American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, May 4, 1871.

SNOBBERY.

The rapidity with which the American people are drifting away from pure Republican customs, into a snobbish aristocracy, has been observed by almost every thinking person for years past. From our highest officials down to the clerks in the national and state departments, there is exhibited the same aping of foreign styles and manners. The *Irish World*, a New York paper, in speaking of this subject, says:

"If the President, or cabinet, or select parties of Congressmen, with their wives and retinue, wish to go anywhere, in place of riding in a stage, or carriage paid for by themselves, special trains and palace cars are put at their disposal, and the most extravagant entertainments are furnished, far exceeding the royal entertainments of Elizabeth, at Kenilworth. Of course, railroad subsidies, and land grants are necessary after this. If the Secretary of the Navy, or an Admiral, wants to take a Summer trip, in place of decently paying his railroad fare and hotel bills, a United States vessel is gorgeously fitted up at a vast expense, stored with the choicest liquors and viands, and strangers with their ladies are invited on board to spend and squander the people's money, while the poor are groaning under heavy taxes, imposed upon their coal and salt and other necessaries of life. Indeed the public money is squandered in making special alterations in our national vessels, for the reception of the wives and children of our servants, and such aristocratic male and female acquaintance as they may choose, to help them in disposing of the luxuries paid for by the people.

If the Prince of Wales, or some other sprig of nobility come over to our country, he is overwhelmed with attentions; public honors are tendered to him, receptions gotten up for him, and decorations bought and borrowed to ornament the rooms in which to display their snobbery, and Democrats vie with Republicans in this indecent haste to degredation. At the Creamer Reception, in the Academy of Music, last week, one of the young Campbells—a brother of the Marquis of Lorne—and son of the youngest sprouts of the English Commission, were present, and drew after them a crowd anxious to be introduced and recognized. Such worship of the children of queens and nobles, must be from some merit of their own, which nobody pretends to recognize, or from a love of royalty and oligarchy, which is after all, the acknowledged truth.

Wherever we look, on what side soever we cast our eyes, we behold all things full of decaying republicanism in hankering after aristocracy, which in America can never rise above snobbery.

This snobbery, we may remark, has only become fashionable of late years, and the reason is, that of late years we have been in the habit of electing snobs to the highest positions in the government—low men, who feel tickled with their importance. "A beggar on horse back will ride to the devil."

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The Democratic members of Congress have issued an address to the people, which we published in our last. It arraigns the Republicans for making rapid strides towards the centralization of power; for multiplying offices beyond all precedent, to the wide-spread production of dishonesty and corruption; for refusing to reform the internal revenue and the tariff system under which the ship building and nearly all other business interests are languishing; and for voting away to corporations nearly 200,000,000 acres of the public lands to the enrichment of greedy speculators. It also charges that, under the pretence of enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, the most despotic power has been conferred upon the Executive to the annihilation of the rights of the citizen and the State. The course pursued towards the South is criticised, and an appeal is made to the people of all sections to maintain peace and order, to protect the rights of every citizen, and refuse to aid the "Radical attempts to stir up strife and renew the issues of the war."

☞The Ku Klux business is pretty well played out, particularly since the people have found out the point that the Radicals are striving to make with their much talk about Ku Kluxism. Some time ago, an ex-Mayor of Meridan, in Mississippi, had to flee from his home for cause. He came North and told marvelous stories of great outrages having been committed by the Ku Klux, declaring that he himself had barely escaped with his life. The ex-Mayor's name was William Sturgis. Here is what the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* says, which shows what confidence can be placed in the Ku Klux stories:

"The investigation which closed Thursday evening, and the testimony which was all written down, has a chain of circumstantial evidence pointing so strongly to Wm. Sturgis, late Mayor of Meridian, as the incendiary on the night of the 4th, as to crowd out every other theory of the conflagration. He stands out before the world as an incendiary and the fomenter of a riot in which a Judge was shot on the Justice's seat by a negro. He is besides under indictment for a felony, in this county, which would send him to the penitentiary."

THE New York *Sun* says that Major Isaac Lynde, father-in-law of General Frederick Dent, who is principal usher at the White House, (and Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, of course), in 1861 surrendered a regiment of troops to the rebels in Texas, and for that act was dismissed from the United States service by President Lincoln. In 1866 Gen. Grant's influence had Major Lynde reinstated as an officer of the army, and also procured an order to place his name on the retired list, but with his salary to be continued the same as if in active service. Had Lynde not been a relative, and asked even the smallest favor, it would not have been granted, for the simple reason of his "disloyalty;" but his family relationship under the present administration removed all barriers to obtaining office.

HON. JAMES G. BLAIR, member of Congress from the Eighth District of Missouri and elected as a liberal Republican, recently withdrew from the Radical caucus, of Washington, and declared his purpose of voting hereafter with the Democrats. He publishes a letter in explanation of his action in this respect, and says:

"If the Republican party has no higher, nobler, nor more exalted a mission, aim, and purpose than the taxing of the people of the West for the benefit of the aristocrats and monopolists of the East, and the continued degredation and humiliation of the white people of the South, then I must confess that I am at a loss to see how myself and my Liberal Republican friends in my district who agree with me in sentiment, can consistently longer affiliate or act with it.

SENATOR HARLAN, of Iowa, used to be a Methodist minister. Now he is a rich man.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATISM.

The Richmond *Whig*, under the head of "The One Thing Needful," comments upon the concern manifested by the New York *World* about "the few Southern ultraists" who refuse to recognize the fact that negroes are voters. "These few amount to but little more than a baker's dozen in number, and in influence they are still more insignificant." But then, as the *World* has manifested its interest in the South, the *Whig*, with proper gratitude, reciprocates, calling the *World's* attention to the North, and asks, "Are all Northern Democrats ready to renounce their old prejudices—quit the narrow Democratic guage—and even go with zeal for a liberal Republican, like Trumbull, for example, if by that expedient only the republic can be saved? That is the vital question. The *Whig* proceeds to declare that while a few extreme men in the South may make extravagant speeches and supply the enemy with capital, "the great and controlling mass of the white people in the South see their safety and the preservation of everything approaching free government to be wholly dependent on the expulsion from power of that party typified by Morton and Butler. They may not, and do not, expect that the man whom they would prefer before all others stands any chance of nomination or election; they will be content with any one who can or will deliver us from the present despotism. Are Northern Democrats as well advanced? Are they prepared to forego one of their fossil Democrats?—able and willing to rise to the demands of the hour? We would leave the entire selection of a candidate to the North. If our individual views could prevail, the South should send no delegates and take no part in the National Convention, but leave the whole matter to the North, with the earnest prayer that they may select a man who can break up the great deep of Radical despotism. This is the one thing needful; without it a common ruin awaits us; with it, though we may not attain all we could wish, we shall be able to breathe free, to look around us, and to start anew, with hope and heart, to re-establish our liberties."

WE learn that Hon. George H. Pendleton has finally declined to permit his name to be used as a candidate for Governor before the approaching Democratic Convention in Ohio. This decision has been reached after much deliberation, and is understood to have been made for reasons wholly personal. The impression now seems to obtain that Hon George McCook, well known as an able and faithful advocate of Democratic principles, and also as a gallant soldier, who lost his father and three brothers in the late war, will receive the nomination. He deserves well of his country and his party, and, if he should be brought forward, the Democrats and Conservatives of Ohio will rally to his standard with a united and determined purpose to suceeed.

REPUBLICANS can no longer be fooled by false reports from the South. The belief that the troubles in that section are principally owing to the misrule of a set of greedy carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes is extending throughout the North, and the sense of justice which is so strong in the Anglo Saxon race will lead to the complete defeat of the Republican party if its representatives in Congress continue in their present course of policy. Such rule as that under which many of the Southern States have suffered would cause a bloody revolution in Pennsylvania.

NEGRO JURORS.—Chief Justice Mason, of Nebraska, has delivered an opinion against negroes sitting as jurors in that State. The principle point made is that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments grant rights to negroes, but impose no duties upon them, and that jury service is a burden and not a privilege, that the State constitution can be changed only by the same power that enacted it, and that Congress could not confer such authority to change upon the legislature.

IN 1868 General Blair said: "You underrate Grant; he is a bold and dangerous man, who will try to make himself dictator." Radicals sneered or railed. The prediction was ascribed to a selfish motive. General Blair bore the penalty of speaking an unwelcome truth a little too early. Now Charles Sumner and Carl Schurz say the same thing, and everybody listens; for everybody is beginning to fear the same thing.

THE INCOME TAX.—Commissioner Pleasanton has written a letter, which concludes as follows:

"You are further advised that persons whose gross income during the year 1870, estimated in United States currency, did not exceed $2,000, are not required to make any income returns, nor need they make any affidavits showing that their gross income did not exceed the sum above named.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.—There is good reason for thinking that the work of the High Commission is nearly at an end, and that probably within a week its members will separate, awaiting the action of the Senate. This implies that a general outline of agreement has been reached, although the details are not made public.

ALABAMA tells a tale of horror.—Three disguised men robbed the wife of a tax collector of the public funds, and then ordered her to serve supper. She did so, and put arsenic in the tea. On stripping the dead bodies of their disguises, one proved to be her husband, who had taken this means of stealing the people's money.

THE New York *Sun* (Radical) says that Grant relies for his renomination upon the principle that the "ox knoweth his master and the ass his master's crib." If the crib, in the mean time, should give out, there remains no hope for him.

☞In the Legislature of South Carolina there are fifty negroes and thirteen white members. Of the fifty negroes only thirty-two can write, and nineteen only pay taxes, the sum total of their contributions to the support of the government being $146.10. As this body has just levied over $4,000,000 taxes to be collected the current year, the beauties of the system will be at once apparent.

South Carolina Contested Election.

The contest for a seat in the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress from the Second District of South Carolina, between C. C. Bowen and R. C. DeLarge, colored, will, it is believed, be decided in favor of the former, as the Commissioners of Election of Beaufort county, in that district, were tried in the United States Circuit Court, in Charleston, last week, upon an indictment charging them with having stuffed the ballot boxes, falsified the election record, made false returns of the number of votes cast, and committed divers other acts in violation of the United States Enforcement Law at the last election. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and Judge Bond sentenced them each to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, thus sustaining Mr, Bowen's charge of fraud in that district, and proportionally increasing his chances for the contested seat. Between the bigamist Bowen and the ballot-box-stuffing negro De-Large there is very little choice. Neither of them is fit to occupy a seat in Congress.

THE following statement taken from the *People's Pictorial Tax Paper* is interesting as showing what a farmer pays in taxes under the present iniquitous tariff. It makes a startling show in favor of the manufacturing as against the agricultural interests of the country:

	Per ct.
The farmer rises in the morning and puts on his flannel shirt taxed	60
His trousers taxed	60
His silk vest	60
His coat—Cloth taxed	60
Buttons, taxed	40
Silk lining taxed	60
Padding taxed	150
Draws on his boots taxed	35
Sits down to breakfast from a plate taxed	45
Knives and forks taxed	35
Reads a newspaper—Paper taxed	20
With ink taxed	35
And type taxed	20
Puts on his slouched hat taxed	70
Hitches his horse, shod with nails taxed	67
To a plough taxed	45
With trace chains taxed	100
And harness taxed	35
He goes to village store and buys his wife a handkerchief taxed	25
Shawl (I suppose woolen) taxed	200
Silk for a dress taxed	60
Hat taxed	40
Stockings (I suppose worsted) taxed	75
Boots taxed	35
Silk cravat taxed	60
Silk umbrella taxed	60
Needles taxed	25
Thread taxed	75
Pins taxed	35
Gloves taxed	40
Steel pens taxed	70
Rice taxed	82
Soap taxed	70
Candles taxed	40
Starch taxed	50
Paint taxed	20
Gets a ballot add votes for protection unde the old flag, taxed	100

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE—A bill providing for the geological survey of the State has been reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee of Ways and Means. This is a matter of peculiar importance to the State on account of its great mineral resources, and will be of immense advantage to the iron interests of our valley.—The State has hitherto done very little towards making a scientific exploration of the coal, iron and other mineral localities, and inasmuch as they constitute the most important elements of our wealth and greatness, they should be no longer neglected. We should have placed within our reach all the available information as to the extent and quality of our minerals, strengthened by the scientific tests that the science of geology brings. A thorough geological survey would, we have no doubt, astonish ourselves as well as the residents of other States, at the vastness and importance of what lies beneath the surface of our soil, and would give an impetus to the development of our minerals, such as an equal expenditure by the State in any other way could not begin to effect. Professor J. P. Lesley is by the bill constituted State Geologist.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES MASON.—This distinguished gentleman, who was ex-United States Senator from Virginia, and minister to England under the late Confederate Government, died at his residence at Clarens, near Alexandria, Va., at ten o'clock on Friday night. For some time his health had been failing, and within the last month he had lost his eyesight. He died of general debility, his nervous system being generally deranged. He had been unconscious for a day or two, and died very peaceably. His age was 73.

PEOPLE who want to get an insight, in advance, into the way that Grant will conduct the Presidential election under the force bill should carefully study the present Presidential campaign in the neighboring Republic of Mexico. They have been practicing for years in that country upon the idea that the people are too dishonest to be entrusted with the ballot unless they exercise it under the immediate supervision of the military. The result is that a civil war continually rages in Mexico. The Radical leaders propose to bring the United States up to the same standard.

THE Republican leaders, instead of answering the indictment drawn up against the party, or meeting the charges of mismanagement of public affairs and wrongs without number inflicted whilst in power, content themselves by asserting what the Democratic party means to do when it gets into power.—The Republican party is on trial, and must answer or go down. It will not satisfy the people, or divert their attention from the real issue by pleading that the Democratic party might do dreadful things in the future.

Now for bold, straight forward action on the part of the Democracy and the Dictator can spend the rest of his days in his gilt houses; the Ku Klux's will never again be heard of, and this blight called the Republican party, which has cursed the country for the last ten years, will pass away never to be heard of, unless it be in Hayti or San Domingo.

A NEGRO national convention is called to meet in St. Louis, September 22. The purpose of the meeting is to adopt some particular day as a black Fourth of July, as the negroes in different localities are now observing different days in commemoration of their enfranchisement.

THE N. Y. *Sun* terms the Ku Klux act as "Grant's Renomination Bill," and says that Hiram is "nearly a full-fledged Dictator. True as preaching."

MIRAMAR RAILROAD.

The following article from a late number of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, gives a fair and truthful statement of the advantages to be derived by the people of the Southern portion of our country from the erection of the Miramar Railroad. We copy from the *Telegraph* as follows:

MIRAMAR RAILROAD.—The project which the Miramar Iron and Railroad Company has in view, to construct a railroad through the great iron ore region of Cumberland county, following nearly the line of the South Mountain, is one which must commend itself to the favorable consideration of every one who will take the trouble to examine the grounds upon which it is based. It is not an idle, clap trap scheme, devised for the purpose of first deceiving and then plundering the public, but one of solid merit, the result of a thorough knowledge of the country through which it is to pass, and entered upon with an earnest purpose to carry it to completion. There is not a doubt entertained by the originators of the project of its great importance as a means of developing the incalculable mineral wealth of the region, hitherto almost untouched, nor is there the least question that it will ultimately prove highly remunerative to those who invest in its stock. The enterprise is now pushed chiefly by the company, and by citizens of Cumberland and York counties familiar with the vast extent of the ore beds of the valley, and of the mountain along or near the base of which the road will run. But it is worthy of more general attention, and should attract and command capital and influence from other quarters to construct and put it in operation at the earliest day possible.

We live in what may be termed emphatically a railroad era. In almost every section of the country new lines are being constantly projected; but not one of them that has come within the range of our knowledge is better entitled to public confidence and favor, or holds out a fairer prospect of profitable investment or extensive advantage to the interests of agriculture, manufactures and trade, than does this short line through the rich iron and agricultural districts of Cumberland Valley.

Look at the region of country the road is to traverse. Without carrying our view beyond the limits of Cumberland county in a western direction, we shall begin at Shippensburg, from whence or near it, it is proposed to construct the road, to connect with the Cumberland Valley railroad at either Mechanicsburg or Shiremanstown, following in its course, as nearly as practicable, the base of the South Mountain. This section is unsurpassed anywhere in highly cultivated and productive farming land; there is no district of the same extent in or out of the State equal to it in the abundance and richness of its iron ore; it has timber of the best quality and in abundance; and as to its water power it is inexhaustible, and there is enough of it to drive all the machinery of all the manufactories of whatever kind in the United States. All that is wanted to make it the most attractive point in the State for the production of iron and its manufacture into form for all the purposes to which it is applied, to develop fully its great water-power and stimulate agriculture to its highest point of perfection and production, is the easy and cheap facility for marketing the products of industry which the proposed road will supply. All the essential elements of wealth are there ready to be seized by the hands of enterprise and industry and turned into the channels of trade and commerce to swell the amount of individual and national prosperity. Nature has been lavish in her gifts of ores, of soil, of water and of timber. Independent of the extensive beds of ore in a wide belt of valley land, there are buried in the bowels of the South Mountain, thousands of millions of tons of the richest quality awaiting the action of the miner to bring it forth and convert it into gold.

On the north side of the projected road for a distance of twenty-five miles along the line is to be found in inexhaustible quantities the very finest quality of pipe ore, while on the south side, along the base of the mountain, at Cleversburg, Big Pond, Severs, Eysters, Peach Orchard, Milltown, Shanks, Coovers, Spanglers, Houshes, Spring Forge, Dillstown, etc., there is the same quality of ore in equal abundance—in fact the Mountain might be properly called the Iron Mountain, for it is literally composed of ore, which crops out far into the valley. When a way to market is opened, we shall soon see this dormant treasure brought to light at a rate approximating thousands of tons a day for conversion into pigs, bars, and every other form in which iron is used.

This is what the Miramar railroad is to accomplish—this and something more. The iron ore, the great abundance of timber, the rich agricultural country and the fifty splendid water powers of the Yellow Breeches creek will, when the road is completed and in full running order, combine to make the entire district through which it passes one of the most desirable sites for the establishment of manufactories of all kinds, and especially for the manufacture of iron in all the forms in which it is used. The superior advantages it possesses for manufactures will invite capital, enterprise and skill, and progress will be written all over it from the day when the markets of the world shall be opened to the products of its industries.

We have no doubt that the people of this section will be ultimately greatly benefited by this new road. We base this opinion upon the facts that every successful project for developing mineral wealth and stimulating agriculture and manufactures is a general benefit, that the increased wealth and business will be almost in our immediate vicinity, and some of the trade must come to us, and besides, the road will increase the business of other roads with which it will form connections, as all these roads either centre in Harrisburg or connect with lines that do, we shall derive some benefit from that source. In short we believe the road is demanded by the best interests of the people of the Cumberland Valley; that it will open immense wealth to be applied to industrial pursuits which otherwise would lie hidden in the bowels of the earth, that in this way it is desirable as adding to the general interests, and therefore deserving of public countenance and support. That it will be built we have no doubt—that it ought to be we feel certain. We understand that the amount of stock necessary to grade it has already been subscribed, and knowing as we do the energetic and intelligent President of the road, D. V. Ahl, Esq., we can conceive of no obstacles to completion of the road—and that too at an early day—which he is not able to overcome.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Civil war continues raging in and around Paris with unabated fury, and with varying success to the Theirs government and the "Reds." Civilians are forced to fight, and also the wounded in the late war. The nationals dress as sailors, to entice the loyal sailors to desert. In a reconnoissance of the 185th battalion from the barricades at Villejaef, forty communists were surrounded by the Versaillist cavalry, and immediately shot. One of the captured regained the lines in a dying state, and was taken to the Bicetre hospital.

There was heavy firing south and west of the city on Saturday. The Versaillists attacked all points simultaneously. The erection of barricades in the interior of the city has been hastened. The government forces stormed and captured the Park of Issy and the cemetary near the fort, capturing eight guns and a number of prisoners and inflicting a severe loss upon the insurgents. The government troops then advanced their lines to within 200 metres of Fort d'Issy.

On Sunday a violent cononade was steadily maintained by the government forces from their positions on the western side of Paris. The communists are blowing up the forts to the south of the city, with the intention of retiring to breastworks erected to the rear of the regular line of fortifications. The German authorities threaten to resume the bombardment of Montmartre, Belleville and Villette, if the communist forces do not at once evacuate Saint Quentin.

Saturday witnessed a grand scene at the Champs Elysees, on the departure of the Freemasons on their visit to M. Thiers. A vast crowd was collected, when fire was suddenly opened upon them, scattering the people wildly.—The Freemasons, undeterred, advanced and planted 120 flags—a flag for every lodge represented—on the ramparts. At six o'clock they reached the Versailists' outposts, bearing a banner inscribed "Asmonsnous les uns les autres." They were blindfolded and sent back, with the exception of the president and two delegates. Their mission was unsuccessful.

On Monday the insurgent garrison at Fort d'Issy displayed a flag of truce, and a party was sent forward from the government limits to convey the terms upon which the surrender of the fort will be accepted.

Gen. Cluseret has been dismissed from the office of minister of war by the commune, and replaced by M. Rossel. The *Cri du People* says Cluseret was arrested by order of the executive committee, with the approval of the commune.

GRANT'S FORCE BILL.

A Leading Republican Journal Gives Its Views.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT CAN DO!

Imperialism or Civil War!!

THE FALSE STEP MUST BE RETRACED!!!

The Act must be Disowned!!!!

We earnestly desire the attention of our readers to the following testimony of the N. Y. *Evening Post*. It is the reiteration of the protestations of Democrats from a fair Republican stand point. We do not endorse the assumption that "Gen. Grant is too faithful and too pure to desire the possession of the power this infamous measure would clothe him with." We believe the danger is too imminent in that direction to be disregarded, but outside of this, the solemn words of warning contained in this article should attract attention:

This centralization of the authority which has hitherto belonged to the municipal governments is accompanied with a centralization in the national executive of powers which have hitherto had no existence at all. The President is charged with the execution of the local laws for the preservation of civil order; and authorized, whenever, in his judgment, these laws are not administered by the States, to use the military power of the United States to enforce them. He may at any time, and without any evidence of an emergency requiring such action except his own opinion, depose a State government, declaring it a rebellion against the United States, and disperse or imprison its members, suspending, at the same time, the civil remedies which persons wronged by his action might have had in the writ of *habeas corpus*.—The war-making power, which the Constitution expressly reserves to Congress is thus given to the President alone; and the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, which the Constitution forbids to any and all branches of the government, except in public peril from invasion or rebellion, is given to the President upon any occasion when, in his judgment, the conviction of certain classes of offenders shall in any district become impracticable.

It cannot be disguised that the passage of this bill makes a crisis in the political history of the nation; a crisis which calls for all the wisdom of a great people to meet it properly. In any wise different than our own it would inevitably lead to a centralized imperialism or to a civil war. It is only among a people long habituated to freedom and to respect to law, that rulers could be found to hold such powers, even for a week, without danger to liberty. In other nations, with such a grant of power as this, a strong executive would strike for absolute sovereignty, and a week one would quickly be led by ambitious advisers to do the same. Here we are safe against such a danger. The present President—whatever mistakes in statesmanship he may have made—is an honest patriot; and that usurpation which Gen. Grant is too faithful and too pure to desire, even a reckless and corrupt man in his place would be too prudent to attempt. The habit of freedom has destroyed among our people the material of which slaves are made, and no sudden seizure of absolute power is to be feared here.

The danger, however, is no less real, and scarcely less serious, than if, we had an imitator of Napoleon at the head of the nation and the army. If this act be enforced, and if it succeed in the work proposed by it, every barrier which the Constitution holds up against the encroachment of the central upon the local governments is broken. Reverence for the fundamental law will disappear, and all the checks and forms of political controversy. No man can forsee what the next step towards centralization may be, but every one may confidently predict that Constitutional limitation or prohibition may be permitted by any political party in control of the national government to defeat its ends, or to protect municipal privileges against it. The local rights of persons and of property, the local conflicts of corporations, the whole system of local laws, with the controversies they involve and the passions they excite, will become elements of national politics; and the very organization of society throughout the land will become the stake of national party struggles. The absolute centralization of our government, and the destruction of the federal system, must soon follow, with civil war and disunion as the only alternative.

The false step must be retraced. The act must be disowned by the nation.

But it is with regret and remonstrance that patriotic citizens will hear the exhortations already uttered in some quarters to meet it by violence and disorder. The Constitution, which had been outraged by passing this bill, provides the means for its own vindication. On the first test case which can be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, it will doubtless be found and declared, in a way which fanaticism itself will heed, that Congress cannot abolish the States and repeal the Constitution.—Even should it be impossible to obtain such a judgment before the next meeting of Congress, yet the act will ere then have been studied by the people; and public opinion will demand imperatively that it be removed from the statute book. By such means only can usurpation, under the forms of law, be met in a manner worthy of the nation, and the means, we are confident, are adequate to the end.

New Advertisements.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The English Horse Leicestershire will be kept during the season, the first three days of every week at the stable of J. C. Beecher, in North Middleton township; and the last three days at the stable of the owner, in Perry county.

TERMS reduced from $15 to $10; Leicestershire drew the first premium at the last fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, and as pronounced by competent judges the finest Horse in the county.

DAVID LONG.

May 4, 1871—3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John Thrush, late of Penn township, deceased, have been granted to Willianson Thrush, 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

WILKANSON THRUSH, *Executor*.

May 4, 1871—6t*

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

JACOB HEMMINGER, *Administrator*.

May 4, 1871—6t*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the Farmers Bank, have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent, clear of taxes, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

J. C. HOFFER, *Cashier*.

May 4, 1871—2t

NEW GOODS FOR THIS WEEK.

Thos. A. Harper,

South Hanover Street, Carlisle.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods,

at greatly reduced prices.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,

Representing the Choicest and Cheapest Spring Importations. Some Specialties:

Great bargains in Black Silks, at $1.50 and $1.75.
Great bargains in Plain Black and Striped Grenadines, at 25c.
Great bargains in Plain and Colored Alpacas at 25c.
Great bargains in Linens for suitsat 25c.
Gr. at bargains in Bleached Table Linen, at 75c.
Great bargains in Linen Napkins, at $1 00.
Great bargains in 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, at 45c.
Great bargains in Towels, at 15c, also lower grades.
Great bargains in Ladies White Cotton Hose, at 10, 12 and 15c.
Great bargains in Men's Hose, full regular at 25c extra, cheaper grades.
Great bargains in Corsets, at 75c.
Great bargains in Window Shades, at $1.00 per pair.
Great bargains in Piques, at 25c, also lower grades.
Great bargains in Cottonades, at 12½c, and better.
Great bargains in Gents Gauze Shirts, at 50c and up.
Great bargains in Ladies Gauze Vests.

The celebrated JOSEPH KID GLOVES, at $1.00.

Ladies Tucked Skirts and Aprons.

Cloths & Cassimeres

exceedingly low.

A splendid article in a Dark Blue Cloth.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Embroideries and Guipure Laces.
Full lines of Domestics as cheap as any this side of Philadelphia.

LOW PRICES TO BE MAINTAINED, to insure quick sales.

THOS. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1871.

Ayer's

CATHARTIC PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country, and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that when it does cure it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their super coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose shows the fettered stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious disorganizement exists. Some who feel tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and invigorating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

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

May 4, 1871.

NOTICE.

To the Heirs and legal Representatives of William Dunlap, late of West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland County, deceased.

Take notice that in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, Pa., and to me directed, an inquest will be held on a tract or piece of ground situate in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, bounded on the north by lands of James M'Culloch and Isaac Goodhart, on the east by land of William A. Adams, on the south by land of Isaac Goodhart and on the west by land of said Isaac Goodhart, Samuel Piper and William Bishop, containing 10 Acres, be the same more or less, it being the only real estate of which the said William Dunlap died, seized so far as is known, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, for the purpose of making partition and valuation of the real estate of the said deceased.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, May 2, 1871.

May 4, 1871—3t

NOTICE.

To the Heirs and legal Representatives of John Dunlap, late of West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland County, Pa., deceased.

Take notice that in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held on a tract or piece of land situate in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, bounded on the north by lands of James M'Culloch and John Myers, on the east by lands of James Dunlap's heirs, on the south by lands of Jacob Tritt, P. G. Williamson and C. Tritt, and on the west by lands of Samuel Heffelbower, containing 18 Acres, more or less, being the only real estate of which the said John Dunlap, died, seized so far as is known, on Friday, the 9th day of June, A. D., 1871, on the premises, for the purpose of making partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, May 2 1871.

May 4, 1871—3t

NOTICE.

To the Heirs and legal Representatives of James Gilmore, late of Cumberland County, deceased.

Take notice that in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held on the real estate of said deceased, to wit: No. 1, a lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Newville, bounded on the west by Col. W. H. Woodburn, on the north by an alley, on the east by James Klink, and on the south by Main street, whereon is erected a two-story Brick Dwelling House, and a two-story Frame Dwelling House. No 2—Out lots situate in the township of Newton, County of Cumberland, bounded on the north by lands of W. H. Woodburn and D. V. Ahl, on the east by State Road leading from Newville to Doubling Gap, on the south by Thomas A. M'Kinney, Allen's Heirs, and T. and J. M'Candlish, and on the west by lands of Martha and Mary Ahl, containing 38 Acres, more or less on Thursday, the 1st day of June 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises for the purpose of making partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, May 2, 18.1.

May 4, 1871—3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Beetem & Co., was dissolved on April 1st, 1871, by mutual consent, A. L. Beetem retiring from the firm. The business will hereafter be conducted by Abraham and Joseph Beetem at the old stand, where a continuance of public patronage is requested.

ABRAHAM BEETEM,
JOSEPH BEETEM,
A. L. BEETEM.

May 4, 1871—3t

47th Dividend,

Carlisle Deposit Bank.

CARLISLE, PA., May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. for the past six months, on the Capital Stock, free from State and National Taxes, payable on demand.

J. P. HASSLER, *Cashier*.

May 4, 1871—3m

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

April 27, 1871—4w

$10 MADE FROM 50 CENTS.—Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and see, or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham st., N. Y.

April 27, 1871—4w

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

CHEAP

DRY GOODS STORE

OF

D. A. SAWYER.

CHEAP I take pleasure in an- BLACK
CHEAP nouncing to the public that I BLACK
CHEAP have just returned from the BLACK
CHEAP Eastern markets with the best SILKS
CHEAP selected stock of Goods ever SILKS
CHEAP offered in Carlisle. Cheap- COLORED
CHEAP est Black Silks in town. COLORED
STORE Cheapest Colored Silks in COLORED
STORE town, Cheapest Japanese Silks in AND
STORE town. Silk Warp Pop- JAPANESE
STORE lins for suits. Silk Pon- JAPANESE
STORE gee for suits. Mixed Poplins SILKS
STORE for suits. Plaids for suits. Blk. SILKS
STORE Hernanis, Grenadines, HERNANIS
STORE and handsome Lawns, HERNANIS
STORE cheapest Black Alpacas in the MIXED
SAWYER town. White Goods, Piques, AND
SAWYER plain, Plaids, Stripped PLAIN
SAWYER Cords, French Nanssooks, POPLINS
SAWYER Swiss, Victoria and Bish- POPLINS
SAWYER op Lawns. A choice lot of FOR
SAWYER Spring Shawls, Lace Points, SUITS
SAWYER at the lowest prices, Para- BLACK
SAWYER sols, Parasols, very cheap. BLACK
SAWYER Cheapest lot of Cassi- ALPACAS
SAWYER meres in the town, and ALPACAS
SAWYER made up to order in CHEAPEST
SAWYER fashionable style. Our notion IN
SAWYER department is complete in THE
SAWYER all branches. TOWN

Everybody call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save 25 per cent.

D. A. SAWYER.

April 2, 1871.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Glelm, dec'd., late of South Middleton township, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JOHN WILLHOUR, *Administrator*.

March 30, 1871—6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, to make and distribute the balance in hands of A. Rosler, Superintendent of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, to and among the creditors of said Company, hereby gives notice to those interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Prothonotary's Office, in Carlisle, on Thursday, May 11, 1871.

J. R. IRVINE, *Auditor*.

April, 20, 71—3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testament