BRIEF ITEMS:

Iowa will have a new capitol building.

1,000 Chinese are contracted for on the New York Midland railroad.

Garibaldi uses "alas" 500 times in 100 pages of his novel.

A female swimmer is giving exhibitions in Brooklyn.

Negro waiters in Louisville settle their wounded honor with duels.

A Nevada judge fines himself for swearing, but remits the fine.

An Indiana man gave his hens hot water to make them lay boiled eggs.

The critics declare that Lotta is getting to be rowdyish; in other words, slangy.

About thirty persons, convicts to Mormonism, left Sandford county, Alabama, a few days since, for Salt Lake.

The late blondes of a New York theater now appear with hair dyed black and faces bronzed to an olive tinge.

On Lake Ontario there is not now a side wheel steamer carrying the U. S. flag.

There are fourteen murderers in the Maine State prison, under sentence of death.

Three Japanese princes, in the guise of the Highland school cadets, are lionized in New York.

A young man at St. Louis neatly amputated his head with a razor, as a remedy for the jimjams. It was effectual.

A Kansas man ate three pounds of raisins the other day, on a wager, which was paid to his widow.

In New York it is estimated there are at least one thousand men worth a half million and upward.

In San Francisco Chinese stand the earthquake without quaking, while negroes turn pale.

There is a frozen well near Fort Kent, Me. It is fourteen feet deep and last July had three feet of ice in it.

A Wiconsin gentleman celebrated his pardoning out of the penitentiary the same night by robbing a bank.

The proclamation making American silver a legal tender at twenty per cent discount, in Canada, takes effect to day.

A Louisiana planter has invented a gasoline burning machine to protect the cotton crop from caterpillars by burning up all the butterflies.

A Vermont coroner's jury is "of A Pinion that the Decest met his death from Violent Informotion in the hed, produced from Unoan Canz."

A recent Georgia duel simmered down from double barreled guns and buckshot at fifteen paces, to a fist and skull fight and a final apology.

The *coiffeur* of the Empress Eugenie receives a larger salary than any of the Imperial officers at the Tuileries, namely, fifty thousand francs a year.

Two little North Carolina boys who wanted to see how a crater looked, never will enjoy that pleasure. They buried a bottle of powder and built a fire over it.

A stuffed whale, seized at Columbus, Ga., for debt, was sold the other day for one dollar and fifty cents, and will adorn a private museum.

A number of the election clerks in California refuse to register colored men as voters until the opinion of the Attorney General of the State is received.

A writer from Chihuahua says he attended a dance where he saw a sign over the door, which read: "No gentlemen admitted without pants on."

A Wisconsin farmer sues for a divorce on the ground that his wife can't chop the amount of wood that she boasted about previous to marriage.

A recent English critic says Cooper's novels delight boys more than nine-tenths of the books written expressly for them.

The liquor law of Massachusetts requires empty liquor barrels to be destroyed. The dealers ship them to Maine.

Hiram Powers' original Greek slave was lately sold in Paris for $10,000, or more than six times the price paid to the sculptor.

A recent Georgia duel simmered down from double barreled guns and buckshot, at fifteen paces, to a fist fight and final apology.

Two soldiers in Texas proved their disrespect for their Mayor's orders to return to camp the other day, by killing him with a board.

Key West complains of a plague of dogs which visit the city churches, "blockade the doors, choke the aisles, and fill decent people with fleas."

A convention of dentists from all parts of the Union will be held in New Orleans. It is not mentioned whether they will consider the condition of the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Fenians are said to have left New York in large numbers lately. Arms and ammunition are said to have been removed, but nobody seems to know where they have been taken to.

It is said the man who was pardoned from the Massachusetts State prison last week, after twenty-two year's confinement, was more surprised at the street cars than at anything else.

The problem of plowing newly cleared land with American plows in the valley of the Rio Grande has been solved, and the days of the old Mexican plow are numbered.

The prospect of facilitating opportunities for divorce is encouraging to unhappy "mates," and to thirty or forty thousand surplus maidens in Massachusetts.

The New York Times says that the new style of fan that looks like a revolver is intended exclusively for the use of young ladies who are perfectly killing.

When you are taking your trip to California, if a hotel waiter asks you if you will have "Chinese rabbit," you "pass" unless you have formed the acquaintance of fried rats previously.

Wyoming nurses calm the rising generation by singing:

"Nice little baby, don't get in a fury.
'Cause mamma's gone to set on the jury."

Western Texas is said to be fast becoming a timber country. Within the last ten years the whole face of the country has changed, and young forests are now growing in what was formerly a naked prairie.

The Auburn *News* having complained that the county jail was in a most wretched condition, the Sheriff brought an action for libel. The jury rendered a verdict that there was no cause of action.

Rip Van Winkle, as played at Washington, shows "Schneider" chained to a sapling when Rip begins his nap. When he wakes, the tree is a mighty oak, and "Schneider's" skeleton hangs from the branches.

Nothing goes to waste in this country. Corn husks have long been used for beds, and have been manufactured into paper. In Ohio they are made into mats which are said to look and wear better than those made of rope or other more familiar material.

The annual examination of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe is now in progress. The students are lieutenants and non commissioned officers of the regular army. The school was established by General Grant while Secretary of War, and is said to fully justify the expectations of usefulness formed of it.

Official information has been received in Washington of the termination of the French cable monopoly, and our Government, or any American citizen, can now land cables from the United States on French soil, in reciprocation of a similar privilege to the French to land cables in the United States.

Eaton Rapids is one of the favorite watering places of Michigan. It has three magnetic mineral springs, the water of which is so highly charged that a common jack knife, drawn a few times across the iron heading to the tubes will pick up an eight penny nail. Pitchers and pails containing this water become corroded on the inside as with iron rust.

At Richmond, Va., on Saturday, the United States Marshal served a writ upon Ellison for the surrender of the City Hall, but Ellison paid no attention to it. Saturday and yesterday affairs were quiet, the police of both Mayors being in the streets. It is expected that the military will, to-day, oust Ellison from the City Hall, in which event he will act as Mayor in other quarters.

A letter from Port au Prince says that Wiener, the American Consul, recently arrested by the insurgent leader Jacquet, is still held as a hostage at Des Abrecots. The English, French, and American Consuls at Port au Prince have taken up the matter, and three war vessels, one English and two Haytien, have been sent to release Wiener.

The experimental brig Novelty, constructed simply as an iron tank to hold molasses in bulk, arriving in Boston from Matanzas last week, discharged her cargo of 88,000 gallons, by means of pumps and hose, direct into the reservoir of a refinery. She was refilled with Cochituate water, shipped a new crew, got ready for sea, and actually departed within twenty-seven hours from the time of her arrival.

The chemist to the New York Board of Health has made some interesting experiments, which show that in all water conveyed through lead pipes, there is present more or less of metallic lead. A gallon of water from a lead lined cistern, where it has stood several weeks, was found to contain 0.06 grain, while a gallon of water which had remained for six hours in the lead pipes of the chemist's residence, yielded 0.11 grain.

A printer's "imp" in Detroit, sandy haired and speckled faced, working for five dollars per week, astonished his employers and the compositors in the office by getting married the other day. Their jibes, however, were cut short when they learned that he had married an heiress, and that his wife could buy half a dozen establishments like that in which her lord was serving an apprenticeship.

An Idaho paper says that the railroad men east of the Rocky Mountains are determined to put the charges for freight so low that there can be no competition from the Pacific coast, and a company has been formed for the hauling of merchandise from the railroad to the various towns of Utah, Montana and Idaho. The Portland (Oregon) *Commercial* says that the Oregon Steam Navigation and the North Pacific Transportation Companies have adopted a reduced shedule of freight, to compete with eastern traders.

To silence all criticism about the propriety of the President consulting the Senators personally upon Executive business in the Senate, it is only necessary to invite attention to the rules of that body. Here is part of the thirty-seventh rule of the Senate, in force since 1789:

"When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber, for the consideration of Executive business, the presiding officer of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States."

This certainly contemplates that the President shall consult with the Senate personally on Executive business, as Gen. Washington did.

The New York *Herald* speaking of the Congressional Acts of charity and justice, thus speaks of the Freedmen's Bureau:

The Freedmen's Bureau, for instance, much as it has been denounced, especially by the opposition party press, as an institution for the uncouragement of negroes in idleness, was, in its day, a godsend to the destitute Southern whites, rebels included—men, women and children—as well as to the blacks. Witnesses from this office, who have seen the distribution of corn, and meal and bacon, from these bureaus, especially in Georgia and South Carolina, testify that large numbers of impoverished whites were among the beneficiaries, and that such was the general distribution in those States so late as May and June, 1869, but but for the timely charity of the government thousands of their helpless women and children, whites as well as blacks, would probably have perished from hunger.

The Duchess of Somerset, when in great grief at the death of her only surviving son, made most serious allegations against a very eminent London physician. The physician brought an action for libel, but when the case came on the Duchess' counsel offered the amplest retraction and apology on the part of his client, accompanied by sincere expressions of regret that the Duchess had, under the feelings of the moment, circulated statements which she know to be unfounded.

The Chicago Journal argues against the Mississippi river as a route for shipping grain. Grain is carried from Dubuque to New Orleans for two cents less a bushel than from Dubuque to Chicago. *The Journal* says: "The cost of transportation is at most only a secondary consideration, as certain Dubuque shippers have learned to their sorrow. One heavy capitalist sunk his entire fortune in a grand shipment of grain to Liverpool by way of New Orleans. The cargo was ruined. The route is simply impossible."

A despatch from South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, reports the killing on March 31, of six men, five of them belonging to a prospecting party, by the Indians, near Atlantic City. Four more are missing, and supposed to be murdered. The stage coach due at South Pass City on Saturday afternoon had not arrived yesterday, and was believed to have been captured by Indians, a large party of savages having been seen going towards the stage route on the first. The coach contained Paymaster General Alvoid, Major Russell and four soldiers. The Indians concerned in the above outrages were supposed to be friendly.

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 70. NO. 15.

LOOSE STATEMENTS---IF NOT WORSE.

Every person whom experience and observation has taught anything at all, knows how much public opinion is manufactured by simple assertions and charges, unsupported by even the semblance of a probability. As an illustration of this, we make the following extract from the leader of the last *Volunteer*:

"It is a humiliating fact that Grant has become so avaricious and grasping that he thinks of nothing but the accumulation of wealth. That he is connected with rings and combinations is an established fact, and that he gives information to these rings and combinations which enables them to invest and speculate understandingly, is equally true. Grant is a cormorant, and can be induced to pursue any policy or do any act, provided he is first satisfied that it will pay. A beauty is he to be the President of the United States.

"As a commentary on Grant's wealth, (it is said he is worth at least a million of dollars), we may mention the fact that every President of the United States, from Washington down to Lincoln, lost money by holding the office. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams, according to their biographers, went out of office much poorer than when they first entered upon their duties. Jackson was literally ruined, and had to borrow money from F. P. Blair to take him home to Tennessee. Van Buren was wealthy when elected, but was in very straightened circumstances when his term of office expired. Mr. Buchanan told us himself that he was $20,000 poorer the day his term expired than he was on the day it commenced. Lincoln was the first man to accumulate wealth from the office of President of the United States. He saved his whole salary! How he managed to do this is a Radical secret. But Grant—stupid, reticent Grant—he went into the Presidency a little over a year ago worth nothing, and to-day he is worth a million of dollars! Well done, Ulysses.

"It is a singular fact—no, not so singular either, when we consider their *politics*—that the only two Presidents who made money by holding the office were Radicals—Lincoln and Grant. This is a way Radicals have, however. Give them office, no matter what their salaries are, no matter what expense they are at, and they will "make their pile." This is a *principle* with the "trooly loil," from Beast Butler down to Grant."

Now just mark the assertions which are by this time believed implicitly by all the *Volunteer's* readers, and then see on what they rest. First; Lincoln saved his whole salary as President, and all his predecessors lost money in that office. What are the facts. Mr. Lincoln's estate footed up a little less than $75,000. He died at an age not much less than sixty, after a life of close attention to his private business, except the four years of his Presidency. A man of the simplest habits conceivable, and without a single personal extravagance, he had been a prominent and successful lawyer and politician at the capital of one of the most rapidly-growing States in the Union, for at least twenty years. That a man of his ability, under such circumstances, should have had $75,000, which he could call his own at his death, is not very marvelous, nor does it quite justify the exceedingly mean insinuation that he came by it dishonestly. We know some farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics, in Cumberland county, who started as poor as Lincoln did, and who are no older now than he was when he died, who wouldn't take less than $75,000 for their possessions, and they accumulated their means without robbing the Government. We know some retired lawyers even in our little village, who are reported quite as wealthy as Mr. Lincoln was. The accusation that he *saved* his whole salary while President, is surely base enough for a partizan article, but it is not by any means smart enough to do its work. Mr. Buchanan died worth nearly half a million, and we don't believe a Republican journal ever charged him with saving it out of his salary.

But then Mr. Grant is rich. "It is said he is worth a million of dollars—little over a year ago he went into the Presidency worth nothing." Both these things were said last week in the above quoted article. They may have been said before, but we were not fortunate enough to have heard them previously. Now to the facts. About the close of the war, and at the time the Democratic party was bidding for Grant, his fellow citizens at Galena, without distinction of party, tendered him the gift of a magnificent residence, as a token of their admiration and regard. About the same time the citizens of Philadelphia, under like circumstances, presented him with a magnificent residence, splendidly furnished, on Chestnut street. A little later, when he determined to take up his residence in Washington, his admirers in New York paid the mortgage on his property, and at the same time presented him with $83,000 in Government bonds. The Washington property was sold by him before his inauguration for over $60,000, and this furnished our neighbor a theme for an article not very long since. What the cash value of the Philadelphia and Galena residences is, we are not advised, but we believe the items we have given will foot up more than $250,000, to say nothing of a salary of $19,000 per annum for at least four years previous to the Presidency, and a Major General's salary for three years previous to the commencement of that.

We are not now at anything except ascertaining facts. The propriety of receiving gifts is so much varied by circumstances that it can't be discussed. We know, for instance, that neither our friends of the *Volunteer* nor ourselves would take a Chestnut street property, a General's commission, or the Presidency, if tendered. We have each and all too refined a sense of propriety for that. Now, while Gen. Grant's propensity for taking things, including Lee's army and the Democratic party, may not meet our neighbors' approval, let them discuss that as much as they please, but not stultify themselves by saying he was worth nothing when he became President. They know he was certainly worth many thousands when he was elected, and they neither know nor believe that he is worth a million now. A party that countenances or needs such means of political warfare must be near its end.

The *Volunteer* says: "Let the people demand good men for the Assembly." So we say. Whom do our neighbors' friends propose to nominate?

BAD LEGISLATION.---ITS REMEDY.

The Legislature which has just adjourned has been abused soundly by journals of both parties. That it was, in many respects, justly open to criticism and censure cannot be doubted or denied. How much worse it was than former Legislatures cannot easily be estimated. Many, if not all, the acts of even its last predecessor are now very indistinctly remembered by the people at large. It would be very absurd, therefore, to make positive assertions as to the relative merits of even the last two sessions, and it would be more absurd to extend the comparison further backward. The only two prominent public acts of the present session were the Metropolitan Police Bill and the Omnibus Railroad Bill. Both were bad enough certainly. Police bills are, however, not just now in Pennsylvania, and although the amount involved in the railroad scheme may have been larger, it was not different in principle from some measures of former sessions. These were all the public sins that can be laid to its charge.

The minor crimes consisted in divorce bills and other legislation over which the courts have power, and which the Legislature is forbidden to touch: the creation of corporations with extraordinary powers, the passage of bills interfering with private and vested rights, and the enacting of a multiplicity of special laws at variance with the general statutes of the State, and which tend to create confusion and difficulty. Just such sins as these can be charged to the account of every Legislature within the last ten years, and within the last seven years the number of such follies has been yearly as great as the present. We therefore take very little stock in the stereotyped phrase—"the worst Legislature that ever assembled." It has been applied to every Legislature within our recollection, and we doubt not it will be applied to each succeeding one, as long as time shall last.

Denunciation and criticism are cheap and easy. Reformation gives more trouble, costs more time, and requires the expenditure of some thought and energy. All are satisfied that legislation is not what it should be. It is also conceded all around that time is not likely, of itself, to improve it. What is the remedy? Change of party will not do it certainly. There must be a radical change in our whole system of legislation. Local legislation should be greatly restricted if not entirely destroyed. The jurisdiction of the Courts should be enlarged. General laws should regulate all subjects in which the people are interested, and proper machinery should be provided for obtaining all extraordinary privileges that may be thought necessary for either local or general interests. No corporation should be created by the Legislature. In most instances new charters are obtainable from the Courts or from the Governor, after certain formalities are complied with. These powers should be enlarged, and the Legislature forbidden by constitutional limitation from creating any corporation. No set of men should have a chance to obtain powers or franchises which any other set of men cannot obtain by complying with certain general, well defined, and published requirements. Cut off the power to legislate on these local matters and the creation of corporations and the labors of the Legislature will be so greatly reduced, that the work remaining can be done with deliberation, and the evils of suspending rules, passing bills by their titles, and other performances that make legislation a farce will disappear.

Then give us many fewer sessions of the Legislature. With power conferred on the Judicial and Executive departments of the Government to grant extraordinary privileges in cases where local interests seem to demand them, the necessity for frequent sessions could not be urged. Our general laws need little alteration or revision. This is conceded by the action of all Legislatures in passing but few public bills. It is the local legislation that gives even the semblance of a pretext for the annual gathering of "roosters and pinchers" at Harrisburg. When it is cut off, a triennial session would fill every good purpose, and relieve the State of great expense and some odium. Let us by all means do everything to hasten a result so desirable. A revision of the Constitution that would do this work, would accomplish great good for the State. Let us stop abusing Legislatures, and try to find some means to guard against the evils that are entailed on us by casting on them duties and responsibilities they have no capacity to discharge.

SOUTHERN INTERESTS AND THE TARIFF.

The friends of the tariff in the North will be glad to know, that since the destruction of slavery, the statesmen of the South are beginning to recognize the necessity of protection for the development of their own section. The following extract from a recent speech by Hon. Horace Maynard, sets forth the arguments on the subject in a very strong light:

"But it is especially as the Representative of a southern constituency that I advocate the policy of protecting and fostering our manufactures. The opposite doctrine had prevailed for a whole generation prior to the war; and during the war we experienced the bitter consequences. Isolated from the rest of the world, seaward by the blockade and landward by the military lines, we endured privations altogether incredible and difficult to appreciate. With three thousand miles of seacoast, and naval stores and material in abundance, we had neither ships nor seamen. With unlimited supply of cotton, and wool, and hides, and oak bark, and falling waters, we had neither shirts, nor coats, nor blankets, and shoes. But for the household industry prevalent in the South beyond her parts of the land, not a few would have been reduced to stark nakedness. Many ladies spun and wove the material for their own dresses and for the clothing of their families; professional gentlemen made and mended shoes for their own and their neighbors' children.

"With vast deposits of coal and iron ore we produced nothing worth naming of which iron was the component material; neither rails, nor wheels, nor tires, nor axels for our railways, nor nails, nor screws, nor locks, nor hinges, nor hammers, nor planes, nor saws, nor axes, nor augers, nor chisels, nor plows, nor hoes, nor chains, nor shovels, nor, with the exception of horse shoes and bowie knives, scarcely anything required even for our common every day affairs. Our salines had been so imperfectly developed, under the cry of free, untaxed salt, that as soon as our external supply was cut off we endured untold sufferings through privation of this imperious necessity. The growth of sugar, almost alone of southern industries, had been encouraged by the tariff; and until the loss of New Orleans and the sugar producing region our people had a full supply. One most important and valuable lesson to be learned from the war is the impolicy of relying upon imports to supply those articles of prime necessity which we can produce ourselves, even at a disadvantage and a higher cost.

"This lesson is not likely to be unheeded by the South. Already the effects of protection are felt upon all her industries. The closing of her ports and the military lines of circumvallation, pending hostilities, combined with the utter worthlessness of her currency to stimulate her manufactures as never before. Iron, salt, saltpetre, powder, caps, arms, cannon, shoes and clothing were produced in considerable quantities. In the construction of armored ships and in submarine warfare there was progress beyond anything in the previous history of warfare. In short, it is not extravagant to affirm that the southern people came out of the war greatly improved in all the mechanic arts and the manual skill necessary to independence and self reliance. They proved themselves apt learners, through the teaching was lash and severe."

Judge Woodward is learning rapidly. In a recent debate on the tariff question he was found with the friends of the country, much to everybody's surprise and gratification. We are sorry we have not his speech in full or we would print it. The following is the telegraphic synopsis:

"Mr. Woodyard (Dem., Penn.,) said that the number of persons engaged in the iron business of this country was much greater than that mentioned in the discussion to-day—115,000. He thought that the number engaged in that industry, directly or indirectly was near a million, and he was in favor rather of increasing than diminishing the duty on pig iron. If they were to put their laboring population down to the low standard of wages that they did in England, France, Germany, and Belgium, then they could have cheap iron, but he did not suppose they were prepared to try that plan."

This blow in favor of American industry, covers a multitude of the Judge's sins, and we had almost said entitles him to complete absolution. We commend the views of this distinguished lawyer to the Democratic free traders of the country, and hope they will get his entire speech and publish it. By the way how strange it is that great men should so much differ! The Hon. R. J. Haldeman, of this district, for instance, thinks that the duty on pig iron should be diminished. Richard's greatness is however not of the same order as Judge Woodward's.

Wonders will never cease. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, the windiest Senator at Washington, or indeed on this entire globe, refused a chance to make a speech. He had one of his interminable harangues prepared for delivery, and the Senate fixed a special session for Monday evening, for him to deliver it. Only six Senators, however, were in attendance, and Garret obstinately refused to speak to that number. This was a new thing for the Kentucky Senator, and if he will only keep on refusing all chances for speech making, he will do the country more good in the later years of his life than he has done heretofore.

Judge Woodward announces his intention to retire from Congress. We are sorry. He is the ablest Democrat in the House, and so long as we must have Democrats there, let Woodward be among them. If, however, Luzerne county falls off as much in her Democratic majority as she did last year, a Republican may represent that district in the next Congress. It would be a big thing to crow over a Republican victory in that District next Fall, especially if Hon. W. W. Ketchum should be our man.

The legal tender question will be argued before a full court. Judge Strong has announced his intention to dispose of his railroad stocks, and Judge Bradley has already sold his, so that there will be no apparent interest in them on the question. We think, however, that it is making a qualification for those gentlemen that will look a little suspicious, and may somewhat mar the moral force of the decision should it be in favor of the railroad companies.

The Democratic Senators of Pennsylvania nominated for Speaker of the Senate Hon. William A. Wallace, one of the strongest supporters of the great railroad swindle. The Republicans nominated General Harry White, who had led the opposition to the scheme. The Democracy endorse the men who would swindle the Commonwealth out of millions of treasure. The Republicans honor the men who guard the interests of the people.

The House of Representatives at Washington, on Monday last, after long debate, voted to reduce the duty on pig iron from $9.00 to $5.00 per ton. It was a very close vote; 66 to 64. Nearly one hundred members were absent or dodged the vote in some way. It is to be hoped that on the final passage of the bill this will be reconsidered, and the duty allowed to remain at the old figure.

Very many petitions have been sent to Congress, praying for the abolition of the income tax, and there appears to be some chance that it may be removed. It should be done, and at once. Surely some more equitable, and convenient means of raising revenue can be devised by the wisdom of our lawmakers, and certainly, there can be none which offers so great inducements to dishonesty and fraud, as does the income tax.

From every Republican newspaper in the State, except one, comes approval of the veto of the railroad bill. Many of them speak the strongest words of eulogy of the Governor for his firmness and integrity, as displayed in protecting the property of the State from the schemes of speculators.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SOMETHING EVERY GROCER OUGHT TO HAVE.

DRAWBAUGH'S ROTARY MEASURING FAUCET

We have had in constant use, for eighteen months, the faucet above mentioned, and pronounce it a perfect success. Having obtained an agency for the sale of these Faucets, we would be pleased to furnish all who may want them on the best possible terms.

Call and see it operate.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON,
"South End," Carlisle, Pa.

P. S.—Down this day in price: Fish, Coal Oil, Salt and Water Crackers.

10ap70

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Coyle Brothers have just received a very large stock of goods, such as Hosiery, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, Linen, Cotton and Cambric Handkerchiefs, White Trimmings, Tassels, Bow of the latest styles Paper Collars and Cuffs in great variety, Paper and Envelopes, Velvet, Ribbon, Coat, Vest, Dress and Pearl Buttons Three and Six Cord Spool Cotton Sewing Silks, Fish Hooks and Lines, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Drugs, Shoe Black, Stove Polish, Indigo Blue, and an endless variety of Notions, generally.

All the above to be had at Coyle Brothers.

Having lately removed to the large store room in the new Good Will Hose House, we have increased our stock larger than ever, and will sell at gold prices.

COYLE BROTHERS,
31mh 24 South Hanover street, Carlisle.

ERRORS OF YOUTH:

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indulgence, 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,
May 7-60-1yr. No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear (its specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 *years experience*, (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.

9 July 69 1y

WIRE GUARDS, WIRE GUARDS, for Store Fronts, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Weddings for sheep and poultry yards, Brass and Iron wire cloth Sieves, Pen-fers, Screens for coal, ores sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for spark arresters Lancaster 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.

24ap70-1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health 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 of 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.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

CARLISLE, April 20, 1870.

FAMILY FLOUR,	$5 25
SUPERFINE FLOUR,	4 00
SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR,	4 00
WHITE WHEAT,	1 05
RED WHEAT,	1 10
RYE,	80
CORN,	90
OATS,	48
CLOVERSEED,	7 00
TIMOTHYSEED,	3 50
FLAXSEED,	1 80
BARLEY,	65

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by William Washmood.

CARLISLE, April 20, 1870.

BUTTER,	$ 35
EGGS,	18
LARD,	10
TALLOW,	09
BEESWAX,	35
BACON HAMS,	18
BACO SHOULDERS,	15
BACON SIDES,	15
WHITE BEANS,	2 50
PEELED PEACHES,	20
UNPEELED PEACHES,	10
DRIED APPLES,	08
RAGS,	60

MARRIED.

HIESTAND—STEPHEN.—By Rev. T. Montgomery, on Tuesday, the nineteenth instant at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. William A. Hiestand, to Miss Lillie Stephen all of Harrisburg.

DIED.

BRANDT.—On Sunday, the tenth instant, in Richland county, Ohio, Mr. Isaac Brandt, formerly of this county.

WHITE.—In this borough, on Friday evening last, Julia, youngest daughter of Mr. William White, aged seven months.

NEW TO-DAY.

OPEN! OPEN!!

THE NEW CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

D. A. SAWYER,
(Irvine's Corner,)

Headquarters for bargains.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Calicoes 6¼, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.

Muslins 6¼, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.

Best 10 cent Calico in the town.

Best 12½ cent Calico in the town.

Best one yard wide 12½ cent bleached muslin in the town.

Best yard wide 12½ cent undebleached muslin in the town.

Ginghams 12½, 16, and 17 cents.

Tickings 14, 18, 22, and 25 cents.

Best 12½ cent Gingham in the town.

Best 18 cent Ticking in the town.

Best 25 cent Ticking in the town.

Cheapest Paper Muslin in the town.

Cheapest Collars and Cassimeres in the town.

Cheapest Hosiery in the town.

Best 25 cent Gloves and Handkerchiefs in the town.

Cheapest Notions of all kind in the town.

Cheapest Delaines in the town.

Cheapest Poplins in the town.

Cheapest Alpacas, black and colored, in the town.

Cheapest Black and Fancy Silks in the town.

Cheapest Japans in the town.

Cheapest White Goods in the town.

Cheapest Piques, figured and striped, in the town.

Cheapest Marseilles in the town.

Cheapest Percales in the town.

Cheapest Chintzes, figured and striped, in the town.

Cheapest Embroideries in the town.

Cheapest Collars and Cuffs in the town.

Cheapest Table Linen in the town.

Cheapest Napkins, &c., &c., in the town.

A splendid article of Pique at 25 cents. All other goods in proportion. Come and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show goods. Our motto is "Small profits and quick sales." These goods have been purchased for cash at present gold prices, and I can sell you new goods 20 per cent less than they will charge you for old goods at other stores.

D. A. SAWYER.

21ap70

NATIONAL HOTEL.

N. W. WOODS, Proprietor.

Corner Hanover and Walnut streets,

CARLISLE, PA.

The bar contains choicest liquors. Good stables. Careful hostlers. Tables supplied with the best. Permanent boarders taken on reasonable terms.

21ap70

NOTICE.

Samuel Zorg has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to John S. Monroe, to whom all claims must be presented and all payments made.

JOHN S. MONROE,
21ap70-6t Assignee.

CHEAP COAL! CHEAP COAL!!

The subscriber is prepared to deliver, by the car load, to lumbermen, 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 every superior quality and will be furnished at prices which will defy all competition.

The subscriber will deliver it at Carlisle, by the car load during the current month, at the following prices, for 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.

Office—corner of Main and Pitt streets.

21ap70

$900.—WANTED.—An active man in each county in the States, to travel and take orders by sample, for TEA, COFFEE, and SPICES. To suitable men we will give a salary, of $900 to $1,000 a year, above travelling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales.

Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. References exchanged. Applications, or address immediately,

J. PACKER & CO.,
"Continental Mills,"
384 Bowery, New York.

21ap70

NEW TO-DAY.

O'BRIEN'S GRAND CARAVAN MONSTER MENAGERIE AND STRICTLY Moral Exhibition.

The Richest in the World!
The Largest in the Universe!
A New Era in Amusements!
Superb Repository of Wonders!

Pleasure and Instruction Combined!

This is an institution that the Proprietor has determined to make *Colossal* in its Proportions and Permanent in its Influences, and whatever is offensive to cultivated moral taste will be rigidly excluded, conceiving that entering purity and ever so preferable to a special of mixed amusements that convey lessons demoralizing in their infinite ces. Therefore

NO CIRCUS

Performances are prohibited with this

GREAT MORAL EXPOSITION.

But in connection with the

Exhibitions of Animal Sagacity,

A number of

Mirthful Scenes

Will be introduced, blending the sublime features with Harmless Pleasures, so that all food and sections of

INNOCENT RE REATION!

can be gratified.

All parts of the World have contributed to make this THE LARGEST and MOST VALUABLE

COLLECTION IN THE WORLD,

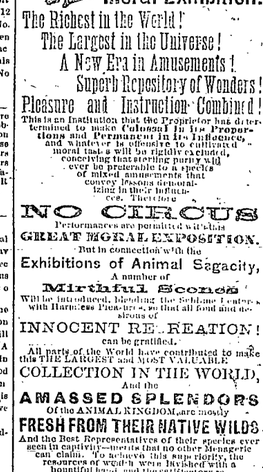
And the

AMASSED SPLENDORS

Of the ANIMAL KINGDOM, are nearly

FRESH FROM THEIR NATIVE WILDS

And the best Representatives of their species ever seen in captivity—merits that no other Menagerie can claim. To achieve this supremacy, the resources of world were levished with a bountiful hand, and the satisfactory result justifies the enormous expenditures required to accomplish it.



THE PREDOMINATING FEATURES

Are very numerous and excessively interesting. Among them are the Mammoth Ceylon Elephant, "BOGULA," acknowledged to be the largest ever seen. The Asiatic Elephant, "PRINCESS," and the African Elephant, "LITTLE DOLLIE," the smallest ever brought to this country, and a favorite social Pet with the children. African and Asiatic LIONS, Bengal and Siberian TIGERS, HYENAS, COUGARS, BEARS, WHIVIS, and other Animals, large and small, representing a world of Minor Animals. GAZELLES, ANTELOPES, Etc., Etc., HABOOONS, APES and MONKEYS, of rare and popular varieties. Also, a Collection of Brilliantly Plumaged BIRDS, from the Tropic Regions, in endless variety of species, many of them being exhibited for the first time.

A very rare Animal from the wilds near Lake Ngami, Equatorial Africa.

The Gnu, or Horned Horse,

is also to be seen alive in this

Great Moral Exhibition.

—THE—

BOLD LION KING!

Whose unexampled courage

ROBS DANGER OF ITS STING.

Will enter the

DEN OF SAVAGE BEASTS

And perform with them in manner that

Transfixes all Spectators.

For moments after HIS HEROIC ACT terminates

Prof. Whitaker,

The eminent Explorer and Zoographer of the Public Schools of Newark, New Jersey, who is perfectly conversant with the singular, and entertaining Lectures on Zoology, explain the varied trick of Animal Life.

ALL THE

DISCIPLINED ANIMALS,

The Elephants, Camels, the Tiny Ponies and their Monkey Riders

Will be introduced, blending the sublime features with Harmless Pleasures, so that all food and sections of

The Grand Free Display

Of the inimitable CHARIOTS, CARS, CAGES AND VANS in the streets on the morning of

EXHIBITION DAY!

Will surpass in grandeur every similar Parade ever seen in this country. To render the spectacle impressive and superior, the vast resources of

THE GREAT MENAGERIE!

Will be brought into requisition, aided by every accessory essential to produce scenes prodigal in magnificent effects and consummate splendor. The Elephants and Camels with other Animals will be paraded in the Procession, and made characteristic features of the imperial Pageant.

The famous Philadelphia MILITARY BAND of

Prof. KAUFFMAN

Will occupy the elegant

"Car of the Muses,"

Which will be drawn by Horses, superbly caparisoned.

2 EXHIBITIONS DAILY,

Afternoon and Night.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock.

Admission.....50 Cents

Children under 10 years....25 Cents

No other charges. All to be seen for above Prices of Admission to the Mammoth Six Centre Pavilion, which contains seats for 4,000, besides abundant promenading space near the Cages. Attentive Ushers and Guides constantly present during the Exhibitions. All the surroundings of this GREAT MORAL ENTERTAINMENT will be respectable and proper.

Will Exhibit at

DILLSBURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

CARLISLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* One machine without money. For further particulars, address S. N. Wilson, 9th St., Philad'a, Pa.

21ap 6-3m

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Carlisle, Pa., for the week ending April, 20 1870:

LADIES' LIST.

Butter, Margaret	Limberton, R P
Clark, Mrs Mary I	Line, Mrs Mary S
Campbell, Mrs Benj	Lindsey, Miss Sarah R
Dowy, Mrs Minnie C	McKenick, Miss Rachael
Day, Lizzie	Neit, Mary L.
Dowy, Mrs Sarah	Parker, Mary
Edwards, Mrs Margaret	Perry, Mrs Rachael
Griffin, Mrs M A	Swarm, Mrs Sarah
H Ist