American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 13, 1871.

A CARPET-BAG SENATOR'S SLANDERS.

The so-called "Senator" Ames, the miserable satrap who, by bayonet argument, forced his election to the Senate from Mississippi, and, as "Military Governor," certified to his own election, having, during a recent speech in the Senate, read a number of bogus letters purporting to have been written by citizens of Mississippi, representing that "no Union man could live there," and that scores of colored men and Yankees have been murdered and school-houses burned; the Legislature of that State, composed as it is of more than a two-thirds Radical majority, took notice of the infamous lies concocted by Ames, by adopting the following preamble and resolution. We copy the Senate proceedings of the 7th inst., as follows:

Dr. Dowd, a leading Republican and president *pro-tem.* of the State Senate, introduced the following:

Whereas, Senator Ames recently presented and caused to be read before the United States Senate a letter, dated Legislative Department of Mississippi, Senate Chamber, Jackson, March 9, 1871, declaratory of the fact that school houses were being burned throughout the whole State of Mississippi, and that teachers of schools were being driven off; and whereas, charges of this sweeping character tend to the shame of our people, and place the brand of barbarism on the brow of our State, and reflect dishonor on the constituents of the legislative body from which Senator Ames derived his credentials, under which he holds his seat in the United States Senate; and, whereas, we, the representatives of the people, conscious of the great wrong done the State in the utterance of that Senator, whose duty it is to shield us from slander, have thought proper to reply to the imputations of the Senator; therefore.

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that the utterances of anonymous correspondents, as endorsed by our said Senator, constitute a libel upon the State of Mississippi, which we now repel.

After a short debate, the above preamble and resolution were adopted by a unanimous vote. Had this man Ames, who styles himself "Senator Ames, of Mississippi," the spirit of a mud-turtle, he would never again show himself inside the Senate Chamber. After being branded as a falsifier by a Legislature composed of his own political friends, it would become him to sneak back to his own State (Massachusetts, we believe,) and remain there. These are the means resorted to by the low carpet-baggers who misrepresent the people of the South in the Congress of the United States, to get up stories about K. K. outrages. Their stories are lies from the whole cloth, and the men engaged in giving currency to the vile slanders against the South deserve to be branded with a red-hot iron.

THERE is considerable commotion among the Pennsylvania Radicals in Washington, with reference to the State nominating convention which meets in Harrisburg, next month, to name candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General. The offices alone are not so important, but the election which takes place next fall is looked upon by them as a preliminary fight to the Presidential contest which takes place the following year. A Radical official from Pennsylvania said the other day in Washington: "We must do something and promptly, for such is the feeling of discontent in our State, that if an election were held to-morrow the Democrats would carry the State by ninety thousand majority."

THE COLORED VOTE IN CONNECTICUT.—The census of 1870 gives the population of Connecticut as follows: White, 527,549; black, 9,668; Indians, 235; Chinese, 2. Total, 537,454; of whom 423,815 are of native and 113,539 of foreign birth. Giving the voting population as one in seven, a very low estimate, the number of colored voters in the State would be about 1381. As the Democratic majority in 1869 was only 843, it is evident that nothing but the negro vote saved the Radicals from an overwhelming defeat.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.—Maj. D. R. B. Nevin, formerly a citzen of this county, has been appointed by President Grant as Commissioner of Pensions. This is one of the few good appointments the President has made. Major N. is a gentleman of sterling worth, possessing superior capacity and great suavity of manners. We congratulate him upon his promotion to this responsible position.

CONNECTICUT.—The latest returns from Connecticut are to the effect that Gov. English is elected, and the balance of the State ticket defeated. There are not enough scattering votes to throw the election for Governor into the Legislature, and James E. English will continue to rule over the Nutmeg State. The Congressional delegation and the State Legislature stand as they were last year.

A VERY bitter feeling exists between Ben. Butler and Mr. Farnsworth, Republican member of Congress from Illinois. Farnsworth has sworn to hunt Butler down, if it takes him a lifetime. He has had detectives on Butler's track, and has raked up his career for a quarter of a century past. Some rich developments may be expected.

ON Tuesday morning, in Philadelphia, Judge Ludlow fined a juror $200 for refusing to serve on a jury with two negroes, and ordered him to be committed until the fine was paid. The man remained resolute and was escorted to Moyamensing.

☞The York Democratic County Committee met at the Court House, in York, on Monday last, and selected John Gibson and F. J. Magee, Esqrs., as Representative Delegates to the coming State Convention. The Senatorial Delegate was conceded to Cumberland.

GOVERNOR Alcorn says that under military rule there have been forty-one murders in Mississippi, while under the civil regime the number is but nineteen. Radical journals please notice.

THE vote of Vice President Colfax in the U. S. Senate, prevented the abolition of the income tax. Republican papers please notice.

☞We return our thanks to U. S. Senators Thurman, Blair and Davis, and to Hon. Fernando Wood, of the House, for Congressional documents and speeches.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

A correspondent of *The World*, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, draws a terrible picture of the condition of that State under the rule of the carpet-baggers. There was never anything worse in Ireland or Poland than can be seen this day on our own shores, under the flag which we boast as the emblem of liberty. The Northern adventurers who control the machinery of the State have organized the deluded negroes in a militia force, and putting arms in their hands have persuaded them that the whites have designs on their freedom. The outrages committed by this half-savage militia have driven the whites in some of the upper counties to despair and desperation, and hence collisions have taken place in which people have been killed on both sides. On the strength of these outbreaks, fomented by themselves, the carpet-bag authorities make a pretence that Congress must legislate for the safety of Union men in the State.—Their course gives color to the suspicion that the President and his political advisers are instigating the disturbances for the sake of a pretext to put the State under military rule until after the next Presidential election. Our correspondent expresses the belief that the whites and blacks would live in complete amity if the New England gentry holding office in South Carolina would cease to inflame the negroes against their old friends and neighbors. It is not necessary that there should be any antagonism between the races, and it would be better for both if the outsiders would keep from intermedling.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* corrects some errors which the newspapers have made in noticing the death of the late Chief Justice Ellis Lewis. He was never Prosecuting Attorney of Dauphin county and never practised law in that county except for a few months when he was Attorney-general under Governor Wolf. Another error in the obituary notices is that Judge Lewis commenced learning the printing business with Mr. Peacock, of Harrisburg, his first duty being that of a carrier in the office of the Pennsylvania *Republican*. The fact is that Judge Lewis, like the great Benjamin Franklin, was a runaway apprentice, having been indentured in the printing business to John Wyeth, publisher of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, from which apprenticeship he absconded, his master offering the usual "six and a quarter cents reward" for his apprehension and return. Little did old John Wyeth imagine what honor the little runaway would bestow upon him.

NEWSPAPERIAL.—The Pittsburg *Post* makes its appearance in a new and handsome dress, looking decidedly vigorous and healthy. Since the demise of *The Paper*, the *Post* is the only Democratic daily in the smoky city, and is one of the best in the country.

THE Gettysburg *Compiler* comes to us also fitted out in a complete new dress. Brother Stahle is prospering, and we are glad to see the evidence of it in his excellent paper.

RESULTS OF THE LONG STRIKE.

Disgraceful Riots in the Scranton Region

MURDER AND INCENDIARISM.

The Authorities Defied and the Military Called Out.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. GEARY.

As will be seen from despatches below, the strike in the anthracite coal regions of this State has culminated in riot and bloodshed. The news of this new trouble will cause regret all over the Commonwealth; but it is to be hoped that the stringent measures adopted to crush out this lawlessness will have a speedy effect.

SCRANTON, April 7.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a large body of miners and boys from other mines congregated at Tripp's slope, and assailed with stones and clubs the men at work in that place, stopping the work. It is reported on the streets this morning that a large body of miners, numbering four or five hundred, have driven the men out of Connell's mines and the mines worked by Morris & Weeks. At the latter place they blew up the mouth of the slope with powder taken from the mine, tore up the railroad track at the mine, and did other damage to the amount of one thousand dollars. Three men were killed and several wounded at Tripp's slope this morning.

FURTHER DETAILS—TROOPS TELEGRAPHED FOR.

SCRANTON, April 7.—This morning a band of five hundred men, armed with muskets, clubs, and revolvers, visited Tripp's mines, in this city, and prevented the workmen from entering the mines. Three miners employed at the works were shot down dead in cold blood by the mob, and others beaten with stones so badly that they must die.

Last night Morris & Weeks' coal works in this city were torn down, the mouth of their mine blown out, and the track torn up. A large mob is now engaged (this noon) in driving the men of the iron company's mines, near their mills. These several gangs of men carry the Irish-American flag, and have the arms of two of the militia companies, one Irish and the other Welsh. Great excitement prevails here, and a bloody time is expected.

General Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, has been telegraphed for troops. The Mayor of the city was hooted at while reading the riot act to the mob to-day. There is not an American military company in the entire northern half of this (Luzerne) county.

The demonstrations yesterday were the first made during the suspension.

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED.

The mobs altogether number over a thousand men, and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Connell's mines, near this city, were besieged to-day, and a suspension of work compelled. The proper authorities for preserving the peace are moving slowly, and unless decisive measures are taken at once the whole city will be under the terrorism of the rioters.

MORE BREAKERS DESTROYED.

SCRANTON, April 7—4.50 P. M.—Two coal breakers have been destroyed this afternoon, one of them is now burning, with about 200 tons of coal in the shute.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIOTERS

SCRANTON, April 7.—During the afternoon the rioters to the number of one thousand proceeded to Novang and Clark Coal-breakers, in the Third ward of the city, and the men at work in the former were driven off. They then set fire to Noyang Breaker, and it was burned to the ground.

This evening, at 7.30 o'clock, a battalion of infantry and a section of artillery of the State Guard arrived, and troops are quartered in various halls in city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night.

THE TROOPS

are under command of Major General Osborne, an experienced officer of the late war. It is reported here that some of the works from which the men were driven to-day will resume to-morrow under protection of the military. Many miners are anxious to resume work, and will commence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against the terrorism and malignity of the rioters.

ALL QUIET AT POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, April 7.—Great excitement prevails here in regard to the troubles at Scranton. All is quiet here and throughout this region.

LATER.

SATISFACTORY NEWS.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—[*Special despatch to the Inquirer.*]—The Governor's information from the coal regions is satisfactory, so far as the rioters are concerned. Immediately upon the arrival at Scranton of the troops and ammunition the mob separated and fled. Gen. Osborne has two hundred men on duty in Scranton and the vicinity, with whom he is confident of preserving order.—Gen. Jordan, of the Dauphin and Lebanon division, yesterday issued a congratulatory order announcing the necessity for action on the part of this division as at an end, and thanking his men for their promptitude in responding.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE FATAL CAMP ACCIDENT.

The only despatch of importance since the *Inquirer's* specials of Friday night, is the following received at 6.36 this evening:

WILKESBARRE, April 9, 1871.—To Gen. A. L. Russell, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania: William Carr was killed and Lieutenant Miles Winner seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun. A man not belonging to the company, was sleeping in the back part of the barracks, and probably dreaming, rushed through with a yell, aroused the company, and in jostling, caused the discharge of a gun belonging to a guard. Lieutenant Winner will probably die.—Both are of Hazleton. I shall send them home with a guard. All is quiet, though I do not feel as I would. E. S. Osborne, Major General.

To which General Russell replied:

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—To Major General E. S. Osborne, Wilkesbarre:—Your telegram received announcing the death of William Carr and the probable death of Lieutenant Winner. The Governor directs me to say, that while feelingly sympathizing with you in this melancholy casualty, though no expression of condolence can assuage the grief of friends, he is gratified to learn that you have made suitable arrangements for their conveyance home.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General.

[The latest despatches from Scranton represent the riot suppressed and quiet restored. The first reports were exaggerated.—Ed. Volunteer.

SAN DOMINGO.

The President's Message.

The following is the President's message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I have the honor to submit herewith to the two houses of Congress the report of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution approved January 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States and of their peaceful character.

It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed further that we should not permit independent governments within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under an European power.

Soon after my inauguration as President I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez, with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits about as they have been described by the commissioners, whose report accompanies the message. He stated further that, being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry, on account of the lack of protection for their accumulations, and that if not accepted by the United States, with the institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere.

To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations and who was received in like manner. In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the "Monroe Doctrine," I believed I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States.

Under the attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might, in the future, be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Those opponents of annexation who have heretofore professed to be preeminently the friends of the rights of man I believed would be my most violent assailants if I had neglected so clear a duty.

Accordingly, after having appointed a commissioner to visit the island, who declined, on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgement and integrity I had unbounded confidence.

He visited San Domingo, not to secure or hasten annexation, but, unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn all the facts about the government, the people and the resources of that Republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of the previous commissioners, and upon this receipt I felt that a sense of duty, and a due regard for our great national interests, required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case and with aspersions upon those whose duty had connected them with it. Amid the public excitement thus created the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, and was rejected; but whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published.

Under the circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I now hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigations, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted under the authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character, and expressly for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts.

Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President only indicates a difference of opinion between two co-ordinate departments of the government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President, or of those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case, the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully indicates the purity of motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and of their Representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will soon be spread before the country and a decision rendered by that tribunal, whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce.—My opinion remains unchanged. Indeed it is confirmed by the report that the interests of our country and of San Domingo alike invite the annexation of that republic.

In view of the differences of opinion upon this subject, I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject, and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform it than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man; and if the people, upon a presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the government ought to acquiesce in that decision. In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well of unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark. No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 5.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his customers and public generally to his entire new and large assortment of

CLOTH CASSIMERS

VESTINGS, &c.,

especially adapted for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

All the latest styles to be had in store, and ready for your early inspection.

All possible efforts will be made to please you, and give you a good fit.

Having employed the celebrated and scientific cutter

Mr. John Haas,

late of a fashionable house in Broadway New York, I have the pleasure to announce to you now a perfect fit.

A complete assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Also Valises,
Carpet Bags,
Satchels,
Trunks, &c.,

Give us a call. Yours respectfully,

Isaac Livingston,

No. 22, North Hanover Street.

CARLISLE, PA,
Established 1847.

April 13, 1871.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Treasurer of Cumberland county, Pa., will attend for the purpose of receiving State, County and Militia Taxes for 1871, as required by act of Assembly, at the following times and places, viz:

Hopewell and Newburg, at Sharp's Hotel, May 8, 9.

Mifflin, at Mull's Store, May 10, and at Sherman's Store, May 11.

Frankford, at Bloserville, May 12, 13.

Southampton, at Boughman's Hotel, May 15, 16.

Penn, at Eyster's Hotel, May 17, 18.

Dickinson, at Marks' Hotel, May 19, 20.

Middlesex, at Middlesex School House, May 22, 23.

North Middleton, at Beecher's Hotel, May 24, 25.

South Middleton, at Rupley's Hotel, May 26; at Filbert's Hotel, May 27.

East Pennsboro'nship, at Wilder's Hotel, May 29; at Olewine's Hotel, May 30.

Hampden, at George K. Duey's Hotel, May 31 and June 1.

Silver Spring, at George Duey's Hotel, June 2; at Grove's Hotel, June 3.

Lower Allen, at Irvine's Hotel, June 5; at Heck's Hotel, June 6.

Upper Allen, at Culp's Hotel, June 7, 8.

Monroe, at Hursh's Hotel, June 9, 10.

Shippensburg Borough and Township, at McNulty's Hotel, June 12, 13.

Newton, at McBride & McCleary's Hotel, June 14; at Mellinger's, June 15.

Newville, at Leidy's Hotel, June 16, 17.

West Pennsboro'nship, at Chisnell's Hotel, June 19; at Fair's, June 20.

Mechanicsburg, at Leidig's Hotel, June 21, 22.

New Cumberland, at Bell's Hotel, June 23, 24.

Carlisle, at Treasurer's Office, June 26, 27.

On all County Taxes paid before August 1st, an abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and on all taxes unpaid on August 1st, 5 per cent. will be added.

The Treasurer will receive taxes at his Office, until the first day of September next, at which time duplicates of all unpaid taxes will be issued to the constables of the respective boroughs and townships for collection.

Also, at the same time and places merchants and dealers can obtain Mercantile Licenses of County Treasurer.

GEO. WETZEL,
April 13, 1871—11w *Treas'r. Cumb. County.*

NOTICE is hereby given by the President of the Miramar Iron and Railroad Company that the Board of Directors of said company will meet at their office, at Newville, on Thursday, the 13th of April, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that then and there will be publicly exhibited by Joseph Mellin, Esq., chief engineer of said company, the maps surveys, profiles and estimates of the several railroad lines of said company; and that from the date of said meeting until the 26th of April inst., will be received at the same office, by the President, sealed proposals for the building and completion of a railroad from a point on the Cumberland Valley railroad at or near Shippensburg, *via* Cleversburg, Upper Milltown, Papertown, Boiling Springs and other points to a point on the Cumberland Valley railroad, at or near Shiremanstown. And also, for the building and completion of a railroad from Dillsburg or vicinity to Mechanicsburg.

The contractor will only be required to leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., Harrisburg at 3 10 A. M. and 3 00 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 00 A. M. for New York, and at 9 40 A. M. and 4 15 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.

J. E. WOOTEN,
April 6, 1871. *Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.*

WATCH FREE, and $30 a day sure, no humbug. Address with stamp, LATTA & CO., Pittsburg.

April 6, 1871.

8 o'Clock.

April 6, 1871—4w

READ.—"Convent life Unveiled," by Edith O'Gorman. Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling and startling. Price $1.50. Conn. Pub. Co., Hartford, Ct.

April 6, 1871—4w

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA.—A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh, and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J.

April 6, 1871—4w

THEA-NECTAR is a pure Black Tea with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5,506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

April 6, 1871—4w

AGENTS WANTED for Knots Untied, or ways and by-ways in the hidden life of American Detectives, by officer McWatters. A narrative of 25 years experience among Bank Robbers, Counterfeiters, Thieves, Pickpockets, Lottery Dealers, Confidence Men and Swindlers, of all classes of society—disclosing marked instances of diabolical vengeance and deep laid plans of mischief and outrage, and showing the modes by which they were traced out and scoundrels brought to justice. A large volume of over 500 pages; 50 full page engravings. For circular and terms address the publishers. J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn.

April 6, 1871—4w

Dry Goods.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

DRY GOODS.

Just opened an entire

NEW AND DESIRABLE

stock of

Spring & Summer

DRY GOODS

for ladies' and gentlemens' wear, consisting of

Japanese Poplins,

Silk and Wool Serges,

Shepherd's Plaid Wool Serges,

Granite Lustres,

Melanges,

Pique Nettings,

Nainsooks,

Victoria Lawns,

Swiss & Mull Muslins,

all kinds of

WHITE GOODS

used.

CASSIMERES, CLOTHS

AND VESTINGS

for Spring suits. All the novelties of the season.

Shawls! Shawls!!

Hosiery and Gloves, House Furnishing Goods, such as

Tickings,

Sheetings,

Pillow Casings,

Blankets,

Marseilles Quilts,

and all Goods

used for Housekeeping purposes.

DOMESTICS

in large quantities.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!! DOMESTICS!!

We are prepared to offer great inducements as the markets are lower than they have been for ten years and as our stock is entirely new and fresh, bought for the cash, we feel safe in promising to give our customers great bargains and all new goods. We invite all kindly to call and examine our stock before purchasing, and decide for themselves. Thankful for the liberal patronage in the past, we promise to be alive to the interests of our friends in the future, by keeping such goods as will render satisfaction to all. All who wish to save money are invited to call upon us and find a source of profit by dealing with us.

DUKE & BURKHOLDER.
April 6, 1871. North Hanover Street, Below Carlisle Deposit Bank.

READING RAIL ROAD,

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Monday, April 3rd, 1871.

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, A. M., and 12 20 P. M., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10 10 A. M., 3 50, and 10 50 P. M., respectively.—Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 10 A. M., train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9 00 A. M., 12 05 noon and 5 30 P. M., Philadelphia at 7 35, 8 30, 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 00, 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., 4 05 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, 2 15 4 20 and 8 45 P. M.

Way passenger train leaves 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 2 30 P. M., Hermdon at 10 00 A. M., Shamokin at 5 40 and 11 15 A. M. Ashland at 7 05 A. M., and 12 45 Noon, Mahanoy city at 7 5 A. M., and 12 20 P. M., Mahanoy Plane at 8 35 A. M., and 2 10 P. M., to 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 7 55 P. M., arriving at Pottsville at 9 40 P. M.

Pottstown accommodation train, leaves Pottstown at 6 30 A. M., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 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 function at 7 15, 9 05 A. M., 3 00 and 6 00 P. M., returning, leave Schwenksville at 6 30, 8 10 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 1 15, 6 45 P. M., returning, leave Mt. Pleasant at 7 00 and 11 5 A. M., and 3 00, P. M., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8 40 A. M., 2 05 and 5 52 P. M., returning, leave Downingtown at 6 40 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 5 25 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 3 00 P. M.; leave Allentown at 8 45 P. M. leave Reading at 7 15 A. M. and 10 05 P. M. for Philadelphia, at 5 00 A. M. for New York, and at 9 40 A. M. and 4 15 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.

J. E. WOOTEN,
April 6, 1871. *Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.*

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Treasurer of Cumberland county, Pa., will attend for the purpose of receiving State, County and Militia Taxes for 1871, as required by act of Assembly, at the following times and places, viz:

Hopewell and Newburg, at Sharp's Hotel, May 8, 9.

Mifflin, at Mull's Store, May 10, and at Sherman's Store, May 11.

Frankford, at Bloserville, May 12, 13.

Southampton, at Boughman's Hotel, May 15, 16.

Penn, at Eyster's Hotel, May 17, 18.

Dickinson, at Marks' Hotel, May 19, 20.

Middlesex, at Middlesex School House, May 22, 23.

North Middleton, at Beecher's Hotel, May 24, 25.

South Middleton, at Rupley's Hotel, May 26; at Filbert's Hotel, May 27.

East Pennsboro'nship, at Wilder's Hotel, May 29; at Olewine's Hotel, May 30.

Hampden, at George K. Duey's Hotel, May 31 and June 1.

Silver Spring, at George Duey's Hotel, June 2; at Grove's Hotel, June 3.

Lower Allen, at Irvine's Hotel, June 5; at Heck's Hotel, June 6.

Upper Allen, at Culp's Hotel, June 7, 8.

Monroe, at Hursh's Hotel, June 9, 10.

Shippensburg Borough and Township, at McNulty's Hotel, June 12, 13.

Newton, at McBride & McCleary's Hotel, June 14; at Mellinger's, June 15.

Newville, at Leidy's Hotel, June 16, 17.

West Pennsboro'nship, at Chisnell's Hotel, June 19; at Fair's, June 20.

Mechanicsburg, at Leidig's Hotel, June 21, 22.

New Cumberland, at Bell's Hotel, June 23, 24.

Carlisle, at Treasurer's Office, June 26, 27.

On all County Taxes paid before August 1st, an abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and on all taxes unpaid on August 1st, 5 per cent. will be added.

The Treasurer will receive taxes at his Office, until the first day of September next, at which time duplicates of all unpaid taxes will be issued to the constables of the respective boroughs and townships for collection.

Also, at the same time and places merchants and dealers can obtain Mercantile Licenses of County Treasurer.

GEO. WETZEL,
April 13, 1871—11w *Treas'r. Cumb. County.*

NOTICE is hereby given by the President of the Miramar Iron and Railroad Company that the Board of Directors of said company will meet at their office, at Newville, on Thursday, the 13th of April, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that then and there will be publicly exhibited by Joseph Mellin, Esq., chief engineer of said company, the maps surveys, profiles and estimates of the several railroad lines of said company; and that from the date of said meeting until the 26th of April inst., will be received at the same office, by the President, sealed proposals for the building and completion of a railroad from a point on the Cumberland Valley railroad at or near Shippensburg, *via* Cleversburg, Upper Milltown, Papertown, Boiling Springs and other points to a point on the Cumberland Valley railroad, at or near Shiremanstown. And also, for the building and completion of a railroad from Dillsburg or vicinity to Mechanicsburg.

The contractor will only be required to leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., Harrisburg at 3 10 A. M. and 3 00 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 00 A. M. for New York, and at 9 40 A. M. and 4 15 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.

J. E. WOOTEN,
April 6, 1871. *Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.*

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Assignee by Solomon Sollenberger, of South Middleton township, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, gives notice to all those indebted to call and settle their indebtedness, and those having claims to present them without delay, duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN ETTER,
April 13, 1871—3t* *Assignee.*

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The School Directors of Middlesex township, will receive proposals or the erect ion of a brick School House on School Lot No 6, known as "Lamberton's School Ground," at Thudium's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1871.—The House to be 30 by 32 feet, by 10 to 1 clear in ceiling. For full specifications see R. C. LAMBERTON. By order of Board,

GEO. W. JACOBS,
April 18, 1871—3t *Secretary.*

AGENTS—Male and Female, for selling Popular subscription Books. Extra inducements to Agents. Information free. Address Am. Book Co., 62 William St., N. Y.

March 30, 1871—4w

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.—By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y.

March 30, 1871—4w

J. L. STERNER & BRO.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

BETWEEN HANOVER AND BEDFORT ST., IN THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE, CARLISLE, PA.

Having fitted up the Stable with new Carriages, &c., I am prepared to furnish first-class turn-outs at reasonable rates. Parties taken to and from the springs.

April 25, 1867.—3*

Hair Renewer.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

FOR THE

Renovation of the Hair!

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the glow and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a graceful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

J. B. HAVERSTICK, Agent, Carlisle, Pa.

March 30, 1871—4w

USE THE BEST!

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER.

Nine years before the public, and no preparation for the hair has ever been produced equal to Hall's "Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer," and every honest dealer will say it gives the *best satisfaction*. It restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, eradicating and preventing dandruff, curing BALDNESS and promoting the growth of the hair. The gray and brashy hair by a few applications is changed to black and silky locks, and wayward hair will assume any shape the wearer desires. It is the cheapest HAIR DRESSING in the world, and its effects last longer, as it excites the glands to furnish the nutritive principle so necessary to the life of the hair. It gives the hair that splendid appearance so much admired by all. By its tonic and stimulating properties it prevents the hair from falling out, and now need be without Nature's ornament, a good head of hair. It is the first real perfected remedy ever discovered for curing diseases of the hair, and it has never been equalled, and we assure the thousands who have used it, it is kept up to the original high standard. Our Treatise on the Hair mailed free, send for it. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicines. Price One Dollar per bottle.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietor.

Laboratory, Nashua, N. H.

S. A. HAVERSTICK, Agent, Carlisle, Pa.

March 30, 1871—1y

JURUBEBA.—What is it? It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of The Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or Obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood, Intermittant