American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, January 20, 1870.

QUILLINGS.

A FLOCK of wild geese passed over Harrisburg on Monday. Their flight was North.

[illegible] is reported in the periodical [illegible].

A CLERGYMAN in Ohio has sued his congregation for $20 back salary.

Slovenly in politics is again in the ascendant.

[illegible] of a malignant [illegible] disease, is very prevalent in Davis county, Illinois.

AN old French resident of Cahokia, Ill., claims to be upwards of 130 years of age.

THE fund for the benefit of Edwin M. Stanton's family has reached the sum of $100,000.

DELAWARE has more than fourteen peach trees to every voter in the State.

THE merchants of the North have 30,000 "drummers" soliciting goods in the Southern States.

THE tax on dogs in Great Britain, it is reported, yields an annual revenue of $1,335,275.

THE best sale bills are printed at the *Volunteer* Job Office.

HARVARD University has forty-nine Professors, forty-two other teachers, and eleven hundred and seven students.

IN Chicago it has just been decided that a wife can recover loaned money from her husband.

THE State Geologist of Louisiana has just made the discovery that the earth don't revolve around the sun.

A VIRGINIA negro, who stole a valuable horse and killed him for his hide, has been sent to prison for eighteen years.

A SOCIETY for the "prevention of tobacco spitting" in churches and assembly rooms, is contemplated in New York.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature making ten hours a legal day's work in all cotton factories in the State.

PETER ARMSTRONG, colored, died of hydrophobia, near Lewisburg, Union county, lately. He was bitten nine years ago.

SOMEBODY has found out that the present high price of butter is attributable to the fact that farmer's daughters generally prefer the piano to the churn.

SOMEBODY says Butler is the "Titan of the House." We suppose Chandler is the tight-rope of the Senate. *Lowell Courier.*

MONROE county, Georgia, is represented in the State Legislature, by an Ex-Judge and his former slave, both named Clower.

ADVERTISE now. It will keep you before the people, during dull times, and will bring custom when the country roads get better.

TUESDAY was a pet day. The sun shone as beautiful and the air was as mild as though winter had entirely left us, and the time for the singing of the birds had come.

Pittsburgh of the murder of his wife, has been sentenced to eleven years and nine months' imprisonment.

A MANSFIELD, Ohio, woman has recovered $250 from a saloon keeper for damage done her husband by selling liquor to him.

SIX persons were burned to death at a fire in London, Christmas day, among them a mother with her new born babe.

NEVADA recently had an earthquake which caused the earth to be in "a constant tremor for nine hours."

AN aged mendicant has been arrested at Bayonne, France, who carried $8000 in gold about his person.

"WHAT will become of you if you do not tell the truth?" asked a Boston Sunday school teacher of one of his pupils. "I'll be sent to Chicago," the lad promptly replied.

THE Governor of Ohio has pardoned a young man who was sent to State Prison for manslaughter, on condition that he drinks no liquor during the time for which he was sentenced.

A COMMITTEE of the National Labor Union Congress is in Washington preparing an address to the people, setting forth the demands of the workingmen of the nation.

FOUR tons of silk worms have been brought on the last steamer to San Francisco from Japan. They are to be sent to New York and from thence to France.

AT a meeting of farmers held at Columbia, this State, on Saturday, a petition was adopted calling on Congress to so amend the Internal Revenue law as to exempt them from the $10 license fee for selling store produce at market.

OF the sixteen Governors of Pennsylvania, seven were of German descent, namely: Simon Snyder, Joseph Heister, John Andrew Schultz, George Wolfe, Joseph Ritner, Francis Rawn Shunk, and William Bigler. The following nine were of Scotch, Irish and English descent Thomas Miffin, Thomas McKean, William Findley, David Rittenhouse Porter, Wm. Funk Johnson, James Pollock, Wm. F Packer, Andrew Gregg Curtin, and John White Geary. Berks gave birth to three Governors (and to several candidates), and Montgomery, Centre and Westmoreland to two each. Two were elected from Northumberland, but their home, fell afterwards into Union, but now is in Snyder county. As far as the record goes, no county has furnished more than than one resident for the executive station. The following is a correct list. Thomas Miffin, Phila.; Thomas McKean, Chester;; Simon Snyder, Lancaster, elected from Northumberland; Wm. Findley, Franklin,; Joseph Heister, Berks, elected from Berks,; J. A. Schultz, Berks elected from Lebanon; George Wolf, Northampton, elected from Northampton; Joseph Ritner, Berks, elected from Washington; D.R. Porter Montgomery, elected from Huntington; F. R. Shunk, Montgomery, elected from Dauphin; W. F. Johnston, Westmoreland, elected from Armstrong; Wm. Bigler, Cumberland, elected from Clearfield; James Pollock, Northumberland elected from Northumberland; W. F. Packer, Centre, elected from Lycoming; A. G. Curtin, Centre, elected from Centre,; J. W. Geary, Westmoreland, elected from Cumberland.

"HE DIED POOR."

In his fulsome eulogy upon the late unfeeling tyrant, E. M. Stanton, Forney of the Press, asserted that the "great War Minister died poor." And this is made the text for nearly every Radical journal to expatiate upon the merits of the deceased. What Forney calls "poor," some might consider not. Stanton, according to Sullom's [illegible] had which some fifty or sixty thousand dollars. We wish all our subscribers could be reduced to the same poverty.

But, what Forney and other Radical papers desire to convey by asserting that Stanton "died poor," is that during the time he was Secretary of War, he did not steal; and for this they claim for him great credit. Now it may be that Stanton did not steal during the time he was at the head of the War Department, and in the absence of proof we will not say he did. But we do say, and we say it with emphasis, that he permitted other men to steal to the amount of hundreds of millions. Never in the world's history was such favoritism, corruption and robbery practiced as was practiced by the Lincoln administration. The debt that is now upon us is proof of this, even if we had no other positive evidence. Even Horace Greeley, who is the father as well as the brains of the Republican party, admitted in his *Tribune*, some two or three years ago, that "two-thirds of our National debt was stolen money." And if two-thirds was stolen money, one-half of these two-thirds can be traced to the vultures who hovered about the War Department during Mr. Stanton's administration of its affairs. And because, during the war, Democratic editors, speakers and correspondents exposed these gigantic swindles, they were hunted down (by order of Stanton) like wild beasts, and sent to government bastiles, there to die if they were too poor to buy themselves out. Printing offices were destroyed by hundreds, by permission if not at the suggestion of this same man Stanton, because thieves had been exposed and held up to public execration. If Stanton was an honest man, who "died poor," it is a most remarkable circumstance that his associates were those who were intent upon robbery, and who were assisted in their raids upon the Treasury by Stanton himself.

But, admitting that Stanton "died poor," why should he be deified on this account? He was at least as wealthy when he left the War Department as when he entered it. His salary was $6,000 a year, and if it took this amount to keep him, he was a very extravagant man. But, we repeat the question, why should he be deified because, as his eulogists say, he did not steal? Is it expected that, as a matter of course, every Radical official *must* be a robber of the Treasury? It seems so, and really, to a considerable extent, this has been the case. "He might have made his millions," says a Radical paper on our table. So might any man who holds the purse-strings of Uncle Sam's money bags, *provided* he is rascal enough to do so. This Radical editor appears surprised, that any man of his party holding office, and having the opportunity to rob the Treasury, failed to do so. So accustomed are the people to see their public servants robbed, that some of them are astonished when it is made to appear that there is a single exception to this rule.

Now, this thing of eulogising a public officer because it has not been shown that he stole the public funds, is an evidence of demoralization in public sentiment. The public officer who abuses his trust and steals, should be anathamatized and punished, and he who acts the part of an honest and upright officer, is not entitled to praise. He merely discharges his *duty*, as all men of honor are required to do, and for this we may respect him, but for this it was for which we paid him, and he is therefore entitled to no particular praise. Stanton, as we have said, may have "died poor," and because this is the case the inference is that he did not steal from the Government when he had many opportunities to do so. And for this his memory is to be revered by those who never condemned those who *did* steal! What strange animals these Radical politicians are?

BEECHER'S ANNUAL PEW-AUCTION.

A Brooklyn paper says:

"The annual pew-letting occured last evening, commencing at seven o'clock and continuing until eleven. The attendance was very large, the church being nearly filled. The bidding was very rapid. The total receipts were $37,565, being $3,650 above last year. It was a pleasant occasion.

"The following are the higher bids, commencing next to and back of the pastor's seat, near the right and front of the pulpit:

	No. of Pews.	Valuation.	Premium
H. W. Sage	99	$100	$505
H. C. Bowen	89	120	370
H. R. Claflin	87	110	375
R. S. Benedict	80	105	320
	85	100	339
Augustus Storrs	101	100	301
C. B. Cump	107	110	320
John T. Howard	55	110	305
A. Claflin	84	95	300

"The back pews in the gallery, near the organ were one dollar. Chairs in the aisles ranged from $12 downwards. Front seats in the gallery brought $270. Every sitting in the house was sold."

All this sounds like a report of one of Barnum's auctions of seats for Jenny Lind's concerts, years ago, or of a like contest among bidders at the old Chestnut Street Theatre for the choice boxes when many persons, as we remember, were quite crazy to see Fanny Esler dance. As Mr. Beecher contrives to make his performances in the pulpit attractive in somewhat the same manner as the gyrations of a ballet-girl, or the antics of a circus clown, it is not surprising that a stall in Plymouth Church is fiercely competed for annually, and bought at a high premium. The pastor of that hopeful flock has a passion for money, as well as for vulgar notoriety, and it is fair to presume that he makes his preaching pay him pretty much in the same spirit as he delivers a political lecture for a fee, writes a novel for Bonner's *Ledger*, or marries another man's wife to her paramour. And he thus prostitutes his sacred office, and makes "God's house an house of merchandise," because he loves money for its own sake, and is ambitious of great wealth for its worldly advantages, although he knows that once Christ scourged the money-changers from the temple at Jerusalem, and said on another occasion, "Woe unto you, Pharisees, for ye love the uppermost seats in the synagogues;" and on another, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."

A FRENCH woman has sued a San Franciscan for $10,000 damages, on the ground that he induced her to leave her native country as governess of his children, and turned her out of doors upon their arrival in California.

A LINK IN THE RING BROKEN.

On Wednesday of last week the members of the two Houses of the State Legislature met in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. Robert W. Mackey, the present incumbent, had no Radical caucus nomination, [illegible] expected his election as [illegible] had no idea that a sufficient number of Radical members could summon up sufficient courage to defy the dictates of the ring. Mackey himself was on the floor to receive the congratulations of the "roosters" and "pinchers," and to crow over the defeat of those who had dared to oppose him. The result of the first ballot, however, took the starch out of his collar, and he turned pale. There was no election. The vote stood Mackey (Radical,) 62; Barr (Democrat,) 55; Irwin (moderate Republican), 11; scattering 3. A second ballot was then taken with the following result—Mackey 63; Irwin 66; Barr 2; scattering 1. Still no election. A third ballot was ordered, which resulted—Mackey 62; Irwin 70. Irwin was elected—the ring was defeated—cursing followed. Mackey made a straight coat-tail, and has not been heard from since.

Two Republican Senators and thirteen Republican Representatives voted for General Irwin, and they were joined on the third ballot by all the Democratic members, to defeat the caucus nominee. The bolting Senators were Messrs. Kerr, of the Lawrence district, and Lowry, of the Erie district. The Representatives were Messrs Ames, of Crawford; Craig, Leslie, McCracken and Wheeler, of the Mercer, Lawrence and Butler district: Reinoehl, Godschalk, Herr and Wiley, of Lancaster; Bowman and McCreary, of Erie; Coray, of Luzerne, and Buffington, of Washington.

The result of this election is a good omen, and we hope, for the honor and welfare of the Commonwealth, if for nothing else, that a sufficient number of Republican members may be found, during the session, willing to co-operate with the Democratic members in every effort that is to be made to throttle the corruptionists, who have so long used our poor old State to enrich themselves. It is time that these Radical rings and combinations should be broken up—time that honest men of all parties should stand shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the infamous designs of infamous men. We do not regard the election of Gen. Irwin as a Democratic triumph, nor will any man worthy the name of a Democrat ask or expect a title of his patronage, but we do regard it as a step in the right direction—a condemnation of the political buzzards who have so long plundered the people of Pennsylvania. For this result, then—for this election of Irwin—all men of honor and integrity are ready to give thanks.

A TRIP TO DIXIE.

Notes on the Way—No. 4.

On Friday morning we bid farewell to Wilmington, and turned our face North. We proceeded by rail as far as Gold borough, where we took dinner, and then diverged (by the North Carolina railroad) to Raleigh, the capital of the State. We felt a strong desire to [illegible] session. Raleigh is 48 miles from Goldsborough. It is a beautiful town, with a population of 9,000. We stopped at the "Blair House," a new and spacious hotel, well conducted.

Raleigh is well entitled to the appellation of the "City of the Oaks." Aided by the lofty elm, it has a classic and almost a foreign look. Laid out into four principal streets, each ninety feet in width, crossing each other at right angles, it must be a delightful spot to live in. The fine architecture of its public buildings attracts immediate attention. The State Capitol, although not so elevated as that of Richmond, is in the Doric style, built of native granite, standing in the midst of a beautiful grove or square. The corner stone was laid in 1833, when the first railroad in the State was employed to convey the stone of which it is composed. At the other end of the main street, three-fourths of a mile from the Capitol, is the Executive Mansion, circled by a group of splendid oaks. It used to be called, in old times, "The Palace," and has been occupied by all the different Chief Magistrates, with the exception of Gov. Holden, the latter living at his own home, because the official building was occupied by the soldiers of both sides during and after the war, and now needs repairs. The Institution for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the city, and that for the Insane, on an adjoining elevation, are very creditable structures.

The streets of Raleigh are wide, and nearly every residence—many of which are stately and aristocratic—is situated on a special lot. Along the sidewalks, and around these elegant dwellings, the oak is planted. The size to which that royal tree grows in this Southern clime lends an indescribable majesty and dignity to the scene. Towering to a great height, and stretching their wide-spreading branches—some of which are covered with evergreen—they form not only glorious objects for the eye, but produce a delicious shade, under which the people were walking in the enjoyment of a luxurious morning, as soft and mellow as June. As we sauntered along these spacious avenues we got some idea of the wealth of the old families. The names of many well known statesmen were recalled to mind as the owners of these fine residences were mentioned.

After a walk of several hours, we proceeded to the State House. A negro Sergeant-at-Arms opened the Senate door to us, and we were in the presence of the so-called Senate of North Carolina. It is composed of 50 Senators; 47 are white and three are black men. Nearly all the white Senators are Northern men—bummers from Massachusetts, Connecticut and other New England States. Lieutenant Governor Caldwell presides over this motly crew. The appearance of these "Senators" did not impress us favorably. Evidently many of them are depraved and little souled men, who have squatted in North Carolina for speculative purposes. As there was no debate going on in the Senate, we walked over to the House. Here another descendant of Ham was the Sergeant-at-arms, and he politely pointed us to the position assigned to visitors. The House is composed of 120 members, 20 of them being negroes, and of their number but three can read or write. When we entered, "the gentleman from Franklin," a jet black negro, was addressing the House. He was followed by a white man, and then "the gentleman from Cumberland," another negro, put in his fip's worth. We remained in the House for some two hours, during which time seven short speeches were delivered—four by white members, and three by negroes. The speeches by the negroes were mere words—disjointed, nonsensical balderdash. But one spoke with the least knowledge of the question before the House. The carpet-bagger's speeches were not much better. Some of these carpet-baggers are cadaverous looking rascals, and would have a more *natural* appearance inside the penitentiary than in the House of Representatives of a once proud State. One member—a native North Carolinian—spoke with force and power. He addressed himself particularly to the negro members and reminded them of the State's indebtedness (nearly thirty millions of dollars), and that they were being used by strangers and demagogues for sinister purposes. "Ten thousand of our best citizens," said the speaker, "have left the State inside of the two last years. What does it mean? It means that they have been taxed beyond endurance, and are forced to leave the State of their nativity, the State they love, because of the oppression that is upon them."

That the negroes, scallawags and carpet-beggers will ultimately ruin the State if continued much longer in power, is admitted by every honest man. The people are literally taxed to death, and this fact prevents Northern men and Northern capital from entering the State to any great extent. Here we have "re-construction" in its essence; here is negro equality; here is "loilty" exemplified. Great heavens! what a spectacle. Is it possible that a once noble, proud people have been brought to this? Let an everlasting curse be upon the heads of the Radical reprobates who, in the name of "loyalty," concocted this great outrage—this damnable swindle. "Loyalty" in the South, as interpreted by the bullet headed carpet-baggers who have foisted themselves upon an unwilling people, is a stupendous fraud, a blistering lie, a horrid crime. Look into the faces of the carpet bag scoundrels who are hobnobbing with negroes in North Carolina. "Villain" is so plainly stamped on their low monkey-like foreheads, that a discriminating man can read their characters at a glance.

We had an introduction to W. W. Holden, the "loyal" Governor of the State. He gave us a cordial invitation to visit him at his private residence, which invitation we could not accept. Holden is a man of ability, and for many years previous to the rebellion, was a powerful Democratic editor. He was an early and violent advocate of secession, and to his influence more than anything else are the people of North Carolina indebted for the secession ordinance they adopted in Convention. He forced the State out of the Union against the judgment of better men; but no sooner did he notice the waning fortunes of the "Confederacy," than he made haste to embrace the negro, bellow for "loyalty," and to look out for a good fat office for himself. Such a man is beneath contempt.

are full blooded Africans, many of them just from the cotton and rice fields. They appear wonderfully elated with the position they occupy, strut the halls with a broad grin on their faces, lounge on their cushioned chairs, and cock their feet up on their mahogany desks in front, when they wish to take a good snooze. One old darkey in the House attracted our attention. He is nearly 70 years of age, and, like "Uncle Ned," "he had no wool on the top of his head in the place where the wool ought to grow." We finally had an opportunity to converse with him. We said to him—"I see that you are a member of the House; what is your name?" "My name," said he, "is Cuffee."—"Cuffee what?" we asked. "Cuffee Mayo," he replied. "Is this your first session?" we enquired. "No, it is my second." "What salary do you members receive?" we asked. "We now get, I think, $7 a day; formerly members received but $3 a day, but we thought we might as well have $7." "What did you follow before the abolition of slavery?" "I sometimes worked at blacksmithing, but put in a good portion of my time in urging colored men to be good." Our conversation here ended. We shook hands with our old darkey member and bid him farewell. He is without education, but yet we judge he possesses more intelligence than most of his colored colleagues. Mr. Cuffee Mayo represented Granville county. Nearly all the colored members had been slaves before the rebellion.

J. B. B.

STATE ITEMS.

—An immense printing house is to be started in Harrisburg.

—Farmer's clubs are being organized in Chester county.

—Pennsylvania produced 17,000,000 tons of anthracite coal in 1869.

—Lock Haven came near losing its new opera house by fire.

—Shaner's steam saw mill in Columbia, was destroyed by fire one night lately.

—Henry Linebaugh, of Dover, York county, fell out of his hay mow and broke a leg.

—The Presbyterian Church in Sunbury was slightly damaged by fire, lately.

—Louis Klinedinst, while drunk, fell into a lime kiln at York, and was burned to death.

—In Harrisburg everybody is discussing the question, "Which State Treasurer has made the most profit?"

—A boy named Hosback was drowned last week, in a skating park in the outskirts of Pittsburgh.

—A little son of Mr. Hirch, of Marietta, was killed recently by falling through a hay hole in a stable.

—Martin Eagan, conductor of a coal train, was run over and killed on the Reading Railroad, at Norristown.

—The steam saw mill of J. F. Steiner, in Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire the other day.

—Albert Pierce, of Reading, was found drowned in the Schuylkill canal last week, he was drunk when last seen alive.

—Geary has turned "states evidence" on the "Ring." The worst of rogues always do that to save their precious necks.

THEY have a curious style of love-making out West, for a paper there says: "The young people who were seen feeding each other, dove fashion, over a gate post the other evening, had better be a little more cautious in the future."

HOW WE ARE GETTING OUT OF DEBT.

On the first day of September in the year of grace eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell announced that the total public debt, principal and accrued interest thereon, was $2,620,653,870,31. Since then he has informed us that the debt has been reduced $27,225,548,19. This of course is a very satisfactory state of case.

But we are curious enough to go back and give Mr. Boutwell's official statements as to the sum total of the public indebtedness at the first of the month since the first of September. This is the way it foots up.

TOTAL DEBT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Sept. 1, 1869	$2,626 653,870 31
Oct. 1, "	2,634,600,856 09
Nov. 1, "	2,548,654 744 26
Dec. 1, "	2,648 534 682 76
Jan. 1, 1870	2,658,130,670 00

By subtracting the amount of the public debt on the 1st of September, 1869, from the same on January 1, 1870, it will be seen that the debt was $31,480,799 68 greater on New Year's day than it was on the 1st of Sept. One would naturally have an idea that if the debt had been reduced any since Sept. 1st, that you could subtract the January total from the September total and the remainder would show the decrease. But just the reverse is the case. The remainder falls in the debit instead of the credit column.

It may all be true that Mr. Boutwell has reduced the debt some twenty-seven millions of dollars since the first of September, but for the life of us we cannot see where the reduction comes in. We know that the Secretary himself certifies that it is more than thirty-one millions greater, and one would hardly think that he would make the figures tell lies on himself.

But then we are getting out of debt in another way. Our current expenses for governmental purposes, are being retrenched and reformed to that remarkable extent, that for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, the current expenses of the government are only estimated at about *fifty millions* more than the corresponding previous year. This is the tabularized request and estimate of the gentleman who is getting out of debt so rapidly, which by comparison with his predecessor's estimate will show the difference between the two. This is it:

Legislative,	$ 5,549 964 23
Executive,	50,440 00
State,	1,306,714 00
Treasury,	165,416 701 00
Interior,	39,993,829 51
War,	50,575,591 30
Navy,	28,441,761 37
Agricultural,	252 070 00
Postoffice,	39,134,764 21
Judicial,	375,990 00
Total	$331,097,285 62

Subtract this total from the estimate for the previous year,—$281,415,288 61—and the exact increase, $49,682,537 01, is easily arrived at. It is also reported on reliable authority that the deficiency bills to be introduced in Congress at an early day, which of course will pass, will add about fifty millions more to the extra expenses. This ought to be a satisfactory state of the case—to Mr Boutwell's admirers.—*Pittsburg Post.*

PERSONAL.

—QUEEN Victoria has sixteen grandchildren.

—Garibaldi passed through Paris last week on his way to London.

—General Robert E. Lee will attend Mr. Peabody's funeral in Massachusetts.

—"Josh Billings" is seriously ill at his residence in New York.

—Mr. Greeley's salary as editor of the *Tribune* has been raised to $10,000 per annum.

—Prim is getting ready for exit from Spain by transferring his funds to the Bank of England.

—Mississippi, it is said, is to send Generals Ames and A corn to the Senate of the United States.

—A monument to Baron Stenben is to be erected over his grave in Oneida county, New York.

—The Countess Guiccioli is said to be writing a reply to Mr. Stowe's attack on Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh.

—THE Boston Times calls Mrs. Stowe's new Byron story "The old one hammered out thin."

—Dr. Livingston, long benighted in Africa, is to be knighted on his return.

—General McClellan was presented with a $300 watch a few days since.

—The British Minister at Washington is putting his house in order for the reception of H. R. H. Prince Arthur.

—The President has decided to nominate Judge Strong in the place to be made vacant by the retirement of Judge Grier on the first of February.

—Surgeon Nealton says that fifteen minutes' ride on horseback would kill Napoleon; and Rochefort offers to furnish the saddle horse, free of expense.

—A majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is said to be in favor of keeping Sickles in Spain rather than have him back in America.

—It is a money-making operation to die the family now-a-days for some men to die. Stanton's family are to get $100,000 and Rawlins' $50,000.

—A South African Chief has been smitten with a passion for Queen Victoria and to favorably open his suit, has sent her a tiger and $10,000 worth of diamonds.

—One million of the people of London never go to church, yet London contributes millions of money to convert Asia, Africa and the Indies.

—General Butler is ordered by the Superior Court of New York to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in not appearing for examination in the Twigg's sword case.

—A Nashville artist has just completed a bronze bust of Stonewall Jackson, and which is said to be the most striking likeness of Jackson that has yet appeared.

—Mrs. Lincoln has bought a cottage at Zurich, Switzerland, and is going there to sojourn awhile. The report that she was about to marry a German Count turns out to be a canard.

—The love letters which Richardson wrote to Mrs. McFarland are in the hands of McFarland's lawyer, Mr. Graham, and will be probably read at McFarland's trial. They will be pleasant reading for the free lovers who want to hang a man for killing the seducer of his wife.

The Cuban Revolution.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *World* gives particulars, probably suppressed by telegraph, of many cruel deeds by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Sixty-three of the most respectable citizens of Havana have been torn from their homes and sent to Spain on *suspicion*. Seventeen more have been thrown into the dungeons of the Moro to be tried for their lives. Don Telle Lamar, a kinsman of the George Lamars, and a young millionaire planter, has been barbarously executed at the demand of the Matanzas volunteers. Other citizens have been shot by order of a drum head court-martial, and two aged and infirm gentlemen, who could not well be shipped away, have been put under bonds of $100,000 each to keep the peace towards Spain. Aside from the political question involved, it is apparent that the Spaniards are carrying on their warfare like savages, and arousing that very sympathy for the insurgents which they so much deprecate.

The Spanish troops claim to have killed twenty-five Cubans and captured sixty-six, at Magua, on Thursday. It is not stated how many of the insurgents were women and children. No doubt the prisoners will all be shot and the news of "a great victory" and "nearly one hundred rebel dead left on the field" will be despatched to Spain. The insurgents have also distinguished themselves by burning a plantation near Madaigan, and killing four soldiers and six unarmed Spaniards.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Who is "Caucasian?"—Judge Hoar's nomination—The Admission of Virginia—Ben Butler after an Office—How People get Rich in Washington—The Tax on Coal.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON Jan. 15th, 1870.

I recently learned, with some surprise, that a clerk had been removed from one of the departments, on the ground, amongst others, that he was a correspondent, over the signature of "Caucasian," of one of the most "disloyal" Democratic papers published in the country—the said paper being the Carlisle *American Volunteer*. I am assured these charges were actually preferred in writing—but strange to say, they failed to hit the mark, and the Radical inquisitorial committee of boys in blue may as well know that the writer of these letters never has been a clerk in any of the departments.

The nomination of Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, to the vacancy caused by the death of Edwin M. Stanton, is generally conceded as settled. The name of Attorney-General Hoar now before the Senate, if not withdrawn, will be rejected. Many of the Senator's who voted against him on the former occasion, assigned locality as the cause. General Grant was interviewed on the subject, in the absence of his opinion clerk, and has told an unintentional truth about his friends in the South and South-west. When the interviewer, a Senator, told him, that the act defining these circuits and the debates on the bill in Congress showed, beyond a doubt, the intention was to make a fair division of the Supreme Court, so that the various sections of the country might be represented, he said, "That he was aware of this fact when he nominated Judge Hoar, and that he had made that nomination only after a careful canvass of all the eligible men of the South and South-west, which had convinced him that *there was not one whom he could fully trust for the important position.*" Those from the South or South-west who are eligible are either "carpet-baggers" or "scallywags," and Grant has estimated them very cheaply and did not some enough to keep it to himself, or has gratuitously insulted his friends in those sections in order to cover up his intense love for the yankees and their immense influence over him. That the carpet bagger or scallywag is not to be trusted is well known, but their friend need not tell it even if he did think it.—The Democrats would have no occasion to purchase them even at a low figure. They generally are obedient to the commands of their party leaders, they, no doubt, would have been true to their natural instincts on the Supreme bench. The conservative atmosphere they would breathe in the United States Supreme Court would have no effect on the moral or political characters of the class of men who are eligible and are from the South and South-west.

"Loyal" Virginians have been swarming here in hopes that Congress will throw the State back into their hands, that they may continue to grow richer and richer off the ill-gotten gains plundered from the State Treasury. But they have been doomed to bitter disappointment. Butler's pet project has been slaughtered in the house of its friends. Not content with forcibly ejecting Georgia from the Union, Butler, Kelley and others, made up their minds that Virginia should not be admitted until she had ratified the fifteenth amendment, and made a similar provision of her State constitution irrepealable. The radical forces were mustered in their full strength—the contest was long and fierce—but it was soon evident that the sentiment of the Republican party was divided. Such men as Bingham, Farnsworth and Logan, on the Republican side, in the House, denounced in hot language the breach of faith in exacting new conditions, when Virginia had complied with all the conditions laid down in the reconstruction acts. At one time it looked as if the bill would be passed just as it came from the reconstruction committee, but Farnsworth offered a substitute, admitting Virginia unconditionally, and after a terrific resistance on the part of the extreme radicals, the amended bill passed by a vote of 98 to 95. All of the minority were Radicals, and of the majority over half were Democrats. The Pennsylvania delegation voted according to strict party lines, the Democrats all for immediate admission, and the Radicals for exclusion. The passage of the bill through the house was a great triumph of conservatism.

In the Senate the contest has been more prolonged and even more bitter. Sumner, Drake, Wilson and Edmunds have taken sides against Virginia, while Trumbull, Stewart, Nye and all the carpet baggers have advocated her immediate admission. The contest has been peculiarly spicy, and assumed a decidedly personal character. Nye, Trumbull and Stewart have successively "combed the hair" of the Massachusetts Senator. A little villain named Porter, carpet bag congressman from the Richmond district, sat beside Sumner, prompting him in his speech, on this little creature and almost annihilated him with a look of concentrated scorn. He then proceeded to give a few chapters from Porter's personal history, who it seems was tried before a military commission, during the war, and convicted of using seditious language. Mr. Porter had taken occasion to remark that "this government was a d—d rotten, corrupt humbug, and that he would rather live under the government of Jeff Davis." This is the individual who now presumes to represent the "loyal" people of Virginia. Another charge was that Porter had been drunk nine days; which the Senate seemed to think a good joke, and over which Yates, Chandler and Saulsbury laughed heartily. The sentiment seems to be decidedly in favor of the admission of the State—though the extreme radicals will fight it to the bitter end. The discussion has been one of the ablest held in the Senate for many years, and the advocates of the admission of Virginia have been particularly severe upon the vacillating and dishonorable course of Sumner and his followers. The Senate will probably come to a vote on Monday.

There was rather an amusing interview, last week, between a committee of Pennsylvanians and the President, in regard to the supposed vacant Attorney-Generalship. The delegation, headed by the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of your Senate, proceeded to the White House, to lay siege to the President. They were met in the ante-room by General Fred Dent, who, alarmed at such a formidable array of Pennsylvanians, modestly inquired their business. "What would you, gentlemen?" said Dent. "Sir," said Lowry, in his most tragic style, "we would have our rights, sir." Dent, seeing there was no chance for parleying with the intrepid Lowry, immediately took the cards of the party to the President. "What are they after, Generals?" said Grant to his brother in law. "Oh! they want to get Brewster in the Cabinet." "Well, show them in," said the President. Lowry again marshalled his forces in the proper order, putting the tallest men first and the shortest behind. After introducing the party, Lowry addressing the President, is reported to have said: "Mr. President, we are here as a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to urge upon you the appointment of the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, to the position of Attorney General in your Cabinet. Mr. Brewser, sir, is a distinguished lawyer of the old Keystone State; he was Attorney General of Pennsylvania, but was removed, in my opinion, sir, and in the opinion of a majority of the people of that State, sir, without cause, by John W. Geary, at the instance of Mr. John Covode. Mr. President, my friend Brewster has been badly treated; like other prophets, he is not without honor, save in his own country. We ask, on behalf of the members of the Legislature, that you appoint him Attorney General of the United States.—You need not fear to offend Cameron, Scott, Forney, or any of your sincere friends in Pennsylvania, by appointing Brewster; they are all for Brewster. They are all of the opinion that Mr. Brewster is an ill-used man. You need not fear Geary. This will be his last term. He has very few friends and a great many enemies. In conclusion, Mr. President, permit me to say if you appoint my friend, Mr. Brewster, you may count upon the support of Pennsylvania for your renomination in 1872." While the representative of the Pennsylvania Legislature was delivering this impassioned speech Grant looked steadily and admiringly at Lowry's fringed shirt bosom and his faultless white necktie. When Lowry had finished Grant is reported as saying, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you, but there is no vacancy in the Cabinet. Good day, gentlemen."—The Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature left the Executive Mansion in disgust, and took the noon train for Harrisburg, sadder if not wiser men.

Speaking of General Dent, it is but a short time since she usher at the White House, and brother-in-law of the President, was "as poor as a church mouse." He has only held his position a few months, but has managed to rake together a pile sufficient to pay twenty thousand dollars for a Washington residence. Ulysses and his whole brood of relatives are "cutting it rather fat." They are a thriving family, and only require time enough to realize a fortune equal in amount to the national debt. Who suffers?

The Committee of Ways and Means have refused, by a vote of two against six, to make luminous coal free, rejected the motion of fifty cents per ton by three against five, and the proposition of a dollar per ton was lost by a tie vote. Coal, therefore, remains as now.

CAUCASIAN.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., claims the "championship" for a stone giant found there, that came down "in a shower of meteoric stones, apparently from the Moon."

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand people in London are said to be actually starving.

New Advertisements.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN WEST VIRGINIA.

One of 435 Acres, land in fair condition, of very good quality, under good fence, Orchard, Garden paled in, good sized and comfortable House, Hen House, Spring House at a spring of good water near the dwelling. One half is under cultivation, balance in Wood and Timber—Said farm is situated within 1½ miles of Sleepy Creek, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at which there is a Store, Post Office and Express office, where all kinds of Produce can be sold. Martinsburg, a large and flourishing town, is 16 miles distant, where the highest prices are paid for all kinds of Country Produce; 2½ miles distant is a Quarry, where good Limestone can be had for thirty years without cost, and can be burnt for eight cents per bushel.—The Tenant on above farm raised the past year 500 bushels Wheat, and in a short time this amount might be doubled, by use of Lime, as it acts well on said land. This farm will be divided to suit purchasers, and sold on easy terms.—Price $25 per Acre. Also, one of

Two Hundred and Fourteen Acres!

At $20 per Acre. Improvements common.—And one of 214 ACRES, at $15 per Acre. No improvements. Good Water Power on both.

The land on these farms is of good quality, one-third cleared, and balance in Wood and Timber which commands a good market at Cherry Run Station. These farms are situated one mile from Express Office, and one mile from a limestone quarry, where limestone can be had for three years for nothing. Martinsburg is 13 miles distant.

All the above locations are very healthy. I offer them a bargain, as I am old, have no family, and wish to sell. Go to Sleepy Creek Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to see these farms, where Hamilton Lane, Esq., tenant on farm, will give all particulars, and show the farms. Address,

A. SMITH,
Aberdeen, Hartford County, Md.

Jan. 20, 1870—2m

J. M. MASONHEIMER,

Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

FINE QUALITY OF TEAS, PURE SPICES,

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FAMILY FLOUR.

SALT AND FISH.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

SOUTHWEST COR. PITT AND POMFRET STS.

Jan. 20, 1870—3m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, February 9, 1870.

I will sell on the above day, on the premises on South street, Carlisle, the Real Estate of John B. Stringfellow, decd., to wit.

No. 1. The property on South Street, bounded on the North by Chapel Alley, on the East by lot of Leonard Heckenlom, on the South by South Street, and on the West by lots of John Myers and R. M'Cartney, Sr. containing 120 feet front and 240 feet deep, more or less, having two one and a-half story

HOUSES,

erected on it on Chapel Alley. This lot will be sold as a whole or divided in lots to suit purchasers.

No. 2. Consists of Property situate on South Bedford street, bounded as follows: On the North by lot of Chas. Fleager, on the East by Daniel Eckles, on the South by R. M'Cartney, Sr., and on the West by Bedford street, containing thirty-two feet four inches in front, and sixty feet in depth, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story

STONE HOUSE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the properties are stricken off; one-half of the balance less the five per cent. on the first of April, 1870, when a deed and possession will be given, and the remaining one-half on the first of April, 1871, with interest from first of April, 1870. The deferred payment to be secured by judgment bond. The taxes for 1870 to be paid by the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN MELL, Atty. in fact
for the Heirs of John B. Stringfellow, dec'd.

Jan. 20, 1870—ts

THE GOOD WILL HOSE COMPANY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Carlisle, and vicinity, that we intend dedicating our new House on Hanover street, by a

FAIR, FES