American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, February 8, 1872.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County are requested to meet in the Committee Room, at Carlisle, on Saturday, February 17, at 11 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

J. L. HENRY, Secretary. S. C. WAGNER, Chairman.

GOLD was quoted at $1.10 in Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

THE New Orleans *Times* styles a well known Representative in Congress from Ohio the 'great boreal blatherskite.'

'MUMPS and railroad schemes' are said to be the prevailing diseases at the capital of Maine this winter.

IN Allen county, Indiana, forty-one couple were neatly and expeditiously divorced in one day recently.

OUR roving President was 'swinging around the circle' at Baltimore, on Saturday.

EDWARD LEE, colored, was hanged at Brownsville, Tenn., on Friday, for the murder of Elias King, last October.

HON. WM. BIGLER will represent Clearfield county in the next Democratic State Convention.

CHARLES SHOEMAKER, of the firm of B. & C. Shoemaker, druggists, formerly of Philadelphia, was drowned while skating, at Wilmington, Del., on Thursday afternoon.

GEN. SHERMAN and Prince Fred are in France. Well, who cares? Why nobody, only on account of them traveling at the expense of the tax payers of this country.

Two clerks in the Cleveland postoffice were arrested on Wednesday, charged with abstracting drafts and money orders from letters. More Radical robberies.

ON one occasion President Grant was the guest of Jim Fisk at the house of the notorious Miss Mansfield, at supper. So says a N. Y. correspondent.

THE Justiciary Committee of our Legislature has reported against the proposition to allow facts to be pleaded in justification in libel and slander suits. The members probably expect to have the truth told about them sometimes.

BOTH branches of the legislature have passed the resolution to adjourn on the 28th of March. It is believed that the public business can all be dispatched by that time.

THAT great philosopher and agriculturist, Horace Greely was 61 years old on ground-hog day. No wonder he is so given to farming. His birth day settles the question.

THE Bonapartists are active in France, urging the restoration of the Empire; the Republicans on the other hand have planned a revolutionary uprising in case of any attempt to establish a monarchy.

AN editor, of Utica, N. Y. has been sent to jail on a charge of libel, and the last edition of his paper is largely devoted to jail intelligence and contains a column of personal notices of 'jail birds.'

ALBERT A. ROGERS, for many years a responsible clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office at Boston, has disappeared with nearly three thousand dollars of the Company's money.

THE *Home Journal*, in discussing the subject of occupation for winter evenings, says that 'love making is an uncommonly pleasant employment for winter nights.'

AT Boston, John A. Henson, convicted of having forged the name of his father-in-law, John J. Clarke, to a check for $3000, was sentenced on Saturday to six years in the State prison.

THE motion for a new trial of Henry Ward, of Towanda, Pa., convicted of manslaughter, in killing Wesley E. Strader, has been denied, and Ward has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

AT Richmond, Ky., on Friday, 25 or 30 masked men went to the jail where Slough, the wife murderer, was confined, overpowered the Sheriff, took out Slough and hanged him to a tree in the vicinity.

CHRISTIAN LEAN shot himself dead upon his wife's grave, at San Francisco, on Thursday. On the same day Lorenza A. Phelps committed suicide by shooting himself at New Potrere, Cal., and insanity is assigned as the cause.

WHILE the steamer City of Halifax was locked in the 70 mile ice field, off Newfoundland, some of her passengers beguiled the tedium by hunting seals upon the ice. One lady, Mrs. Warrington, of Newfoundland, shot and skinned her seal as dexterously as any man.

AT Humboldt Mills, Nevada, a few days since, Charles Billing attempted to shoot a young lady named Sheldon, because she refused to marry him, and then blew out his own brains.

SAMUEL WHITE, colored, was hanged at Charleston S. C., on the 5th, for murder. An accomplice named Bolden, while under the gallows, had his sentence commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life.

THE editor of a sanguinary journal of the Commune, published in London, closes an editorial with the warning: 'Beware, citizens of Paris, of the year 1872. This will be the year of the great revenge. *We need 30,000 heads, and we shall have them.*'

Two thieves stole a well filled trunk in New York a few nights ago, and carried it to a neighboring lot. On opening it they discovered that it contained nothing but religious tracts, and at the same moment they were captured by the police.

THE State Senate has appointed a special committee of five to investigate the methods by which certain Philadelphia medical colleges issues diplomas authorizing the holders to practice the healing art. This investigation, if rigidly conducted, will doubtless cause a great shaking among the dry bones of medical charlatans.

RADICAL MORALITY.

During a recent debate in the U. S. Senate on the Amnesty bill, that man of brutal instinct, Chandler, of Michigan, made the following remark:

"God might, if he pleased, forgive an unrepentant rebel, but he (Chandler) never could and never would."

Then, according to this, God is not quite as "loyal," not quite as able to say who should and who should not receive forgiveness and pardon as this Michigan magnate. "Applause in the galleries," we see it stated, followed the utterance of the above most atrocious and wicked sentiment. The galleries, however, are now always occupied by lazy negroes and vagabond carpet-baggers and thieves, who hang about Washington to concoct legislation against the Southern States, for the more the people of those States are harassed and bedeviled, the better opportunity is afforded the carpet-bagger to steal and plunder. It was not to be wondered at, then, that "applause in the galleries" greeted the refined ears of the God-defying Chandler after he had made the remark we quote. Those fellows—negroes, carpet-baggers and thieves—are there (in the galleries,) for this very business.

This Senator Chandler is a ruffian by nature. A few months previous to the war, when Stephen A. Douglass was pleading for peace and for a convention of the people of both sections, Chandler replied:—"No, no; let us have a little blood letting; we will enjoy it. We will send a few companies of our old women down South, armed with good broom-sticks, who will soon settle the hash of Southern chivalry. Let us have a little blood-letting, I repeat." Such was the kind of talk indulged in by Chandler, and endorsed by Radicals who were after the flesh-pots, when but few supposed that war could possibly ensue. The Rebellion followed; John Brown commenced hostilities at Harper's Ferry; there the first gun was fired, there the first blood shed. It will not do for Radical slang-whangers to say that the first shot in the rebellion was fired by the South. That's false.—John Brown, a noted thief and a Radical politician, backed by a band of desperadoes, commenced the war. This is history.

Well, Chandler was gratified. We had "a little blood-letting," aye, a good deal; and we think Chandler was convinced before the trouble ended, that it required a little more than our old women with broom-sticks to subdue the South. But neither Chandler nor his strapping sons were willing to give a drop of their blood. They could cry for war, but as to shedding *their* blood, that was another question altogether.—We would have had no rebellion, at least no fighting, had all the men north of Mason and Dixon's line been Chandlers.

And this ruffian Chandler, who considers himself more loyal than his Maker, occupies the seat once occupied by the great statesman, scholar and Christian gentleman, Lewis Cass. This is Radicalism. Chandler stands prominent in the Radical synagogue, as all vulgar men do. When we see such men as Chandler in the Senate—and there are ten or a dozen not a whit more intelligent or more decent—we must regard it a bad omen, an evidence of the downward tendency of our government and its institutions.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—It is our impression that a return to specie payments cannot be far off in this country. It looks to us as if it were to be the grand *coup d'etat* by means of which the Grant administration will seek to secure a new lease of power. The price of gold, we all know, has fallen at last to just about the point it stood ten years ago, A gradual resumption of specie payments is not so difficult with gold at 108 and 109¼. In fact, a wise public economist in authority could bring it about almost at once, and scarcely disturb our present fiscal relations.—The "shinplasters" could be gradually withdrawn from circulation, the specie would quietly take its place, and we should hardly feel the change in our smaller business transactions.

THE Legislature of 1871 passed an amendment to the constitution making the office of State Treasurer elective by the people, which was published in accordance with the law, for three months in advance of the late election. It will come up this winter again, and have to be re-enacted by this and the succeeding Legislature, when it will be passed upon by the people at the polls, and, if ratified by them, become a law. This rather intricate machinery has somewhat confused the people, who thought that the single action of one Legislature was sificient to accomplish the desired purpose.

THE boldest man of the age is the Ohio Congressman who undertook to defend the carpet-bag government at the South. The impudence that could excuse the lying, stealing, oppression that have been practiced by the scoundrels who have held sway, most of the time in Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and other Southern States, since the war, must be consummate, and is entitled to the admiration of every rascal in and out of Congress.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS LOST.—Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, a Radical, in the last Congress, said that "*one hundred millions* are lost annually by rascality and incompetency, and go into the pockets of corrupt officials and their confederates, and that of every dollar appropriated for the benefit of the Indians, only twenty cents were received by them; that the amount of thieving from year to year would buy up the national debt before it is due."

A REMARKABLE illustration of the benefits of having the smallpox is reported from Troy. A man who had been insane for over two years, caught the contagion, and, after the usual run of the disease, recovered not only his health but his senses, and is to-day physically and mentally a well man.—He is a carpenter by trade and is about to resume work.

NEAR Lancaster, last Thursday, as a German was driving a two-horse wagon along the road between Rock Hill and Safe harbor, the team, by some mismanagement, was precipitated down an almost perpendicular precipice of 150 feet in height. Strangely enough, only one of the horses was killed. The driver and the other horse escaped serious injury.

THE IMPARTIAL RADICALS.

The Detroit *Free Press* sums up in short space the recent exposures of radical thievery and what is said and done about it. It says: Only a few weeks ago it was announced that defalcations and frauds to the amount of $30,000,000, committed by radical government officials, had been discovered and placed in the hands of the President—but that is the end of the matter. While we can hear much of the movements of Tweed, we hear nothing in regard to the thieves who stole the $90,000,000. They are radicals. The New York *Tribune* recently announced that it was a fact that the government had been robbed of $30,000,000 by the agents intrusted with the sale of the confederate cotton captured during the war.—While we are assured that the affairs of Tweed and Connolly are undergoing thorough investigation, we do not learn that any steps are being taken toward the punishment of those radicals who stole $30,000,000 in connection with the sale of confiscated cotton. The Southern States have been robbed by radical thieves of $220,000,000, and while the telegraph assures us that Peter B. Sweeney is at St. Catharines, Canada, it does not give us any information that the thieves who have robbed the people of the South are likely to receive any punishment at all, much less as such is commensurate with the magnitude of their crimes. Congressman Dawes, a leading radical from Massachusetts, assured the country that a greater amount of money was stolen from the United States Treasury during the first year of Lincoln's administration than was expended during the whole time Buchanan was president. This would amount to about $220,000,000. We are daily assured that Mayor Hall, of New York, is as great a rascal, but we hear no word of censure for the radical thieves, who, according to Radical Congressman Dawes, stole $220,000,000 of the people's money in a single year.—Defalcations and rascalities are of almost daily occurrence among the radical officials. The fact is merely announced by telegraph, and there the matter ends. Tweed, Connolly & Co., who are charged with stealing $5,000,000, are kept prominently before the public as enormous thieves, but the radical thieves who are pocketing hundreds of millions of the people's money are given the gracious immunity of silence as a cataplasm for their crimes. If the Tweed, Connolly and Tammany Ring, including ex-Collector Murphy, have stolen anything, let them be punished, but let us have no partiality in the matter. Let us have the radical officials, including Tom Murphy, who have been robbing the people of hundreds of millions, published to the full extent of their crimes. We excuse no man for his rascalities because he is a democrat, and demand that radicals shall not be excused from punishment for crimes because he is a radical. We demand not only justice, but impartial justice—then let the people decide the question of integrity between the two parties.

Grant's Opposers Moving.

A change has come over the aspect of political affairs in the Republican party. The opposition to Grant, which was supposed to have been blown away by the artificial whirlwind created by the politicians during the recess, is appearing more powerful than ever, and at last it has taken form in the proposition for a Convention of disaffected Republicans, to be held in Cincinnati on the first Monday in May. As matters stand at present, this Convention promises to be of the very greatest importance. A well informed correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Washington that the friends of Grant in Congress are really afraid, and that their last resort is to frighten his opponents into support by declaring that Grant and the party are inseparable. Senators freely confess that within thirty days the situation has greatly changed, and that, although they do not give up their belief that Grant will be re-nominated, it will only be after a severe fight. They admit that other men in the party are more available, and estimate that, if he is elected, it will be by a very close vote; while the best thing for the party would be the formal refusal of Grant to run. The Cincinnati Convention comes in now to increase the fears of these gentlemen and to warrant their estimate of the difficulties in the way of Grant's renomination. Affairs have been tending to this end for a long time, and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the prosecution of the scheme.

APPROPRIATION FOR SEEDS.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, a few days since, when the general appropriation bill was under discussion, Mr. Haldeman of this district moved to increase the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds, and having done so, he made the following well-timed remarks:

Mr. HALDEMAN. I favor the increase of the appropriations for seeds, because I do not know a Department of the Government which is doing so great a financial good for the people as the Agricultural Department. It is well known that most of the cereals and fruits that we enjoy are not indigenous to this country. It is a general law that fruits and cereals brought here from another clime deteriorate in this country in the course of years. It is not sufficient to say that slovenly tillage accounts for the great falling off in the yield of wheat from thirty bushels an acre to about twelve, or the great deterioration in the yield of oats, which now never bear the standard weight.—I have seen in my own district such immese benefit derived from new seeds of wheat and oats, and from new grafts of Russian apples on our apple-trees when they are failing, that I cannot hesitate to support heartily an appropriation of $20,000 for the distribution of new seeds, when such an appropriation promises an increase in aggregate amount of our agricultural production, which is now three times the product of our iron interests, our cotton and woolen manufactures, our railway service, and our fisheries all combined.—When we are legislating for all those interests, how can we hesitate about the propriety of an additional appropriation of $20,000 for the distribution of new seeds which are wanted for the purpose of replacing wornout seeds, and adding to the immense income derived in this country from agricultural products? And we should hesitate the less when this appropriation is to be expended through a Department which is universally conceded to be economically administered in every respect.

THE name of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana is Percy Bysshe Shelley Pinchback. He is a nigger.

SENECA SANDSTONE.

The fact that sandstone from the Seneca quarries, said to be entirely unfit for the purpose, has been extensively used in the construction of public buildings at Washington—for the sole reason that the quarries are owned by President Grant and a few of his satellites—has been heretofore referred to in our columns. Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, of the House Committee on Public buildings, has very properly called the attention of Congress to this matter. On Tuesday last Mr. Getz asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce for immediate action the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to investigate the work done on the new State Department in this city under the direction of Mr. A. B. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury, and report to this House why a stone familiary known as 'Seneca Stone' was used in the foundation walls instead of granite, as ordered by the joint Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, of the Senate and House; also, by whose authority the change was made; and whether the work is being done in a proper and substantial manner; whether it be true that the frost has seriously damaged the Seneca sandstone already used in the foundation walls; and that the committe be authorized to send for persons and papers and to take testimony on all questions relating to contracts for stone and the work so far as it has progressed.

Mr. Negly, of Pa., (Republican) objected.

M. Getz moved to suspend the rules in order to adopt the resolution, which was objected to by the Speaker—on the ground that Mr. Dawes, of Mass., had the floor—and favored by Mr. Wood, of New York. The Speaker decided that Mr. Dawes should proceed.

The same day Mr. Getz again moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing his resolution, when the following debate ensued:

Mr. Maynard, (Rep.) I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Eldridge, (Dem.) If the House now adjourns how long will it be before this question again comes up for action?

The Speaker, (Rep.) It will be the first thing in order at the close of the morning hour on next Monday.

Mr. Eldridge, (Dem.) I suppose, then, that the motion to adjourn was made to prevent the House passing this resolution.

Mr. Potter, (Dem.) Yes, let us have it now.

The House divided; and there were —ayes 101, noes 5.

So (two thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

This Seneca sandstone business has the appearance of a very great swindle, and we hope Committee will sift the matter to the bottom, in spite of the tools of the Administration, who, though afraid to oppose the investigation openly, will yet delay it on every possible pretext. If the people are obliged to pay for having their public buildings spoiled by the use of inferior material, they have a right to know who is responsible for the outlay.

M'CLURE DEFEATED.

The contest for Senator in the Fourth Senatorial District, Philadelphia, on the 30th was a very animated one.—Gray, the regular Radical candidate, defeats Col. M'Clure by 887 majority. Of course the result was brought about by fraud. In two of the wards the roughs took possession of the polls and held them. In the Sixth Ward, the poll was broken up at three o'clock by rowdies. M'Clure intends to contest.—The fight was between the Grant and anti Grant Radicals altogether, the Democrats taking but little if any interest in the affair. Last fall this district gave a Radical majority of over 7,000.

GRANT'S KU-KLUX PROSECUTION.—The New York *Sun*, an outspoken Radical journal, denounces Grant's late Ku-Klux raid in the State of South Carolina in the most unmeasured terms, declaring that the Columbia trials have demonstrated the fact that the shameful acts of violence commited in that State by the Ku-Klux have mostly been the result of the ill feeling existing between the worst classes of the two races, and they might have been effectually suppressed without any resort to martial law. Indeed there had been no disturbances for a long time when martial law was declared for political effect at the instigation of the swindling carpet bag rulers of South Carolina. They have also shown that the execution of Ku-Klux law, with its illegal military arrests, has resulted in the seizure and imprisonment of many entirly innocent persons, against whom no evidence could be found, bought or manufactured, sufficient to support a prosecution; and that the effects of the law, when put in force, are as injurious to the community as the law itself is anti-American, unconstitutional and unnecessay. This view of the case is rapidly growing among the more thoughtful Republicans of this country, who see in Grant's repeated attempts at usurpation, a predisposition, on his part to disregard all the forms and requirements of a constitutional government.

HANCOCK—LONGSTREET.—At the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Longstreet commanded a division of the rebel army, and was making an attempt to gain and hold an important position on the field. Gen Hancock commanded a division of the Union army, and was sent to combat Longstreet. The conflict was terrible and many were killed and wounded. At last the brave Hancock won the victory, and decided the fate of the day—though at the close of the fight he was carried bleeding from the field. Now how does Grant, the President of this great nation, treat those Generals? Longstreet, the rebel, is some relation of the Grant family and has become a Radical in politics, and the President has appointed him to the most lucrative office in Louisiana. On the other hand, Gen. Hancock is degraded by Grant, and sent to the west to command a mere unimportant department of a division, and that too under a junior officer unjustly promoted over the head of Hancock his superior in rank. The patriotic people should retire Grant and promote Hancock.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.—An election to fill the vacancy in the Representative district composed of the counties of Bedford and Fulton, caused by the death of James W. Dickerson, will be held on the 13th of February.

Visit by the President and Vice President.

BALTIMORE Feb. 3—President Grant and Vice President Colfax visited this city this afternoon, as guests of Samuel M. Shoemaker Esq During the evening they visited the Union Orphans' Asylum Fair at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the orphans of the Union soldiers, which closed to night after a most successful week. During the evening General Grant was presented by the ladies with a splendid chair, and also with a present for Mrs. Grant.—Vice President Colfax was presented with an elegant afghan for Master Schuyler Colfax. The President and Vice President made brief and appropriate acknowledgments for the presents received.—*Telegram to the Daily Papers.*

Good for the Baltimore ladies. They know how to tickle Grant and Colfax. Had these worthies not received presents, they would have returned to Washington disappointed and chagrined. They were gratified.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Broken Rail—A Car Down an Embankment—It takes Fire—Fearful Scene—Eight Persons Killed and Over Twenty Badly Wounded—Details of the Sad Occurrence.

SCRANTON, Feb. 1.—One of those dreadful railroad accidents which are liable to occur during extremely cold weather, occurred this morning on the Lehigh Valley railroad. The No. 3 passenger train left Wilkesbarre at eight o'clock, and was due in New York at eight minutes to four o'clock in the afternoon. Two miles below Lockport and fourteen miles above Mauch Chunk, near a small flag station, known as Mud Run, the train encountered a broken rail.

The locomotive and baggage car passed safely over, but a worse fate was in store for the two rear passenger cars filled with human freight. One of the cars was precipitated into the Lehigh river, a distance of forty feet, but the other, after making several revolutions, stopped at the foot of the steep embankment. Immediately thereafter there arose the most heartrending cries of the wounded. A few of the passengers were killed on the instant. The red hot stoves soon set the debris in a sheet of flames, and the scene ensuing beggared description.

The engineer, fireman and baggage-master immediately went to the succor of those buried in the wreck, and labored heroically to stay the flames, but were unsuccessful. Word was sent to Mauch Chunk, and volunteers poured to the scene to assist the wounded. It was at first supposed that only six persons were killed and twenty wounded, but after several hours' search it was found that eight are so far dead, and the number will no doubt be increased before morning.

Those severely wounded were taken with all possible haste to the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, where everything is being done by a host of willing volunteers to relieve their sufferings.

Among the eight known to be dead are Mr. Smith; a colored woman, and a child of Wilkesbarre. A school teacher, named Miller, of Nattonoy; Mrs. Praetorius, of Wilkesbarre taken out of the ruins terribly wounded, has since died; Mr. Wolfe, of the firm of King & Wolfe, of White Haven, also injured, has since died. Conductor Siegfried is seriously injured. The number of those fatally and seriously injured will reach fully twenty, several of whom are not expected to recover.

The accident occurred at twenty minutes to ten. The train was running at a high rate of speed. There are innumerable curves on this road, from Penn Haven Junction to Mauch Chunk, and this accident occurred on one of those sharp and dangerous curves. An inquest will be immediately held. The verdict will, no doubt, be "No one to blame."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and representatives of Peter Albright, late of Silver Spring 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 the real estate of said decd., to wit: A certain tract of land situated in Middlesex township, in said county of Cumberland, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of the county of Cumberland, lown for the Poor House farm, and by lands of George Farenbaugh, on the south by lands of John Baker and of Isaac Brenneman, on the east by lands of said George Farenbaugh, and on the west by lands of said county of Cumberland, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of land situate in Spring township, in the county of Perry of said state, bounded by lands of Jacob Seidle Abraham Shearer, James Cleland and Jno. McIntock, containing twenty-seven acres and thirty perches, neat measure.

Also, a tract of land situate in Carrol township, Perry county, Pa., bounded by lands of James McIntock, Hight Wite, Rev. Rose, Jno Kutz, H. Brenneman, and Daniel Eckles, containing nine acres, one rood and seventeen perch: on the premises, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, A. D., 1872, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making partition and valuation of said real estate.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Pa., February 3, 1872.

Feb. 8, 1872—3t.

NOTICE.—*To the heirs and legal representatives of John Kerns, Sr., late of Mont-re 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 the real estate of said deceased, to wit: A certain piece of land situate in the township of Monroe, in the said county of Cumberland, bounded by lands of Melchoir Richards' heirs on the north by lands of Mary Coover on the south David L. Clark on the east, and George Coover on the west, containing about twelve acres of land, and being known and erected a two story log house, with stable and other outbuildings, on Monday, the 11th day of March, A. D., 1872, at ten o'clock, A. M., on the premises for the purpose of making partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said decd.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Feb. 2, '72. } JAMES K. FOREMAN, Sheriff.

Feb 8, 1872—3t.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. B. F. Junkin, President Judge, and John Clendenin and Robert Montgomery, Esquires, Associate Judges, by their precept, to me directed, dated the 6th day of January, A. D., 1872, have ordered an adjourned Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court to be holden at Carlisle, on the 1st Monday of March, 1872, being the fourth day—at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue one week.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Feb. 2, '72. }

Feb. 8, 1872—3t

NOTICE.

Alice Adelia Watson by her next friend, F. E. Beltzhoover, vs. John C. Watson. } In the Court of Com. Pleas of Cumb. Co., No. 2 Jan. Term, 1872. Alias Subpoena for Divorce.

Now, January 8, 1872, it appearing to the court that John C. Watson, the respondent, is not to be found in said county. Notice is hereby given to the said John C. Watson to appear on the 8th day of April next to answer the complaint of the said Alice Adelia Watson.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 3, 1872.

Feb. 8, 1872—3t.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS.—Agents, we will pay you $40 per week in cash if you will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address F. A. ELLIS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

Feb 8 1872—4w

PSYCHOLOGIC Fascination or Soul Charming, 400 pages by Herbert Hamilton, M. A. How to use this power, which all possess, at will. Divination, Spiritualism, Sorceries, Demonology, and a thousand other wonders. Price by mail $1 25 in cloth; paper covers $1 00. Copy free to *agents only*. $1,000 monthly easily made. Address T. W. EVANS, Publisher, 41 S 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 8 1872—4w

THOMSON'S WORLD-RENOWNED PATENT Glove-Fitting CORSET!

If you want the most satisfactory, best fitting and the cheapest Corset, for its value, you have ever worn, buy Thomson's Genuine Patent Glove fitting. No Corset has ever attained such a reputation, either in this or any other country. As it is now made in length and fullness of bust it cannot be improved. Every Corset is stamped with the name THOMSON and the trade mark, a Crown. Kept by all first-class dealers.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., Sole owners of Patents, 391 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 8, 1872—4w

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their office, in the borough of Carlisle, Pa., until ten o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1872, for the erection of a County Bridge across the Big Spring, at the place where the Public Highway from Newville to Stoughstown crosses the said spring on a line between the townships of Newton and West Pennsboro'. The material of the bridge to be of stone, to be erected in accordance with the Draft and Specifications on file in the said office of the County Commissioners.

Persons who bid are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. The County Commissioners, reserve the right to reject any or all bids which they may consider unreasonable, or for any other sufficient cause.

JOHN CRAMPLE, JACOB RHOADS, DAVID DIETZ, *Commissioners.*

Feb. 8tf.

New Advertisement.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Carlisle Hardware House!

H. SAXTON & CO.

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

Building, Farming and Mechanics' Hardware Tools and Materials.

Nail, Iron and Steel of all sizes, shapes and kinds. Railroad and Mining Picks, Shovels and Materials. Wetherill & Bro. First-Natl nal Rock, and all other favorite brands of White Lead and Colors, with a full assortment of the Colors, pure raw and boiled Linseed Oil. Coach and Furniture Varnishes, Glass, &c.

Greasing and Lubricating Oils, Cement, Plaster and Silver Sand. Dupont's blasting and sporting powder, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition. Cedar Ware, Rope, Lanterns, &c.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

Silver-plated Spoons, Forks and knives. Ivory and Pearl-handled table and pocket Cutlery. Rogers & Seymour's fine Scissors and Shears. Fine Gilt Curtain Cornices and Bands, Brass stair Rods, white and black Curled Hair for Mattresses and Furniture, Green Reps, Hair-cloths, &c., with a full line of Upholster Goods. Miscellaneous goods, such as Clothes Wringers, fine third Cane Driving and Riding Whips, &c.

Sole agents for Plank's Shifting Beam and Kolter Plows at his prices *For Cash.*

Bloomfield & Gibb's Imperial Plows.

The last mentioned are of a recent introduction into this section, which have the advantages of a Shifting Beam and Steel Shear at almost the same prices as the ordinary Cast Iron Plows.

Sole agents for Palmer's Patent Iron Planes.

Sole agents for Burnham's Patent Weather Stripping.

This combines both economy and comfort, thoroughly preventing drafts of *cold air in winter and dust in summer.* The price for stripping an entire house is more than saved during the winter by the economy of fuel; it taking at least one-third less fuel to produce the same warmth. It is made in walnut, oak and plain white, for both color and windows, so that it can be adapted to any house.

Our goods are bought in large quantities from the manufactures, and with the aid of our long experience, are selected with the utmost care and superviision, and we would invite all who wish to purchase the best goods at the lowest cash rates to patronize us.

Country merchants will certainly find it to their advantage to call or write us for quotations before purchasing.

We remain, respectfully,

H. SAXTON & CO.,

No. 15 EAST MAIN STREET, Carlisle, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872.

I will sell, at public sale, on my farm, 2 miles west of Carlisle, a large amount of

FARMING UTENSILS

and Stock, consisting of

HOGS, COWS, HORSES,

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

There being

TWO PAIRS OF YOUNG MULES

and about

TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG HORSES,

varying from one to four years old. There will be sold a great variety of articles not mentioned. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FREDERICK WATTS.

WM. DEVENNEY, Auct.

Feb. 8, 1872—3t.

$375 A MONTH to sell our universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. SACO NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me.

Feb 8, 1872—4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Satan in Society.

A new book of abiding value and ready sale President C. G. Finney, of Oberlin (O.) College, writes: "The teachings of this work should become matters of general knowledge. I believe few will object to this book except those who are rebuked by it, and who, therefore, most need it. May God bless both it and its faithful author." Sample pages and circulars sent free. C. F. VENT, Publisher, 58 Murray St., New York.

Jan. 25, 1872—4w.

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT!

you value your eyesight use these

LENSES!

Ground from minute Crystal Peebles, melted together and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SP. ENCER & CO, Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade ✧ mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the union.

THOS. CONLYN, Jewelry and Optician, is sole Agent for Carlisle, Pa., from whom they can be obtained. No Peddlers employed.

Dec. 7, 1871—1y.

HINKLEY Knitting Machine!

THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!

Designed especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a Stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work. *Taking Five Different Kinds of Stitch!* Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every family should have one.

We want an agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our circular and sample stocking.

Address

INKLEY KNITTING MACH. CO., Bath, Me.

Nov. 2, '71—1 yr.*

LIST OF SALES to be called by N.B. MOORE, Auctioneer.

Feb. 13—Geo. W. Hilton, South Middleton
15—John Beetem, Penn.
17—John Wimand, South Middleton.
19—Daniel Bubb, Dickinson.
20—Alick Goodhart, Penn.
21—Daniel Keller, Penn.
22—Aaron Smith, Frankford.
23—Wm. Hays, North Middleton.
24—Michael Rolin, Dickinson.
25—Henry A. Meals, Adams county.
27—George Yeingst, South Middleton.
28—Marion Shaffer, Dickinson.
29—W. P. Stuart, South Middleton.

March 1—Daniel Shenk, Dickinson.
2—Samuel N. West, South Middleton.
4—Robert Lamberton, Middlesex.
5—Jacob B. Meals, Dickinson.
6—Sam'l Cockney, Penn.
7—Sprull Wood, Dickinson.
8—Sam'l Lehman, South Middleton.
11—J. Shenk Dickinson.
12—Daniel Hoover, South Middleton.
13—Abner Rentz South Middleton.
14—Jacob Zug, Adams county.
16—Jacob Wolf, Good Hope.
26—William B. Himes, Penn.

Strict attention paid to the calling of Sales. Terms moderate.

AGENTS WANTED—For our new Book, THE BRIGHT SIDE OF NEW YORK, by a City Missionary. 200 Engravings. Agents sell 40 a day. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, New York.

Jan. 25, 1872—4w

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

Jan. 25, 1872—4w.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.—A bound canvassing book of the PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, containing over 300 illustrations. With a comprehensive Cyclopedia explanatory of the Scriptures, in English and German. William Flint & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan. 25, 1872—4w.

RIFLES, SPOT 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.

$5 00 REWARD.

Strayed from the subscriber, in Dickinson township, ¾ mile South of Barnitz's mills, on Jan. 1st., two young heifers two years old, the one a white and red with a wart at her left eye, the other a white and red spotted.

BENJAMIN F. PEFFER.

Jan 25 72—3t*

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

D. CORNMAN.

Jan.18, 1872—tf.

FORSALE.—The First National Bank of Newville offers for sale, for want of use its large Fire Proof Safe, in good order, Farrel & Herring, makers. Inquire of the cashier at Newville.

26Jan 72 3t

NOTICE.—The Cumberland County Agricultural Society will hold a regular meeting in the Arbitration Chamber, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March.

LEWIS F. LYNE, Secretary.

Feb. 8, 1872—4t

Financial.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

From the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, A. D., 1871, inclusive:

GEORGE WETZEL, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the County of Cumberland.

DR.

TO RECEIPTS.

To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	$ 9,757 78
To outstand'g taxes at last settlement,	17,712 83
To county taxes levied for the year '71,	71,253 07
To State taxes levied for the year '71,	8,151 50
To amount received on Loans,	22,491 61
To amount received from York county repairs at Brougher's bridge,	19 38
To amount refunded by Weakley & Wallace, overdrawn on account,	50 00
To tax of Mentzer & Mickey (error in assessment),	58
To interest received from C. Mellinger on note,	93 68
To cash received for table sold (to Sponsler),	1 50
To cash received from David Smith, for coal,	10 00
To verdict fees received from Proth'y Cavanaugh,	96 00
To tax received from Wm. Stephen (error in assessment),	25 50
To taxes received on special assessm'ts,	446 12
To interest received on outstanding taxes,	141 70
To amount received on hucksters' licences,	317 50
To 4 per cent. of Treasurer's commission on State tax,	425 01
Total Debits,	$125,994 06

CR.

BY PAYMENTS.

Assessors' Pay.

By amt. paid Jno. Gutshall and others, triennial assessm't,	$2,546 30	
By amt. for correcting "	200 00	
By amt. paid for registering voters,	458 00	
		$3,218 30

Bridges and Roads.

By amt. paid for repairing old bridges,	1,085 88	
By amt. paid for Road damages,	5 00	
By amt. paid for Road viewers,	162 40	
		$1,258 28

Courts.

By amt. paid witnesses to Common'th cases,	$1,189 19	
By amt. paid witnesses in Kiehl case,	745 62	
By amt paid Grand Jurors,	743 78	
By amt paid Traverse Jurors,	3,933 86	
By amt. paid do do (special court),	1,236 59	
By amt. paid for boarding Kiehl Jurors,	598 92	
By amt paid Emig and Herman, services Kiehl case,	70 00