American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, May 11, 1871.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE KU KLUX BILL.

Gen. Sherman, like Grant, is "swinging round the circle" just now, and on his arrival at New Orleans last week, he was complimented with a serenade. He responded in a short speech, which, with the exception of one sentence, amounted to nothing worth mentioning. That one sentence, however, has considerable significance, and must have astonished the negroes, carpet-baggers and thieves who heard it. Said Gen. Sherman:

"I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux, and I am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku Klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to pile down all Ku Klux or other bands of marauders."

This amounts to a decided rebuke of Grant and his tools, who, in defiance of Radical editors and leading Radical politicians, forced through Congress that unrighteous, infamous and unconstitutional abortion, the so-called Ku Klux Bill. The words of Sherman, in the above extract, are as severe and cutting as anything that has been said against the Ku Klux bill by its opponents. But, how strange to come from Sherman! When this accursed measure was pending in Congress, Gen. Sherman favored its passage, and was daily seen in the lobbies of the two Houses using his influence to secure a united Radical vote for it; and his brother in the Senate, who up to that time had been considered a fair and well-disposed man, was fierce in his denunciation of those Republican Senators who refused to violate their oaths by voting for this unconstitutional bantling of Grant.

What, then, has caused Gen. Sherman to change his views in regard to this Ku Klux bill? Is he, too, like all other Radical leaders, given to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain?" Does he see the hand-writing on the wall, in condemnation of that act which made Grant a Dictator? And does he want to efface that writing by condemning the infamy he himself assisted to run through Congress? It would seem so.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says that Grant, his Cabinet and friends were astounded beyond measure when they read General Sherman's speech against the Ku Klux Bill. "They can't imagine what it means." Well, some one, perhaps, will tell them what it means. It means that General Sherman, during his tour, conversed with many intelligent Radicals, and found them to a man opposed to the idea of giving Grant or any other man unlimited power in this country. They told Sherman, possibly, that if Grant could not be re-elected without usurping the rights of the States, he had better be set aside. Gen. Sherman can read the "signs of the times," and hence his speech; hence his desire to put himself in accord with public sentiment before it is too late. This is what his speech means.

Forney's Press.

"SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE."

Grant has returned from his trip to Missouri, and we now learn that he is making arrangements for other trips, viz: to Philadelphia, Boston, California, &c. When Andrew Johnson was President he made one trip (to the Western States,) and what a howl the Radicals set up. "Johnson is swinging round the circle," was the sneering remark of every Radical whiffet who longed for the crumbs and stealings. "His accidency is enjoying himself to the neglect of the public business," chimed in the whole pack of yelpers. Now, however, these same fellows have not a word to utter against Grant, who is "swinging round the circle" about two-thirds of his time. It is true, however, that it makes but little difference where Grant is. He is a nobody, and he may as well "swing round the circle" as to hang about Washington.

A MOST remarkable commentary on the patient submission of the American people to the yoke of their oppressors is found in what occurred a few days since in England. In order to raise additional revenue to be applied to the improvement and strengthening of the national defense, the British Minister of Finance proposed to lay a stamp tax on matches of one halfpenny per box. The proposition had scarcely been proposed in Parliament before the British people began to protest against it. The popular irritation excited by th s attempt on the part of the cabinet of Great Britain to adopt a mode of taxation by which more than two millions of dollars per annum are wrung from the American people, was so great that a mob assembled at Westminster and demanded that the measure should be abandoned. The result was that the mover of the proposition in Parliament withdrew his resolution, and the administration declined to press it further. What becomes of our boasted love of liberty when we tamely submit to an imposition at the mere mention of which John Bull bellows and paws the earth with rage?

HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.—Several Republican journals of the Western States are urging the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. Well, if we must have a Republican for next President, give us Greeley, a man of sense. We have had fools enough in that position of late years. But, our Republican friends may save their wind—the next President will be a Democrat. Stick a pin there!

WE hear of "nameless outrages"—too horrible to be mentioned in print—in Philadelphia, Chicago and Litchfield, Connecticut, and yet the Radical papers are dumb. Suppose the Litchfield monster had lived in the South, what would the Radical papers not have said?

THE Philadelphia *Press* says, "the reports of the Ku Klux crimes continue to multiply." Of course they do. There has been a man appointed in every Southern county to put lying "reports" in circulation, and there is no reason why they should no "multiply."

THE President, although created Dictator by a fanatical Radical majority, will find that it is easier to be that in name than in reality, when he undertakes to exercise his usurped powers.—"God and Liberty" should be the slogan of the people.

"DAMAGES ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR."

Nearly every daily paper we pick up gives an account of some negro obtaining "damages on account of color." A few days ago the negro Sheriff of New Orleans was awarded $1,000 damages by "Judge Dibble," another negro, to be collected from a saloon keeper who had persistently refused to permit the black Sheriff to seat himself at a private table occupied by white ladies and gentlemen. The saloon keeper had requested the "Sheriff" to take any other table not occupied, but no, Mr. Nigger must be at the table with white ladies or "he would not eat a bite." As we said, he brought suit, and recovered one thousand dollars!

A few days ago, an impudent negro attempted to force himself into the ladies car at Richmond. The conductor told him he must comply with the rules of the company, and take a car occupied by males. Mr. Nigger effected indignation, refused to take any other car, brought suit against the railroad, and actually recovered two thousand dollars damages!

Another case. A family in Goldsborough, N. C., employed a black girl to do general house work and wait on the table. At the first meal after her arrival she seated herself at the family table and commenced to eat. Of course she was ordered from the table and at once paid off and discharged. This was just what she wanted. Forthwith she brought suit, and a few days ago obtained a verdict for twelve hundred dollars against her late employer!

Another. In Isle of Wight county, Virginia, recently, a young nigger was caught in the act of carrying off two young pigs belonging to a white gentleman. The white man took the pigs from him and boxed his ears. Young nigger brought suit before a nigger "Judge," and recovered six hundred dollars damages!

We might go on and fill our columns with similar cases to those we mention above, but it is not necessary. "Damages on account of color," is now one of the dodges resorted to by impudent and worthless negroes to make a raise. One negro in South Carolina, we see it stated, has become immensely wealthy by the verdicts rendered in his favor for "damages on account of color." We have no doubt the niggers are instructed by the carpet-baggers in this detestable business, and that the money recovered is divided between them. In the name of heaven, how long, oh, how long must the white people of once free America submit to the dominion of niggers and New England vagrants?

THE Norfolk *Virginian* mentions the case of a young man who went from that town to Philadelphia in quest of business as a clerk. He carried high recommendations of character and capacity. He applied to many, and at last obtained a situation, but his employer had forgotten to ask where he was from. As soon as he ascertained he was from Virginia he at once dismissed him, stating that public feeling was so strong against the South that he could not afford to employ a Southern clerk.—*Richmond Whig.*

We believe this to be a deliberate falsehood, manufactured for a purpose, and in the absence of any name or other corroborating circumstance brand it as such.

Forney's Press.

The first extract above, from the Richmond *Whig*, is a positive assertion, and the latter extract from Forney's *Press*, is as positive a denial. As both these papers are Radical in politics, it is difficult to determine which is the falsifier. We incline to the opinion, however, that the Richmond *Whig* tells the naked truth, for a more bigoted, unreasonable, persecuting set of men cannot be found this side of sun-rise than the so-called "loyal" merchants of Philadelphia. A majority of them were contractors during the war and lined their pockets with the rich droppings of the Lincoln administration. They became wealthy, impudent, domineering and self-willed, and it is reasonable to believe that no Virginian, if a white man, could receive an hour's employment from one of them. It is evident, then, that the statement by the Richmond *Whig* is true, and that Forney's denial of it is false.

GEN. BUTLER has certainly been the target for a great many batteries since '65. But it must be a most gratifying fact to him that not one of them has been manned by the colored race. However numerous his enemies, however bitter, he has yet to experience the least enmity or bitter opposition from that people. And we predict that he never will. The negro race, though long degraded, has never lost its native remarkable intelligence and shrewdness, or its keen sense of personal gratitude. They do not forget that Butler uttered the magic word 'contraband' early in '61, the first shining to them of freedom's coming light. They will ever remember his splendid achievements at New Orleans in their behalf, and his constant devotion to their cause ever since. It is not surprising then that the colored citizens of Boston have selected him as their orator next Monday evening, at one of the city churches.—May the General do as much and as well in peace for them as he did in war.

Forney's Press.

Well, it is right, perhaps, that the "colored race" should stick to Butler. A Southern correspondent of the New York *Tribune* admits that nearly all the late slaves will "pilfer"—that is, steal. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," the adage says, and as it is notorious that Gen. Butler has stolen more from the Government than any other man in America, the "colored race" should love him. Their "native *remarkable intelligence*" will prompt them to this. Butler's a nigger himself in everything but the color of his skin. Let the niggers stick to Butler and Butler to the niggers, and when the Beast dies by the halter, let him, like Thad Stevens, be buried in a negro graveyard.

THE party of great moral ideas occasionally places an exalted estimate upon its high mightiness. As for instance, the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Journal*, a high-toned Radical sheet, which represents "all the intelligence and morality" of a portion of that State, says that "the perfidy of Orange S. Winans, of Chautaqua county, in walking over to the Democratic party, and announcing his intention of hereafter voting with that organization, renders the memory of Judas Iscariot respectable. Judas *only* took thirty pieces of silver for *kissing the Savior so that he might be taken*, but Winans has betrayed every Republican in the State." Not to put a fine point on it, this may be called very modest. To rate the Saviour of mankind as less worthy of human respect than the rotten Radical leaders of New York, shows the progressive spirit of Radicalism in things sacred as well as secular.

P. H. LESLIE has been nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention of Kentucky. Hon. J. Proctor Knott was the next highest candidate.

DANA EXPLAINS.

Mr. Charles Dana, of the New York *Sun*, having been called upon by several of the friends of General Grant to know whether he would not desist from attacking him, says:

As the subject is one of a public nature, we can only give a public answer.

I. Let him pay back to Jay Gould the thousand dollars which Gould paid on his subscription to the Rawlins fund. No President should allow the blot of false pretences to remain upon his personal honor.

II. Let him dismiss the military attaches whom he keeps as ushers, messengers, lobby agents and pretended secretaries, in violation of the law, about his person at the White House.

III. Let him dismiss from the public crib his office-peddling father, his numerous brothers-in-law, cousins, uncles, aunts and other near relations whom he has appointed to places of emolument, and authority, without regard to their personal, political or business qualifications; and let him rigorously observe the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson, that the family relations of the President are not appointed to office.

IV. Let him return to the donor or donors the Cottage at Long Branch—presented to him as a gift since his inauguration as President.

V. Let him turn out of office every man who ever gave him a present, and make it an unsurmountable obstacle to the appointment of any man to office that ever has given him a present.

VI. Let him dismiss Bancroft Davis, the bribetaker, from the Department of State.

VII. Let him reorganize his Cabinet and fill his offices with Republicans of capacity and reputation, whom the people know and can have confidence in. In so doing, let him abandon his foolish notion that a corporal or private musician can safelybe promoted at one jump to a major general and in command of an army corps.

VIII. Let him earnestly call upon Congress to reduce the rates of taxation, abolish the unconstitutional income tax, and relieve the industry and commerce of the burdens that are now making the rich richer and the poor poorer, and crushing enterprise and honesty to the earth. And if his Secretary of the Treasury will not agree to these measures of reform, dismiss him.

IX. Let him introduce common sense into his appointments, and leave off dividing, distracting, and breaking down that noble organization, the Republican party.

X. Let him send adrift the ring of military money makers who surround him and exercise a malignant influence upon his conduct; and let him avoid making himself ridiculous and suspected by engaging in such absurdities as the San Domingo swindle, so that prominent Republicans will no longer, as now, pronounce him a fool.

XI. Let him beware of the flatteries of silly richmen, and leave off his adoration of golden calves, and cease to corrupt the youth of the country by evincing such supreme worship for money.

XII. Let him announce that he is no longer a candidate for reelection, and declare that he will steinly adhere to the opinion he expressed in 1867, that no man should be President more than a single term.

Let him do all these things and we will cordially recommend him for the complete retirement for which alone he has proved himself to be preeminently qualified.

LEGAL TENDER.

A year or more ago the Supreme Court decided the act of Congress in making greenbacks a legal tender for contracts made before its passage to be unconstitutional. Five Judges concurred in this decision and two opposed it. Since then two new Judges have been added to the number. These were said at the time to be pledged to reverse this decision, and that this was made a condition of their appointment. Both, too, are said to be pecuniarily interested in the decision. Recently the Court again opened the question, and a decision has been given sustaining the constitutionality of the act, by five to four. Chief Justice Chase, the author of the greenback act, is of the latter.

In commenting on the conduct of the new Judges, the New York *Tribune* says:

The most serious objection to the action of Justices Strong and Bradley of the U. States Supreme Court, in the late Legal Tender case, is that they overturned and brought into contempt a recent very careful decision of their own Court, by ruling, with little argument and in unusual haste, on the side on which they had but a short time before been paid advocates. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* assures us that Justice Strong divested himself absolutely of his railroad interests before taking his seat on the bench, and says that something in the *Tribune* once conveyed a contrary impression. We take pleasure, therefore, in giving prominence to the *Inquirer's* statement; but we must be permitted to add that it does not touch the point of our complaint. It was an essentially improper thing that a recent and earnest paid advocate of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender law should take his seat upon the Supreme Bench to decide it constitutional. Let him be pure as snow, he cannot, for this, escape condemnation. It is a decision in the interests of the great railroad companies, and it has been reached through the instrumentality of their former paid advocates and stockholders now on the bench. The first conclusion of the Court has been hastily reversed, but it will not be as easy to restore the public respect and reverence for the tribunal which this decision has sacrificed.

EARNING HIS MONEY.

John W. Forney made a speech at Washington the other night, in which he nominated Grant for the next Presidency. This is particularly refreshing, when we remember but a few weeks have elapsed since Forney left Washington to take up his abode in Philadelphia, vowing vengeance against Grant, and he refused to be propitiated by the offer of the Philadelphia Collectorship, and indignantly declined the paltry bribe; and how he was only induced to accept the Collectorship and its accompanying servitude to Grant, by the promise of the latter to pay a $30,000 bill which Forney had against the government for advertising which had never been authorized. The New York *Tribune* thus touches up the dead duck:

Col. Forney is so fresh from sharp arraignment of the Administration, that our present high esteem for him would have been better preserved if he had not made haste, so soon after taking possession of his Collectorship in Philadelphia, to re-nominate Gen. Grant for the Presidency. We do not think the time has come for nominating the next President, and we are very sure that new and grateful office holders are not the men to do it.

THE following Republican Congressmen voted with the Democrats against the acceptance of the unconstitutional Ku Klux bill as it came from the Committee of Conference:

Messrs. Banks, Bingham, Blair (Michigan), Conger, Cook, Donnan, Eames, Farnsworth, Edwards, Farwell, Frankenburg, Garfield, Hale, Harris, (Miss.) Hawley, Hooper, McJunkin, Packer, Poland, Parker, Smith, Sheldon, Strong, Shoemaker, Townsend, (Pennsylvania,) Turner and Willard.

They deserve to be honorably mentioned, and commended for the regard which they have shown for their oaths of office.

GOLD is selling in the Eastern market at $1 11¼.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF DEALERS IN GOODS, Wares, and Merchandise, also Brewers, Distillers, Lumbermen, Eating Houses, &c., within the county of Cumberland, as appraised and assessed by D. M. Kerns, Mercantile Appraiser, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, as follows, to wit:

CARLISLE.

	Class.	License.
Dry Goods.		
D H Lachey,	13	$10
Duke & Burkholder,	12	12 50
Bentz & Co.,	9	25
T A Harner,	11	15
Wm A Miles	14	7
D A Sawyer,	13	10
L T Greenfield,	11	15
Leidich & Miller,	10	20
J G H Ring,	14	7
Chas Ogilby	12	12 50
Groceries.		
John Faller,	14	7
John Humer,	14	7
I W Bashore,	14	7
I Dinoff,	10	20
Wm Blair & Son,	10	20
John Heckman,	13	10
J A Wetzel,	14	7
H Hildebrandt,	14	7
R Hughes,	14	7
J D Meck,	14	7
A E Monasmith,	14	7
Joa Stayman,	14	7
G B Hoffman,	13	10
John Wolf Jr.,	14	7
J M Masonheimer,	16	10
A J Stites,	14	7
J A Zeigler,	14	7
J Forthman,	14	7
D Toomy,	14	7
F Eshenbach,	14	7
J R Egbert,	14	7
J Rentzier,	14	7
O Lehman,	14	7
G L Devenney,	17	7
Confectionery.		
P Miller,	14	7
Wm Sellers,	14	7
Mrs Kieffer,	14	7
George Faber,	14	7
G Yocum,	14	7
D W. Burkholder,	14	7
N H Sawtelle,	14	7
W Sponsler,	14	7
W M Hughes,	14	7
Jacob Martin,	14	7
Milliners.		
Mrs A Hutton,	14	7
Mrs E Williams,	14	7
Mrs Richard,	14	7
Mrs Neff,	14	7
Clothing.		
Wm. Wetzel,	14	7
E B Leonard,	14	7
John Elliott,	14	7
B M Smiley,	14	7
I Livingston,	12	12 50
Wm Balling,	14	7
A G Lechler,	14	7
H. S. Ritter,	14	7
A Eakins,	14	7
J Kronenburg,	14	7
Hats and Caps.		
J A Keller.	14	7
Jacob Roas,	14	7
J G Catilio,	14	7
Carpets.		
Frysinger & Weiser,	12	12 50
Fancy Goods.		
J H Wolf & Co.,	11	15
Coyle & Co.,	11	15
Drugs.		
J B Haverstick,	14	7
A Haverstick,	13	10
Dr D Cornman,	14	7
Cornman & Worthington,	14	7
T W Frank,	14	7
W. L Hom,	14	7
Boots and Shoes.		
J Cornman,	14	7
Strohm & Sponsler,	11	15
P Lutman,	14	7
M C Myers,	14	7
W M Porter,	14	7
Furniture.		
Chas Shapley,	14	7
D Sipe & Son,	14	7
A B. Ewing,	14	7
John Lizman,	14	7
Tobacconists.		
J A Gembe,	14	7
B K. Spangler,	14	7
J Livingstone,	13	10
J P Wolf,	14	7
G G Dosh	14	7
Stoves.		
J McGonigal,	14	7
S R Claudy,	14	7
W Riley,	14	7
A W Walker,	14	7
Rinesmith & Rupp,	14	7
Leather.		
G Ensminger,	14	7
Michael & Ensminger,	14	7
Jewelry.		
H Heisinger,	14	7
F C Kramer,	14	7
T Conlyn,	14	7
Hardware.		
Miller & Bowers,	10	20
H. Saxton & Co.,	9	25
Produce.		
John S. Low,	14	7
R Allison,	14	7
R C O Woodward,	11	15
Beetem & Bro.,	11	15
H Harkness,	14	7
J H Hosler & Bro.,	13	10
Coal.		
Geo Zinn,	14	7
A H Blair,	13	10
H Rhoads & Bro.,	14	7
A H Blair,	12	12 50
Blankets.		
Samuel Ensminger,	14	7
Books.		
J Loudon,	14	7
W K Piper,	14	7
Photographers.		
H P Chapman,	14	7
Music.		
N Harkness,	14	7
Sewing Machines.		
Wheeler & Wilson, Agent,	14	7
Lewis Faber,	14	7
MECHANICSBURG.		
Dry Goods.		
Oswald & Buttorf,	11	15
Brindle & Neiswanger,	10	20
J Dorsheimer,	14	7
E'cook & Co.,	11	15
J B Herst & Son,	11	15
Groceries.		
P Westhaffer,	14	7
Wise & Mateer,	12	12 50
J Huston,	14	7
G Wise,	14	7
G W Bowman,	14	7
A W Milleisen,	14	7
D W Eberly,	12	12 50
E S Brandt,	14	7
J J Smith,	14	8
J A Kaufman,	11	15
R Zeminger,	14	7
J. W. Titzel,	13	10
Confectionery.		
P Uhler,	14	7
Grove & Staley,	14	7
Milliners.		
Mrs O'Brian,	14	7
Clothing.		
L W Abrams,	14	7
J. Simons,	14	7
Hats and Caps.		
L Reigle,	13	10
Drugs.		
A Day,	14	7
J H Nonemaker,	14	7
J H Herring & Co.,	14	7
J W Byers,	14	7
H H Snavely,	14	7
Boots and Shoes.		
T Kline,	14	7
J C Newman,	14	7
H Zinn,	14	7
C Krider,	14	7
Furniture.		
J Rupp,	14	7
Mauk & Deihl,	14	7
C H Titzel,	14	7
Tobacco.		
H B Palmer,	14	7
M Guswiler,	14	7
J. B. Palmer,	14	7
Stoves.		
G & F Wonderlich,	14	7
Hauch & Co.,	14	7
Bakery.		
J B Fredericks,	14	7
Jewelry.		
J Swartz,	14	7
R H Shapley,	14	7
Hardware.		
D Eberly & Son,	11	15
G Hobb & Son,	11	15
Produce.		
Miller & Garrett,	11	15
G Hummel,	14	7
T B Bryson,	10	20
Urich & Baily,	11	15
Bucher & Nelsly,	9	25
Ooser & Ashenfetter,	14	7
Lumber.		
H Moore & Co.,	14	7
J Long,	14	7
J Milleisen & Son,	12	12 50
L F Eberly & Sons,	11	15
Books.		
J L Becker,	14	7
Photographers.		
B W Maddison,	14	7
Music.		
J D Raffensberger,	14	7
Agriculturists.		
H G Carr, Agt.,	14	7
Merchant Tailor.		
L D Keefer,	14	7
Dealers.		
L Brandt,	14	7
Harry Null,	14	7
Plumber.		
Hazelet & Son,	14	7
Sewing Machines.		
J L Sheets,	14	7
SHIPPENSBURG.		
Dry Goods.		
R Snodgrass,	12	12 50
J & J B Reddig,	10	20
J B Danner,	14	7
Jamison & Co.,	12	12 50
Kuntz & Montgomery,	12	12 50
Groceries.		
J R Pague & Co.,	14	7
Vandersal & Bro.,	14	7
Karman & Kimmel,	14	7
M M Angle,	13	10
S A Angle,	14	7
P S Artz,	14	7
W L Weaver,	14	7
J Reeder,	14	7
C Fosnaight,	14	7
S C Hollar & Son,	13	10
Confectionery.		
J H Coover,	14	7
Clothing.		
J M Smiley,	13	10
J S Blair,	14	7
J Bridges & Son,	14	7

New Advertisements.

Hats and Caps.		
G W Croft,	14	7
G B Cole,	14	7
Jewelry.		
J Landis,	14	7
Drugs.		
J O Altick,	14	7
J P Hankin,	14	7
Ruby & Co.,	14	7
Boots and Shoes.		
Mr Walters,	14	7
Furniture.		
B J Snoddy,	14	7
Barnhart, Duke & Bro.,	14	7
Tobacco.		
Mr Hughes,	14	7
Stoves.		
E H Walters,	14	7
Wolf & Bro.,	14	7
Hykes & Winters,	14	7
Hardware.		
M'Pherson & Cox,	11	15
Grabill & Sterrett,	11	15
Stevick & Rebuck,	12	12 50
Produce.		
T P Blair,	11	15
Sterer, Clever & Co.,	12	12 50
Lawton & Co.,	10	20
J B Hurst,	12	12 50
Books.		
J Kelso,	14	7
Fancy Goods.		
E H Ocker,	14	7
NEWVILLE.		
Dry Goods.		
T M'Candlish,	13	10
E James,	9	25
Stough & Elliott,	10	20
Groceries.		
Thomas & Co.,	14	7
S M Glauser & Son,	13	10
S M Glauser & Son,	14	7
Confectionery.		
J J Crawford,	14	7
G W Tritt,	14	7
J Laughlin,	14	7
Merchant Tailor.		
J R Brewster,	14	7
Hardware.		
M B Skinner,	13	10
S B Flickinger,	13	10
Stoves.		
G W Mull,	14	7
Drugs.		
M B Reed,	14	7
V B Bense,	14	7
S S Huber,	14	7
Boots and Shoes.		
J W M'Clure,	14	7
Maxwell & Bricker,	14	7
Dealer.		
Ed W Fosnot,	14	7
Furniture.		
J Bricker,	14	7
Woodburn & Shulenberger,	14	7
Jewelry.		
G W Landis,	14	7
LOWER ALLEN.		
Dry Goods.		
A Bowman & Co.,	14	7
J S Kunkle & Bro.,	14	7
Boots and Shoes.		
A Pretz & Son,	14	7
Stoves.		
G J Detrich,	14	7
HAMPDEN.		
Dry Goods.		
H M Rupp & Co.,	14	7
D Rupp,	13	10
S Wolf,	14	7
Grocery.		
J M Templin,	14	7
Produce.		
J S & J Rupp & Co.,	13	10
NEW CUMBERLAND.		
Dry Goods.		
T Willet,	13	10
Bouehman & Son,	14	7
Ross & Co.,	11	15
Lumber.		
C Oyster,	14	7
H E Mumper,	9	25
J S Lee,	11	15
J Owen;	14	7
NEWBURG.		
Dry Goods.		
Elliott & Barr,	12	12 50
G W Swigert,	12	12 50
FRANKFORT.		
Dry Goods.		
J W Mountz,	14	7
D Sanderson,	14	7
MIDDLESEX.		
Dry Goods.		
J H Swiler,	14	7
H O'Hara,	14	7
EAST PENNSBOROUGH.		
Dry Goods.		
J Glessner,	13	10
H N Bowman,	14	7
Groceries.		
Hoover & Angney,	13	10
Wm Lantz,	13	10
Confectionery.		
Theo Moltz,	14	7
W O Banks,	14	7
Milliners.		
Mrs W A Koser,	14	7
Miss Martin,	14	7
Stoves.		
N Hood,	14	7
Produce.		
Zacharias & Co.,	14	7
Zacharias & Co.,	14	7
Lumber.		
H M Ruply,	14	7
T Eslinger,	14	7
J Best,	14	7
NEWTON.		
Dry Goods.		
S A Stoner,	14	7
Strohm & Mellinger,	14	7
Clever & Earnest,	14	7
Foreman & Strohm,	14	7
J Kyle,	14	7
Fosnot & Co.,	14	7
Groceries.		
J Heberlig,	14	7
J T Lewis,	14	7
Stoves.		
D. W. Spencer,	14	7
Produce.		
H Snyder,	10	20
J B Hursh,	10	20
Hursh & Bro.,	13	10
S C Wagner,	10	20
Manning & Bro.,	9	25
SILVER SPRING.		
Dry Goods.		
J W Loose,	13	10
W S Burkholder,	14	7
A S Longsdorf,	13	10
J A Heagy,	13	10
H Myers,	14	7
Confectionery.		
J S Ricker,	14	7
L E Glover,	14	7
J Leidig,	14	7
Produce.		
J B Leidig & Bro.,	13	10
UPPER ALLEN.		
Dry Goods.		
J H Goswiler,	14	7
MONROE.		
Dry Goods.		
J Plank,	11	15
J T B Herman,	13	10
Drugs.		
D L Devenney,	14	7
Feed.		
H. Spahr,	14	7
S Plank,	14	7
DICKINSON.		
Dry Goods.		
S Wolf,	14	7
D Myers,	14	7
Dotterer & Son,	12	12 50
PENN.		
Dry Goods.		
Ernest & Co.,	13	10
H Ocker,	14	7
R & D Shank,	13	10
Clever & Co.,	14	7
Jay Cooke & Co.,	14	7
SOUTH MIDDLETON.		
Dry Goods.		
A M Leidig,	13	10
Webbert & Co.,	13	10
J Hutton,	14	7
J Gardner,	14	7
G M'Allister,	14	7
Herman & Bro.,	12	12 50
Groceries.		
J Keeney,	14	7
J Green,	14	7
Confectionery.		
S Clepper,	14	7
Drugs.		
J. L. Wolf,	14	7
Furniture.		
Hoffert & Kaufman,	14	7
C Reep,	14	7
Hats and Caps.		
D.K Huett,	14	7
Produce.		
J D Sheaffer,	14	7
Craighead & Bro.,	14	7
S Given,	14	7
Stoves.		
G Geesaman,	14	7
WEST PENNSBOROUGH.		
Dry Goods.		
A S McCullough,	13	10
J W Hanshew,	13	10
SOUTHAMPTON.		
Dry Goods.		
Clever & Ernst,	13	10
D S Croft,	14	7
G Clever,	14	7
Clever & Rhoads,	14	7
MIFFLIN.		
Dry Goods.		
C B Mull,	14	7
J Sherman,	14	7
Billiards.		
E Bohme, 2 Tables,		40
J Hipple, 4 Tables,		60
F Baker, 2 Tables,		40
Eating Houses.		
J Meloy,		5
Brewers.		
E J Krause,		9 25
C C Faber,		9 25

Notice is hereby given to all persons named in the above list, that by an Act of Assembly, approved April 11, 1862, County Treasurers are required to bring suit and collect all licenses remaining unpaid, on or before the 1st day of July next; and by other acts of Assembly, vendors of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are also liable to indictment in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Those interested are therefore requested to lift their licenses without delay, and save costs, &c.

GEO. WETZEL,
Treas. Cumb. Co.

May 11, 1871—2t

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance repealing the Ordinance opening South Street.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the ordinance opening South street east and west to the Borough line, enacted into a law, Friday, October 7th, 1870, be and the same is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM KENNEDY,
President Town Council.

Attest:
LEWIS MASONHEIMER,
Secretary of Corporation.

JOHN S. LOW,
Chief Burgess.

May 11, 1871—3t

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Assignee by Henry Bonholtzer, of Churchtown, Monroe 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.

HENRY SAXTON,
Assignee

May 11, 1871—3t.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Carlisle Gas & Water Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five *Per Cent.* on their capital stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on or after the 15th of May, inst.

A. L. SPONSLER,
Treasurer.

May 11, 1871.

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

ISAAC SMITH,
Executor.

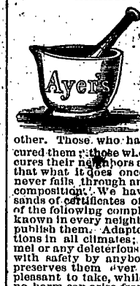
May 11, 1871—6t*

Hair Renewer.

Ayer's

CATHARTIC PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.



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