American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, January 18, 1872.

GOLD was quoted at 109¼.

GRANT is in Washington, on a short visit to see his horses.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN has been re-elected United States Senator from Ohio.

THERE are rumors of a heavy robbery in the United States mint at Philadelphia.

GRANT is anything but happy over the revelations that are being made in regard to the New York Custom House.

THE one term amendment to the Constitution is a Democratic measure. General Jackson having recommended it in his second message.

BRIGHAM YOUNG remains at his home in custody of the United States marshal, apparently not at all disconcerted.

"I BELIEVE," said Mr. Tipton, Republican Senator from Nebraska, in the Senate the other day, "that there is corruption deep, damning and festering, all through this administration."

THE newly elected Senator from California, Hon. A. Sargent, is an anti-Grant man, and will go into the Senate opposed to the policy of the administration.

IT seems to be understood that the Republicans will hold the National Convention in Philadelphia. The Democratic Convention is likely to be held in the West.

DOES Governor Geary expect to divert the attention of the Legislature from compelling Evans to disgorge by placing such stress upon compulsory vaccinnation?

THE Boston *Post* says: "Five Senators and fourteen Assemblymen of New York, all Republicans, are said to be trembling because of certain checks found among Tweed's papers."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says that General Horace Porter is the administration candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, on the "general order" platform.

HON MORROW B. LOWRY, a prominent Radical politician, gives the following as his opinion of the Democratic leaders in the Senate:

Mr. Buckalew is as honest a man, in my opinion, as God ever made. I have been nine years in the Senate with Mr. Wallace. Politically, I nearly always differed with him, during all this time I never had occasion in the least degree to doubt his integrity. Such men though, as Clymer, Buckalew and Wallace are scarce."

Indeed, are they scarce, and that's what's the matter.

MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.—The *Tribune* says the Committee of Retrenchment and Investigation makes but a lame beginning in its inquiry at the Custom House. Possibly, when it shall have made more preparation, it will be able to show more spirit and determination in its work. But what can be expected of an Investigating Committee which takes on itself at the outset the influence of the Custom House in which it meets?

ONE Lamper—slippery enough to belong to the eel family—a cousin of the Grants, and appointed receiver of public money at Olympia, Washington territory, turns up to be a defaulter to the amount of $25,000. His irregularity was in loaning out the public funds to his friends. The New York *Times* says that he has been removed, because he "deposited the money in the wrong bank." This is putting it modest.

ANOTHER step has been made toward centralization by the introduction of a bill into Congress to establish a bureau of national railroads. Its passage would be a clear violation of the constitution, but as that is the order of the day, it will not interfere with its adoption. If Congress advances a few steps further in legislating for the States, we shall have no further use for the State governments which can then be abolished.

IN anticipation of Mr. Sumner's speech on the civil rights bill at one o'clock, the galleries were crowded before 12, mostly with colored people.—*Telegram from Washington, Jan. 15.*

We are coming to a beautiful pass, when the galleries of the Senate are monopolized by niggers to the exclusion of white men. This is a daily occurrence, and yet we see such consummate fools as Sumner clamoring for "additional rights for colored men." Should Sumner's bill pass, then it will be considered a stigma to have a white skin.

THE Wharton trial, at Annapolis, is still in progress. The testimony of medical experts introduced by the defence is uniformly against the theory of the commonwealth that Gen. Ketchum died by poison. They insist that he died from disease, probably cerebro-spinal meningitis.

One day last week the court adjourned and the jury in a body attended the funeral of Mrs. Beard, the wife of one of their number, who died suddenly, some distance in the country.

AMNESTY.—In the U. S. House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Hale submitted a bill removing all illegal and political disabilities, but providing that it shall not apply to any person who was a member of Congress or an officer of the army or navy, and thereafter engaged in the rebellion; also providing that the persons to be relieved shall take an oath to support the constitution before a proper officer, who shall certify the same to the secretary of state.

Mr. Hale's bill was adopted by ayes 170 to nays 31.

The nomination of Charles H. Hale, of Massachusetts, as Assistant Secretary of State, was sent on Saturday to the Senate.—*Exchange.*

Another Massachusetts man provided for. This greedy and grasping State monopolises about one-fifth of the entire political patronage of the government. During the rebellion, when fighting men were wanted, Massachusetts literally furnished no troops, her quotas being made up almost entirely from other States. She paid these men with money stolen from the government. There is no more patriotism in Massachusetts than there is in a bull calf, but like a bull calf she constantly bawls—m-o-r-e—m-o-r-e!

GRANT VS. ANTI-GRANT.

The War of the Factions in Louisiana—Arrest of a Governor—The Police and Military on hand.

The Grant and Anti-Grant factions, into which the Republican party in Louisiana is divided, have in their quarrels reached the point of anarchy and war.

To comprehend the quarrel, it must be understood that the negro Pinchbeck, elected President of the State Senate in place of the late sooty Lieutenant-Governor, is an anti-Grant politician, while Carter, Speaker of the House, is a firm friend of the Administration. Pinchbeck hopes in the Senate and sustain Carter in the House is therefore the administration programme, the stake being the Louisiana vote in the next National Republican Convention. In pursuance of these ends enough Grant Senators have avoided the Senate Chamber to break the quorum and render Pinchbeck incapable of acting, and in the House actual force has been invoked to sustain Carter.

Arrests of Governor Warmoth and a large number of his adherents have been made on a charge of conspiring to obstruct the execution of the laws.—Warmoth has ordered out two hundred metropolitan troops whose chiefs are in possession of the city government and adhere to his political fortunes. Carter, the Speaker of the House, is the leader of the rival faction, and he and his friends allege a design on the part of Warmoth to throw him out of the chair. To meet Warmoth's metropolitan force the military authorities have ordered out two hundred regular colored troops and two Gatling guns. The forces are pretty nearly equal in strength, their leaders are inflamed with passion, and danger of a collision of arms is imminent.—Whatever may be the merits of this quarrel, and the desperate characters of the leaders of both factions, if what they say of each other be believed, and few will dispute its truth, certain it is that Grant's policy in Louisiana is beginning to bear its legitimate fruits.—When his brother in law and Collector of Customs in New Orleans, last summer, ordered federal troops with Gatling guns to appear before the door of the Republican Convention, and overawe the delegates, his adherents were practically instructed in the manner in which they were expected to maintain their power. The quiet and orderly people of the State have been for years at the mercy of these Radical factions, who, when united, plundered the public at will. They have quarreled over the spoils, and now threaten the State with anarchy and bloodshed. One faction is sustained by federal troops and the other by Warmoth's negro militia. The people are at the mercy of both.

The latest from New Orleans shows that a condition of anarchy has already been reached. On Thursday Carter's House met, but without a quorum.—This little difficulty did not prevent the Carterites from declaring the seats of six Warmoth men vacant, and filling them with members of their own faction. Subsequently the Governor issued a proclamation under which a quorum of members met in the House of Representatives, declared the action of Carter's House null and void, decided the Speaker's chair vacant, and elected a new Speaker. Warmoth is thus in actual possession, with his adherants controlling the Senate and House. Carter, on the other hand, will be sustained by Grant's custom house officers and the federal troops. There are two Houses of Representatives and the government is in a complete state of anarchy.

Affairs are still unsettled in Louisiana. On Tuesday afternoon, while Isdor McCormick and W. W. McCullough, assistant sergeants at arms of the Carter Representatives, were attempting to arrest Mathews, a member, a scuffle ensued, in which Walter R. Wheyland was shot. He died an hour later in the Governor's parlor at the State House. This is the first blood shed since the troubles commenced.

RADICAL TURKEY AND DEMOCRATIC BUZZARD.—A newly invented ballot box in use by the Radicals of Georgia, was recently discovered at Augusta, in that State. It had two bottoms, one of mahogany, the other of pine.—Neither was secured with nails or screws, the outer one being fastened with a little glue. The lock on the top of the box was no protection, as there was another entrance at the bottom. At the last election in Augusta, the Radical managers offered the Democrats the charge of the key before the counting, they keeping the box. The result can easily be imagined. "For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," commend us to carpet bag and scalawag Radicals.

THE CANVASS IN CONNECTICUT.—In Connecticut, political parties are already preparing for the State contest in the spring. Ex-Governor English has declined a renomination, and the chances are that new men will be chosen by the Radicals. The next Legislature will elect a Senator to succeed General Ferry, and that will make a lively fight for members of that body. Francis Gillette has been nominated as a prohibition candidate for Governor, and the Labor Reformers will also put a candidate in the field. This complication will cover the election with such a fog that no eyes can penetrate it, and announce the result at the coming State election.

THE BOSS THIEF.—It was only seven years ago that Wm. M. Tweed was so poor a man that there was a sheriff's execution in his house, placed there because of the inability of the defendant to pay a trifling claim against him.—*Radical Paper.*

We know another man who, seven years ago, was not worth a baubee; nay more, he was not only worth nothing, but he was a defaulter to the government in the sum of $5,000. Now this same man is estimated at two and a-half millions of dollars. His initials are U. S.

THE new Governor of California, in his inaugural, takes strong ground in favor of legislative action reducing and regulating fares on the Pacific Railroad.

THE notorious radical ruffian, Peter Burke, of New York, was yesterday sentenced to five years in prison for assaulting a challenger at the election.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Our Secretary of State is likely to be forced out of the Cabinet, notwithstanding the efforts to have him remain.—The Washington correspond of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes that

Secretary Fish is determined that the Administration shall pursue only a passive policy, and threatens to leave the Cabinet if the President allows anything to be done which may lead to a war with Spain. He has made no arrangements to remain through the winter and is temporarily stopping with Secretary Robeson. He has made some show of trying to get a house, but has none although he could have got several if he had really desired one. It is not unlikely that affairs will come to a crisis next week, as on the re-assembling of Congress it is the intention of Gen. Banks and others to force the Administration to take ground in a manner that will show Spain that the United States is a power not to be trifled with, as it has been for over two years. In that event Mr. Fish will probably retire.

On the other hand those who profess to be posted, regard a war with Spain, in any contingency, as an absurdity, for that nation can ill afford to fight any nation, and least of all the United States. Within twenty-four hours after the declaration of war by either country, the "Ever faithful Isle," would be lost to Spain forever. But it is possible that the re-actionary ministry now in power in Madrid may be guilty of provoking a serious misunderstanding between the two governments. The undisguised hostility of Senor Sagasta to the United States, the presence of Minister Sickles at Washington, the report that Valmaseda is about to be relieved from his position as Captain-General of Cuba, and the sailing of the Congress from New York, with the possible object of conveying the Hornet to that port—all these circumstances in conjunction give cause for anxiety, if not for alarm. It is very doubtful, however, if there will be a chance for bloodletting on either side.

A BEAUTIFUL DUO.

What a beautiful Radical couple is DeLarge, a negro claimant of Congressional honors, and Bowen, a carpet-bagger, if anything worse than the darkey. The New York Evening *Post*, a Republican journel, says, "there is one seat in the House of Representatives which the Election Committee ought in equity, if not in law, to declare vacant. Mr. Robert C. DeLarge, who disgraces the colored people by pretending to represent them, now occupies the seat for the second district of South Carolina. A more disgraceful election probably was never held in South Carolina than that in the Second district last fall. It would do justice to the palmiest days of Tammany. No just man doubts that DeLarge was defeated by a large majority, and that he was counted in by fraud. The inspectors who gave him a certificate are in prison for having made false returns.—DeLarge seems to be a man without character, for he even refuses to pay the expenses of the attorney who has conducted his defence in the contest for the seat, and he has no claims upon the honest people of his district. The man who wants his seat is Mr. C. C. Bowen, whose claims ought to be rejected because he has been convicted of a felony and is a political gambler."

SHERIDAN AT CHICAGO.—The special committee of the Illinois Legislature on the military occupation of Chicago by General Sheridan, on the occasion of the great fire, have just made their report. They show by the evidence given before them that there never was any necessity for Sheridan's interference; that the police authorities had their force intact and on duty, with a reserve of 1,250 men, the very day Sheridan ordered the regiment which killed Mr. Grosvenor to be enlisted, and that they strenuously protested against the declaration of martial law "as being unnecessary, unlawful and humiliating;" that the regulars, on being turned loose in the streets, drank to excess, broke open liquor stores, interfered with the police, and in numerous cases insulted and abused peaceable citizens—in some cases even leveling their muskets upon them. The committee add:

"It is shown by the evidence that all the violent acts and riotous conduct, with a single exception, occurring in the city from the time of the fire to the 11th of December, had been committed by the soldiers under General Sheridan's command. The evidence positively avers that "the soldiers were more detriment than service;" The committee then recapitulate, saying "there never existed in Chicago any necessity for these troops," and "the bringing of these United States troops to the city of Chicago, and the organization of these bands of armed men, for the purpose for which it was done, was a violation of law and a dangerous example. * * * Nor are they prepared to admit that the eminent services and well merited reputation of Lieut. General Sheridan furnish an excuse or apology for acts that were clearly and palpably illegal."

Resolutions indicative of these views are then reported, and their adoption recommended.

Grant in Philadelphia

Grant spent several days of last week in Philadelphia. While there his principal business was with Forney and that class of politicians, and they were engaged in setting up the Pennsylvania delegation to the next National Radical Convention. On Saturday his Excellency was entertained at the Commercial Exchange by the Merchants of the City. He did not open his mouth in response to the address of welcome. Having nothing to say he wisely concluded not to attempt making a speech. A reporter of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* took the following very life-like pen and ink sketch of his Excellency and the great Navigator Borie as they sauntered along after lunch on last Friday:

"The head of the greatest and 'best government the world ever saw' or the sun shone upon, 'might have been seen' on Friday, in company with a segar and the sea dog, Borie, walking down Walnut street. The 'head' etc., with a segar in his mouth and his hands in his trowsers pockets, afforded a fine picture of the dignity pertaining to the Chief Magistracy of the nation and of the simplicity of American institutions, while Borie could not have been accused of any ambition to be deemed a statesman. He looked the counting house clerk grown gray, and Grant might well have passed for a thrifty livery stable keeper."

HORACE GREELEY has declined the chairmanship of the Union Republican General Committee of New York for 1872.

ONE TERM.

A resolution has just been passed by the lower house of the Illinois Legislature, instructing the reprecentatives of that State, in Congress, to vote for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, limiting the Presidency to one term. All the Democrats and eleven Republicans voted for the resolution. Experience has convinced a majority of the people of this country, that many of the evils which are complained of in our National politics, have sprung from efforts to secure the renomination and re-election of those who have occupied the Presidential chair.—Those who have studied our system of Government most closely, and seen its defects most clearly, have become assured that the President should be limited to one term of office. The distinguished French philosopher, De Tocqueville, portrayed very forcibly the evils and dangers of our present system, in one of the strongest and most forcible passages of his celebrated work. Many of the clearest thinkers of our country have held similar views. In his second annual message to Congress, General Jackson uttered these significant words.

"In order particularly that the appointment of the President may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of Constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of the power and the weakness of its possessor will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such amendment to the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service."

At the time the above paragraph was written the patronage placed in the hands of the President had not reached anything like its present magnitude, and corruption had not become the order of the day. General Jackson forsaw the evils which have sprung from such efforts as that which is now being made to secure a re-election of the President, and this solemn warning sounds like a prophecy fulfilled when read in the light of the present. And it is deprived of none of its force and significance by the fact that a high political necessity imposed upon General Jackson the duty and the necessity of becoming a candidate for a second term.

The hope of securing a second term of office is dangerous in this, that it engenders pernicious practices which are at war with the best interests of the Republic. It leads to the formation of corrupt cabals and a continued use of all the vast patronage connected with the office to strengthen and advance the aspirations of the incumbet. It has led General Grant to a complete abandonment of the position which he took when he declined to recognize such politicians as Simon Cameron.—It has caused him to yield in the end to all the demands of the most corrupt wire pullers in the Republican party, because he sees that they are men who are likely to control the votes of delegates in the National Convention.—Low as Grant is in intellect he would unquestionably have made a better President if he had not forsaken the promise which he had made to be content with one term. He has come to look upon the office as a species of property out of whose opportunities he has the right to realize the largest pecuniary returns.—Government he regards rather as a means of promoting individual interest than as an instrument created solely for the interests of the people. He expects to secure a re-nomination through the agency of the army of office holders whom he has under his control, and he is not likely to be disappointed.—The best man in the Republican party would gladly see him thrown overboard, but they see and feel that it is useless for them to struggle against all the corrupt agencies which Grant is able to combine within the party.—The events which have transpired under the rule of Grant, and the present condition of our political affairs, ought to be sufficient to convince every honest American citizen that the interests of the nation would be subserved by limiting the Presidency to one term. Grant ought to be defeated and a Constitutional amendment adopted which would preclude any President from aspiring to a reelection.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEFENCE OF EVANS.

Governor Geary's unblushing defence of the Evan's frauds has excited indignant comment upon the part of the independed newspapers of the State. The Philadelphia *Ledger* declares that the attempted explanation is just no explanation at all. It says.

There is a ponderous parade of figures, and an iteration and re-iteration of what Evans claims to have "collected" and "paid," which are only a rehash of the former givings out from Harrisburg on this subject, and which were almost unanimously rejected by the public months ago as insufficient and unsatisfactory. Not one of the damaging and exceedingly censurable circumstances connected with the affair are cleared up. There is no shadow of justification for the allowance to Evans of 10 per cent. on $1,410,000, which he pretends to have "collected," in connection with the payment of Pennsylvania's share of the U. S. Direct Tax. All the facts, all the figures, all the circumstances, blackened by the unquestionable understanding of Governor Curtain, and the Hon. Henry D Moore, then State Treasurer, with the Treasurer at Washington, show that sum to have been conceded to Pennsylvan, in 1862, five years before the Evans operations began. If anything was lacking, it was nothing more than mere formal entries on the books at Washington. And it is the making of these formal entries and counter-entries of credits already conceded, and virtually paid, as Governor Curtain announced, in January, 1863, that Evans claims as "collections" by him, and on this pretext withholds from the State Treasury $191,000, for his arduous struggles during a few weeks, in that novel style of "collecting." The whole thing is a sheer subterfuge. It is not only a subject for regret, but for deep humiliation, that the Governor devotes no single word of censure to this scandalous wrong upon the State, nor of Evans' course in withholding the State moneys paid over to him before there was even this shallow pretext of earned commissions, nor of explanation of the suspicions and unlawful suppression of information as to his proceedings for several years, and, in fact, until expressions of public indignation compelled Executive notice. The treatment of the subject in the Message leaves it in a more shameful condition than ever. There ought to be independence and integrity enough in the Legislature to mark this bad business with the brand it deserves.

THE "Alexis out of hair" has come in fashion.

WILL GRANT BE RENOMINATED?

Most certainly. The Radical-republicans who live on the spoils and have grown rich on the crumbs that fall from their master's table, have taken it in hand, and will carry it through. The Republican who is not open-mouthed in his advocacy of Grant's being the successor of Grant, is looked upon as an enemy of the party and will not be allowed to take a seat in the National Convention. The Convention will be packed, if not by the office holders under the President, by those who will have the *quid pro quo* in their pockets. Than this, nothing is more certain. That many dark things are being brought to light does not prove that there are not many more dark things which some of the President's favorites will not permit to see the light; and the only way to prevent the truth of official villiany will be in continuing the same army of officials to handle the records. For this they will labor. Upon their success depends their salvation. And therefore their bitter hate of those who will not cry hosanna to Grant's renomination.

One Hundred to Fifty that Stokes will Not be Hanged.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Stokes was to-day back in his old cell No. 50, which has been handsomely fitted up at the prisoner's expense. He slept well last night and during the day received visits from a number of friends. Mrs. Mansfield has not yet called to see him. Bets of $100 to $50 were offered without takers in the city hall to-day that Stokes would not be hanged.

A terrible commentary this upon the judiciary of New York. A cold blooded and cowardly murderer is having bets taken "of $100 to $50" that he will escape punishment! Horrible!!

IT has been done at last, and to St. Louis belongs the proud honor of having given the Grand Duke Alexis a touch of our pure Democracy, unrestrained by the presence of Imperialism. It happened in this wise, H. I. H. was riding through the streets of St. Louis; a snow had fallen—it does not often snow in St. Louis—so the urchins merrily pelted each other and passers by with snow balls. One of these lads took a shy at passing Royalty, in the person of Alexis. Being a good shot, as all Americans are, he not only struck the Ducal hat, but knocked it off the Imperial head, and over the majestic eyes and nose into the right Royal lap. As in duty bound Alexis smiled, brushed his hat with his coat sleeve, just like an ordinary mortal would have done similarly circumstanced. Now St. Louis has another claim to being made the National Capital, vice Washington, discarded.

ONE OF GRANT'S REFORMERS.—Senator Harlan, of Iowa, for whose re-election the President expresses deep solicitude, is one of the Radical reformers. This reformatory specimen was formerly Secretary of the Interior. The special agents of the Pension Office appointed by the present Secretary of the Interior to examine the extraordinary list of names of Cherokee squaws placed on the pension rolls in an illegal and summary manner by ex-Secretary Harlan, on the 15th of March 1866, have reported that the claims show a degree of recklessness unparalleled in their experience. The acting Secretary of the Interior has ordered that the payment of these pensions be stopped. The amount of the money thus taken out of the Treasury is something over $200,000.

HOW IS THE RE-NOMINATION OF GRANT TO BE PREVENTED? This is the important question. Possibly the Democracy could do it single handed. But in view of the power and appliances of political corruption there may be danger of a failure. Can the Republican opponents of Grant do it alone? Certainly they cannot. The most they can do alone, will be to stand aloof and allow the Democracy to fight the battle. In that case success would be certain—the Democracy would triumph. But the more proper and sure road to success will be for all the opponents of Grant to stand together. In union there is strength.—This union can only be effected by concession and compromise.

SUPERINTENDENT WICKERSHAM says: "Lancaster county has not a single school house that a citizen can show a stranger with any degree of pride," and declares that there are men there who desire such a state of things to continue, "because it enables us to hoard up a little more money."

Lancaster is a very dark county—dark in politics, and as a consequence more anxious to make "a little more money" than a little more intelligence. When the public schools are languishing and the school houses in a dilapidated condition, there we may expect to see Radicalism flourishing and ignorance at a premium.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

General Palmer Put Upon the Stand.

PETTY INTERFERENCES OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Grant's Bad Faith Towards General Palmer.

ATTEMPT OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE RING TO RUN THE INVESTIGATION.

A Breeze Between the Senators.

A Custom-house Air in the Committee Room.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The Congressional retrenchment Committee continued its session at the hotel to day, F. Bayson testified that his books were seized by Government officers last February, and kept five months; they were then returned without charges being proven against him.

E. B. Wheeler, an importer, testified to the seizure of his books on alleged irregularities, and he authorized his attorney to pay up.

General Palmer was sworn. He acknowledged that he had a conversation with Whitelaw Reid of the kind testified to by that gentleman: The fact was there was a Mr. Corrigan, a packer, in the appraiser's office, whom the deputy appraiser wished to remove. One day Mr. Murphy returned from Long Branch and said he had seen the President, who took great interest in New York politics, and was anxious to retain the services of the man named, (Corrigan.) The wages of Corrigan were $3 a day, and witness wondered at the President taking an interest in so unimportant a person. Mr. Murphy desired witness to tell Corrigan that he was retained at Grant's request. It appeared that Corrigan had some influence in what was called the Gridley district of the city; Mr. Murphy had a difference then with Gridley about choosing delegates.

In explanation of the passage in Mr. Reid's testimony to the effect that three men were dismissed from the appraiser's office by direction of President Grant, as General Palmer could testify, for voting against Mr. Murphy's wishes, witness said he dismissed these employes on an order from the Secretary of the Treasury; no reason was assigned; General Alfred Pleasanton previously called on him, and said it was important these men should vote as Mr. Murphy wished. Witness declined to control the men, as it would be detrimental to the service; Pleasanton advised him, as a friend, to do so, and said the men would be dismissed if they did not vote that way; he told the men of the danger, but they voted contrary to Mr. Murphy's wishes; two days after witness received a letter from Mr. Boutwell directing him to dismiss these men.

To Mr. Casserly: "They were all compatent, faithful, and good men and men of family; several officers in other departments were dismissed at the same time for the same reason; amongst others, Mr. Grinnell, as he told witness, dismissed a clerk, and a very excellent officer, by an order from Boutwell."

General Palmer also testified to his having dismissed for improper conduct a sampler; soon after he heard of his being appointed an inspector in the Collector's department; witness concluded that there were removals from the Custom-house before Murphy's time for friendliness to Conkling; witness said that being informed that parties had complained of him to Grant as an enemy of his Administration, he went to Washington to see the President, but General Porter put every difficulty in his way; the first time General Porter sent out word that the President would see no one that day; the next day and the day after it was the same, the fourth day Mr. Boutwell got him an audience, and he told the President that the charges were untrue; the President told him to have no fear of removal, and assured him there was no charge against him as an official, and that if there was any repetition of the charge he would give him a chance to be heard; they had quite a pleasant chat; in three weeks after witness saw his removal in the *Evening Post*, and that was the first he heard of it.

At this point Senator Bayard asked General Palmer who was the gentleman behind him who was examining him by handing slips with written questions to Senator Howe.

General Palmer said this was Colonel Bliss, who was interested in sustaining one side of the Republican party.

Mr. Howe replied somewhat tartly that the Senator might ask him, or put Bliss on the stand, if he felt any curiosity, without making an attack on himself.

Mr. Bayard said there was no attack and no curiosity, but he preferred to make it publicly known who the gentleman was who was putting in the questions.

Mr. Casserly complained of the officers of the Custom-house sustaining one side of the investigation more than another. He believed the committee were able to get along without such active interposition of the officers of the Custom-house, and their friends and followers; the atmosphere around them was becoming as disagreeable as in the Custom-house.

Senator Stewart thought it fair, not only that the Custom-house side should be heard, but should come and hear the charges.

Senator Casserly admitted that it was so, but condemned the intermeddling conduct they had witnessed of so many Custom-house officers.

General Palmer further stated, that it was a well established fact that Custom-house officers were employed to control the last State convention.

Adjourned.

New Advertisement.

$975 A MONTH to sell our universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. SACO NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me. Jan 18, 1872—4w

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, Gun materials of every kind.—Write for Price List, to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army guns and revolvers bought or traded for. Agents wanted. Jan. 18, 1872—4w

$10 FROM 50 CENTS 12 Samples sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents, that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N. Y. Jan. 18, 1872—4w

AGENTS WANTED.—A complete History of CHICAGO AND ITS DESTRUCTION! 40,000 copies sold. In English and German. Price $2 50. CAUTION.—Since issuing the book you buy is by Upton & Scahan, a full octavo, 640 inches, nearly 500 pages, and over 45 illustrations. Send $1 00 for outfit, with choice of territory. Also two beautiful Chromos, *CHICAGO AS IT WAS* and *CHICAGO IN FLAMES*. Circulars and terms free. Profits large. UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, or CINCINNATI. Jan. 18, 1872—4w.

$5,000 REWAND was paid by Congress to a lady for her bravery and skill in saving emigrants from the Indians.

"My Captivity Among the Sioux" is a history of her life as a prisoner among them. A wonderful story, endorsed by Army officers, Congressmen, &c. *Special inducements to Agents* to sell this and other popular works, including the best FAMILY BIBLE. Write at once to QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 217 and 219 Quince Street, Philadelphia. Jan. 18, 1872—4w.

WANTED.—A dwelling house in Carlisle, for small family. Call on F. E. BELTZHOOVER. Jan. 18, 1872—2t*

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE, IN THE BOROUGH OF NEWVILLE, PA.—A three-story Brick Dwelling on the corner of the principal thoroughfare of the town. Two Store Rooms in front, (tin roof) eight rooms heated with hot-air flues and furnace, back building and manufactory in the rear. Best business location in the town. A good investment for any person wishing to engage in business, or for renting. Call on or address GEO. W. MULL, Newville, Pa. Jan. 18, 1872—3t.

REPORT OF THE POOR HOUSE VISITORS.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County:

We, the appointed visitors of the Poor House of said county, for the year 1871, would respectfully offer the following as our report:

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

The new Hospital or Asylum appears to be complete in all its departments, and well adapted to the comfort and convenience of those of our fellow-beings who are so unfortunate as to be compelled to become its inmates. Changes made during the last year in the cooking department of this Hospital building have resulted very satisfactorily, and in the opinion of your Committee should be continued as at present.

The other buildings, including barn, outhouses, yards and surroundings, are in a general good condition. In conclusion we consider the management of the Poor House and Farm, with all their appurtenances creditable to those having it in charge.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
G. D. CRAIGHEAD,
Visitors.

Dec. 20, 1871.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County:

The undersigned, one of the Poor House visitors, appointed by your Honorable Court, for the year 1871, unable to concur in the report of his colleagues—Messrs. Wallace and Craighead,—as to the condition and management of that institution, respectfully begs leave to make the following as his report thereof:

The undersigned visited the Poor House frequently during the last year, in company with one or the other of his colleagues, and sometimes found the house, &c., in tolerably good condition. At other times it was not so: some of the cells were at times very filthy. The new building, which the undersigned has always understood was for our own poor, blind and insane, was for a part given up to vagrants, who polluted it with vermin. He was shown blankets in the new building which bore unmistakable evidence of having been filled with vermin.—There was also considerable complaint by the better inmates of the unwholesomeness of the diet furnished the inmates—that the bread was sour, and the meat tainted and unfit to eat.

In view of the foregoing, and much more that has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, and the very large amount annually expended on this institution, he considers it his duty to the public to say that in his opinion it is necessary that a change should be made in its management.

It not out of place here, the undersigned would respectfully suggest that the best time to visit this institution is not when everything has been put in trim for the monthly meeting of the Directors, but when those in charge have no reason to expect visitors or strangers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MITCHELL McLELLAN,
One of the Visitors.

Jan. 18, 1872—3t.

POST AND RAILS FOR SALE.—A large lot of oak posts and chestnut rails for sale by the undersigned, at Hunter's Run. J. B. KUNTZ. Jan. 18, 1872—3t*

COLLINS & CO'S CAST.—Cast Steel Plows only $5 each. For information how to obtain them address COLLINS & Co., 212 Water Street, New York. Jan. 18, 1872—3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Stock, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same borough. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to settle immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement.

J. O. STOCK,
JOHN STOCK,
Executors.

Jan. 18, 1872—4t.

New Advertisements.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD!

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872, Passenger Trains will run daily as follows, (Sundays excepted).

WESTWARD

Accommodation Train leaves Harrisburg 8.00 A. M., Mechanicsburg 8.35, Carlisle 9.11, Newville 9.47, Shippensburg 10.22, Chambersburg 10.44, Greencastle 11.16, arriving at Hagerstown 11.45 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg 1.55 P. M., Mechanicsburg 2.27, Carlisle 2.58, Newville 3.32, Shippensburg 4.02, Chambersburg 4.35, Greencastle 5.11, arriving at Hagerstown 5.40 P. M.

Express Train leaves Harrisburg 4.20 P. M., Mechanicsburg 5.02, Carlisle 5.32, Newville 6.05, Shippensburg 6.33, arriving at Chambersburg at 7.00 P. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Hagerstown 8.20, P. M., Greencastle 4.27, arriving at Chambersburg 5.20 P. M.

A MIXED TRAIN leaves Chambersburg at 4:45 p. m., Williamson 5.30, Mercersburg 6:20, Loudon 7:00, arriving at Richmond at 7:30 p. m.

EASTWARD:

Accommodation Train leaves Chambersburg 5.00 A. M., Shippensburg 5.29, Newville 6.00, Carlisle 6.33, Mechanicsburg 7.02 arriving at Harrisburg 7.30 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Hagerstown 8.30 A. M., Greencastle 9.00, Chambersburg 9.40, Shippensburg 10.22, Newville 10.53, Carlisle 11.29, Mechanicsburg 12.05 arriving at Harrisburg 12.35 P. M.

Express Train leaves Hagerstown 12.00 M., Greencastle 12.32, Chambersburg 1.00, Shippensburg 1.37, Newville 2.10, Carlisle 2.50, Mechanicsburg 3.18, arriving at Harrisburg 3.50 P. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Chambersburg 7.45 A. M., Greencastle 9.18, arriving at Hagerstown 10.05 A. M.

A MIXED TRAIN leaves Richmond at 7:00 a m., Loudon 7:15, Mercersburg 8:00, Williamson 8:45, arriving at Chambersburg 9:40 a. m.

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

O. N. LULL, *Supt.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chamb'g., Pa., Jan. 18, '72. Dec 1 187

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Abraham Boster, sequestrator of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, to and among the creditors of said Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Prothonotary's Office, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties may attend. J. R. IRVINE, *Auditor.* Jan. 18, 1872—4t*

CARLISLE LAND ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at A. L. Sponsler's Office, in this borough, on the first Saturday of February—it being the third day of that month—at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

C. P. HUMRICH, Secretary. Jan. 18, 1872—3t.

STORE ROOM AND CELLAR FOR RENT—No. 72 North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.

D. CORNMAN. Jan. 18, 1872—tf.

Dry Goods.

ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Just opened, at the Cheap Store of A. W. BENTZ & Co., the Largest and Best Selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to Carlisle.

Splendid Silk Poplins, all Shades; Cheap!—Elegant Corded Silk Poplins, Cheap. Handsome Suitcens for Ladies' suits, in cloth tints; handsome Black Alpacas, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Merinos, Repps, Cretounes, Bright Plaid Poplins. De Lanes, &c., &c.

NEW BLACK SILKS!!

Best Lyons Gros Grain, from $1.25 to $4.00.

Ladies' Water-Proof Cloakings—One hundred splendid styles of Fall Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, long and square, all grades; Balmoral and Gored Skirts, Loop Skirts. We are extensive dealers in Mourning Goods. Families going into mourning, should examine our stock.

A full line of all the best brands of Domestic Goods, white and red Flannels Shirting and Sacque Flannels, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cultcons—very handsome, Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels—very low. Our stock is full in white and grey Beb Blankets, Crib and Cradle Blankets, also Horse Blankets, Coverlets, Counterpane, &c.,

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR!

Heavy Overcoatings, Cassimeres for Suits. Beautiful Jeans from 15 to 50 cts., also good home-made Jeans. All kinds of Notions, Hosiery White Goods, Exquisite Sash Ribbons, Neck Bows. A full line of Millinery Goods, such as Feathers, Hats, Ribbons, &c.

WOOLEN STOCKING YARNS, Germantown Wool, Zepyrs, Berlin Wool, &c.

CARPETS,

Floor Oil Cloths, all widths and paterns. Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, &c. New Table Oil Cloths. Our stock is so full and complete that it is impossible to enumerate all, we therefore cordially invite all to come and examine, as we take great pleasure in showing our goods.

Having purchased our goods for Cash, we can sell them much cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, and we feel confident from the long experience in the business; and our superior good taste and judgment in selecting handsome goods that we cannot fail to please.

Do not fail to come and secure good bargains at the old stand, on South Hanover Street.

N. B. Velvetees in Black and all colors cut bias.

A. W. BENTZ & CO. Sep. 23, 1871.

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