THE HERALD.

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

J. M. Weakley, J. M. Wallace.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. ULYSSES MEROUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia;
J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia;
Gen. Harry White, Indiana;
Gen. Wm. Lilly, Carbon;
Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'Callister, Centre;
William H. Armstrong, Lycoming;
William Davis, Monroe;
James L. Reynolds, Lancaster;
Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne;
Geo. V. Lawrence, Washington;
David N. White, Allegheny;
W. H. Ainey, Lehigh;
John H. Walker, Erie.

HERALD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—Appreciating the importance of the coming campaign, and knowing the necessity for the general circulation of a journal, earnestly devoted to the election of the Republican National and State ticket, we will furnish the HERALD from July 1 to the end of the year for the low price of FIFTY CENTS. This is just one-half the usual subscription price, and we ask our friends to aid us in placing the HERALD in the hands of every Republican voter in the county.

COL. FORNEY opposes the election of Gen. Hartranft, and denies that he favors that of Mr. Buckalew. As there are but the two candidates in the field, is it not pertinent to ask the Col. whose election he does favor?

THE nomination of Buckalew over Cass, was a triumph of the Reading Railroad over the Pennsylvania Central. As Governor, Buckalew could do of more service to the former road, than as its attorney, in all future contests with the people of the coal regions.

HARTLEY, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General, was so bitter a copperhead during the war, that he left the Methodist Church, because the Minister [illegible] that success might crown the [illegible] arms, and the Government be [illegible] in dissolution.

[illegible] prized to [illegible] say, that Gen. [illegible] the nomination as [illegible] at large. It having been made without his knowledge or solicitation, he does not feel at liberty to refuse the position or its responsibilities, unless by so doing he can promote the harmony and strength of the Republican party.

THE Democracy are, just now, very polite and complimentary to those they term "liberal minded men," meaning, thereby, men who are willing to forsake their own organization and principles, and vote the Democratic ticket. But, should any of their own party prove, in this sense, liberal minded, how quick they are to denounce them as renegades and traitors, and impute to them the worst of motives. Gentlemen your chaff is too light.

HARTRANFT.

General Hartranft is, just now, the best abused and slandered man in the State, simply because he is the Republican nominee for Governor, and, therefore, obnoxious to the system of warfare which the Democracy always employ against its political opponents. Without proof—aye, in the very face of positive testimony—the General is charged with complicity in the Evans fraud, and week after week the infamous calumny is repeated, as if the reiteration of a lie could transmute it into a truth. These calumniators are either fools or knaves, for the sources of correct information are accessible to them if they have the intelligence or honesty to seek them, and ascertain the truth. But such a course would not suit their purposes, as it would silence their trumpet of slander and expose them to the contempt of a just public. Now, what are the facts in regard to this particular charge. After the exposure of the Evans defalcation, a joint committee of the two Houses of the Legislature was raised to inquire into it and report the facts. W. A. Wallace, the leader and manager of the Democratic party, was one of the Senate committee, and A. C. Noyes, a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and R. A. McConnell, were on the House Committee. After a laborious, searching and thorough examination of all the evidence, and after calling before them every man connected with the transaction, or supposed to be, the joint committee *unanimously* reported that the charges made against General Hartranft were not true.

The value and significance of this report are intensified when it is remembered that at the time it was made General Hartranft was morally certain to be the Republican candidate for Governor, and when every motive suggested by rivalry and political antagonism prompted the desire to fix on him a stigma that would dispose of his chances for the nomination, or ruin him in the estimation of the people after it was made. Yet we have the singular spectacle of Democrats daily declaring to be true, that which their leaders, Wallace, Noyes and McConnell, under the sanction of an oath, declared to be false and unfounded.

How base and degenerate is that man, who, in the presence of light and knowledge, wilfully and premeditatedly lies, and attempts to blacken the character of another, that he may profit thereby. Of this character and type of men, are those who circulate this slander, and persist in reiterating it in defiance of known and well established facts. These conscious slanderers imagine the people can be imposed upon and cheated into their support by exciting their honest hearts against the perpetrators of fraud, but they seem to forget that they will be hoisted and blown to atoms by the *petard* of their own fashioning, as soon as the people detect the imposition and learn the falsity of the means taken to deceive them.

If any impression has been made on the people by this false charge, it will fade away before the light of truth, and be changed into indignation against the debauched and dirty radicals who coined it for their own dishonest and corrupt purposes, regardless of the wrong inflicted and careless of the ruin that might ensue. It needs but a perusal of the evidence to convict all utterers of the slander of calumny, and to free the good name of General Hartranft from all taint or the suspicion of a taint of any complicity in the fraud. Dare his slanderers publish the committee's report?

GREELEY.

It must be admitted, that Horace Greeley has, heretofore, done much to advance the cause of human liberty, and the growth and strength of the Republican party. For many years he labored influentially and effectively to destroy slavery and its cognate evils, and necessarily became one of the founders of the great party which was destined to destroy that accursed institution, and enlarge the area of our national life. Perhaps, no one man living contributed more largely to the accomplishment of these results than he. For such services he was entitled to and did receive the homage of every true friend of humanity, and was recognized as the prophet of a better and nobler era of development and progress.

Had he been content with this eminence, and consistently pursued to their final and full consummation the grand ideas to which his former life seemed to be consecrated, he would have left behind him a name that would have gone down the ages, luminous with immortal fame, and hallowed with the benedictions of future generations. Time would have thrown the mantle of oblivion over the many frailties and fantastic isms that marred, for a time, the symmetry of his life, and exposed him to the scoffs and jeers of enemies and the pity of friends, and preserved only the memory of his great and heroic services in the cause of humanity and freedom.

But alas! the great qualities that fitted him for leadership in the strife of opinion—that lent a giant's force to the blows aimed at an effete and monstrous wrong; that plead so irresistibly for the rights of an enslaved and oppressed race; that stood so manfully, despite occasional serious haltings and stumblings, by the flag of our Union, and that so powerfully and unanswerably vindicated the policy and legality of the constitutional amendments and laws, passed for the security of the nation and the preservation of its new born life, were not able to shield him from the power of passion, or the lust of ambition. To these he has fallen a victim, and voluntarily added his name to the long list of those who, like Satan, fell from their high estate to depths of profoundest degradation. How sad the spectacle, and what a commentary on the boasted greatness and integrity of man!

In one short hour [illegible], a whole life temple has been top[illegible]pled down into ruin—its [illegible] columns, fr[illegible]atted roof, lofty dome and grand altar, demolished and piled into a shapeless mass of rubbish, over which creep poisonous vines and slimy lizards, deadly to the touch and loathsome to the sight. So stands Horace Greeley today. His affiliation with the Democratic party; his agreement with its leaders, even the Tammany thieves; his laudations of men and acts once bitterly denounced; his efforts to destroy the Republican party and all that it has achieved; his abandonment of long cherished principles, and adoption of antagonistic ones; his fraternization with traitors and their sympathizers, and effort to restore to power a party which avows its determination, when in possession of Congress, to purify the Supreme Court, and declare void the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments, and all the legislation giving them effect; his support of a party pledged to a repudiation of the public debt and to free trade, and his shameless abandonment and denunciation of all laws framed for the protection of the lives and liberties of the colored race, for the enactment and enforcement of which he, formerly, clamored so loudly, all prove how utterly he has abnegated his former self and views, and how basely and absolutely he has prostituted his entire being to the greed of office, and the wild ambition of being President.

By these acts he has forfeited the confidence and allegiance of his former friends, and cut himself loose from their sympathy and support. Henceforth, an impassable barrier is erected between them and him, which even old ties and affections cannot surmount. Beyond it lays destruction and dishonor. To attempt to scale it would result in the death of self-respect, consistency, principle, and everything else dear to an honorable and loyal man. But even if it could be supposed that Horace Greeley was not liable to these imputations, and that it was possible, in the face of all convincing evidence, to believe that he is unchanged, and as true to Republican principles as in former years, how can any man, who cherishes those principles, aid him in the unholy alliance into which he has entered, when such alliance must inevitably lead to the overthrow and destruction of those principles?

The defeat of the Republican party would destroy the only organization willing and capable of supporting and defending its principles and measures, and in placing in power a party that has persistently opposed and denounced them as unconstitutional, evil and pernicious, and which is pledged by all its utterances and history to their destruction. Can any man believe, that with the Democratic party in power, Horace Greeley, even if inclined, could resist its policy and domination? Its members would occupy all positions of influence and power. They would impose their ideas upon the Government, dictate its laws, and shape and mould its legislation, and thus be enabled to defy any and all resistance to their behests.

A President, without a party to back him, is a mere figure head, impotent as were Tyler and Johnson. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that the Democratic party is converted from the error of its ways under the administration of Greeley, or that it has, or will consent to loose its identity, and become merged into the Greeley party. The larger party always dominates the lesser, and merges it within itself. He, therefore, who votes for Greeley, votes to reinstate the power of the Democratic party—votes for the destruction of Republicanism—votes in condemnation of the war for the Union, and of all measures for the suppression of the rebellion—votes against our soldiers and sailors, and dishonors the three hundred thousand graves wherein slumber the valiant dead, who fell "fighting for our starry banner, our country, and its laws."

ON the perjured testimony of a convicted thief, Yerkes, Gen. Hartranft has been charged by our Democratic cotemporaries with speculating, for his own benefit, with the public funds. Now mark how plain a tale will put this slander down. Everybody who knows anything at all, knows that the Auditor General has nothing, whatever, to do with the public funds, and has no charge or custody of them. They are solely committed to the care and management of the State Treasurer, by whom alone they are received and disbursed. No one shares this office and duty with him, or exercises coordinate authority in the premises. When, therefore, this charge is made, its authors and reporters rely on the supposed credulity and ignorance of the people, forgetting that the intelligence of the people will penetrate the thin veil surrounding this charge, and detect its wickedness, falsity and malice.

They know that the duties of the Auditor General are confined to the settlement of accounts, that he neither receives, collects or pays out money, and that the very expenses of his office must be paid by warrants drawn on the State Treasurer.

How then could he use public funds for his individual purposes when he had, and could have no such funds in his hands? The charge refutes itself in the clumsiness of its own construction, and exposes to public gaze equally the ignorance and dishonesty of its authors. The lie has no semblance of truth—it is naked, impudent and baseless—forged out of the whole cloth, and too transparent to impose on the credulity of any man of the least intelligence.

THE CONTRAST.

At home, General Hartranft is enthusiastically supported by the Republican press and party, together with a large number of Democrats, who rejoice to honor and sustain him, both in private and in public. To them he is known to be honest and upright, a brave soldier, and a public spirited citizen, worthy of their confidence and admiration. On the contrary, Buckalew, at home, is repudiated by the leading Democratic papers of Montour, and coldly supported by the *Sentinel* of Columbia. There he excites no enthusiasm, and commands no confidence either on account of past services or of personal merits. An office seeker and holder all his life, without any of those genial traits of character which by a kind of magnetism attract and govern men, he is regarded with distrust or indifference, and will not carry his party vote. To show what kind of a man he is, we subjoin the following article:

THE BUCHANAN DYNASTY TRIUM[illegible]PHANT.—The *Sunday Transcript*, [illegible] knowledged as the foremost Democ[illegible]atic paper in Philadelphia, denounces [illegible] the Reading ticket in unmeasured [illegible] terms, and concludes with the follo[illegible]wing straightforward expression: "The moving spirits, indeed the mass of the convention, comprised the remnants of the Buchanan dynasty that swept the nation into civil war and the party itself from place and power. Their candidate for Governor, Charles R. Buckalow, is, of course, a Buchanan Bourbon. He has been a State Senator, a United States Senator, and a Minister to Ecuador. Had he never lived he could not have made a more thoroughly insignificant history. In all his legislative life he never originated a measure that can be remembered, or declared a sentiment that can be recalled from the dusty realms and cobwebs of common place. Wrapped in the mantle of uncongeniality, the approaches to the open Polar Sea are not more rigid than the avenues to his icy presence. His nomination, which was settled upon two weeks ago by the Buchanan leaders, was effected by the agency of the Representatives of the Reading Railroad Company as opposed to Cass, who was the choice of the Pennsylvania Central. And thus we find a Democratic Convention, bowing to the mrsses for support, the mere pleiomeroly of two monopolies in antagonism with labor. Opposed to the extension of suffrage, while in Congress he illustrated his sympathy for the humble by declaring that "by pouring into the ballot boxes of the country a large mass of ignorant votes, you will corrupt and degrade your elections." The nomination of Mr. Buckalow is not the best that could have been made. Throughout the mining regions the fact that he is identified with the Reading railroad and kindred influences, cannot but tell largely against him, and may imperil the rest of the ticket."

A DISPATCH to the Philadelphia *Press* says that it is understood that the Washington *Daily Chronicle* is hereafter to be the organ of the Administration. The *Chronicle* has recently been purchased by Senator Harlan, of Iowa, and its managing editor is Mrs. Barnard, late of the *New York Herald*, a lady of great ability. The *National Republican*, which has advertised itself as the organ of the Administration, never held that position, and the President does not wish to be held responsible for anything that appears in its columns. Senator Harlan, who is chairman of the resident Republican Congressional committee, is said to have the entire confidence of the president, and will doubtless reflect his views on all important national questions.

THE Philadelphia *Press* in its eagerness to defeat the Republican State ticket, allows statements to appear in its columns which are utterly without foundation. On Saturday it contained the following mischievous assertions:

"Russell Errett, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, has been here in consultation with the National Executive Committee, or some of its members. Privately he gives it as his opinion that *Hartranft cannot be elected in October, in the face of the determined opposition of so large a proportion of the Republican press, and the voters of the State.*

Publicly he sings quite a different tune, and boasts that the opposition of such papers as *The Press* will help Hartranft. According to Errett the "old man of the sea" on the shoulders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is neither Cameron nor Hartranft, but General Grant. He thinks (and this is understood to be the opinion of State Treasurer Mackey, and other Cameron followers) that the party is more divided upon Grant than it is upon Hartranft. At least Mr. Errett's friends so report him."

Mr. Russell Errett denies all these statements most emphatically. He never did assert that Hartranft cannot be elected, but on the contrary has always asserted that his election was a certainty, in spite of all the opposition that may be brought to bear from any quarter. Nor did he ever allude to Gen. Grant in the manner stated in the *Press*. The whole story, in all its details is a fabrication, invented for the purpose of creating distrust among the Republicans of the State.

Mr. Errett is thoroughly in earnest in his efforts, to elect both Gen. Hartranft and Gen. Grant, knowing them both to be the choice of the Republicans of the State for the offices for which they have been named. He believes, however, that the election of Grant depends on that of Hartranft, and that without success in October, defeat in November will be almost inevitable. For this reason he very properly regards the course of those who are opposing the State ticket as intended to defeat the election of Gen. Grant.

TIME'S CHANGES.—In the year 1859, says a cotemporary journal, the following notice, signed by a responsible name, appeared in one of the Richmond, Virginia, newspapers:

$100,000 REWARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I will be one of 100 gentlemen who will give $2,000 each for the heads of the following traitors:

Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Charles Sumner, Massachusetts; Horace Greeley, New York; John P. Hale, New Hampshire; Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Cheever, New York; Rev. Mr. Wheeler, New Hampshire; Schuyler Colfax, and about 100 others.

In 1872 one of these "traitors" is the favorite candidate of most of the white Virginians for President, and another traitor in the list is the candidate of the balance of them for Vice President. Which of the two receives the approval and support of the author of the above card we have not learned.

POLITICAL.

—The editor of the Omaha *Herald* recently had an interview with Jeff Davis and learned that the election of Mr. Greeley "would not be politically disagreeable to the fallen President of the Confederate States of America." So glad!

—The *World* publishes a statement, which its informant says is an absolute fact, that Mr. Greeley has promised to make Horatio Seymour his Secretary of State, if he is elected President. That ought to be satisfactory to rebeldom, for a beginning.

—Noticing a prediction of the New York *Tribune* that Greeley would carry Ohio, the Toledo *Blade* remarks: "We consulted the Greeley party in Toledo concerning this, and his opinion is that it can be done if the election can be postponed long enough. He has another man half converted.

—When a man signs his name "H. G Smith" it isn't always safe to ask him if his first name is "Horace Greeley." An irascible Democrat, who was asked that question returned for an answer. "Do you think my parents were fools, sir? My name is Horatio Gates Smith, sir."—*Evansville Journal.*

—Horace Greeley wrote in the *Tribune*, not so long ago that the passage has gone out of men's memories: "The people of the United States know General Grant—have known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg; they do not know his slanderers, and do not care to know them."

—Senator Sumner has been making a great ado about President Grant's receiving presents. It is said that the Senator's house at Washington is fairly cumbered with gifts received from our representatives abroad during his chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. They overflow every room, from the wine-vault to the attic. Some of them are of great value in a commercial point of view. Would it not be well for him to pull the beam out of his own eye before making such a fuss about the imaginary mote in the President's?

—A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* called on "Sunset" Cox the other night, and thus chants his success:

I asked him what he thought of the Democratic situation. "Well, Mack," said Sam, "I've been a-fishin' all day, and they bite like——!" I thought perhaps he had mistaken my question, so that he believed the 'possum something to be caught with a hook and line; so I repeated the interrogation, and said Samuel: "I caught the finest trout I ever saw to-day. You ought to quit politics, get married, and go a-fishin'." I tried him a third time, but only to be informed that fishing was the noblest occupation of the human mind.

—The Chicago *Tribune* is now a zealous supporter of Horace Greeley simply because it cannot very well back out of the Cincinnati movement. But here is its candid opinion of the candidate it is compelled to support, which was given in 1866:

"Horace Greeley is not now, and never has been, a man who ought to be trusted with an official position requiring practical wisdom, ordinary statesmanship, or firm, consistent action. For twenty-five years he has been a marplot in council; an unreliable commander in action; a misanthrope in victory, and a riotous disorganiser in defeat. He has always been fanatical in his demands for the extremest measures, and when the party has reached the eve of triumph, invariably thrusts himself forward as a negotiator of terms of surrender to the enemy. His course during the war was but a repetition of his course in politics. In 1861 he was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war, and thereafter was forever recklessly making proposals for peace and as recklessly withdrawing them—making war in spite of Mars, and negotiating in spite of Minerva."

CURRENT TOPICS.

—As a humorous political squib this is not easily surpassed: Romeo was a self-made elephant. He came to this country without a dollar in his trunk, took Greeley's advice, went west, and died the other day worth $40,000.

—Queen Victoria's crown weighs three pounds and a fraction over. It contains three thousand and ninety-three jewels, one of which, a ruby, was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt.

—Miss Tempie G. Claflin was elected Colonel of the Eighty-fifth New York (colored) Regiment on Thursday night. Great confusion prevailed, and some little indignation was manifested at the innovation, one of the officers tendering his resignation, but the election was finally made unanimous.

—According to the Sacramento *Union* the farmers of California will this year have not far from 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell to San Francisco buyers. It is also said that a number of speculators at San Francisco have bought up all the sacks, which they hold at a large advance on the old prices.

—A gentleman in Massachusetts, being threatened with a contagious disease, said to his little son, who, in an affectionate mood, wished to embrace him, "You mustn't hug me—you'll catch the scarlet fever." Willie, standing back, looked in amazement upon his papa (who, by the way, is a pattern of propriety), and quickly asked, "Why, papa, who did *you* hug?"

—The Washington *Republican* says of Greeley: "Why, his supporters to-day are the most disreputable men in New York politics. The *Tribune* office is controlled by a man who, as a Washington correspondent, was a notorious lobbyist and jobber, making money in whiskey rings—the paid defamer of Mr. Lincoln in the interest of Mr. Chase in 1864 for the Presidency. We mean Whitelaw Reid."

—"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," wrote the poet, and the history of the sex ever since justifies the observation. A telegram from New Orleans tells of a case where a divorced wife, jealous because her husband, formerly editor of the *Picayune*, married again, visited his household under the new regime, and found vent for her indignation by smashing about $5,000 worth of the furniture.

—The authorities of California have engaged a professional arboriculturist, at a salary of $18,000 per year, to attend to the setting out of forest trees in different parts of the State. They never did a wiser thing. Trees should be judiciously distributed everywhere—on the mountain side, in the fields, along country roads, in front of city residences, in parks and gardens, everywhere, some, nowhere too many.

—The wife of Gratz Brown is a handsome and winning lady, mother of seven children, of whom six are living, the oldest not being over 14 years of age. Of these children five are girls. It is related of the Governor that he married for love, when Mrs. Brown was a country maiden, and that he first saw her swinging on a gate in front of a country farm house, as he and two or three other members of the Missouri Legislature were strolling out of town after one of its sessions.

—It is said that 2,800 men are now working on the eight-hour plan in New York city. About 5,000 out of 7,000 sugar-refiners are on the strike. A number of the strikers are said to have expressed themselves anxious to return to work. The whole number on a strike in Brooklyn is stated at about 3,000. The mechanics and laborers of Long Island City have struck for the eight-hour system. A delegation of eight-hour men from the Erie Railroad shops, in Jersey City attempted to get up a "public demonstration" at Port Jervis on Wednesday night but failed, the workmen there refusing to join the movement.

—The Hartford *Courant* spoils an item that is going the rounds, to the effect that Nasby makes $44,000 a year by lecturing, and that Mark Twain made $150,000 on his "Innocents Abroad." It says: This is a fair sample of the absurd items that go the rounds at regular intervals. To make $44,000 [illegible] Nasby would have to [illegible]ecture three hundred nights in the year, and receive $150, over and above all expenses, for every lecture. He probably does not make over $10,000 a year by his lectures. Mark Twain has received, to date, a little over $22,000 for "Innocents Abroad," and is likely to receive very nearly the same sum for the next six months for "Roughing It," which is not very rough on Mark, but a long way short of the figures in the item quoted.

—The *Postal Record* says that during the past year there were sent to the dead letter office nearly three millions letters. Sixty-eight thousand of these letters could not be forwarded owing to the writer omitting to give the county or State; four hundred thousand failed to be sent because the writers forgot to put on stamps, and over three thousand letters were put in the post office without any address whatever. In the letters above named was found over $92,000 in cash; drafts, checks, etc., etc., to the value of $3,000,000. There were thirty-nine thousand photographs contained in the above letters. Of course nearly all the valuables were returned to the owners, but much needless delay, many charges of dishonesty, etc., might have been saved if the writers of the letters could have been a little more careful, and taken precaution to see that their letters were in suitable condition before depositing them in the post office. It is more than probable that nine-tenths of all the complaints, losses and delays which are laid to the Post Office Department, are in reality due to the carelessness of their writers.

—A report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted, the quantity raised and the aggregate value of the principal crops of the United States during 1871: Indian corn, 34,091,137 acres, yielding 991,898,000 bushels, worth $478,275,900. Wheat, 19,943,893 acres, yielding 230,762,400 bushels, worth $290,411,820. Oats, 8,366,809 acres, yielding 255,743,000 bushels, worth $102,570,030. Potatoes, 1,220,012 acres, yielding 120,401,700 bushels, worth $71,836,071. Barley, 1,177,666 acres, yielding 26,718,500 bushels, worth $21,541,777. Rye, 1,069,531 acres, yielding 15,355,500 bushels, worth $12,145,640. Buckwheat, 413,915 acres, yielding 8,328,700 bushels, worth $6,000,268. These seven crops furnish a total of 66,289,863 acres, yielding 1,040,237,800 bushels, worth $983,682,112. There were 250,766 acres planted in tobacco, which yielded 263,196,100 pounds, worth $25,901,421. The hay crop was cut from 19,009,053 acres, and yielded 22,220,400 tons, worth $351,717,085. The cotton crop amounted to 3,100,000 bales, worth $66,282,866.

TEN YEARS OF HENRY WILSON.

The following presents a brief view of his services during the last ten years:

At the close of the called session of Congress in 1861, Lieutenant General Scott emphatically declared "that Senator Wilson had done more work in that short session than all the chairmen of the Military Committee had done for the last twenty years."

After the first Bull Run battle he returned to Massachusetts, and by his personal labors raised 3,860 men.

Among the numerous bills introduced by Henry Wilson was one to raise 400,000 men for three years to enforce the laws.

One to increase the payment of private soldiers.

One to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers.

One to improve the organization of the cavalry forces.

One (a second bill) to increase the pay of soldiers. [This bill caused an increase of five dollars per month.]

One to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for disabled officers and soldiers.

One to accept, organize and arm colored men for military purposes, and to make free the mothers, wives, and children of all soldiers.

One providing that all colored persons should, on being mustered into the United States service, become free.

One to incorporate a National Freedman's Bank.

He introduced a bill which abolished slavery in the District of Columbia and which became a law April sixteenth, 1862, thereby making 3,000 slaves free forever, and slavery forever impossible in the National Capital.

The bill to make colored persons a part of the militia, and to authorize the President to receive them into the military and naval service, and to make free the mothers, wives and children of all such persons, was introduced by Henry Wilson, and passed July seventeenth, 1862.

He advocated the emancipation of the slaves of the South as far back as 1865.

He introduced a provision, which became a law on the twenty-first of May, 1862, provided that persons of color in the District of Columbia should be subject to the same laws to which white persons were subject; that they should be tried for offenses against the laws in the same manner in which white persons were subject; that they should be tried for offenses against the laws in the same manner in which white persons were tried, and, if convicted, to be liable to the same penalty, and no other, to which white persons would be liable for the same offense. This act nullified the brutalizing, degrading and inhuman black code of the District.

He introduced innumerable bills securing to the soldiers their bounties, pensions, back pay, and all other rights which they had so dearly earned.

In addition to his vast labors in Congress, he traveled through the States and delivered more than one hundred speeches in support of the war, and in vindication of the anti-slavery policy of the Government.

During the beginning of the war he spent his time and money in franking, writing letters and giving money to assist the wives and families of soldiers who called upon him in Washington.

For thirty-two years he has toiled in public life for the right, the culture and elevation of all men without distinction of race or color.

Mr. Wilson was a prominent candidate before the Chicago convention of 1868 for the Vice Presidency, but was beaten by Mr. Colfax. He gains now what he lost then.

A HERALD VIEW OF MR GREELEY'S CHANCES AT BALTIMORE.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the nineteenth, gives what he believes is the sentiment at the Capital in regard to the Baltimore Convention. He says:

"The near approach of the time of meeting of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore directs the attention of politicians generally to the prospects of Mr. Greeley. The belief generally prevails that his nomination will be endorsed by that body. The programme now laid out for the Convention is, first, the adoption of the customary rule requiring a two-thirds vote for the nomination; and, second, to proceed with a vote for nominees for President and Vice-President by call of States. The opponents of Mr. Greeley will insist on this vote by States, so that they may make a record against him. More than one hundred votes, including a few from Massachusetts and other New England States, are now counted in this minority against the Sage of Chappaqua. In fact, the feeling in his favor is not so strong as it was a month ago, and the opposition to his endorsement is developing itself into something like effective organization. The names of William S. Groesbeck and Charles Francis Adams are most prominently mentioned, and it is quite probable that these gentlemen will divide with other special favorites the votes in opposition to Mr. Greeley on the first ballot. It is expected, however, that the latter will receive this requisite two-thirds on that ballot. If he does not, and a second ballot is had, it is plain that he will lose strength, until in the end the nomination of a regular Democratic ticket will be reached. It is unfortunate for Mr. Greeley that Gratz Brown presents no strength or attraction to the Democrats. If he did the result would not be the subject of a single doubt, but the Cincinnati ticket presents in its candidates and platform not a single feature of conciliation to the Democracy. If Mr. Brown were a Democrat, or if any prominent concession to Democratic principles had been made at the Cincinnati Convention, the results of its labors would be more acceptable at Baltimore. But the situation which now presents itself is a bold abnegation of everything for which the party has struggled in the past, and the final obliteration of every future prospect. Such, at least, are the opinions of numerous Democratic politicians who will be represented at Baltimore next month with an organization ready for a bolt from Greeley."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE IN CORRECTING IRREGULARITIES, REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MONTHLY PERIODS, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, AND ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.

THERE IS NOT A LADY LIVING But what at some period of Her Life will find the DUPONCO GOLDEN PILLS just the medicine she needs. For Nervous Debility, Bearing down Pains, Palpitation of the Heart, Retained, Irregular or Painful Menstruation, Rush of Blood to the Head, Dizziness, &c., &c. These are the only Pills ever known that will cure the Whites, (they will cure in every case.) They never fail, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS always give immediate relief being especially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes: Duponco's Golden Pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic.

THE GENUINE

is now put up in Large (White) Boxes containing double quantity of Pills, and upon each box, you will find the *Revenue Stamp*, printed from my Private Die, upon which *Lengthwise* of the *Stamp* you will find the words DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, in *White Letters*, without that none are genuine.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box, six boxes $5.00. Sold by one Druggist in every town, village, city and hamlet throughout the world. Sold in Carlisle, Pa., by S. A. Halverstick, Druggist, No 10 North Hanover St.

Sold also by Brugh & Mosker, Mechanicsburg, Pa., and J. C. Allick, Shippensburg.

LADIES! *by sending him $1 to the Carlisle post office*, can have the Pills *sent by mail to any part of the country*, free of postage.

None genuine unless the box is signed

S. D. HOWE,
Sole Proprietor, New York

1y6t7July.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

With flagloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, and a sorrowful train of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of five boxes and a large $2 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York.

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For sale in Carlisle, by S. A. Haverstick and Inman & Worthington.

BE WISE.

What wisdom will teach you, be not always controlled by your inexpressibly, hundreds have sought relief from the horrors of Dyspepsia through the medium of DEMUTH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS and found it. Why should you suffer when this admirable stomachic has cured many similar cases—why do you doubt when other believe and are cured? Delay in this matter is both dangerous and unpardonable. Your health, happiness and business suffers while constant neglect is frequently followed by serious and often irreparable results. DEMUTH'S BITTERS are cordially recommended by the numerous difficulties *attending* Indigestion, as Biliousness, Constipation, &c., while for Fever and Ague and other disorders proceeding from Miasmatic, it is the only reliable preventive and remedy known.

23ly

MARRIED.

MILLER—ZELL.—On the eighteenth of June, by Rev. Wesley Yoslinger, Mr. Augustus Miller, of Hunter's Run, to Miss Martha Jane Zell, of Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county, Pa.

BRANDT—LEHMAN.—On the twentieth instant, by Rev. G. Fr. Schaeffer, Geo. M. Brandt, of Monroe township, to Miss Mary C. Lehman, of Dolling Springs.

DIED.

WEISE.—At Davenport, Iowa, Tuesday, June 18, 1872, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Weaver, Mrs. Elizabeth Weise formerly of Carlisle, Pa., aged 72 years.

Truly, a mother in Israel has passed away to the church triumphant. During forty years of her life she has been a faithful, earnest, exemplary follower of Jesus—always rejoicing in all good—finding pleasure in the sincere service of God, meekly walking in the footsteps of the Master, she fulfilled her earthly course and passed to her eternal crown. The last six months of her life were clouded, being scarcely able to articulate her thoughts and wishes. She uncomplainingly accepted her Heavenly Father's will over the same in her Christ-like humility and patience. Full of faith and hope, she fell asleep in Jesus as quietly as a child upon the bosom of its mother. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." G. H. P.

HARDER.—In this borough on the twenty-second of June, of pneumonia, Frank Dale, youngest son of Warren P. and Elizabeth Harder, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Carlisle, Pa., for the WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1872:

LADIES' LIST.

Ayler, Laura	Murphy, Mary C
Fisher, Mary	Roel, Lizzie
Furgeson, Jennie	Rose, Mary
Gill, Laura	Stouffer, Eliza
Gardner, Kate	White, Maria

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Allen, A C	Hyers, Elias
Bender, Wm	Junkin, Benj
Brown, John	Karn, R L
Barbor, J D	Lanning, Bro & Co
Beidler, J K	Minich, John
Clay, John	Mentzer, J F
Campbell, J P	McClellan, Wm R
Donlon, James	Monesmith, Henry
Frysinger	Morrett, J A
Graham, Wm	Myers, Saml
Gabriel, Jacobin	Rice, Wm A
Ghier, Levi	Reseler, Saml
Greig, A	Whitestone, A M
Gordon, Franklin	Weis, Tiernton

E. D. RHEEM,
Postmistress.

WANTED.—By the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, an Agent for Cumberland county. A gentleman of character and ability, (and only such need apply) will be treated advantageously. Address with references and stating experience if any.

BENJAMIN W. COLE, General Agent,
Nos. 150 and 152 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Please state business last engaged in. Answers will not be noticed unless the terms of the advertisement are complied with.

27je7 23t

Vinegar Bitters.

VINEGAR BITTERS!

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL!

DR. WALKER'S

CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

VINEGAR BITTERS are not a vile Fancy Drink made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Lifegiving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

NO PERSON CAN TAKE THESE BITTERS according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

THEY ARE A GENTLE PURGATIVE AS WELL AS A TONIC, possessing also the peculiar quality of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organ