American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 23, 1871.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDEEMED.

For the first time in fifteen years the Democracy of New Hampshire have triumphed over the Radical-negro party. We have elected everything—Governor, the other State officers, all the Congressmen, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. In the last Congress the New Hampshire delegation was solid Radical, in the present Congress it will be solid Democratic—a change of six votes in the House of Representatives.

Radical editors are sorely puzzled to know what struck them. Some say it was owing to the outrage committed upon Sumner, others that the San Domingo job created the disaffection in the Radical ranks, others again that the brutal propositions introduced into Congress by Beast Butler have caused indignation, &c. Let us disabuse the minds of these Radical wiseacres. We admit that the disgrace upon Sumner by command of Grant, the San Domingo villainy, and Beast Butler's anticks added something to our strength in New Hampshire, but yet independently of these the result would have been the same. Grant's administration is notoriously and deservedly unpopular.—Just at this time we doubt if Grant could carry a State in the Union. Even Massachusetts is kicking fearfully in the traces, and every Radical paper in that fanatical State is firing away at the great incompetent in the White House.

The people, at last, have opened their eyes to the infamies of the Radicals in power. They see and *feel* that if the Grants and Dents and their scores of relatives are continued in power this country is doomed. Grant appears to have but three objects in view—the retention of his place, taxation of the people, and offices for his relatives.—The people are disgusted with him.—Beyond question or doubt he is a corrupt man, and should the Radicals again place him in nomination, he will receive a lampooning such as no man has received since Gen. Scott aspired to the Presidency.

The result in New Hampshire, then, is but the beginning of the end. It is the ground-swell that is gathering strength daily and hourly—an upheaving that will send Radical thieves and yelping negroes pell mell to their kennels. The people have decreed that the Grants and the Dents have lived off the treasury long enough and too long, and the cry goes forth, "out with him."

THE SAN DOMINGO Commissioners on board the "Tennessee" lying at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 14th instant gave a grand ball to the authorities of that place. These festivities ought to be regarded with especial favor by the tax-payers of the United States, whose business it will be to foot the bills. The Commissioners are mostly old gentlemen, venerable men who have come down to us from a former generation, and consequently are afflicted with a loss of memory. If this were not so, they might have recollected how during all the time that the Rebellion lasted, Kingston was the headquarters of certain notorious rebels, blockade-runners and pirates, who made it their base of operations against us. Semmes, the gallant freebooter and destroyer of undefended merchantmen, ran his prizes into Kingston, divided his plunder there, sold that which he had stolen and was *feted* in the most hospitable manner by the authorities.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—Gen. Howard's annual report on the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, shows that in Washington alone, there are fifteen hundred negro paupers fed and clothed at the expense of the tax payers. He says, "No state nor city recognizes them as citizens; no municipal government allows their claim to aid; unless, therefore, the United States government continues to feed and clothe and shelter them they must perish." This is a sad picture for a loyal man to draw of loyal doings. He goes on to say, "I believe Congress and the people will sanction whatever expenditures are necessary to support these national paupers, and to alleviate, as far as possible, their sufferings." National paupers and their sufferings are of republican or radical growth. The General looks at things with gloomy forebodings.

TRUE, EVERY WORD.—Petroleum V. Nasby, in his lecture on "The Man of Sin," says of his late southern experience:

"I saw cadetships sold for dollars. I met judges of courts in the southern states who, ten years ago, were hostlers in livery stables in the north, and whose knowledge of criminal law they had gained from standing in the prisoner's dock."

As Mr. Petroleum is one of the men who helped to bring about the state of things that placed such scamps in power in the south, he ought to be ashamed of his work.

SEVENTY.—Seventy cities of the United States are converted into military posts under the atrocious enforcement act which lately passed Congress. Of these, seven belong to Pennsylvania, namely: Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scranton, Reading Harrisburg, and Lancaster. In seven cities of Pennsylvania, including the capital of the Commonwealth, the elections are to be conducted with federal officers mounted over the ballot box, ready to beckon to their assistance the bayonets of federal soldiers.

GENERAL McCLELLAN is waxing rich, and is building another handsome residence at Orange, N. J. Independently of other emoluments, he is now receiving $10,000 a year as construtor of the Stevens floating battery, and $10,000 annually as engineer of the new dock department.

GOVENOR BUTLER, of Nebraska, a radical scoundrel of the worst type, is about to be impeached for stealing seventeen thousand dollars from the State treasury. Stealing seems to be hereditary among the Butler family.

A BILL has been introduced, into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to establish a Court of Appeals, with three judges, and the same salary as the Supreme Court.

THE Illinois legislature has instructed the senators from that state to vote against the congressional land-grabs.

EXEMPTING PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.

The ease with which acts exempting property from taxation are put through our State Legislature is one of the growing evils of the day. Corporations, churches and societies join in this movement. If a city wants to borrow money it asks that the bonds be exempt from taxation; if a line of steamers is to be established, the corporations demand that all the property of the company shall be forever exempt from all taxations. Churches demand exemption for their property, benevolent societies ask to be relieved, and counties insist that all the machinery which is used in manufactories established or to be established within their limits shall be placed beyond the reach of the tax-gatherer. Members of the Legislature admit that this whole business is wrong, but they continue to vote for bills of exemption one after another. As a rule all property should be made to bear an equal share of taxation, and no exemption ought to be made by any special act of Assembly. No good reason can be given for exempting the property of one society or institution which will not apply equally well to all others of a like charrcter. If this thing is to go on in Pennsylvania as it has been going for a few years past, the burthens of taxation upon property not exempted will be constantly increased until it will become very oppressive. That the present system of taxation for State purposes, as pursued in this country, is radically defective, is admitted by many of the most sagacious thinkers. It will only be made worse by the process of exemptions now practiced by our Legislature. We can not expect a reform while the present loose system of passing bills continues. Members of our Legislature are careless about the sacrifice of a principle when they can secure some favor for interested constituents. They sacrifice principle to expediency, and are ready to stultify themselves for the sake of adding to their local popularity.

The Board of Supervision has just completed a catalogue of all the property exempted from taxation in the city of Philadelphia, and the aggregate value of that which has been relieved by special legislation is found to amount to nearly fifty million dollars. This does not include property belonging to the United States, such as League Island, the Mint, Custom House, Post-Office, &c., nor the city buildings, wharves, water works, and the beds and tracks of railroads having their termini in the city. The exemptions have been made from time to time on application of members who desired to secure votes by favoring corporations, churches, societies, charitable establishments and other institutions in which certain classes of people were interested. The same kind of thing is now being done every day on motion of members of the Legislature from different counties in the State. The city of Philadelphia finds its revenues greatly reduced in consequence of the extensive exemptions which have been made, and, unless a speedy stop is put to the practice the different counties of the State will find themselves deprived of the right to tax many kinds of property. This subject will call for the attention of the Constitutional Convention. The abuse must be cut up by the roots, and the powers of the Legislature curtailed.—Experience has proven that members will sacrifice public interests whenever they imagine they have a chance to make votes for themselves by yielding to the improper demands of societies or corporations.

Since the above article was written we learn that a bill has been presented in the House repealing all special acts exempting property from taxation. That bill ought to be passed at once.

"LAND FOR THE LANDLESS."

This was one of the promises of the Radical party when it first got control of Congress in 1860. To a certain extent it has made good that promise. It has given "land to the landless," but not the "landless" it pretended to favor—the honest, toiling, poor men of the country. The "landless" it provided with lands were the thieving contractors of "New England"—the carpet bag scalawags of the South, and the Radical rascals who loaf around the lobbies of Congress, getting up railroad companies, asking the government to build the roads, and allow them to have the profits.

Here is the amount of land they have given to these "landless" corporations, the number of broad acres they have taken from the people—the working, the cursed masses—and given to corrupt corporations. To railroad companies it has given as follows:

Union Pacific,	35,000,000
Northern Pacific,	67,000,000
Chicago and Northwestern,	188,801
Bayfde Hoque and Marquette,	128,000
St. Paul and Pacific,	500,000
Branch St. Paul and Pacific,	750,000
Minnesota Central,	290,000
Winona and St. Peter,	690,000
Memphis and Little Rock,	865,536
Cairo and Fulton,	965,631
Little Rock and Fort Smith,	458,771
Iron Mountain Railroad,	880,000
Cairo and Fulton,	138,718
Iron Mountain,	1,400,000
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw,	1,052,469
Flint and Permerquette,	586,822
Lake Superior and Mississippi,	800,000
Minnesota Southern,	735,000
Hastings and Dacotah,	550,000
St. Joseph and Denver City,	1,700,000
Kansas and Neosho Valley	2,350,000
Southern Branch Union Pacific,	1,202,000
Placerville and Sacramento,	290,000
California and Oregon,	1,540,000
Atlantic and Pacific,	42,000,000
Stockington and Copperelis,	320,000
Total,	171,287,748

This is the amount of lands the Radical party has taken from you, laboring men of the country, and given to "landless" corporations—to moneyed speculators and mammoth monopolies. It has taken 181,287,748 acres of land that belonged to you and your children, and given them away. Moreover, there are now pending in the Senate thirty-two measures of a similar character, and all but five of these grants are for the benefit of railroad companies.—What is known as the Fremont road calls for 26,000,000 acres; the rest for 22,000,000, being an aggregate of 48,000,000 acres of public lands now about being stolen from their rightful owners, the people, and given to hungry corporations having neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned. Protests against this monstrous wrong are of course utterly useless, but we intend that the victims shall at least know what they are plundered of, and who are the robbers.

UNQUESTIONABLY the post office business in this State is very inefficiently managed. Complaints of the irregular delivery of the *Journal* reach us from every direction, and our exchanges usually come in two or three days after date. Is it incompetence or rascality? Will Mr. Postmaster General Creswell answer?—*State Journal, Harrisburg.*

AN IMPUDENT PROPOSITION.

A week ago we referred to the fact that quite a number of county treasurers from different parts of the state had congregated in this city, with the avowed purpose of pushing through a bill extending their term of office. We stated then that we regarded this as one of the most impudent propositions which have ever been made to a legislative body. The time was, in the good old days of Pennsylvania, when no official would have dared to ask an extension of the term of any office upon which he had entered, or for an increase of the salary fixed at the time when he voluntarily accepted the position. It is only since the potent influence of money has come to be felt in our legislature that officials have presumed to come here with such insolent demands as this which is now being made by these county treasurers. These treasurers are all elected by the people, and it is fair to presume that there is not a single one of them who did not make a vigorous effort to secure the office he holds. They were all perfectly content to accept the position for two years. To extend their term by an act of assembly embracing the present incumbents would be something entirely new in legislation. It would be against public policy, and a precedent which would lead to great evils in the future. If the bill presented by Mr. Whitson, of Lancaster, should become a law this winter every official in the state may be expected to put in an appearance at the next session of the legislature, with a demand that the term of his office be also extended.—There is more reason why the treasurer should be frequently elected than any other county officer. In order that the funds entrusted to him may be made secure it is necessary that the term of his office should be short. He should be compelled to hand over the moneys in his possession to a successor at least once in every two years. The people will be quick to detect the evils which are embodied in the bill before the house, and it will find no favor with them. The wise constitutional provision which limits the term of the state treasurer to one year would alone prevent the unlimited extension of his control over the money of the people if this unblushing demand of the county treasurers should be complied with. One thing this arrogant demand on the part of the county treasurers teaches, and that is that the constitution of the state can not be amended too soon in order to clap the screws to them, that they may be put in the same category with the state treasurer. Instead of extending their term to three years it may be the part of wisdom to limit them to one. The county treasurers who are in this movement cannot be taught too soon that their offices are created for the convenience of the public, and not for their private advantage.—Unless a constitutional restriction shall be put upon these officials it is evident from this Whiston bill that the time will soon arrive when they will come to the capital fully organized and flush with the money of the people, prepared to purchase any extension of their term of office. It is to be hoped that the legislature will be no further vexed with this impudent proposition.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

COLORED RECONSTRUCTION.

The Fifteenth Amendment in the Jury Box—A Scallawag Judge and a Colored Witness.

An incident or two, which occurred recently in North Carolina, illustrates how justice is administered under radical reconstruction in the south.

A colored fellow citizen went into a store, and finding the merchant, as he supposed, too busily engaged with a customer to attend to his wants, proceeded to fill his pockets with sundry valuable articles lying on the counter. It was dexterously done, but the vigilant eye of the owner saw what transpired. As the gentleman was passing out of the door with his booty, the merchant arrested him, made him unload, and then handed him over to the tender mercies of the law. The thief was indicted and arraigned before a court and jury of his peers. The facts were proven as above stated. The learned judge charged the jury as follows:

GEMMEN OF JURY: Dis prisner you are tryin' is charged wid the crime of stealin'. Stealin' is the takin' and carrin' away of de goods of another. He must not only take 'em, but must tote 'em off. Dis prisner took de goods, but before he got out of the store de owner made him left 'em dar. If the storekeeper wanted to make de prisner a thief, he should wait until the prisner had left the store and toted off de goods. You must find de prisner not guilty."

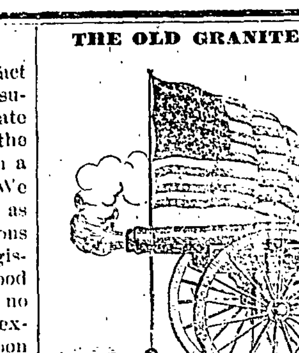
The jury, concurring in the law as laid down by the court, instantly acquitted the accused.

An eminent lawyer of Wilmington had occasion in the trial of a cause to call a colored witness to the stand. The name of the witness is Anthony Hall, and he is an alderman of the city. After being sworn, Mr. Holmes, the attorney, addressed him thus: "Now Anthony, tell the court and jury"—"Stop," said the judge, "you will please address the witness as Mr. Hall or Alderman Hall; the court will not permit a witness to be insulted." Mr. Holmes assured the court that he intended no disrespect to the witness or the court; that he had always known him as Anthony, and by that name he was uniformly addressed. The judge directed the clerk to enter a fine of $10 against Mr. Holmes. Mr. H. took his seat, and the court directed him to proceed in the examination of his witness. The attorney said he should ask no further questions. On his refusing a second time, the judge directed the clerk to increase the fine to $20. The attorney on the other side asked Mr. Hall a few questions, and said: "Mr. Holmes take your witness." Mr. H., without thinking, said: "Anthony, you can stand aside." The repetition of the indignity aroused the ire of the judge, and he directed the clerk to increase the fine upon Mr. Holmes to $100. He paid his fine and left the court. The court room was crowded with loafing negroes, who were greatly delighted with the action of the judge, and will vote to re elect the carpet bagger for his vindication of their rights. One of the ablest carpet bag judges, having the full confidence of the radicals of North Carolina, is eminently qualified for the criminal department, having served four and a half years in the Ohio state prison for burglary.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—In the issue of the *Valley Sentinel* of week before last, R. J. Coffey, Esq., announces his retirement from the editorial charge of that paper, and in last week's *Sentinel*, J. F. Singiser makes his salutatory bow. Mr. Coffey, by his energy and perseverance, succeeded in building up a good business, and published a paper which met with great favor in the eyes of a very respectable number of his party. During his administration the *Sentinel* rendered signal service to the Democratic cause.

Capt. Singiser has had some experience in editorial life having published the *Valley Democrat* for several years, he is well posted in state and national politics, is a ready writer and an industrious and thrifty worker, and we shall be disappointed if under his guidance the *Sentinel* does not command even a wider sphere of usefulness and success than heretofore.

THE OLD GRANITE STATE!



The First Shock of a San Domingo Earthquake!

Grant Repudiated!

New Hampshire Again Redeemed!

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

An election for Governor, three Congressmen, and members of the Legislature, was held in New Hampshire on Tuesday of last week. The result was an overwhelming Democratic victory. The Democratic candidate (Weston,) defeated his Radical opponent (Pike,) by a handsome majority, which has not heretofore occurred since 1854. All the THREE Democratic candidates for Congress were elected, thus displacing the present THREE Radical members from that State. This is the auspicious beginning of the end of the present radical campaign of 1872. Horace Greeley tells the story in the following paragraph in his paper of last Wednesday, the day after the election:

"New Hampshire is always Republican on a Presidential election; often close on any other. But it has not gone Democratic since 1854, until yesterday; when we seem to have lost the Governor, all the Congressmen, the Council, and probably the Senate; while the House is only claimed for the Republicans by a majority of from ten to twenty, in a body of over 300 members. On the vote from 165 towns the Republican gain on last year's vote is 960, while the Democratic gain is 3,436, a net Democratic gain of 2,476."

REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS.

GEN. CHANZY SHOT.

HOTEL DE VILLE OCCUPIED.

FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

HOTEL DE VILLE THREATENED.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Telegraph* has a special from Paris, dated yesterday, which states that on Saturday, General Vinoy ordered a strong detachment of troops of the line to attack the Mont Marts rioters, when the soldiers went over in a body to the side of the insurgents taking with them their arms and ammunition. Vinoy and two other generals are reported to have been killed.—Barricades have been erected and the mob threaten to attack the Hotel de Ville. Many have been wounded on both sides in the encounters which have already occurred. Paris is in danger of being pillaged by the rioters.

THREE GENERALS OF THE ARMY SHOT.

PARIS, March 19—evening.—Information of a most exciting character has just been received here from the Mont Marte quarter. Generals Lecompte, Clement Thomas, of the national guard of Paris, have been captured by the insurgents, and after a brief trial were condemned and shot.

The trial and execution of the above named generals was clamorously called for by the mob and was so hastily gone through with as to preclude the possibility of any communication with their friends. Lecompte, Clement and Thomas were in active service throughout the late war with Prussia, and on numerous occasions had been conspicuous in battle. The information of their execution also states that they died bravely and met their fates as soldiers.

The wildest excitement prevails among all classes throughout the city at this hour, and rumors of revolution and bloodshed are flying in all directions. Gen. Vinoy, with the troops of the line under his command, has withdrawn to the left bank of the Seine.

PARIS, March 19—7 P. M.—The central committee of the Mont Martre revolutionists have sent a communication to the Paris government which denounces guarantees for the establishment of the French republic, and states that no other form of government will be tolerated or recognized.

MORE PROCLAMATIONS.

PARIS, March 19—midnight.—M. Thiers, Favre and all the members of the provisional government, have issued a proclamation over their signatures, which states that the safety of the republic is their first and only object, but that the government will adhere to its determination to put down all communists and to unflinchingly enforce law and order and suppress all attempts at insurrection. It is believed that the firm stand taken by the government will secure a pacific settlement of the present troubles. The city continues to be greatly agitated, but prompt measures are being taken to prevent further outbreaks.

GENERAL CHANZY SHOT.

PARIS, March 20.—Gen. Chanzy was made prisoner, and taken to the Garden of the Rue des Rosiers Montmartre, where the central revolutionary committee were sitting, and after a short trial was shot.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE ATTACKED AND OCCUPIED BY THE MOB.

The Hotel de Ville has been attacked and captured by the insurgents who now occupy it. Fresh barricades are being continually erected. A number have been thrown up in the vicinity of the Hotel de Ville. The latter building is also being fortified by the insurgents, and it will be rendered a powerful point of defence.

The central revolutionary committee has issued a proclamation convoking the people of Paris to a public assembly, for the purpose of holding a communal election.

This decided step on the part of the revolutionists has caused a profound agitation in government circles.

M. Thiers and the other members of the government have moved to Versailles for better security until the excitement has been subdued.

The radical papers in the city denounce the murders of General Thomas and Lecompte and state that such crimes are calculated rather to hinder than hasten the establishment of the republic.

The acknowledged leader of the insurgents, and one who has been foremost and prominent in all the recent disturbances, is a self-styled general named Duval. This commander has one Meillet as his adjutant, also a well known republican leader and agitator.

THE INSURGENTS NOMINATE A NEW GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, March 20.—10 A. M.—The government has received a communication from the central committee of the revolutionists containing overtures for the acceptance and confirmation by the government of the following nominations, which have been unanimously agreed to by the communists; Gen. De Langlois, to the command of the national guard; M. Dorain, for mayor of Paris; General Billant, to the command of the army of Paris. It is reported that the nominations have been accepted by and received the confirmation of the government.

GERMAN TROOPS RETAINED.

LONDON, March 20.—Orders have been issued by the German military authorities stopping the departure of German troops from France and ordering strong bodies of troops to points near Paris. A large force of Germans have entered the reoccupied St. Denis. It is believed that this action is the result of the revolutionary movement in Paris.

THE TROOPS.

There are 40,000 troops posted at Versailles, but it is considered extremely doubtful whether their services could be relied on for the support of the government in an emergency. Many of the troops are known to have imbibed to a dangerous extent the principles which have been so powerfully demonstrated by the nationals at Montmartre and other districts, and were they sent to Paris for the purpose of supporting the government a large number would, in all probability, go over to the ranks of the insurgents.

STATE ITEMS.

—Scarlet fever has assumed a malignant form in Sunbury.

—A "vagrant cow" was among the police arrests in Easton a few days since.

—A large rafting business is anticipated on the Susquehanna this season.

—St. Paul's Lutheran church in York, was dedicated Sunday evening.

—A State temperance convention will be held in Philadelphia on Thursday, May 18.

—The Pennsylvania Reserve association will hold its annual reunion on the 16th day of May at Philadelphia.

—The West Branch of the Susquehanna river at Williamsport is about 14 feet above low water mark.

—Jesse M. Linn, of Allentown, lost 200 chickens by cholera the present winter.

—Hon. Henry D. Moore, the collector of the port of Philadelphia, has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 1st.

—A bed of chalk has been discovered in Juniata county. We thought Little Juniata would "make its mark" some time.

PERSONAL.

—Napoleon passed through Verviers, Belgium, on Monday, on his way to Chiselhurst.

—The Hon. John D. Stiles, of the Lehigh district, retires from Congress with a national reputation.

—The Legislature of Virginia has elected John W. Johnston, Conservative, whose term has just expired, U. S. Senator by 108 to 50 cast for John R. Popham, the Republican nominee.

—Gen. Wm O Butler, the Democratic candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Cass, in 1844, is still a hale and hearty man, and frequently visits Louisville on business.

—The New York *Sun* says that the Democracy need not lay the flattering unction of their souls that they will defeat Grant for the Presidency in '72. His San Domingo and Sumner business it claims, has killed him so dead that he will not be heard of in the Presidential campaign of next year.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott has been elected president of the Union Pacific railroad company in place of Hon. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts. Ever since its construction Col. Scott has been connected with the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and for a number of years has been its vice president. That great corporation, under his management, is a monument of his skill, energy and consummate abilities, standing as it does to-day at the head of all railroad lines in this country. In securing the services of so able a man, the Union Pacific railroad company has been very fortunate.

FORNEY has a good deal to say about "The revolutionary tendency of Democracy." If he means by this that the Democracy is "going for" the revolutionists he is about right.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* says: C. C. Bowen, the carpet-bag Congressman from Charleston, S. C., has three wives now living, and there are thirty-five States yet to be heard from.

THE Boston *Post* says Brownlow and Morton, carried into the Senate Chamber by their servants, fully represent the paralyzed Radical party.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed application for hotel, liquor, restaurant and retailers' licenses, under the several Acts of Assembly relating thereto, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, which said applications will be presented to said Court, on Monday, the 10th day of April, 1871.

HOTELS.

N. W. Woods,	Carlisle,	East Ward.
Geo. Z. Bentz,	do	do
Wm. Nosker,	do	do
Geo. Wetzel,	do	West Ward.
Jacob Thudium,	do	do
H. L. Burkholder,	do	do
John Hall,	do	do
David Martz,	Dickinson	township.
Eli George,	East Pennsboro'	do
Jacob Sweitzer,	do	do
B. S. Wilder,	do	do
James May,	do	do
John B. Olewine,	do	do
George K. Duey,	Hampden	do
John G. Heck,	Lower Allen	do
A. L. Hursh,	Monroe	do
J. T. Shelbley,	Middlesex	do
John Thompson,	Mechanicsburg,	N. Ward.
G. L. Sponsler,	do	do
Welst & Dechert,	do	do
J. W. Leidig,	do	S. Ward.
J. C. Beecher,	North Middleton township.	
Chas. Henneberger,	Newville Borough.	
Jos. A. Woodburn,	do	do
J. B. Worley,	New Cumberland.	
W. C. Sharp,	Newburg.	
Wm. Clark,	Southampton	township.
David Z. Guyer,	South Middleton	do
Geo. Filler,	do	do
John D. Sheaffer,	do	do
Henry A. Wolf,	do	do
Ellen Rupley,	do	do
Wm. A. Mullin,	do	do
John C. Reeser,	Silver Spring,	do
Geo. Duey,	do	do
S. R. Groove,	do	do
J. W. Leidig,	do	do
James Coffey,	Shippensburg Borough.	
John Wynkoop, sr.,	do	do
Daniel Hursh,	Upper Allen	township.
Peter Cocklin,	do	do
Joshua Culp,	do	do
Jacob Chisnell,	West Pennsboro'	do
J. W. Fair,	do	do
Elias B. Eyster,	Penn	do
Samuel Baughman,	Southampton	do
M'Bride & M'Cleary,	Newton	township.
C. Mellinger,	do	do

RESTAURANTS.

Frederick Babner,	Carlisle,	East Ward.
John Brown,	do	do
Reuben Albright,	do	do
Samuel Brown,	do	do
Thomas Lindsey,	do	West Ward.
John Faber,	do	do
Jacob Leidich,	Silver Spring township.	
D. C. Durnbaugh,	Mechanicsburg.	
Wm. R. Beaver,	Shippensburg.	
George Murphy,	Newville Borough.	

RETAILERS.

Jacob Livingston,	Carlisle.	
Geo. W. Stoner,	do	
John Faller,	do	
John Hannon,	do	
Jacob A. Graham,	Newton	township.
Henry Hursh,	Shippensburg.	

All licenses must be lifted within fifteen days after granted by the Court, or they will be forfeited.

GEO. C. SHEAFFER,
Clerk of Court.

March 23, 1870—3t

1871 SPRING! 1871

NEW STYLES OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTING,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

Lower Than Ever!

Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

E. H. GODSHALK,
832 Market Street, Philadelphia.

March 23, 1870—3m

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION—1871.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

ARMSTRONG, CAT R & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,

Blonds, Nets, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,

STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' HATS,

Trimmed and Untrimmed.

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest European novelties. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

March 23, 1870—3m*

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED!

A RICH FIELD! A NOBLE WORK!!

THE NEW

PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE,

with over

1,000 ILLUSTRATIONS,

50.000 References.

A FAMILY RECORD

AND

FAMILY ALBUM.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts, and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocation—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be over-estimated. It is the edition

Most suitable for the family,
Most valuable for the student,
Most instructive for the teacher,
Most appropriate for the child,
Most useful for the minister,
Most interesting for the farmer,
Most elegant for the parlor,
Most profitable for the study.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truths as taught in the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangement will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sale will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

AGENTS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN will be furnished the work in fine bindings. This plan is quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns. We have an edition of the book, superbly bound, with massive panelled sides, which has been everywhere received with marked favor. Subscriptions for the Pictorial Bible, in this style and in this way, can be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, as there is no outlay of money that the Bible reader can make, which will yield him so rich a return.

We are also the Publishers of Potter's Standard Editions of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—nearly 300 different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of The Pictorial Family Bible, with sample sheet, and terms to Agents, address "Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House."

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
614 and 617 Sansom St., Phil'a.

March 23, 1871—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel M. Lay, dec'd., late of Silver Spring township, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.

JACOB E. LAY,
Administrator.

March 23, 1870—6t

Miscellaneous.

LOW PRICES! LOW PRICES!!

The exceedingly low prices of goods at the cheap Dry Goods Store, opposite Thudium's Hotel, are attracting the serious attention of buyers. All kinds of

SUMMER GOODS

are so low that persons in need of them have only to see to appreciate them. Having just returned from the East with a fine assortment of goods looking to the Fall trade, he is prepared to sell them at the smallest possible profits. Special bargains in

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERE

All kinds of

COTTON AND LINEN GOODS
constantly on hand.

P R I N T S

in great variety of styles

he best stock of

SHAWLS

in town.

HOSIFRY, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, &c.

N O T I O N S

of every description.

CARPET CHAIN

of all shades at the lowest figures. The most careful attention paid to all orders, by mail or otherwise. Call, see, and be convinced, at No. 9 North Hanover street, opposite Thudium's Hotel, Carlisle, Pa.

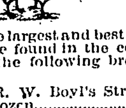
D. H. LACHEY.

Aug. 4, 1871—1y

PRICE LIST

OF PURE BREED

Fancy Poultry.



We have on hand the largest and best selection of Fancy Poultry to be found in the country.—We will sell eggs of the following breeds this season:

Dark Brahma from R. W. Boyl's Strain, Ireland, Eggs per dozen	$3 00
Light Brahma cocks, weighing 12lb, hens 9lb at maturity	1 00
Houdans	3 00
Houndred White Faced, Black Spanish Hens from an imported cock	1 00
Silver Spangled Hamburgs	2 00
White Leghorns, Yellow Legged	1 00
Golden Pheasant, Silver Pheasant, Black Red Games, White and Black Bantams	1 00
Imported White Guinea Fowls	1 00
Musk or Brazillian Duck	2 50
Roun Duck	2 50
Bronze Turkey	5 00

The above named varieties consist of imported premium and carefully selected fowls after using the utmost care in keeping the breeds separate the year through, we feel confident of giving our patrons perfect satisfaction, those interested in Fancy Poultry, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

Eggs carefully packed and delivered by express. For further particulars and all orders, Address D. M. KARNS,
S. BAKER, Box 23, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Allen, P. O., Pa.

Feb. 23, 71—3m

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.'S

Furniture, Mattress, Feathers, and
BEDDING WAREROOMS,
44 North Tenth St.,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Spring, Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses, Feathers, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Counterpanes, Comfortables, Blankets, Quilts. Call and see the

Woven Wire Mattress,

The best Bed ever offered for sale.

N. B.—Our intention is to treat all customers so that they will become permanent dealers with us, and orders will receive the same attention, and persons can buy just as cheap as if present at the store.

March 2, 71—3m.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The large and commodious THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Main and Bedford streets, now occupied by Mrs. Gordon. It has all the modern improvements, with Brick Stable and Ice House attached. Inquire of R. E. Shapley, corner of North and Pitt streets.

Also, for rent, the two and a-half story Brick House on North Pitt street. Also, a house on West Louther street.

Carlisle, March 2, '71.

CUMBERLAND NURSERY.—A large stock of all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental trees Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Hardy and Greenhouse Flowers, Vegetable Plants and a general variety of everything in the Nursery line. Every thing sold here is warranted to be true to name. Orders from a distance will be carefully attended to, and sent in good condition. Large deductions made on club or large orders. Send for a price list, or call at the Nursery. Every person invited to come.

HENRY S. RUPP,
Shiremanstown, Cumb. Co., Pa.

Feb. 9, 71—3m

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 45 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 20 A. M. 12 25 noon, 3 55 4 20 and 8 45 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 2, 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 05 A. M., and 12 50 Noon, Mahanoy city at 7 51 A. M., and 1 35 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 4 00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7 20 A. M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7 45, 9 05 A. M., 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 25 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 3 10 A. M. and 4 05 P. M.; leave Allentown at 8 45 P. M. leave Reading at 7 15 A. M. and 10 05 P. M. for Harrisburg, at 5 03 A. M. for New York, and at 9 40 A. M. and 4 25 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. 21, 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 9.46, Shippensburg 10.22, Chambersburg 10.44, Greencastle 11.16, arriving at Hagerstown 11.45 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg 1.55 P. M., Mechanicsburg 2.27, Carlisle 2.58, Newville 3.32, 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 5.00 A. M., Shippensburg 5.29, Newville 6.00, Carlisle 6.33, Mechanicsburg 7.02 arriving at Harrisburg 7.30 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Hagerstown 8.30 A. M., Greencastle 9.00, Chambersburg 9.46, Shippensburg 10.22, Newville 10.53, Carlisle 11.29, 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 2.50, Mechanicsburg 3.18, arriving at Harrisburg 3.50 P. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Hagerstown 3.20, P. M., Greencastle 4.27, arriving at Chambersburg 5.20 P. M.

☞ Making close connections at Harrisburg with trains to and from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and all points West.

O. N. LULL,
Supt.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Chamb'g., Pa., Nov. 21, '70.
Dec 1 187

SOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON CO'S

RAILROAD!

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
CARLISLE, PA., Sept. 14, 1870.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after September 19th, trains will leave Carlisle at 6 33 A. M. for Pine Grove; 2.50 P. M., for Hunter's Run.

RETURNING.

Leave Pine Grove at 9.00 A. M.; Hunter's Run at 4.00 P. M.

F. C. ARMS,
Gen'l. Sup't.

Sep. 22, 1870.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On Friday, April 7, 1871.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County and to me directed, I will expose to sale at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, on the above day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A lot of ground situated in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the east by Charles Sheaffer and Wm. B. Mullin, Esq., on the north and west by a private lane, on the south by Matthew Moore, containing 1 acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a-half story Weatherboarded House, Stable and other Out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Windemaker.

ALSO—a lot of ground situate in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the east by Market street; on the north by Kellar street, on the west by an Alley, and on the south by —— Myers, containing 35 feet in front and 170 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story Brick Dwelling House, two-story Frame Shop and other Out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of G. L. Dulaney.

ALSO—a lot of ground situate in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the north by Main street, on the east by Alexander Hoover, on the south by an Alley, and on the west by Andrew Kreitzer, containing 30 feet in front and 155 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a three-story Brick House, Frame Stable, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. L. Stansbury.

ALSO—the undivided interest in a lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the south by an Alley, on the east by R. J. McPherson, on the north by Margaret Edwards, and on the west by Fanny Johnson, containing 60 feet in front by 120 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected 2 one and a-half story Log and Plastered Dwelling Houses, and other Out-buildings.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. J. Cameron.

ALSO—a lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the north by John H. Fredericks, on the east by an Alley, on the south by Elizabeth Moore, and on the west by North Hanover street, containing 25 feet in front by 240 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story Brick Dwelling and Frame Machine Shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tressa E. Morrison.

ALSO—a lot of ground situate in the borough of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the north by an Alley, on the east by an Alley, on the south by Bridges street, and on the west by Wm. H. Drayer, containing 100 feet in front by 150 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, Frame Stable and other Out-buildings. Also, a lot of ground situate in the borough of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pa., on Market street, bounded on the north by Market Street, on the east by Henry Musser, on the south by Henry Redman, and on the west by an Alley, containing 25 feet in front by 150 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a three-story Brick Dwelling House and other Out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel W. Shupp.

ALSO—a lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., situate on Bedford street, bounded on the east by D. Eckles, on the south by Mrs. Welsh, on the north by Maria Stringfellow, and on the east by Bedford street, containing 16 feet in front by 160 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a-half story Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert McCartney, Sr.

ALSO—a lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., situate on Chapel Alley, bounded on the north by Chapel Alley, on the east by Israel Stringfellow, and on the south by Luther Myers and other property of the defendant, and on the west by other property of the defendant, containing 30 feet in front by 120 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a-half-story Frame House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert McCartney, Sr.

ALSO—a lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., situate on Chapel Alley, on the east by other property of the defendant, on the south by Luther Myers and other property of the defendant, and on the west by other property of the defendant, containing 30 feet in front by 120 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a-half-story Frame Dwelling House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert McCartney, Sr.

And all to be sold by me,
J. K. FOREMAN, *Sheriff.*

CONDITIONS.—On all sales of $500 or over, $50 will be required to be paid when the property is stricken off; and $25 on all sales under $500.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CARLISLE,
March 13, 1871.
March 16, 71—ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Margeret Harper, late of Newville, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Penn township.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

D. P. TRITT,
Administrator.

Feb. 23, 71—6t*

Hardware.

1846. Wholesale and Retail. 1871

CARLISLE

HARDWARE HOUSE

HENRY SAXTON, J. P. BIXLER, D. B. SAXTON

H. Saxton & Co.,

We have just returned from the cities with a full replenishment of our stock in all its various departments preparatory to our Spring Trade. Having had 25 years' experience in business buying of the most reliable manufacturers very large quantities for CASH,

We secure "Jobbers' rates," thereby offering special inducements. We would invite the attention of the public to our immense stock of

Building Hardware,

1,000 kegs nails, 20 tons Wetherill & Buck White Leads, colors, French and American window glass and mirror plates, flaxseed oils, varnishes, &c., &c., Cement, Calcine Plaster, Putre Sand, &c., &c.

Farming Hardware,

AND AGRICULTURAL Implements

Hames, Chains, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Sledges, Drills, Crowbars, Digging Irons, Dupont's Glazed Blasting Powder, Rope, Farm Bells, Grain Bags, Leather Belting, Gum Belting, Hose and Packing, Mill, Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Platform, Counter and Tea Scales, Boring Machines, Plows and Plow Castings, Cultivators, &c.

COACHMAKERS' GOODS,

Axles, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes and Trimmings,

BLACKSMITHS' GOODS,

Iron and Steel, Burden's Horse and Mule Shoes, Nails, Rods, &c. Hardware Tools, for all mechanical branches from best English and American makes, constantly on hand and warranted.

HOUSE FURNISHING

HARDWARE

Cedarware, Pearl, Ivory and Rubber Handle Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, Curtain Cornices, Bands, Stair Rods, Clothes Wringers, Sad Irons, Plain and Porcelain Kettles, Solid Iron Pans, Patent Ice Cream Freezers, &c., &c.

Wostenholm & Rodgers' Fine Pocket Cutlery and Scissors. Wire, Moss and Flower Baskets, Fine Bird Cages, Fluting Machines, Curling Irons, &c.

Eureka Slating for coating Blackboards. Prepared Harness Oil and Blacking. Special arrangements for furnishing Marble Tiling and Slate Mantles.

Sole agents for Plank's Plows. Sole agents for the Patent Post Hole Digger, digging a post hole in one-half minute. Sole agents for Palmer's Patent Adjustable Iron Planes.

Goods delivered free, and with great promptness.

Will guarantee goods to merchants as low as city prices, saving freights in most cases.

Thankful for past, and soliciting your kind patronage in future. We remain, respectfully,

H. Saxton & Co.,
No. 15 East Main Street,
March 16, 71. CARLISLE, PA.

GROCERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE.

No. 78 West Main Street,

CARLISLE.

(Washmood's Old Stand.)

The subscriber, having leased the above well known store-room, has opened with a new and large stock of well-selected Fresh Groceries. His stock will be found to be complete in every particular, and everything sold will be warranted as represented. He has on hand and now ready for delivery

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

You will find everything you wish in the way of Groceries,

Queensware,
Glassware,
Willow and
Cedarware,
Stone and
Crockeryware,
Choice Hams,
Dried Beef,
Balogna,
Beef
Tongues,

Biscuits and Crackeres of every description.

Pickled
Oysters,
Sardines,
English Pickles,
Lemon Syrups, &c., and no end

to a good assortment of NOTIONS.

DRIED, CANNED AND PICKLED FRUITS of all kinds constantly on hand.

FLOUR and FEED of the best grades, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Goods sent to any part of the town if desired.

Call and price for yourself at No. 78 West Main street. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods.

G. L. DEVENNEY,
March 16, 71. 78 West Main Street.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Hon. Thos. P. Blair and Hugh Stuart, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precept to me directed, dated 9th of January, 1871, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 10th of April, 1871, for two weeks, being the 2d Monday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

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

J. K. FOREMAN,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CARLISLE,
March 13, 1871.
March 16, 71—tc

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following trust accounts have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, of Cumberland county, for confirmation, on Wednesday, April 12, 1871, viz:

1. The first and final account of Noah Cockley, signee of Joseph A. Frantz.
2. The account of John Schmohl, assignee of James Thomas.
3. The account of A. Bosler, sequestrator of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road Company.
4. The account of Levi Zeigler and John Beetem, assignees of Andrew J. Morrison.
5. The first and final account of E. B. Brant, assignee of Samuel Wilson.

W. V. CAVANAUGH
Proth'y.

March 9, 1871—4t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John Kriner, late of North Middleton township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executors. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

SARAH KRINER,
SAMUEL KINERT,
Executors.

March 16, 71—6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Christ'n. Bomberger, late of Monroe township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executor, residing in same twp. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JACOB REIF,
Executor.

Feb. 16, 71—6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel Walters, deceased, late of Silver Spring township, have been granted to the undersigned Administrator, residing in same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN WALTERS,
Administrator.

Feb. 16, 71—6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Henry C. Murray, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the undersigned residing in said borough. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN D. MECK,
Administrator.

Feb. 23, 71—6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Beistline, late of Middlesex township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executor, residing in same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims to present them for settlement.

HENRY SNYDER,
Executor.

ITALIAN BEES.—Six Colonies of Italian Bees for sale, by JOHN GUTSHALL,
March 16, 1871—3t* 109 South Hanover st.