American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 26, 1871

"RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE."

Sumner and his Radical colleagues in the Senate find it difficult to force obedience to their demands for negro equality. A few days since the so-called "Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana," a thick-lipped, strong scented negro, in his trip from New Orleans to Washington, imagined that sufficient attention had not been paid to him by the rail-road employees on the route. Being a "Lieutenant Governor," he expected and demanded particular attention from the white conductors and ticket agents; more than this, he supposed that a free ride would be tendered him. In these expectations he was disappointed—he was required to pay for his ticket, and was treated just as the other passengers were. On his arrival at the Capital he stopped at the "Metropolitan" hotel, but when he was about to make his mark on the register, (the Lieutenant Governor cannot write,) he was informed by the clerk that there were quite a number of public houses in the city where colored men could find accommodations, but that the "Metropolitan" was not one of them. Of course Mr. nigger got his mad up—he felt his wool standing on end—and forthwith he proceeded to Mr. Sumner's residence, to make his grievances known to the Massachusetts Senator. The "Lieutenant Governor" was provided with quarters in the Senator's mansion, and on the same evening the Labor Union Convention, (colored,) then in session at Washington, adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for the "Governor," and demanding "additional rights for colored people." The resolutions were promptly sent to Sumner, who as promptly presented them to the Senate. From the official proceedings of that body, (Jan. 20,) we copy as follows:

Mr. Sumner presented a communication and resolutions from the National Labor Union Convention (colored,) in session in Washington, for the passage of what is known as Senator Sumner's bill, supplementary to the civil rights act, now pending before the Judiciary Committee, the object of which is to apply a remedy *for alleged indignities and proscription to* which colored people are subjected to in railroad cars.

Mr. Sumner, expressing his hearty sympathy with the prayer of the petitioners, said the indignities complained of were terrible outrages, for which Congress was bound to apply a remedy before adjourning. Referring to a description by the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, (colored) of annoyances to which he was exposed in traveling from New Orleans to Washington, he asserted that there must be equal rights everywhere—equal rights in railroad cars, hotels, schools, churches, theatres, and in every institution which had the sanction of existing law, and appealed to Mr. Trumbull, as chairman of the Judiciary committee, not longer to delay remedial legislation.

An explanation by Mr. Trumbull developed that the bill referred to by Mr. Sumner had been reported from the Judiciary committee on July 7, of last year, and then indefinitely postponed.

Mr Sumner asked leave to enter a motion to reconsider the postponement, but Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, objected.

Mr. Sumner subsequently introduced a bill supplementary to the civil rights act, substantially similar to his bill of last session. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

So it seems we are to have a "supplementary bill to the civil rights act," and, according to the provisions of this bill, if any white man dares to snub a nigger, or refuse to break bread with him at the same table, or to deny him "equal rights everywhere," he is to be heavily fined and also imprisoned.—White men may laugh at this monstrous and most infamous proposition, but we tell them that if these Radicals are to be continued in power, Sumner's most ultra notions will be put into force. The only hope the Radicals have of retaining their political ascendency, is by granting to the negroes their every demand. Take the negroes from the Radicals, and their party is gone in every State in the Union except some three or four fanatical New England States. Make up your minds then, white men of America, that negro-equality—"equal rights everywhere"—is to be enforced by pains and penalties. You may demur, and even do a little swearing, but the thumb-screw will be applied to you by a Radical official, if you dare refuse to recognise the negro as your equal. This is what we are coming to; indeed, in the South, they have come to it already. White men! up and at the miscreants who are thus attempting to degrade you and your children. You can if you will, give this infamous, rotten, corrupt, fanatical Radical party or faction a blow that will send it howling back to Massachusetts, the state of its birth. "Down with the black-and-tan party," should be the motto of every one who has the blood of the white man coursing in his veins.

THE negroes of Ohio, at their late State convention, adopted a resolution demanding of their white Republican brethren, that all the schools of the State should at once be thrown open and made equally free to black and white children. On with the dance!

PINCHBACK, the defeated negro candidate for United States Senator for Louisiana, says that his failure to reach the high position to which he aspired, shows that "the republican cry of equality before the law and exact justice to all men," is a myth."

THE New York *Evening Post* ignores its own beloved and loyal Radical Congress when it says that it knows "no school of political economists, which demands that government shall tax the people, merely for the sake of taking money out of their pockets."

A BILL has been introduced in the House providing for the admission of Washington territory as a State in the union. The total vote of this territory is 5,000, and the total population 30,000. Grant's uneasy itch for re-election is at the bottom of this State-making business.

AND now the jurisdiction of Congress is to be extended into the mighty waters of the sea, and Congressmen Dawes grows vehement in his advocacy of a special commission to count the fish beneath the waters, with a view to ascertaining if there has been any diminution of their number.

WENDELL PHILLIPS calls Mr. Sumner "the great senator," and says he is right in his opposition to San Domingo.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

The election of this gentleman to the Senate from Missouri, is a bitter pill to the smoker at the White House, and to Radicals generally. Gen. Blair is a bold, talented man—just such a man as the Democrats stand in need of in the Senate. He will, if we are not mistaken in the man, prove a thorn in the sides of such pigmies as Wilson, Chandler and others of similar calibre, whose impudence has so long been tolerated in that once dignified body. When occasion offers, Gen. Blair will take the starch out of the collars of New England Yankee Senators, and their aiders and abettors in villainy, the carpet-baggers, who draw $5,000 a year to misrepresent and malign the people of the Southern States. He will!

It is fortunate, then—fortunate for the people and the country—that the seat of the condemned Drake (quack!) is hereafter to be occupied by Gen. Blair. When he, in the summer of 1868, predicted, in a speech, that Grant would attempt to usurp power, and would call to his aid the regular army, his prediction was sneered at by Radicals, and doubted by many well-meaning Democrats. It will be remembered that we published that speech, and at the same time asked our readers to keep in mind the prediction it contained. We felt sure then—judging from the rapid strides the Radicals were making towards despotism—that, sooner or later, Gen. Blair's words would come true. They have been more than verified. Not only has Grant sent his troops into the Southern States, to browbeat white freemen and force them from the polls, but he has invaded Pennsylvania and New York with armed marines, and stationed them in close proximity to the polls in the large cities of Philadelphia and New York. In the latter State these marines were prudent enough not to obey the commands of Grant, and they remained in their quarters. Gov. Hoffman's military would have made mince-meat of them had they appeared near the polls. But in Philadelphia they took position near the voting places, hoping by their presence, to strike terror to the opponents of the administration. Gov. Geary, to his honor be it said, has entered his solemn protest (in his annual message,) against this infamous outrage; but had he resisted it when it occurred, his action would have been still more commendable. But, we thank him for his manly protest. It will, we doubt not, serve to prevent a like occurrence.

How prophetic then were the words of Gen. Blair, in his speech in 1868.—Queen Victoria, with all her power, would not dare to use her regular army to intimidate her people, and by this means carry elections. No, her head would be in jeopardy the very hour she attempted such a tyrannical experiment. But Grant, the petty little tyrant—the poor incompoop, who is handled by the very worst men our country contains—has been guilty of this crime against the people. Now that Gen. Blair is in a position to expose and hold up to view and the execration of the people the doings of this weak and corrupt man Grant, we hope to see him perform his duty fearlessly and without mincing words. He is a man from whom the people expect much; let him not disappoint them.

THE notorious Roderic R. Butler, a Radical Congressman from Tennessee, has been indicted before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, for defrauding a widow of her pension, by *forging* the necessary papers to effect his purpose. One night last week this same scamp attended a caucus of the Radical members of Congress, called for the purpose of deciding what action they would take on the question of general amnesty, and expressed himself as follows:

"Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, declared the feeling and spirit of the South did not justify a general amnesty; that the mild treatment by the Republican party of rebels was a mistake, and in the end would prove a failure. The Republicans would regret it. Pandering to the rebel sentiment had been a blunder."

This is quite modest, coming from a man who, after the outbreak of the rebellion, was himself a member of the rebel Legislature of Tennessee. But Butler is now an intensely loyal man, and a scoundrel, as he is admitted to be, occupies a seat in Congress and has *a voice in making laws for the people.* Although Butler is now opposed to granting pardon to his once rebel brethren, the time will soon come, if the court that tries him metes out to him full and evenhanded justice, when he will deem it prudent as well as necessary to invoke Grant's *amnesty* power to release him from his cell in a penitentiary.

The New York *Sun*, edited by Mr. Lincoln's assistant secretary of war, says "the Republican party is destitute of harmonious and intelligent leadership," and advises it to "stop personal quarrels, and squelch the absurd pretensions of Grant to a re nomination."

EX-SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, says that the Republican adherents of Gov. Brown, are on the road to the Democratic party. That a short time ago they were black Republicans, and now they are Brown Republicans, and he don't know what complexion they will assume next.

THE House bill for the admission of Utah, contains a provision, that after the admission of the State, all persons shall forever be prohibited from contracting any bigamous, polygamus or plural marriages, or relations of concubinage, and also prohibits the marking of any ballots, whereby the same may be identified.

THE mammoth nine million railroad bill, vetoed by Gov. Geary last winter, is undergoing some immaterial alterations, and will again be introduced into the Legislature before the close of the session. Its passage is pretty well assured, and the question is, will the Governor give it another blow of the veto?

THOSE whom the Radicals call "Unionists" at the south are the negroes, the scallawags and carpet-baggers. They regard every Democrat as a disunionist, and this is to be their battle cry in 1872. If such contemptible trickery is not played out, God help the common sense of the people.

HARD times and dull times prevail all throughout the country, and everywhere produce a depressing influence, except amid the gay scenes of Washington.

Democratic Opposition to the San Domingo Job.

The Democratic members of Congress have determined to oppose Grant's San Domingo Job at every stage, and by all means in their power. For so doing they are twitted by some Radical newspapers upon a seeming abandonment of their ancient doctrine of manifest destiny, which has been falsely interpreted to mean a readiness to absorb all the territory on this continent. The Democratic party has made most valuable acquisitions in the past. Under its rule the vast region embraced *under the title of Louisiana was purchased* from France for the insignificant sum of fifteen millions of dollars. The Louisiana territory embraced not only the State of that name, but all French territory lying west of the Mississippi. The Democratic party annexed Texas and acquired at a comparatively small expenditure a vast and valuable territory at the end of the Mexican war embracing the great deposits of gold and silver in California and the adjacent regions. The Democratic party has always made good bargains for the people when it went into the real estate business. Alaska with its icebergs and its few frost-bitten savages is all the Radicals have acquired, and no one doubts that there was a huge job in that transaction. Grant is bent upon the acquisition of San Domingo, with its deadly climate and its sparse population of lazy negroes, because he and his cronies expect to make an immense sum of money out of the transaction. It is a pity the Democrats are not strong enough in the present Congress to kill off the swindle at once.—The best they can do is to filibuster against it with the hope of delaying a decision until after the end of the present session. If that can be accomplished, there will be an end of the dirty job.—*Lancaster Intelligencer*

CANDIDATES for Governor are coming to the surface rapidly. On the Democratic side, W. A. Galbraith, esq., of Erie; col. James K. Kerr and Jas. H. Hopkins, esq., of Pittsburg; and Gen. A. B. McCalmont, of Franklin, have been suggested. On the Republican side, Gen John F. Hartranft, Hon. John B. Packer, Congressman from the 14th district; Senator Harry White, of Indiana.

THE next Democratic National Convention, it would seem from some intimation thrown out by Mr. Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, will be held in St. Louis. This intimation was given in an answer to a suggestion in favor of Philadelphia.

ONE by one, the roses fade—the Radical Thayer has been snubbed effectually by the Nevada Legislature. Hitchcock has been elected to fill Thayer's seat for the next six years. What Thayer will do for a seat in the interim the telegraph does not state.

GOOD, kind, genial, old Peter Richings is dead. The Peter Teazel has gone to his last account. The grim prompter death has rung down the curtain, and the world has lost an actor of ability, and a gentleman of worth.

A NEW ORLEANS paper advises Mr. Barnum to begin again in the show business with a real live ku klux. One could not be found, however, the editor thinks, outside of the imagination of Senator Morton.

THE New Hampshire Democratic State Convention last week nominated James A. Weston, of Manchester, for Governor, and David Gilchrist, of Franklin, for Railroad Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Cheap meat—Chop fallen.

—Natchez has a negro mayor.

—The firing upon Paris is steadily maintained.

—New Jersey is out of debt, with money in her clothes.

—There is a Bolivian llama in Central Park New York.

—The Pacific Railroad owes the government $8,000,000 in interest on their bonds.

—An Illinois highway robber got forty cents from the victim and eight years from the judge.

—It is predicted that the buffalo will be extinct in twenty years.

—The rents at the annual sale of pews in Rev. H. W. Beecher's church, last week, amounted to about $61,000.

—Navigation in the Potomac is entirely suspended, the ice being from five to seven inches thick.

—"Industry must prosper," as the man said when holding the baby while his wife chopped wood.

—The British government has ordered the release of the Fenian prisoners, conditioned upon their residing abroad.

—A petition to the Detroit city government ends: "And your petitioner will ever pray—if praying will do any good."

—A Grand Rapids doctor dismissed his servant girl for sprinkling ashes on a slippery place in front of his residence to the detriment of business.

—The one hundred and three year old lady, who can thread a needle with facility in three different languages and walk a mile without glasses, has got a round to Ohio

—The Boston Democracy have elected their mayor by 3,000 majority, as also seven of the twelve aldermen and a majority of the City Council. Has the "Hub" got off its axes?

—Sir Samuel Baker's party have discovered a hitherto unknown confluent of the Nile; and it being the youngest child of "Father Nile," they propose that it be set down on the maps as the Juve Nile.

—Some one estimates that there are in Germany, at present, 2,000 widows and 120,000 fatherless children. And all to make King William Emperor of United Germany.

—Among the curiosities of the census is the reported case of a lady who died in Connecticut at the age of seventy-four in childbirth.

—The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that a contract made on Sunday and carried into effect, cannot be repudiated by either party.

—The microscope reveals the fact that a speck of potato rot the size of a pin-head, contains about two hundred ferocious little animals, biting and clawing each other savagely.

—A man who been Governor of Maine "accommodated" a stranger on the cars with 25c the other day, "until he could get a check for $4,000 cashed." That *Ex*-Governor has lost his faith in human nature.

—A paper in North Carolina states that there is a man living at Greenville, in that State, who is one hundred and forty-three years old. The old fellow has had seven wives, and is now trying to get the eighth.

—A short-hand reporter of the Washington *Globe* can write with both hands at the same time—the left taking notes and the right hand transcribing—and is said to be the only man in the world who can do this.

—The Marshall county (Iowa) *Times* says: "Don't go back on your newspaper. A subscriber to the *Times* recently stopped his paper, and the next week was kicked by a horse so severely that his life is despaired of."

—Just as a traveler was writing his name on the register of a Leavenworth, Kansas, hotel, a bed-bug appeared and took its way across the page. The man paused and remarked "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas city spiders, and interviewed by Ft. Scott grasshoppers, but I'll be hanged if I was ever in a place before where the bed-bugs looked over the hotel register to see where your room was!"

—On Christmas afternoon the working parties from the opposite ends of the Mont Cenis tunnel were within hearing of each other, and on Monday the last barrier of rock was cut through and the parties met. Mont Cenis is one of the highest peaks of the Alps, and lies between Savoy, France, and Piedmont, Italy. The tunnel was commenced by the late Emperor of the French when he was at the height of his power and popularity, and now the immense work is nearly complete. The Alps will soon be pierced by a railroad through the tunnel, to the great benefit of travel and commerce.

STATE ITEMS.

—Fairmount park, Philadelphia, contains 2,800 acres.

—An inebriate asylum for females, is talked of in Philadelphia.

—An ox weighing 3,500 pounds is on exhibition in Lancaster.

—Passenger fare on the Central railroad has been reduced to three cents per mile.

—Horse thieves are doing a brisk business in various parts of the State

—Cambria county is the first on the list to draw a *black man* as a juror. His name is Abraham Blaine.

—A frightened deer ran through the streets of Pittston the other day. It was finally caught and dispatched.

—Major Hoik P. Hughes, formerly a well-known resident of Franklin county, died recently at his residence in Hagerstown.

—A man in Allentown was awakened one night by heavy, murderous blows on his body with an axe, and on following the retreating scope of the intruder, discovered it to be his own daughter.

—There is a boy in Reading under 15 years of age, who has upwards of $300 deposited in the Savings Bank. The money was earned through his own industry.

—H. G. Brenner, of Lancaster, was to have been married on Thursday, but the ceremony was prevented by a little accident that occurred. The bridegroom committed suicide.

—David Strouse, aged 63 years, a resident of Hanover township, Beaver county, blew into the muzzle of a gun on the 7th ult. The gun returned the compliment by blowing his brains out.

—Mr. Hockersmith, a tanner in Chambersburg, while engaged in fleshing a hide, cut his finger slightly. It became inflamed, and spread through his whole system, resulting in lock-jaw, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—A young married woman, apparently in good health, fell dead in Coatesville, Chester co., a few days ago, while preparing dinner, and her aged mother, hastening down stairs on being summoned, fell and was killed instantly.

—In Pennsylvania there are now 2,062 school districts, 11,232 schools, 2,982 graded schools, 13,160 directors, 79 county superintendents, 17,612 teachers, and 823,40 pupils.

—John Mishler, of Somerset county, has seen eighty-two winters, and during that time he has killed four hundred and ten deer, fifty-two bears, and twenty-two wolves, besides a multitude of smaller game he kept no account of.

—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that if a man puts his head or arm through a car window, and is injured by coming in contact with something which reaches close to the window, he cannot recover for the injury, the act being considered negligence on the part of passengers.

—About two o'clock on Saturday morning the 15th inst., the jewelry store of Mr. H. F. Barb, of York Haven, was entered by some expert cracksmen who knocked the knob off the door of the safe and inserted nitro glycerine, then covered it with a wet Buffalo robe, and caused an explosion that blew the lock off, after which they took the entire contents, amounting to about $17,000, rendering Mr. Barb almost penniless.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Secretary Seward is now at Canton.

—Brigham Young is said to be worth $8,000,000.

—Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, is lying at the point of death at Turin, Italy.

—Mrs. Admiral Dahlgreen is writing the life of her late husband.

—Mr. Gladstone has reached his sixty-first birthday. Mr. Disraeli is sixty-five.

—King Victor Emmanuel has given a banquet in honor of General Sheridan.

—Ex-Senator Hendricks is in Washington, trying cases in the supreme court.

—Early in life, Peter Cooper broke down in three different kinds of business, and then tried the manufacture of glue. That stuck.

—Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, is in such delicate health that his friends feel alarmed about it.

—Mr. G. F. Train is said to be indifferent as to who leaves the hall while he is speaking. Like Tennyson's "Brook," men may come and men may go, but he goes on forever.

—A Southern paper reports that Alexander H. Stephens has supported at least one poor student in his Alma Mater, the University of Georgia, ever since his early manhood.

—Some one asserts that George H. Boker and Chas. G. Leland are the only literary Philadelphians who have ever been heard of.

—Ex-Governor Bigler, who has been confined to his room by severe indisposition for the past month, has so far recovered as to be able to leave his room the major portion of the time.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Grand Jury Law-Breaker—The San Domingo Job—Stanwich and Stanton—Grant's encouragement of O'Neil Rascality—West Point in Turmoil—A new Moor.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON: Jan. 21st, 1871.

There is a refreshing coolness in the style in which President Grant violates the law of the land. The Army Act approved by President Grant himself, on the 15th day of July, 1870, provides in the 13th section that "it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States, on the active list, to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and any such officer accepting or accepting the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the army, and his commission be vacated thereby." This of course forbids the employment of military officers at the Executive Mansion; and yet President Grant keeps three such office's with him in direct violation of the law approved by himself. In the *Congressional Directory* just published at Washington, these officers are set down as Secretaries of the President. They are Gen. F. T. Dent, Gen. Horace Porter Gen. O. E. Badeaux. In the official reports of Congress, Gen. Porter, who habitually bears the messages of the President to the Capitol is constantly represented as his Secretary. This is a false representation. Gen. Porter is not a Secretary of the President at all. It is well known that the only Private Secretary is Mr. Robert M. Douglas. But whatever else Gen. Douglas may do, he has never performed the most conspicuous function of the office, which is to bear the President's messages to Congress. There certainly exists no good reason why President Grant should require three more Private Secretaries than his predecessors, and if he does, he should ask Congress to provide for them, and not employ them in flagrant violation of the law, and keep his relatives and friends on double pay. If extra Secretaries are provided they should not be military men, and under all circumstances, a stop should be put to the President's false pretences in this matter.

Grant has finally got his San Domingo commission started. He had great trouble in getting any one to serve, for those who were named felt that their own reputations were involved as well as the President's. Bishop Simpson declined, and so did Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York and many others. Gen. Sigel declined to act as Secretary. The commission, as it left New York last week, finally consisted of Ben Wade, Prof. White, of Cornell University and an unknown D S Howe. During their brief visit the report will be prepared for them at Washington.

This San Domingo business bids fair to disrupt the Republican party before it is finally settled, and for all disasters that may follow, the Republican party will have to thank Grant. The New York *Sun*, a leading Radical paper, says "Grant tried to get this odious job through the Senate, but failed signally. If he had had common sense, he would have left it there. But either because his self-love was engaged in it, or some of his favorites were going to make a great deal of money out of it, he determined to push it through regardless of consequences. All this gratuitous disturbance is due to President Grant alone. There was no reason or occasion for any such outbreak. Nobody cared for San Domingo except the President and the ring of speculators who expect to get rich out of its annexation. When Gen. Grant was nominated for *the Presidency, he said that, if elected, he should* never have any policy to enforce against the will of the people. He would have done well to stick to the rule."

Did it ever occur to your readers that size is an important element in getting up a great man.—Of two men, starting out in the world with equal talents, the larger of the two will be most likely to succeed. Other things being equal, size seems to be taken as the measure of intellectual power among men, just as it is the measure of physical power. In looking over the Senate Chamber one naturally concludes there is a good deal of *heat* here, but that there is a larger proportional amount of *abdomen*; in other words, to use plain language, there is more belly than brains in the Senate. The small men show to great disadvantage by the contrast. Look over the outer circle to the left of the President, as an illustration. There are Hamilton and Flanagan of Texas, who are not exactly fat, but full and rugged; next comes Carpenter, of Wisconsin, a man of splendid proportions; then Rice, of Arkansas, and his big, overgrown colleague, then Ramsey, of Minnesota; then Chandler, homely, coarse and bloated; then Howard, Nye, Sumner, Kellogg and Yates. Of these twelve Senators there is not one weighing less than one hundred and eighty pounds, and nearly all of them will run over two hundred pounds. In the whole lot there is but little ability outside of Sumner and Carpenter. The others have made their way in life by sheer force of avoirdupois.

It is really surprising how little indignation is excited in the country by the debased and degraded moral tone which Grant has introduced into the conduct of the national government. He has appointed men to the highest places for the sole reason that they have given him presents; he has conferred upon his own and his wife's relations every post of power and emolument into which they can be crowded—without any regard to their fitness or unfitness.—He retains men in office who have been proved to be dishonest—men who have defrauded the government and grown rich off the spoils of office. There is about Washington a state of official morals never before witnessed in our country. There never before was a President who would have thought for a moment of retaining in places of honor men who had been proved capable of betraying the most solemn trusts for a bribe. There is not to-day in all christendom a public man who will stand up in the face of the world and openly attempt to defend the retention of such persons in office. It was reserved for General Grant thus to bid defiance at once to the public conscience and to political expediency. Poor, infatuated, foolish man! preferring to heap useless favors upon those proved to be rascals, rather than to gain for himself the respect and confidence of those who esteem honesty and fidelity as indispensable requisites for the exercise of authority in a republican government!

The lower House has appointed a committee to investigate the causes of the recent troubles at West Point. They seem to think it a terrible outrage that the white cadets have determined to let colored cadet Smith quietly alone; and that Smith should be court-martialed for will ful lying is considered undoubted evidence of "disloyalty" in the faculty of that institution. Now, if Congress is really anxious to settle the troubles at West Point, the best thing they can do is to turn out all the white boys, and leave the institution to the sole occupancy of colored cadet Smith.

Grant went to Philadelphia last week to quiet mutterings of the coming storm, and see if he can't secure the support of the State in the next campaign, by giving Pennsylvania a member in the cabinet. Simon says something must be done, or the Radical party in Pennsylvania is gone to the dogs—which would be rather an unfortunate thing for the dogs. Perhaps Simon says he must go into the cabinet or break a trace, and as he and Simon have become reconciled, he may be the lucky man.

CAUCASIAN.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF POOR HOUSE VISITORS FOR 1870.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Cumberland County.

We the appointed Visitors of the Poor House, for 1871, would respectfully offer the following, as our report:

We have visited the Institution and found its inmates well cared for, there being no cause for complaint by any; their general health appears to be good and the medical attendance regular. The rooms, beds, furniture, &c., are in about as good condition, as could be expected.

The new Hospital or Asylum, appears to be complete in all its departments, and well adapted to the comfort, convenience, &c., of those our fellows who are so unfortunate as to be compelled to become its inmates.

The other buildings, including barn, out-houses, yard and surroundings, are in a *general* good condition. In conclusion, we consider them management of the Poor House, with all its appurtenances creditable to those having it in charge.

H. S. RITTER,
W. R. LINE,
Visitors.

Jan. 26, 71

CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PREPARED BY DR. WELLS.

The most important discovery of the age is this wonderful Healing and Cleansing agent for all diseases or weakness of the Respiratory organs. Sore Throat, Sudden Cold, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Asthma, Dryness of the Throat or Windpipe, diseases of the Lungs and for all irritation of the mucous membrane.

All vocalists and public speakers who speak and sing without effort, use these Tablets. Their effect in clearing the voice is simply astonishing as can be shown by numerous certificates.

Dr. Well's Carbolic Tablets,

act directly on the mucous membrane and should be promptly and freely taken in all exposure or violent change of weather, as they equalize the circulation of the blood and thus ward off all tendency to colds and Lung difficulty.

The proprietors would say, all first class medicines have their imitations, and they would CAUTION the public against imposition by buying other worthless Barrisons, when they can get one of these admirable Tablets. JOHN G. KELLOGG, 31 Platt St., N. Y., Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

Jan. 26, 71—1m

CARLISLE LAND ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association, will be held at the Council Chamber, in Dickinson College, on the first Saturday of February, it being the fourth of that month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

C. P. HUMRICH,
Sec'y.

Jan. 26, 71—3t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for certain amendments to the Charter of the German Reformed church, of Carlisle, and that the said application will be granted by said Court, on Monday, February 27, 1871, unless sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

E. CORNMAN,
S. S. KRIEDER,
ING. CAMPBELL,
C. MA CLAUGHLIN,
ALF. H. ADDAMS,
Com. on application.

Jan. 26, 71—3t

AGENTS WANTED—($225 a month) for the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO. BOSTON, Mass., or ST. LOUIS, Mo. Jan. 26, 70—1m

JURUBEBA.

Jan 24, 71—1m

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS!

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadn., Pa.

Jan. 24, 71—4w.

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Jan. 26, 71—1m

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Jan. 26, 71—1m

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Jan. 26, 71—1m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Adam Fredericks, vs. Moses J. Weizel, Levi Zeigler and D. B. Gill. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County. Vendition Exponas, No. 29 Nov. T., 1870.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the money in Court made on the above writ, and also to report the fact, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office No. 14, South Hanover street, Carlisle, on Tuesday, February 21st, at 10, A. M. Parties in interest take notice.

JAMES H. GRAHAM JR.,
Auditor.

Jan. 26, 71—3t

Railroads.

READING RAIL ROAD,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Monday, November 21st, 1870.

Great Trunk line from the North and North west for Philadelphia, New York, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 3 10, 8 10, 10 50 A. M., and 2 50 P. M., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10 10 A. M., 3 50, 5 50 and 10 00 P. M., respectively.—Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 10 A. M., train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9 00 A. M., 12 00 noon, and 5 00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Sleeping cars accompany the 5 00 P. M. trains from New York, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M.—2 50 and 4 05 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 05 P. M. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5 00, 10 30 A. M., 12 15 noon and 4 45 P. M. Returning, leave New York at 9 00 A. M., 12 00 noon and 5 00 P. M. and Allentown at 7 2 A. M. 12 25 noon, 2 55, 4 20 and 8 15 P. M.

Way passenger train leave Philadelphia at 7-30 A. M., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 20 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9 00 A. M., and 3 10 P. M., Herndon at 10 15 A. M., Shamokin at 5 40 and 11 20 A. M., Ashland at 7 45 A. M., and 12 50 Noon, Mahanoy City at 7 51 A. M., and 1 05 P. M., Tamaqua at 8 33 A. M., and 2 40 P. M., for Philadelphia New York, Reading, Harrisburg &c.

Leave Pottsville, via. Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8 15 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 12 05 noon for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading accommodation train leaves Pottsville at 5 40 A. M., passes Reading at 7 30 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 10 20 A. M., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M., passing Reading at 8 00 P. M., arriving at Pottsville at 9 40 P. M.

Pottstown accommodation train, leaves Pottstown at 7 00 A. M., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7 20 A. M., and 6 45 P. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7 45, 9 03 A. M., at 3 00 and 5 30 P. M., returning, leave Schwenksville at 7 00, 8 20 A. M., 12 50 Noon, and 4 30 P. M., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9 40 A. M., and 6 20 P. M. returning, leave Mt. Pleasant at 7 00 and 11 5 A. M., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8 30 A. M., 2 05 and 5 02 P. M., returning, leave Downingtown at 6 55 A. M., 12 45 and 5 15 P. M., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5 00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. and 3 15 P. M., (the 8 00 A. M. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.; leave Allentown at 8 45 P. M. leave Reading at 7 15 A. M. and 10 45 P. M. for Harrisburg, at 5 00 A. M. for New York, and at 9 40 A. M. and 4 45 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent

Dec. 1, 1870.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD!

CHANGE OF HOURS!

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870, Passenger Trains will run daily as follows, (Sundays excepted).

WESTWARD

Accommodation Train leaves Harrisburg 8.00 A. M., Mechanicsburg 8.35, Carlisle 9.11, Newville 9.40 Shippensburg 10.22, Chambersburg 10.41, Greencastle 11.16, arriving at Hagerstown 11.45 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg 1.55 P. M., Mechanicsburg 2. 7, Carlisle 2.28, Newville 2.32, Shippensburg 4.02, Chambersburg 4.35, Greencastle 5.11, arriving at Hagerstown 5.40 P. M.

Express Train leaves Harrisburg 4.30 P. M., Mechanicsburg 5.02, Carlisle 5.32, Newville 6.05, Shippensburg 6.33, arriving at Chambersburg at 7.00 P. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Chambersburg 7.45 A. M., Greencastle 9.00, arriving at Hagerstown 10.05 A. M.

EASTWARD:

Accommodation Train leaves Chambersburg 6.00 A. M., Shippensburg 6.26, Newville 6.60, Carlisle 6.33, Mechanicsburg 7.02 arriving at Harrisburg 7.32 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Hagerstown 8.30 A. M., Greencastle 9.00, Chambersburg 9.46, Shippensburg 10.22, Newville 10.53, Carlisle 11. 9, Mechanicsburg 12.05, arriving at Harrisburg 12.37 P. M.

Express Train leaves Hagerstown 12.00 M. Greencastle 12.28, Chambersburg 1.05, Shippensburg 1.37, Newville 2.10, Carlisle 2.36, Mechanicsburg 3.13, arriving at Harrisburg 3.50 P. M.