# HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1870.

The ordinary routine of business transactions and discussions was broken in upon last week, by the public reception given by Governor Geary and his estimable lady, on Thursday evening. The Executive Mansion, was thronged with fair ladies and gentlemen, who appreciated the cordiality with which they were greeted, and who will remember with pleasure the enjoyment of the evening. Every portion of the State was represented, and persons of all political creeds were present. The assemblage was a very brilliant one, and in all respects the reception was a decided success.

The Legislature is moving on in the even tenor of its way, and has made considerable progress with some important measures. On Thursday last the record question was disposed of, at least in the shape it was desired to have passed. The Senate had ratified the contract by the committee with Mr. Bergner, but the House took a quite different view of affairs, and refused, by a heavy majority, to approve it. Of course, under the present vote, the record is still among the things that were. There are surmises that the project will be revived, and this may be possible. Time, however, is rapidly passing, and the most important measures are crowding themselves on the Legislature, and these circumstances may make it difficult to revive the record in any shape.

On Monday evening the Senate determined to take up Senator Lowry's bill for the erection of the new county of Petrolia. The passage of this bill to the third reading had developed the fact that almost all the Republicans were opposed to the measure, and all the Democrats in favor of it. Some malicious persons had seen fit, on this discovery, to intimate that the Democrats and the venerable Senator from Erie had made a bargain by which they agreed to vote for the new county, as a consideration for Mr. Lowry's vote, in their favor, on the two contested election cases. This rumor gave the bill a general importance, and the Senate lobbies were crowded in anticipation of a lively personal discussion, between Mr. Lowry and the opponents of his bill. As soon as the bill was reached, Mr. Allen, who represents the Warren district, from which a slice is to be taken for the new county, moved to go into Committee of the Whole to amend the bill, which was lost by a vote of 17 to 12. All the Democrats present, with Lowrie and Watt, voted nay, and the Republicans yea. This was the test vote; the bill was put on its final passage and the spech making began. Mr. Allen opened against the bill, and charged a political combination on the part of the Democracy with Lowry, and protested against securing local legislation by such means. He presented the protests of the Democracy of that region against the action of the Senators belonging to their party. Mr. Lowry followed Mr. Allen in one of those rather peculiar efforts which he is supposed to consider eloquent, and which his audience usually find amusing. As the result was a foregone conclusion after the first vote, there was no further discussion of the merits of the bill. It was, however, deemed necessary that the Democratic party should be vindicated, and for this purpose Senator Buckalew took the floor. His high standing in his party, and admitted ability, secured for him the closest attention, while he disclaimed being a party to any combination on this question, and declared that no caucus action had been had by the Democrats on it. He admitted that certain causes had sorted Senators on the subject, and had driven the Democracy *en masse* to one side, but that it was not in pursuance of any bargain. He further declared that if any such action had been taken, it would be cause for him to vote against the measure, irrespective of its merits, to vindicate the honor and dignity of his Senatorial office. This sounded magnificently in a speech, and was received by the crowd with becoming attention. Doubtless the Senator spoke the truth in this individual case, and there was doubtless no formal action taken by the caucus in the matter. It is too much, however, for our credulity to believe there was no concert of action with regard to the bill, which every Democrat understood as well as he understood why he voted for Irwin. There may have been no sale in the matter, and doubtless was none, but if the Democracy are not offering pretty big bids for somebody's vote we are mistaken in the gentlemen. There are some serious doubts, however, that these bids will be accepted. After the Democratic Senators were placed before the country as models of purity for legislators; the vote was taken and the bill passed—yeas 16, nays 13.

After the new county was disposed of, Mr. Connell called up the Metropolitan police bill for Philadelphia, which he passed a second reading under the previous question. There was a strict party vote on it except Mr. Lowry, who voted with the Democrats. This morning it was put on its final passage and was carried. This bill and the new county bill will be the occasion of some lively fighting and scheming in the House, with a fair prospect of being carried in that branch.

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## *OUR COAL SUPPLY.*

As the coal question has, during part of this year, excited considerable attention and many complaints, we have been led to make a careful examination of the subject, in order to ascertain, if possible, how the supply of this necessary of life can be regulated to meet all demands. We find the following to be the known coal bearing territory of the world:

| | Sq. Miles of Coal Land. |
|---|---|
| United States | 630,268 |
| British North America | 7,530 |
| Great Britian | 5 400 |
| France | 984 |
| Prussia | 960 |
| Belgium | 510 |
| Bohemia | 400 |
| Westphalia | 380 |
| Spain | 20 |
| Russia | 100 |
| Saxony | 30 |
| China and Japan | not reported. |

The product per annum of the principal countries is:

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| United States | 28,000,000 |
| Great Britian | 112,000,000 |
| British North America | 600,000 |
| Russia | 1,500,000 |
| France | 9,000,000 |
| Prussia | 13,000,000 |
| Spain | 300,000 |

It will be observed that, although the United States possesses one hundred and nineteen times the coal territory of Great Britian, she produces about one-fourth the amount of coal.

In regard to the price of coal, we find from a careful annalysis of the prices for a number of years back, that although it has apparently ruled very high during parts of this year, the average has been less than in a number of previous seasons. The average price of white ash lump coal by the cargo at Philadelphia has ranged as follows, viz:

| Highest yearly Prices. | Average Per Ton. | Lowest Yearly Prices. | Average Per Ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | $6 62 | 1834 | $4 84 |
| 1837 | 6 72 | 1842 | 4 18 |
| 1838 | 5 27 | 1843 | 3 27 |
| 1841 | 5 19 | 1844 | 3 20 |
| 1854 | 6 19 | 1861 | 3 39 |
| 1863 | 6 06 | | |
| 1864 | 8 39 | | |
| 1865 | 7 80 | | |
| 1866 | 5 80 | | |
| 1869 | 6 20 | | |

And it is quite a curious coincidence that during the periods of free trade supremacy and financial disasters the highest prices were reached, (except the war years of 1863, 1864, 1865,) while under the effect of the protective tariff of 1842 and 1861 the price of coal has been uniformly low; and since the close of the war the prices of bituminous coals, both native and foreign, have steadily declined, notwithstanding the fact that the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, in March, 1866, put $1.25 per ton duty upon coal from British America, that being the principal source from which we draw our supply of foreign coal. As there as been a great deal said about reducing, or removing entirely, the duty on coal, it will be well here to see exactly what kind of a support we would be leaning upon should such a course be pursued. The coal area of British North America, as stated above, is 7,530 square miles; and under the impression that our sea board could be supplied with cheap fuel from that source, coal was admitted free of duty under the reciprocity treaty, with this result. During the six years preceding 1854 (the date of the treaty), we imported from Nova Scotia an average of 115,570 tons per annum, while the succeeding six years, in which that coal was admited free, the average import was only 125,060 tons per annum; and there was no perceptible advantage to home consumers in the supply of coal until the general start of trade during the war, or in 1863, and our average import for the closing five years of the treaty rose to 292,308 tons; and during the two years succeeding the expiration of the treaty, and during which the duty of $1.25 per ton was collected, the imports from Nova Scotia have averaged 283,312 tons per annum. We have seen the effect of free trade and protection upon the quantities of imported coal, now what has it been upon the consumers, upon the revenues of our treasury, and upon the producers of American bituminous coals?

The following table will give the average yearly price of Pictou (the best) Nova Scotia coal, delivered by cargo in Boston, their nearest American market; also average cost of Cumberland coal at same point:

| | | Pictou. Per ton. | Cumb'd. Per ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | Free of duty | $4 67 | $5 00 |
| 1862 | do. | 5 60 | 6 87 |
| 1863 | do. | 7 40 | 8 04 |
| 1864 | do. | 10 40 | 10 88 |
| 1865 | do. | 9 00 | 10 33 |
| 1866 | Duty paid $1 25 per ton | 5 84 | 9 47 |
| 1867 | do. do. | 8 10 | 7 07 |
| 1868 | do. do. | 8 10 | 7 70 |
| 1869 | do. do. | 7 68 | 7 42 |

It will be observed since the duty was put on coal the price has steadily *fallen*, both of American and foreign coal, while the stimulating effect upon the American production has been enormous. In the year 1865, while coal was free, the consumption of American bituminous coal upon the seaboard was 1,989,247 tons; in 1868 it had increased to 3,142,683, and the shipments the present year will be about 4,900,000 tons. Notwithstanding the great inducements that were offered the Nova Scotians under eleven years of free trade, they never produced in any year over 607,990 tons of coal; would we not, therefore, be leaning upon a very weak reed when we propose to suspend the further development of our own vast mineral wealth, and to depend for our supply of bituminous coal upon neighbors who have shown themselves utterly unable to supply our wants, although they had no objection to take advantage of our kindness in admitting their products *free* of duty by advancing their prices to the utmost during the trying times of 1864 and 1865. The effect of this duty upon the treasury is manifestly to increase its revenues without adding one cent to the price of coal to the consumers in the United States.

It is not evident from the foregoing statement:

*First.* That the United States possesses sufficient coal territory to supply all the wants of the nation for generations to come?

*Second.* That coal, like other articles of commerce, is subject to the known rule of supply and demand.

*Third.* That the way to insure reasonable prices for coal is to encourage the development of our own varied and vast coal fields (spreading from Puget Sound, or even Alaska on the nothwest, to Alabama on the southeast; and from the Blue Mountains on the east to the Pacific on the west,) with the full as-s [illegible] from past experience, that the home competition will grow to such a degree as to preclude the possibility of any monopoly or undue advancing of prices.—*The Protectionist.*

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## BRIEF ITEMS.

The pews in the Scranton Presbyterian Church sold for $8,000.

Kansas has 3,500,000 acres timbered land.

In Sacramento the boot blacks are uniformed.

An apple tree in Vermont yielded 70 bushels last season.

A Kentucky town of 3,000 inhabitants has no school house.

Johnstown has an average daily attendance of 745 scholars at her public schools.

The bonds of the State of Pennsylvania command a higher figure than those of any other State.

A State Temperance Convention will be held in the court House in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, February 8.

A little four year old, watching from the window a procession of children from the orphan asylum, exclaimed: "How I'd like to be an orphan and play soldiers!"

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature providing for the removal of President Taylor's remains to Cave Hill Cemetery, at Louisville, and the erection of a suitable monument over them.

The Allentown Rolling Mill Company has finished rails on hand to the amount of over $300,000, with no demand. The Roberts Iron Company have about $60,000 worth of iron laid up awaiting purchasers.

At Wilkesbarre, last week, a young man named Veasey, while intoxicated, stepped into the trough of the great fly wheel of a rolling mill, was caught and crushed to jelly and thrown forty feet from the place. So much for intemperance.

A husband in St. Joseph, Mo., patiently bore his loss when his wife deserted him, but when a dry goods firm sued him for goods bought by her as an outfit, he stoutly resisted the claim, and the court sustained him.

At Allentown a little girl named Butz, while with her mother walking beside the railroad track, becoming frightened at a sudden locomotive whistle, jumped under the wheels of the passing train and was ground to atoms.

A Pennsylvania editor has been posting his books, and sums up as follows: "Weathered a three month spell of sickness; built a new office; purchased a complete outfit of new type for the paper; adding the names of many new advance paying subscribers to our list, and another boy baby to our family circle. Good bye, 1869."

In the State of Kentucky there are nine hundred Baptist churches, forty-three associations, and one hundred thousand communicants, of whom twenty thousand are colored.

The London Directory for 1870 contains the names of eight hundred Browns, nine hundred Joneses, while the Smiths, Smyths, and Smythes muster eighteen hundred strong.

In the vote on the Fifteenth (negro suffrage) amendment in the Rhode Island Legislature, the Providence *Journal* says that two or three Democrats voted for the amendment, and two or three Republicans against it. Senator Sprague was opposed to the ratification.

'Tis ever thus that the proprietors take the lion's share and the poor employees take what they may. We allude to the giving of *seven* months' imprisonment to the owner of a French radical newspaper, while the editor got only *six* months.

An old fellow who dwells near Ironton Ohio, has a portable whiskey shop. It consists of a jackass and two jugs. The jugs are swung across the animal, and thus the proprietor transports them wherever there is a chance of meeting a demand.

Kansas has on the walls of its new Capitol pictures which cost $25 each, is very much pleased on being assured by good judges that some of them are equal to some in the Capitol at Washington which cost from $500 to $1,000.

The number of births in Paris in 1868 was 55,002, of which 39,656 were legitimate, and 15,456 illegitimate—27,973 boys and 23,029 girls. The deaths were 45,890 or 9,112 less than in births. In the same year 18,596 marriages were celebrated.

A Toledo German, who has been keeping a saloon for the accommodation of printers, has been obliged to suspend. On his books were found the following named members of the craft: "Der Laim Brinter;" "Der Leetle;" "Der Pen Putler Brinter;" "Der Tivel;" "Der Brinter mit der red hair;" "Der Brinter mit hair not shoost so red."

Some San Francisco newsboys sell other articles than newspapers, and astonish Eastern visitors by crying; "Here's yer *Evening Tribune* and cough candy cures coughs, colds, and sore-throat latest 'count of the earthquakes—only five cents a copy, or six sticks for a quarter.

It is estimated that the amount of money deposited in all of the savings banks of the United States aggregates 500,000,000. If our population is 400,000,000, this sum would give $12 50 per head for every man, woman and child in the country. As most of this vast wealth comes from the earnings of the poor and middle classes, it is plain that labor is well rewarded in the United States.

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## PERSONAL.

Gov. Geary's last message was the seventy-ninth since the organization of the present State Government.

G. W. Haupt, esq., a rising young member of the Sunbury bar, died last week of consumption.

Mrs. Esther Reed, aged nintey-six years, died suddenly last week at her residence in Woodward, Chester county.

T. S. Reed, esq., a veteran Cambria county editor, is about to write the reminiscences of his life. Forty-one years ago he printed a paper in Johnstown.

Rufus Choate was the worst penman ever connected with the Boston bar. He could not decipher his own manuscript, and made it out only by recalling the sense of the subject matter in hand. After his death his friends could make little or no use of the manuscript matter which he left and to this circumstance is mainly due the fact that no complete volume of his life, writings, &c., has yet been published.

The Hon. George G. Wright, the new U. S. Senator from Iowa, in his profession of faith addressed to the Legislature just before his election, says: "Finally, I would stand by Protection to home Industry, and Manufactures. This is part of my boyhood's faith, and is the conviction of manhood; and this not to build up the individual, but to protect and benefit the Million."

Mrs. McFarland-Richardson is publishing some of Mr. Richardson's works.

Phil. Tieman, the billiardist, has purchased a $12,500 residence in Cincinnati.

Mrs. General McClellan's toilettes attract attention at Washington.

James Gordon Bennett, sr., of the New York *Herald*, is confined to his room, and too ill to see friends who call.

"Fairy Betsy" is the name of a Pawnee belle of Omaha. She is an ardent admirer of whisky straight.

Mr. Burlingame's mission has been extended for two years more, with $70,000 in gold per annum for his travelling expenses.

Donn Piatt writes that any one possessed of a whole coat and a clean shirt, and who is a member of Congress, can go into Washington society at once.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is writing a history of Buchanan's administration from November, 1860, to March, 1861. He was Buchanan's Secretary of State after the retirement of Cass.

Jeff Davis is hard at work as President of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn. Gen. Braxton Bragg is the Company's agent for New Orleans.

Alexis St. Martin, whose side was shot away in 1822, in such a manner as to expose the action of the digestive organs to the surgeon's eye, is still alive and well in Cavendish, Vt.

Bill Childs, a notorious bushwacker during the war, was recently hung in a barn on the farm of his mother, in Lafayette county, Mo., by "a party of citizens who knew their man and appreciated his fame."

Mrs General Gaines is described as looking as bright and young as a woman of forty. Her eyes are clear, complection fresh, and her step elastic. Having, after toilsome years, recovered a vast estate, she announces that the bulk of it shall be expended in public charities.

A divinity student recently said to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: "How do you preach the doctrine of election?" "Well," was the reply, "when a man is soundly converted, I tell him he is elected. I preach that after the fact rather than before."

Orrin Death lives in Warren, Ohio. When he married, the minister said, "Thou dost take this woman for thy wife, to watch over her in life, Orrin Death." A poet celebrated the event in some lines begining, "Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O. Death."

Colonel Jones, of Monmouth, N. J., owns the original copy of the famous Lecompton Constitution over which the the country had such a wrestle. It is on a square yard of parchment, was twice captured during the Kansas troubles, and went safely through the sacking of Lawrence.

A Cuban grandee, who died recently, goes on the mortuary record as "the Excellentissimo Senor Don Pedro Pablo O'Reilly, Count of Santiago, and Marquis of San Felipe, Colonel of Volunteer Cavalry, and the possessor of five crosses and great crosses of as many different Spanish orders." Poor old man! no wonder he died.

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 70. NO. 5.

## UNDER WHICH KING.

The harmonious Democracy are in trouble, and this time strange to say, the negro is at the bottom of it. In Philadelphia they are having series of meetings at which their great men are expected to instruct their followers in the pure doctrines of Democracy. The first of these meetings was held some time since, and the speech making for it was done by Mr. John O'Byrne. He certainly took new ground for the party. He advised the discarding of old issues, and declared that he personally wanted no restrictions of political rights on account of color or race. As Mr. O'Byrne declares to be a Democrat, and as it is quite probably he is an Irishman by birth, this was being as liberal as any one could desire. Some very credulous people supposed that this speech indicated an abandonment of their old ideas by the Democratic party, but this proved a mistake. Their papers didn't very heartily endorse Mr. O'Byrne, although they were prudent enough to denounce negro suffrage in as strong terms as formerly. They, however, wanted anothe oracle and got one.

Hon. Richard Vaux was gently reminded by some body that the country needed a speech from him, and he forthwith got one up. It did'nt surprise any body on account of the progress it indicated. Mr. Vaux don't believe in negro voting, nor negro citizenship, nor the co-ercion of States, nor any thing else that is contrary to the ancient landmark of the Democracy. The Philadelphia papers used to get off many jokes about an old hat that Richard persisted in wearing long after it should have been laid away, but his political ideas are more antiquated than any head piece he ever wore. They belong to the generation that sold men for money, and robbed other men for being abolitionists. Yet doubtless Mr. Vaux is regarded to day by his party as entirely orthodox, while Mr. O'Byrne, is considered almost heretical enough to be excommunicated.

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There is no use for a man who is willing to believe in progress of any kind, to allow himself to remain in the Democratic party, in the hope that it will advance. It is not made of that material. The great mass of the party now believe that the institution of slavery was right, that the rebellion existed in the North and not in the South; that the men who maintained the government were disloyal, and those who fought to overthrow were right in principle, and but slightly wrong in action. They dream to-day that some lucky chance will some day take the ballot from the negro, and drive him again into bondage. It is hopeless to attempt their conversion. Good men tried it at the commencement of the slave holders troubles in Kansas, but they were turned out and formed the Republican party. Again it was tried at the beginning of the war, but the men who attempted to teach the party patriotism, found they had attempted an impossibility, and some gained their political fortunes with the friends of Union and Liberty. And now, when for party and country, and individual, it is necessary that the exploded follies of bygone years should be dropped, the men who had brains enough to realize this fact, and honesty enough to admit it, need n't waste their energies on the Democratic party. Let them come, and from it advance.

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Senator Buckalew has introduced a bill into the Legislature which is intended to develop his pet theory of minority representation. It relates to county commissioners and auditors. It provides for the election of three commissioners at the same time to serve for three years each, this making an entire new board every third year, instead of putting in a new commissioner each year. The same provision applies to the auditors. The bill also abolishes the office of jury commissioners. These are some very impartial changes, but in the manner of electing is the great feature of the bill. This is provided for in the third section which reads as follows:

SEC. 3. In the triennial elections of county commissioners and county auditors provided for in this act, (commencing with the election of county commissioners, at the general election in October next,) each voter duly qualified may distribute his three votes to and among candidates as he shall think fit; may bestow them all upon one candidate, or may give one vote and a half to each of two candidates, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

The intention of this is to give the minority party a chance to elect a portion of the Board by combining their votes on one or two candidates instead of the whole three. When the bill comes up Mr. Buckalew will doubtless speak to it at length, and the matter will then be up for general discussion. The measure is somewhat novel in its nature, but any change in this county must be an improvement.

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John B. Ledig, esq., our Representative at Harrisburg, has presented a remonstrance from the citizens of this borough, against the passage of an act allowing the authorities to increase the rate of taxation. He has also presented a remonstrance from the citizens of East Pennsboro township, against the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the said township. Mr. Leidig also introduced a bill to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses in Cumberland county. It gives jurors two dollars per day, and witnesses one dollar per day. The bill should pass.

Hon. F. P. Blair, recently a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket, was refused his vote in Missouri, because he would n't take the oath perscribed by the Constitution of the State. He litigated the matter and the Supreme Court of Missouri decided he could not vote. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal divided equally on the question. The decision of the Missouri Court therefore stands, and Mr. Frank do n't vote.

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The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* interviewed Mr. Revels, the negro Senator, elect, from Mississippi, at the house of George F. Downing, another negro, at Washington. Is this social equality, or how is it?

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Mr. Morton has introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Mississippi. It contains about the same provisions as the Virginia bill.

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Senator Cameron in a recent speech contended that a resumption of specie payment is what the country needs more than any thing else. The Senator is exactly right on the subject, and we hope that his fellow Senators will all see the matter in the same light. Within the last six months gold has declined half its premium, and no body was hurt particularly. The remainder is n't much of a dose. Let us take it at once and be done with the suspense.

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The New York *World* like other papers gets sadly mixed at times. Last Monday it had two editorials on the negro Senator from Mississippi, one insisting that the Radicals in the Senate would not admit him on the ground that he had not been a citizen nine years, as required by the Constitution to be eligible. This article was intended to show that the Radicals were anxious to have an excuse to keep him out. The other article insisted that they would override this constitutional question in order to force him into the Senate. This was written to show their determinalion to override the Constitution. This is hedging to some purpose, even for a Democratic paper.

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The Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, member of Congress from this district, saw fit to vote against abolishing the franking privilege. Of course it is much pleasanter for Mr. Haldeman to have his letters and papers carried at the cost of the people, than at his own; but we doubt if the people will think it so pleasant for them. By the way, the *Volunteer* has a first class chance for a fling now at the Democratic member from this district, which we hope it will improve.

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Gen. Franz Sigel has been confirmed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the sixth district of New York.

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The investigations made concerning the great gold conspiracy of last September, entirely exonerates Gen. Grant or his family from any connection with them. Will the Democratic papers publish the facts now, as they have published enough of their own statements of the matter.

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Secretary Boutwell has ordered the sale of four millions of gold, and the purchase of two millions of bonds, during February. Why not purchase four millions of bonds, instead of two?

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A bill is before Congress to reduce the salary of the members to $3,000 per annum. That sort of bills do n't usually pass, but as the franking privilege has been abolished, perhaps there may be a possibility of this going through.

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Democratic journals now concede that the Fifteenth Amendment is virtually carried. Pretty soon they will also concede that Sambo is "a man and brother." Times change and men change with them.

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Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, voted against abolishing the franking privilege, and also against the purchase of League Island. The Judge regards himself as the State of Pennsylvania, and that may account for his vote on the franking privilege, but the other vote seems inconsistent with that theory.

## MARKETS.

### CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

*Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.*

CARLISLE, February 2, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| FAMILY FLOUR, | $5 20 |
| SUPERFINE FLOUR, | 4 00 |
| SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR, | 4 60 |
| WHITE WHEAT, | 1 10 |
| RED WHEAT, | 1 05 |
| RYE, | 75 |
| CORN, | 70 |
| OATS, | 40 |
| CLOVERSEED, | 7 25 |
| TIMOTHYSEED, | 2 25 |
| FLAXSEED, | 1 80 |
| BARLEY, | 75 |

### CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

*Corrected Weekly by William Washmood.*

CARLISLE, February 2, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| BUTTER, | $ 35 |
| EGGS, | 20 |
| LARD, | 16 |
| TALLOW, | 09 |
| BEESWAX, | 35 |
| BACON HAMS, | 18 |
| BACON SHOULDERS, | 16 |
| BACON SIDES, | 16 |
| WHITE BEANS, | 2 50 |
| PARED PEACHES, | 20 |
| UNPARED PEACHES, | 08 |
| DRIED APPLES, | 08 |
| RAGS, | 18 |

## MONEY MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

*40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Three o'clock p. m., February 1, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's of '81, | 118½ | 118⅝ |
| " " '62, | 115⅝ | 115⅞ |
| " " '64, | 115⅛ | 115⅜ |
| " " '65, | 115¼ | 115½ |
| " " '65, new, | 114 | 114¼ |
| " " '67, " | 114¼ | 114½ |
| " " '68, | 114¼ | 114½ |
| " 5's. 10-40's, | 112¼ | 112½ |
| U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent Cy. | 111¼ | 111½ |
| Due Compound Interest Notes, | 19 | |
| Gold, | 121½ | 121⅝ |
| Silver, | 116½ | 118 |
| Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds, | 870 | 880 |
| Central Pacific R. R. | 945 | 955 |
| Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, | 690 | 700 |

## MARRIED.

MOYER—KEPFORD.—On the twenty-seventh ultimo, in Mechanicsburg, by Rev. John Ault, Mr. Elias Moyer, to Miss Kate Kepford, both of Silver Spring township.

MORRISON—HARLAN.—On Tuesday, the first instant, by J. A. Murray, Mr. Taylor Morrison, to Miss Catharine Harlan.

## DIED.

SHAMBAUGH.—On December 14, 1869, in Champaigne county, Illinois, Amanda Shambaugh, wife of Benjamin V. Shambaugh, formerly of this county, aged twenty-seven years.

KELLER.—At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Washmood, in Carlisle, on Thursday morning, January 27, Mrs. Anna M. Keller, wife of B. K. Keller, of Shippensburg, aged about twenty-eight years.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA KNOWN IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

Dr. WISHART'S Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it root and branch, forever

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of Dyspepsia or Indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure: Consumption o the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate Diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of Drafts or Post Office orders.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1,50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 North Second street,
Philadelphia.

22oct 3m

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The "New York Medical Gazette" and "The Journal of Chemistry" bitterly denounce them Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen Prof. Chilton's testimony, founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that Christadoro's Excelsior Dye is not only a first class article for changing the color of the hair, but absolutely safe.

Christadoro's Hair Preservative, as a Dressing, act like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

6jan70-1m

WEAK BACK, PAINS OF THE SIDE,

And about the Kidneys, are relieved at once by the application of one of Allcock's Porous Plasters.

"Gainstown, Ala., Nov. 27, 1868.

"Messrs. Thos. Allcock & Co.: During an extensive practice of ten years I have been a frequent witness of the magical qualities of your Porous Plasters. I can certify that they are all you claim for them.

"ROBERT E CAMPBELL, M. D."

Dr. Myers, of Savannah, Ga., says they are the best mechanical supporters for weak muscles ever discovered; that by their warming properties they bring power and health, until the strength of the muscles are entirely restored; that he knows a case where Allcock's Plasters cured a gentleman of a weak spine that he daily prescribes them in his practice, with the happiest results. 6jan70-1m

CHRISTMAS SEASON AT "SOUTH END," CARLISLE, PA.

We have just received a large lot of finest quality Glassware, comprising several of the latest and most popular patterns. We have very greatly reduced the prices, wholesale and retail throughout, of both Glassware and Queensware, and are now offering complete Tea and Dinner Setts, combined, comprising nearly 100 pieces, at the unprecedented price of $10, which setts are similar in quality to the Philadelphia $10 Dinner Setts that contain no Teaware. We have also on hand a full line of Groceries, Tobaccos, Fish, Salt, Oils, &c., at exceedingly low rates, both wholesale and retail. Please call and see and be convinced.

Dec 23, 1869. WM. BLAIR & SON.

P. S.—Another car load Coal Oil just received and for sale at quite low rates.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured, and the body restored to health, free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith Coroner and Justice of the Peace Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn, when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

Dr Jerner, of Savannah, Georgia, says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills, as a specific in yellow fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine, he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

26nol m

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted, superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c. in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black-Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them and you will never be without them. The late Hiram Woodruff, celebrated trainer of trotting horses, used them for years. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the Depot.

Sold by Druggists and Saddlers Price 25 cents per box. Depot 10 Park Place, New York. 6jan70-1m

JACOB SCHERTZ—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted for the last ten years with the Rheumatism and Gout. Your Bitters was recommended to me. I have used it, and I am glad to say it has effected a perfect cure in a very short time. Therefore I recommend it to all persons afflicted with the same diseases. I consider it the best Cure in use for any disease the human body is subjected to.

B. DEYOUNG Philadelphia.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to heal in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means o cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the direction for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County New York.

May7 69-1y.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, for Store Fronts, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbings for sheep and poultry yards, Brass and Iron wire cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for coal, ores sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for spark arresters Landscape Wire for Windows &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Works. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS' No. 11 North Sixth street Philadelphia.

12feb 69-y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

May 7-69-1yr.

JUST RECEIVED.

A full stock of Notions of all kinds. A large line of Children's Misses' and Ladies Worsted and Merino Hose, at greatly reduced prices. Merchants will do well by calling to see for themselves, at

COYLE BROTHERS,
No. 11, South Hanover Street,
Carlisle, Penn'a.

10dec69

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

### ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved. They support, strengthen, and aid the growth of muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability, while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced.

Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended the use of the Porous Plasters to the spine restored the articulation, and materially reduced the paralysis In fact, the patient could help herself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was as helpless as a baby. We refer to Mrs. Sally Elliot, Springfield Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Agency, Brandreth House New York. 26no1m

### WM. BLAIR & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

are supplying storekeepers with everything in their line, in large and small quantities, at prices that will afford good profits. Coal Oil down in price, three cents per gallon. Everything wanted by hucksters attending sales, on hand, at low prices. A nice article of Honey, sold cheap. Our stock of Queensware, Glassware, Table Cutlery, and House Furnishing Goods is full, and complete, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at prices quite low. Fish and Salt on hand, at all times.

25jan

### FRIGHTFUL DEVELOPMENTS!

At last the people have got the fact "through their hair," that hair dyes impregnated with acetate of lead, and other metallic salts, are murderous preparations. When they see the metallic sediment at the bottom of the bottles, they know that the disgusting stuff is literally thickened with poison. They ask, therefore, for a harmless vegetable dye and find it, pure and efficacious, in Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye, offered under the sanction of Professor Chilton's guarantee that it contains "nothing deleterious."

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it.

26no1m.

☞DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his speciality) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 *years experince*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

10July 69 1y

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Farmers, families, and others, can purchase no remedy equal to Dr Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, croup, colic, and sea sickness, taken internally—(it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, sore throat, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises mosquito bites, old sores, pains in limbs, back and chest. The Venetian Liniment was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating, if it was ten dollars a bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Price, Fifty Cents and One Dollar. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place New York 26no1m

## NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—By virtue of a resolution, passed at the last stated meeting of the town council of Carlisle, an election will be held at the Court House, on Saturday, February 12, 1870, between the hours of two o'clock and six o'clock p. m., by the qualified voters of said borough, to determine whether the police force shall be continued or not, A full vote is desired.

C. E. MAGLAUGHLIN,
President of Town Council.

C. A. CORNMAN, Secretary.

3feb

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of McGinnis, Chambers & Co., has dissolved. All parties interested will make immediate payment to J. A. Metzgar, at the old stand, corner Pitt street and Church alley.

### NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that J. A. Metzgar, H Nagle, and B. Smeltz, have associated themselves in the Carriage business, and will carry on that business under the name of Metzgar, Nagle, & Co., at the old stand of McGinnis, Chambers & Co. at the corner of Pitt street and Church alley.

J. A. METZGAR.
H. NAGLE.
B. SMELTZ.

3feb1t

### CHEAP COAL! CHEAP COAL!!

The subscriber is prepared to deliver, by the car load, to limeburners, and other consumers along the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the celebrated

### LYKENS VALLEY COAL!

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES FOR CASH.

This coal is of a very superior quality, and will be furnished at prices which will defy all competition

The subscriber will deliver coal at Carlisle, by the car load, during the current month, at the following prices, per ton of 2,000 lbs:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pea | $3 00 |
| Nut | 4 00 |
| Stove | 5 25 |
| Egg | 5 25 |

And to other points of the road he will deliver it, adding or deducting the expense of difference in freights.

The above rates will be subject to the rise or fall of prices, each month, at the mines.

GEORGE ZINN.

Office—corner of Main and Pitt streets.

16dec69-3m

### List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Carlisle, Pa., for the week ending February 2, 1870:

Armstrong, Mrs Rebecca
Albert, Mrs Catharine
Bell, Miss Mollie
Beltman C W
Feidler, Mrs J K
Cooper, George
Carothers, Mrs Ann
Clifford, Miss Annie
Day, Miss May
Diller, Mrs Mary R
Deiten, Mrs Mary A
Diller, Miss Annie
Dick, Joseph
Dodson, David
[illegible], A D
Fink, John C
Fleming, Miss A R
Fleming, Miss F P
Graham, Captain J A
Gilward, L
Hopple, Benjamin
Harman, Isaac
Hughes, James M
Hershman, Miss J A
Hykes, Mrs Fannie
Jewell, Frank
Kunkle, Samuel
Kissinger, Thomas H
Kitner, Mrs Ann L
Law, Mrs A C
Lebac, W J
Line, Frederick
Low, Peter
Lehman, Samuel
Mellinger, Levi
Miller, David
Marlatt, Lemuel
Matthew, John B
Miller, John W
Martin, Margaret J
Mountz, Miss M J
Myers, Mrs M J
Miller Mrs Maggie
Naylor, Mrs E
Natcher, Mrs Charles
Nickey, Andrew
Poole, Edward
Peffer, Miss Mary E
Rickabaugh, Miss M J
Ross, Mrs Martha
Rickabaugh, Samuel
Rhule, William
Swonger, Christian
Scott, Lewis
Sheafer, William
Sheafer, Henry
Stephens, Robert
Seifert, Aaron
Shepley, F N
Schlumberger, J
Sponsler, J S
Smeltz, B F
Schock, M P
Smyers, George
Shellenberger, J D
Steafick, Joseph
Schad, Philip
Stonesifer, Mrs Dot
Strough, Miss Mary M
Strough, Mrs Mary
Sowers, Mrs E
Stone, Miss C
Sibert, Miss L
Straw, Mrs B
Swartz, Mrs M J
Thompson, Miss Marcia
Trout, Mrs E
Tripner, W A
Turner, William
Trostle, Andrew
Upchurch, J J
Ware, W B
Weary, Samuel
Wise, Chas J
Werts, John
Walker, Richard
Wolf, T G
Weitzel, George
Weitzel, Jacob
Whitcomb, David
Wagner, Dr C F
Wagner, Miss M C
Wearich, Miss Annie
Yoh, Daniel
Zug, David
Zeigler, John D

A. K. RHEEM, P. M.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Carlisle, Pa., at close of business, January 22, 1870:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $100,321 55 |
| Over drafts | 2,173 13 | |
| U. S. Bonds for circulation | | 50,000 00 |
| " on hand | | 5,000 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds, &c. | | 10,000 00 |
| Due from redeeming and reserve agent | | 3,101 30 |
| Due from other National Banks | | 900 07 |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers | | 7,140 12 |
| Banking House and Insurance | | 8,692 17 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | 1,038 45 |
| Current expenses | | 2,609 00 |
| Taxes paid | | 1,057 52 |
| Premiums | | 375 00 |
| Cash items | | 5,785 91 |
| Bills of National Banks | | 675 00 |
| Bills of State Banks | | 11 00 |
| Fractional Currency | | 1,870 56 |
| Legal Tender Notes | | 17,414 00 |
| Protest account | | 40 28 |
| | | 225,062 83 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | $50,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | 25,000 00 |
| Discount and Interest | 4,480 52 |
| Profit and Loss | 3,207 80 |
| National Bank Circulation outstanding | 45,000 00 |
| Individual Deposits | 80,142 93 |
| Due to National Banks | 7,195 09 |
| Due other Banks and Bankers | 9,936 43 |
| Dividends unpaid | 40 00 |
| | 225,062 83 |

*State of Pennsylvania, County of Cumberland, ss:*

The above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. E. HEPBURN, Cashier.

Swern and subscribed before me this twenty-ninth day of January, 1870.

JACOB FRIDLEY, Notary Public.

Correct:
SAM'L HEPBURN, }
JNO. G. ORR, } Directors.
P. HEPBURN, JR., }

3feb70-4t

## NEW TO-DAY.

### STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1869, inclusive.

C. MELLINGER, Treasurer, in account with the County of Cumberland.

DR.

TO RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To balance in hands of treasurer at last settlement | $6,310 51 |
| To outstanding taxes at last settlement | 6,272 40 |
| To taxes levied for the year 1869 | 76,677 91 |
| To amount received on loans | 29,700 00 |
| To subscription for Heck's bridge | 1,050 00 |
| To subscription for Glover's bridge | 795 00 |
| To verdict fees | 80 60 |
| To exonerated taxes received | 10 84 |
| To fines received from Justice Shryock | 8 00 |
| To amount received for old slate | 191 76 |
| To amount received for old hose | 1 25 |
| To interest received on outstanding taxes | 294 20 |
| To amount received for huckster licenses | 281 84 |
| To four per cent of treasurer's commission on State tax | 428 84 |
| Total debits | 113,102 64 |

CR.

BY PAYMENTS.

Assessors' Pay.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid for correcting assessment | $689 67 | |
| By amount paid for registering voters | 765 62 | |
| | | $1,451 69 |

Bridges and Roads.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid for new bridges, | $8,528 98 | |
| By amount paid for repairing old bridges | 4,519 46 | |
| By amount paid for road damages | 885 00 | |
| By amount paid for road viewers | 79 30 | |
| | | $14,012 74 |

Courts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid witnesses in Commonwealth | $1,185 68 | |
| By amount paid grand jurors | 550 11 | |
| By amount paid traverse jurors, | 4,175 46 | |
| By amount paid for boarding jurors | 337 60 | |
| By amount paid court crier | 93 00 | |
| By amount paid jury commissioners | 129 10 | |
| By amount paid district attorney's fees | 542 00 | |
| | | $7,012 95 |

County Offices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid Benj Duke, auditor | $25 00 | |
| By amount paid S. Bixler, clerk's fees | 11 93 | |
| By amount paid J. P. Brindle, prothonotary's fees | 99 74 | |
| By amount paid J. P. Brindle, for copying docket | 60 00 | |
| By amount paid J. Loudon, for dockets | 105 25 | |
| | | $301 92 |

Commissioners' Office.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid J. Loudon and others, stationery | $99 06 | |
| By amount paid postage | 23 47 | |
| By amount paid A. F. Meck, services as commissioner | 40 00 | |
| By amount paid M. G. Hale, services as commissioner | 470 00 | |
| By amount paid Allen Floyd, services as commissioner | 610 00 | |
| By amount paid John Harris, services as commissioner | 875 00 | |
| By amount paid J. Armstrong, clerk | 500 00 | |
| By amount paid M. C. Herman, attorney | 125 00 | |
| | | $2,742 53 |

Constables' Fees.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid constables' fees in Commonwealth cases | $166 02 | |
| By amount paid constables for quarterly returns | 356 45 | |
| | | $522 47 |

Elections.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid election officers for Spring election | $653 00 | |
| By amount paid election officers for general election | 805 80 | |
| | | $1,458 80 |

Inquests.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid for inquests on dead bodies | $90 85 | |
| | | $90 85 |

Jail and Eastern Penitentiary.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid J. C Thompson, for support of prisoners, &c., | $9,076 64 | |
| By amount paid for fuel | 1,113 78 | |
| By amount paid for repairing fixtures | 40 00 | |
| By amount paid for stable rent, | 12 50 | |
| By amount paid for furniture, bedding &c. | 80 00 | |
| By amount paid for shoes, and clothing | 36 93 | |
| By amount paid for gas and water | 75 23 | |
| By amount paid for salary of keeper | 300 00 | |
| By amount paid for labor | 7 00 | |
| By amount paid for salary of physician | 50 00 | |
| By amount paid for support in Eastern Penitentiary | 2,036 66 | |
| | | $11,758 34 |

Justices' Fees.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid for justices' fees in Commonwealth cases, | $112 31 | |
| | | $112 31 |

Loans and Interest.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid for interest on loans | $1,519 48 | |
| | | $1,519 48 |

Poor House

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid estimate for 1869 | $14,066 00 | |
| By amount paid directors' salaries | 300 00 | |
| By amount paid visitors | 21 00 | |
| By amount paid for new building | 23,174 00 | |
| | | $37,561 00 |

Public Buildings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid for repairs at jail | $508 92 | |
| By amount paid for repairs at court house | 1,644 94 | |
| | | $2,153 86 |

Public Printing.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid A. K. Rheem, | $51 00 | |
| By amount paid Rheem & Dunbar | 194 20 | |
| By amount paid Weakley & Wallace | 75 00 | |
| By amount paid Bratton & Kennedy | 447 29 | |
| By amount paid R. J. Coffey | 154 01 | |
| | | $887 40 |

Miscellaneous Payments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount paid county auditors | $147 00 | |
| By amount paid Teachers' County Institute | 200 00 | |
| By amount paid Agricultural Society | 100 00 | |
| By amount paid commissioners' traveling expenses | 136 95 | |
| By amount paid keeper town clock | 10 00 | |
| By amount paid refunded taxes, | 59 42 | |
| By amount paid gas and water for court house | 98 76 | |
| By amount paid labor | 49 92 | |
| By amount paid soap, candles, brushes, &c | 10 00 | |
| | | $831 33 |
| Total amount of commissioners' orders, | | $31,063 67 |
| By treasurer's commission on same at 1¾ per cent | $1,471 11 | |
| By State tax paid to State treasurer, as per receipt | 9,091 26 | |
| By treasurer's commission on same at 6 per cent | 641 28 | |
| By treasurer's commission for collecting county tax at 3 per cent | 1,373 04 | |
| By exonerations allowed collectors | 1,413 97 | |
| By commission allowed collectors | 1,040 01 | |
| By treasurer's commission on huckster licenses | 14 09 | |
| By outstanding taxes | 6,672 49 | |
| | | $22,619 85 |

Balance.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount of balance in hands of treasurer | $6,419 12 |
| Total credits | $113,102 64 |
| Total debits | $113,102 64 |

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING TAXES on the first day of January, 1870.

| Years. | Collectors' Names. | Boroughs and Townships. | Amount of Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | John Reeser | Monroe | $266 46 |
| 1866 | M P Rensyser | Lower Allen | 39 06 |
| 1867 | James Widner | W. W., Carlisle | 99 00 |
| 1867 | Charles Smith | Silver Spring | 20 67 |
| 1868 | O P Sponno | E. W., Carlisle | 206 19 |
| 1868 | Jno Keefauver | Dickinson | 324 61 |
| 1868 | John Zinn | Penn | 266 97 |
| 1868 | J H Caufman | S. Middleton | 64 35 |
| 1869 | A J Welsh, dep | E. W., Carlisle | 941 74 |
| 1869 | E Line | W. W., Carlisle | 655 91 |
| 1869 | E Line, deputy | Dickinson | 108 20 |
| 1869 | A Coble | E. Pennsboro' | 401 00 |
| 1869 | Joseph Wolf | Hampden | 200 00 |
| 1869 | A Dale | Mechanicsburg | 169 70 |
| 1869 | Wm Ilgenfritz | Middlesex | 410 07 |
| 1869 | Geo. Henry | Mifflin | 337 78 |
| 1869 | Joseph Darr | Monroe | 468 88 |
| 1869 | Wm Bughman | Newton | 177 76 |
| 1869 | Wm J Kiner | N. Middleton | 376 00 |
| 1869 | J A Baugher | Penn | 145 10 |
| 1869 | W A Reed | Silver Spring | 649 49 |
| 1869 | J Seavers | Southampton | 297 40 |
| 1869 | E Hoch | Shippensb'g tw'p | 44 23 |
| | | | $6,672 49 |

We, the Commissioners of Cumberland county, do certify, and submit the foregoing as a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from the first day of January, to the thirty-first day of December, 1869, inclusive. Also a schedule of outstanding taxes in the boroughs and townships therein stated.

Witness our hands and seals of office at Carlisle, the eighteenth day of January, 1870.

M. G. HALE,
ALLEN FLOYD,
JOHN HARRIS,
Commissioners.

{L.S.} Attest: J. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

We, the Auditors of Cumberland county, met according to law, and having been sworn, proceeded to examine the accounts and vouchers of C. Mellinger, esq., treasurer of said county, from the first day of January, to the thirty-first day of December, 1869, inclusive, do certify that we find the sum of six thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and twelve cents due by said Treasurer to the county aforesaid, as will appear by the foregoing exhibit of said account.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, at Carlisle, the twentieth day of January, 1870.

ELIAS MOUNTZ,
JOHN REESER,
C. V. KELLEY,
Auditors.

3feb4t

## NEW TO-DAY.

PUBLIC SALE.—I will sell, by virtue of the authority in the will of John McGinnis, deceased, on

*Friday, the twenty-fifth day of February,*

1870, at ten o'clock, a. m., at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, that

### TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,

AND LOT OF GROUND in the borough of Carlisle, situated on the east side of South Hanover street, bounded as follows: On the north by Hon. L. Todd, on the east by an alley, on the south by A. W. Bentz, and on the west by said street, containing in front, on said street, about 20 feet, and about 240 feet in depth to said alley.

This property is advantageously situated for business, having a store room, with comfortable dwelling attached.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known on day of sale by

R. M. HENDERSON,
Executor of John McGinnis, deceased

3febts

### TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS

FOR SALE AT THE CUMBERLAND NURSERIES this Spring. A large stock of very fine peach trees, grape vines, osage orange, strawberry plants, rhubarb, ornamental trees, and general nursery stock. Vegetable plants, all transplanted, the best varieties of cabbage, tomato, cauliflower, pepper, beet, celery, egg plants, &c. Sweet potatoes, and tobacco plants in large quantity. Hardy and greenhouse flowers, a fine assortment, great inducements offered to persons making up clubs, for any of the above stock. Parties intending to plant are invited to call at the nursery, or send for club price list. Orders promptly forwarded in season.

HENRY S. RUPP,
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3feb3m

### BEST LYKENS VALLEY LIME

COAL, $1 25 at the yards of

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| SUMMIT BRANCH LYKENS VALLEY EGG STOVE COAL delivered | $6 00 |
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In the yard, 25 cents less. At the yards of

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LUMBER OF ALL KINDS at the lowest prices At the yards of

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### WM. DEVENNEY, Auctioneer.

February 15—Jesse Zeigler, Middlesex township.
" 16—John Brenner, South Middleton.
" 17—G. W. Kaufman, Monroe.
" 19—John Shupp, Monroe.
" 21—Joseph Goodyear, Monroe.
" 23—John Weitzel, Frankford.
" 24—George Wonderlich, Hampden.
" 25—J. & P Gross, South Middleton.
" 26—Henry Batholtzer, Monroe.
" 28—Zeigler & Bentem Administrators of Morrison, Monroe.
March 1—P. K. Biller, Monroe.
" 2—John Sollenberger, Middlesex.
" 3—Baltzer Beistline, Silver Spring
" 4—William Clark, Monroe.
" 5—Levi Zeizler, assignee, Middlesex
" 7—B. F. Eberly, Silver Spring.
" 8—Daniel Kutz, Middlesex
" 9—Chas. Shreiner, Silver Spring.
" 10—A. S. Rupp, Lower Allen.
" 11—John Eick admr, Monroe
" 12—E. P. Zimmerman, Lower Allen.
" 14—William Swartz, South Middleton.
" 15—Heigley & Hays, Mechanicsburg.
" 16—Arthur Shupp, Monroe.
" 17—Samuel Hemminger, Silver Spring.
" 18—H E Brechbil, Boiling Springs
" 19—M H Herman, Silver Spring.
" 21—Jacob Goodyear, South Middleton.
" 22—Cyrus Rondle, Monroe.
" 23—Benjamin Nisley, Monroe.
" 24—John McClure, Monroe.
" 25—Bucher & Stayman, Silver Spring.
" 26—A Klink, New Kingston.
" 28—John Paul, Churchtown.

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### DR. J S. BENDER,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Office in the room formerly occupied by Col John Lee. 10se69

### E. L. SHRYOCK,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Office, No. 3 Irvine's Row. 10se60

### F. E. BELTZHOOVER,

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### G. W. NEIDICH, D. D. S.,

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Late Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Office at his residence, opposite Marion Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa. 10se69

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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Business promptly attended to. 10se69

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### WILLIAM KENNEDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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### W. J. SHEARER,

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### WES. B. HIRONS,

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