised a commanding influence. One of his first efforts was to establish a common school system in his adopted State, in which he was entirely successful.

Mr. Kendall was one of the first supporters of General Jackson for the presidency, and most unwaveringly did he labor for that event which, in 1828, was crowned with success. In 1835 he was appointed postmaster general, and at once set about instituting many reforms and improvements in the mail service, many of the latter existing to this day. He remained in the cabinet under Mr. Van Buren until May, 1840, when he retired to enlist in the then approaching presidential contest. The democrats being defeated in that contest he retired to private life, which he refused to quit even for a foreign mission tendered him by President Polk.

His health, never robust, has been very frail for many years. His was an intellect of most gigantic mould, and his pen was acknowledged to have no superior; besides this, his honesty, both in public and private affairs, was beyond suspicion.

JUDGE ALLISON, it is announced, is to be the new United States Circuit Judge for the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This is to be Allison's pay for the decision in the contested election case in Philadelphia. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

A MAN in New York kicked a woman in the mouth, knocking eight of her teeth out. She has recovered $2,000 damages.

LET THE PAST GO—LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* of last week has a rather remarkable editorial article, entitled, "The Result of the late Election—The Causes that Led to it." The article is remarkable because of its very promiscous range of treatment of the subject, and its decidedly personal and slashing character.

The *Genius* is, and long has been, the firm and ardent advocate of the nomination for Governor of Gen. Geo. W. Cass, and whilst one purpose of the article seems to be to lay the blame of our defeat to the failure to nominate Gen. Cass (and we, *too*, believe him to have been the actual choice of the Democacy of the State), yet the special *animus* of the *Genius'* article appears to be to administer a personal down-setting to a number of specified individuals and newspapers (Democratic), believed to have been instrumental in procuring the nomination of Packer. Wm. A. Wallace, B. F. Meyers, W. A. Galbraith Jas. F. Campbell, Wm. Mutchler, the Philadelphia *Age* and Harrisburg *Patriot* are hauled up to the rack and made submit to the application to their respective backs of variously proportioned blisters—all of them sufficiently old-fashioned in dimensions.

Whether these will prove to be *drawing* blisters, is precisely what we are led to doubt; or, if they should draw, will they draw to the interest of Gen Cass?

Gen. Cass will undoubtedly again be presented by his friends for nomination. It is, consequently, of the highest moment that his friends—sore as they may feel over a former defeat, which they look upon as the result of unfairness—should, in the meantime, restrain their expressions and action within the limits of judicious moderation. To denounce, by wholesale and retail, those persons and newspapers who opposed Gen. Cass, is not the most likely way to produce such a state of harmony as will render the triumph of the General an easy one at the next trial for nomination—a triumph which *will*, however, be an easy one, if prudence be observed; and with the history of our miserable defeat in the Eastern part of the State remaining to be compared with our glorious achievements in the Western, in October last. Nor would such a course of moderation be any less reassuring of the prospects of Gen. Cass' nomination than of the future of our party itself.

With mutual crimination, fault finding and denunciation amongst our leaders, the future will bring us defeat. With the mutual and hearty co-working of former times, the victory of those times will return.

We have said this much because we have observed in a number of our Democratic contemporaries, besides the *Genius of Liberty*, a disposition manifested, since the election, to provoke quarrels among ourselves. We don't believe in such tactics. Better expend our powder in fire upon the enemy. In short, our policy would be this—*Let the dead past stay dead; let us look to the future only for living and real results.* So says the Indiana *Democrat*, and so say we.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY AUTHORITY.

Considerable excitement was created in Norfolk recently by a decision rendered by Judge Foster, of the City Court, in which the dominant rule of military in the State of Virginia. The case was that a policeman, Scullatus, on trial for the killing of a soldier who was on post duty at the time.

The trial was to have commenced on Monday, but the Post Commander was ordered by General Canby to try the accused by military commision.

The counsel for the prisoner quoted several opinions, given by Chief Justice Chase, in arguing the trial of the prisoner by civil court. But the Commonwealth's Attorney took a singular stand for a legal advisor of the State; he admitted and contended that the laws of reconstruction were the only ones to be observed in Virginia, and that the trial should be held in such manner as Gen Canby might dictate.

The Judge ordered a discharge of the *venire*, and protested the action of the military commander, by stating that the interference "was repugnant to his ideas of justice."

Let us hope most ardently that the days of military supremacy in the United States will soon be numbered. The people of this country have been taught from their earliest childhood the inestimable price of liberty, and have been instructed that its security lies in the civil power, which is created and maintained by themselves, and the observance and enforcement of which they have delegated to their various executive, legislative and judicial authorities.

With a lapse of four years since our fratricidal strife, with peace restored in every State of the Union, with the rapid cessation of unkindly sectional feeling, with honorable competition all over the country, in branches of industry, we might rejoice in still greater national power, in more national affuence, in a closer reunion of all the States, were the civil power eveyyhere restored and the rights of no American citizen in danger from military interference. We trust the time is not far distant when the ballot will be substituted for the bayonet in every part of the South, and we venture to hope that General Grant, soldier though he be, will pursue such a course as will soon effect this desirable result.

The Late George Peabody.

The cable dispatches published in yesterday morning's papers announced that the Hon. George Peabody, the great American Philanthropist and London banker and merchant had breathed his last at half-past seven o'clock the evening previous at his residence in London.

Mr. Peabody's ancestors migrated to this country in 1635, and were among the first settlers of New England. George, the subject of this notice, was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, on the 18th of February, 1795. His parents were not rich, and the only education he received was obtained in the district school, and even that came to an end when he was but eleven years of age. In 1806 he became a grocer's boy in Danvers, and at sixteen he went as clerk in his elder brother's dry-goods store at Newburyport. He remained here but a few months when he went to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, where an uncle offered him a post in a dry-goods business. This was in the spring of 1812. The war of 1812 was then breaking out, and the lad became a volunteer. He seems to have had no opportunity to distinguish himself in the military service, and soon returned to his uncle's store. His uncle proving unsuccessful in business, George next entered the dry goods establishment of Elisha Riggs in Washington city. He was now nineteen years of age. The business was quite successful, but in 1815 was transferred to Baltimore in the name of Riggs & Peabody, and in 1829 it was changed to the name of Peabody, Riggs & Co. He remained in Baltimore until 1836, having in the meantime extended the business of the firm by establishing branches in Pennsylvania and New York. He was also occasionally employed in financial negotiations for the State of Maryland, which required him to make brief visits to Europe. These visits opened to his far-seeing mind a business which, in its realizations, far exceeded his most sanguine anticipations, and committing the control of the affairs of the firm to his partners he established himself in London in 1837, where, with few intervals he has remained ever since. The year 1837 will be remembered as one of severest financial difficulty. Three forths of all the banks in the United States suspended. Our British cousins were deeply afflicted, and bankers, merchants, manufacturers and traders in all branches of business, were crowded to the wall. In this crisis the house of Peabody not only stood the storm itself but was largely the means of saving others. In the financial race he had to compete with those long established and well known merchants and bankers such as Samuel Gurney, the Rothschilds, the Barings, etc. Although he became a citizen of London he was none the less American in heart and feeling. His house was the headquarters of American sojourners in London, and on Forth of July was permitted to pass without a sumptuous dinner in honor of the heroes of '76. He allowed no opportunity to escape him where American achievements, whether in mechanics, manufactures, the useful or the fine arts, could be shown to advantage, and at the great world exhibition in London in 1851 it was through his special interposition that American fabrics and products were made specially conspicuous.

His charities were without any limit. He asked not at what shrine the object of his benevolence knelt. To do good to his fellow being, and to relieve human suffering seemed to be his chief study. In this good work he spent many millions of dollars. His first bequest was $20,000 for the founding of an institute, library and lyceum in his native town of Danvers, which was afterwards increased to $60,000.

In 1857 to the city of Baltimore for the founding and instituting a library, gallery of art and other educational adjuncts, $300,000.

For the poor of London in all $1,237,000. In 1866, while on a visit to his native land, he selected a board of trustees and placed $3,100,000 in their hands, the interest and part of the principal of which is to be applied to the support of schools and the promotion of education among both races in the Southern States. At the same time he conveyed the sum of $150,000 for the founding of professorship of Harvard University; a similar sum for the same purpose for Yale College: a further endowment to the Danvers Peabody Institute, besides erecting at that place a memorial church to his mother's memory; built another church in Vermont, and made numerous other charitable donations.

Mr. Peabody was among us for the last time during the past summer. On this occasion he increased his noble Southern educational fond, and made very many minor but highly benevolent donations to the causes of religion, educations and universal benevolence.—*Harrisburg Patriot, Nov. 8.*

[Correspondence of the Volunteer.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 11, 1869.*

Colonel Whitely, of the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, returned to this city yesterday with the tools, bed-pieces, rollers, plates, &c., captured from the counterfeiters in New York last month. From the number of the implements the extent of the counterfeiting, as there appears to be, is more done towards breaking up and punishing counterfeiting rings than to make a display of captured trophies and to promise great things through the press we await with considerable curiosity to see the result of this last capture.

Solicitor Banfield, who has been in New York for several days past in relation to the Custom House frauds there, which are variously estimated from $2 000 000 to $10,000,000, returned to Washington yesterday, and had a long interview with the Secretary Boutwell on the subject. These frauds are in drawbacks. We shall see what desposition is made of this immense fraud on the Government.

The commission of Mr. Folger as Assistant United States Treasurer at New York was made out and mailed to him last evening.

Among the number of fine improvements made here during the past summer is one by that princely gentleman, W. W. Corcoran, Esq. He has erected a palatial hotel on Vermont Avenue, nearly opposite the White House. It is built of brown stone, surmounted with a Mansard roof. It contains 276 rooms and 22 parlors, with every modern convenience and luxury. The hotel has been leased by the Messrs. Roessle, who are well and favorably known to the travelling public from their long proprietorship of the Delevan House, Albany, and as owners and proprietors of the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, the largest hotel in the country. The hotel is fitted up in a style of magnificence truly regal, costing nearly $200,000. The bill of A. T. Stewart, of New York, prince of Dry Goods Merchants, alone is $78,000.

The hotel is named the Arlington House, [after the once home of General Robert E. Lee, the great captain of the Confederate forces,] which overlooks the City from the heights on the other side of the Potomac. It would seem from the liberality of Mr. Corcoran in thus beautifying the city by such a beautiful structure and by the enterprise and lavish expenditures of the Messrs. Roesse that they have but little fear of the immediate removal of the Capital.

No correspondent here can get any information from the Treasury Department, particularly the Bureau of Internal Revenue, except Boutwell and Delano are beslabbered with praise, or their false statements given to the public without comment. A Washington correspondent gives the following, which the intelligent reader can see through at once: "The manner in which it is stated that the salaries of certain officers in the Treasury have been increased is calculated to do injustice to Secretary Boutwell, who is earnestly endeavoring to reduce the expenses of his Department, rather than add thereto. The only officers whose salaries have been raised are those whose services could not well have been dispensed with and who would not have remained in office unless the amount paid was increased. The increase, however, imposes no additional expense upon the Government, as it is paid out of a fund at the disposal of the Secretary, to be used as he may deem best for the advantage of the service." The above is on a par with the stuff that is sent out by the newspaper correspondents, and I am sorry to say that the correspondents of Democratic journals, for the sake of an item of news, will consent to send out such trash. The statement that the officers would not remain at their present salaries is all "bosh."—When clerks who have been sick present a doctor's certificate, according to Boutwell's first order, of the fact, and remonstrate against the injustice of being "docked" for the time thus lost, they are told that if they don't like it they can quit; others can be got who will submit to such rules. Mr. Vanderbilt, the special guardian of Mr. Boutwell's interests for the nomination in 1872, has only been in position some six weeks, and was glad to get in, is one of those who would not remain at the old salary, and consequent it must be raised. Pshaw!

It is also stated that the Secretary is not spending anybody's money, because it don't happen to be paid out of a fund with every item specified. That is more of Boutwell's wonderful skill as an economist; he pays thousands of dollars in increasing the salaries of his special pets, and it don't cost the Government. Can he explain the process? Such statements are an insult to the public intelligence.—The Democrats are all weeded out now, and we shall soon see increase of rav all through the Departments. What is done with the money that is robbed from the clerks when they are absent sick, and who dare not complain for fear of dismissal? Mr. Joseph A. Ware, fourth class clerk in Fourth Auditor's Bureau, was summarily dismissed because he protested against the illegality of "docking" him for lost time during sickness. Mr. Ware was one of the few newspaper correspondents who defended General Grant from the censure of the public and the press for his blunder at Shiloh, and this is the return. Such is Radical tyranny to "loyal" clerks. How can we who are not of their kind hope for the semblance of justice.

WHAT IT COSTS.

As an illustration of how Republican rule is taxing the country, we give below the internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, from each State and Territory.:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Amount of Assessments.	Amount Collected.
New York	$ 41,928,948	$ 39,631,141
Pennsylvania	19,313,545	18,610,173
Massachusetts	18,183,596	17,853,523
Ohio	12,734,956	12,297,122
New Jersey	8,840,037	8,521,756
Illinois	8 855,618	7,687,302
California	7,088,889	6,554,172
Georgia	6,141,976	6,112,328
Missouri	6,083,471	4,957,187
Connecticut	4900,736	4,410,406
Alabama	4,452,471	4,392,761
Louisiana	4,279,703	2,792,485
Maryland	4,046,235	4,277,249
Tennessee	3,974,008	3,513,554
Kentucky	3,914,488	3,9-3,912
Mississippi	3,775,326	3,700,581
South Carolina	2,801,647	2,622,891
Rhode Island	2,773,574	2,632,5 5
Indiana	2,570,882	2,412 957
Michigan	2,849,867	2,749,781
Texas	2,336,574	1,483,219
North Carolina	2,175,726	2-031,749
Virginia	2-53 570	1,796,658
New Hampshire	1,972,220	1,938,111
Wisconsin	1,880,508	1,875,02-
Maine	1,567,557	1,018,235
Iowa	1,141,050	1,13-,059
West Virginia	1,055,29-	1,027,166
Delaware	750,785	644,518
Arkansas	630,493	611,70
Vermont	534,047	584,425
Dist. of Columbia	459,143	485,366
Florida	428,810	412,314
Oregon	398,471	350,82-
Nevada	389,497	282,190
Minnesota	326,634	378,642
Kansas	259,464	254,860
Colorado	149,786	119,220
Montana	112,903	117,374
Neebraska	104,083	125,788
Idaho	101 458	99,2-0
Washington	60,360	30,057
New Mexico	57,676	58,25-
Utah	45,767	66,115
Arizona	22,001	4,837
Dakota	15,745	3,918
Total	$188,067,095	$178,451,012

What have we got to show for all this? Negro equality. If you want to know what that is, wait and see.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in this office by the accountants therein named, for examination, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday, December 14th, A. D., 1869:

1. First and final account of C. W. Sponsler's estate as filed by S. G. Bowman, Administrator of H. G. Rupp, dec'd who was Executor of C. W. Sponsler, dec'd.
2. The Guardianship Account of Samuel Eberly, Guardian of Benjamin B. Eberly, minor child of Benjamin Eberly, late of Mechanicsburg, dec'd.
3. Account of Abraham Bowman, Guardian of Mary E. Milheisen, late Mary E. Baker, minor child of John Baker, late of Upper Allen township, dec'd.
4. Account of Abraham Bowman, Guardian of John K. Bowman, minor child of John Bowman, late of Upper Allen township, dec'd.
5. The first and final account of Jacob Hoerner, one of the Executors of Abraham Zeigler, dec'd.
6. First and final account of Margaret C. B. Sturm, Administratrix of Sophia Sturm, dec'd.
7. First and final account of Daniel Shelly, Administrator of Wm. G. Shettle, late of Lower Allen township, dec'd.
8. First and final account of Emanuel Snoke, Executor of John Snoke, late of Mifflin township, dec'd.
9. First and final account of Daniel Kutz, Administrator of Elizabeth Bair, late of Middlesex township, dec'd.
10. The account of Dr. Andrew Nebinger and R. M. Henderson, Executors of Geo. W. Sheafer, dec'd.
11. The second and final account of James Hamilton, Esq., Hon. James H. Graham, and Rev. David Sterrett, Executors of Mrs. Susan H. Thorne, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd.

JACOB DORSHEIMER, *Register.*

"A POINT NEVER REACHED BEFORE."

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is now publishing a series of Letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. PRIME, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan, China, India Egypt &c.; together with various other correspondence, all the news, Religious and Secular, and a great variety of the best Reading, Original and Selected.

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SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Nov. 18, 1869—3t.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 Arch Street,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side, PHILADELPHIA, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and having had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Cumberland and adjacent counties to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in this city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Nov. 18, 1869—3m.

A **Cough, Cold or Sore Throat** requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov. 18, 1869—6m.

HENRY HARPER,

520 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Has a good stock, at low prices, of fine

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SOLID SILVERWARE

AND

Rogers' Tripple Plated Spoons, Castors Tea Sets, &c.,

Suitable for HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Nov. 18, 1869—3m.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a resolution was adopted at the last stated meeting of the Town Council, requiring that a duplicate within sixty days. All persons are hereby notified to pay their Borough Tax immediately, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

A. J. WELSH, Collector.

Nov. 4th, 1869—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the letters of administration on the estate of Daniel McCoy, late of Hopewell township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Newton township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.

P. G. MCCOY,
Adm'r with will annexed.

Nov. 18, 1869—6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Musselman, late of South Middleton township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned Executors. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.

JACOB MUSSELMAN,
DAVID RICHWINE,
MICHAEL GLEIM, } *Executors.*

Nov. 18, 1869—6t.*

New Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS!!

ANOTHER GRAND OPENING

AT THE

CENTRAL

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Having taken advantage of the great decline in prices in the City, we have made large additions to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

In every variety and style, at such prices as will astonish all in search of bargains.

DOMESTIC GOODS

At much lower rates than usual. Best quality Unbleached Muslin only 16cts.; very good, full yard wide, only 12½cts.; very best Calicoes only 12½ cts., and all other Domestics as cheap in proportion.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
COVERLIDS,
COVERLIDS,
HOME MADE BLANKETS,
FANCY BLANKETS,
(For Buggy Rugs,)

OVERCOATING,

Of every grade and variety, in great bargains.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,

For men's and Boys' wear.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

We have made special arrangements with a first class Fur House to keep us supplied with a superior supply of FURS during the season of all grades and qualities. Handsome sets of Mink, Sable, and sets of all other kinds of Furs very cheap.

LADIES' CLOAKS,

New styles, elegantly trimmed.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,

Much under the rates early in the season. All the new styles of

WOOLEN GOODS,

Hoods, Caps, Children's Sacks and Circulars, Mittens, Leggins, Gloves.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS,

Please do not fail to give us a call before making your purchases, as we are undersolling any house in the county.

NOV. 18, 1869. FRENCH & MILLER.

Why

Is it that Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters increase in sale every year?

Because

They are the best combination ever made.

Why

Do the Druggists recommend Dr. Roback's Bitters to their customers?

Because

After years of experience and trial they have been proven to be a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Why

Is it that Physicians use and recommend Dr. Roback's Sugar-coated Blood Pills?

Because

They know the ingredients of which they are made.

Why

Are Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills the best remedies taken together for the cure of all di