THE HERALD.

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

J. M. Weakley. O. L. Haddock.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

Volume LXXII. *No. 30.*

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 MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

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

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.
Gen. Harry White, of Indiana.

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.

THE New York *Evening Post*, one of the earliest journals to inaugurate the Liberal movement, now supports Grant and Wilson. Mr. Bryant knows Mr. Greeley thoroughly, and his acquaintance with him has not developed any enthusiasm for the candidate of two conventions.

HORACE GREELEY is said to be busily engaged on a new encyclopedia, and many gentlemen who are trying to save the country with him are much amazed that they do not get to see him oftener. The old gentleman needn't neglect his friends now, he will have time enough after November to write up his book and edit the *Tribune*, also.

A DEMOCRATIC journal in Philadelphia, is disgusted with the articles which appear in the *Public Ledger*, of that city, commendatory of Grant's administration. Of course, the *Ledger* is greatly to blame in those matters, inasmuch as it has generally been regarded as leaning strongly to Democracy. There may be more of the same sort before the fight is over.

WILL the Democratic electoral ticket, as framed at the State convention, be withdrawn and a new one put up to suit the "Liberals," or are the Republicans who are to carry Pennsylvania for the Democracy to be compelled to vote the straight-out ticket. It won't make much difference in the end, but still as a matter of courtesy to our soreheads, they should be allowed some voice in choosing the ticket. It is somewhat rough to ask them to do the important part of the work and yet give all the honors to the party who are to be benefited.

There is a story going the rounds of the papers, giving the details of the bargain and sale, by which Mr. Greeley obtained the Democratic nomination for President, one of the items of which is his promise to pay pensions to rebel soldiers. The story may be true or may not be, and is of but little importance one way or the other. If no infamy attaches to a man for taking the nomination of a party he has taught the people, is infamous both in its principles and leaders, then it makes but little difference as to the details of the arrangement. Mr. Greeley's greatest sin was the acceptance of the Baltimore nomination.

The *Tribune* complains that Gerritt Smith, one of the oldest and purest Abolitionists of the country, is not in support of Mr. Greeley. This is most easily accounted for. Mr. Smith has known the Philosopher intimately since the beginning of his political career, and knows that he is erratic and unstable in everything. Mr. Smith is wise enough to understand that these are qualities by no means desirable in a President. He knows also that the military and civil services of President Grant have done more for the establishment of Republican principles in this country, than the combined effort of a thousand such men as Greeley could effect. Therefore Mr. Smith supports the conqueror of the rebellion.

MR. GREELEY is rapidly adapting himself to the company he is expected to keep, should he be elected. The following from a New York paper describes his appearance at church:

"On Sunday morning last, much to the surprise and indignation of the congregation, Horace Greeley, accompanied by Geo. N. Sanders and Theodore Tilton, walked into Rev. Dr. Chapin's church taking seats in Mr. Greeley's pew. It was soon known that the notorious traitor who was hatching conspiracies in Canada during the whole of the rebellion was Mr. Greeley's guest, and an expression of disgust was manifest in almost every countenance, for in our whole city there is not a congregation more distinguished for its intelligence and loyalty than this one. Nor did the circumstance fail to attract the attention and the rebuke of the eminent and eloquent pastor, whose patriotic heart must have burned with indignation to see a man who had conspired to burn our city and assassinate our President thus openly and shamelessly patronized by a prominent member of his congregation. This man, Sanders, who was wandering in Europe until Greeley's nomination for President, was a guest at a recent political breakfast to aid Greeley's election, where he met Erastus Brooks and others of that stripe. The incendiary who burns a single dwelling goes to State Prison, while George N. Sanders, who conspired to burn the whole city of New York, and whose agents actually kindled fires simultaneously in several parts of the city, is not only Mr. Greeley's intimate political friend and supporter, but is the recipient of public hospitalities in a city from which he should be promptly and indignantly banished."

THE Dolly Vardens claim that they are about to carry everything before them at the coming elections. The latest story is that Speaker Blaine will be defeated and that Maine will give her electoral vote to Greeley. When the votes are counted this will not be so apparent, as these boasters imagine. The Dolly Vardens are nearly as good at brag as the old Democracy were. Those follows used to carry everything before them until election day, but then they never seemed to have votes enough to elect their people. This new party will be in a similar fix at the coming election.

WITHIN a very few months Mr. Greeley thus pictured the consequences of a Democratic victory:

"A Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the red sea of secession and rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element of the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers."

And yet, this same gentleman is the head and front of the conspiracy which is intended to bring about a restoration of the Democratic party to power. But then, anything to beat Grant.

THE New York *World* has recently given the key note to the present campaign, by asserting that "it is a contest between Greeley, with a Democratic cabinet, congress and state governments, and Grant with a Republican cabinet, congress and state governments." This is the truth manfully and fairly told, and the people should profit by it. The Democratic party, conscious that it can never again fairly receive the endorsement of the people, bargains with the sore-headed, disappointed office-seekers of the Republican party, to give their candidates for National offices the votes of the party, if those schemers will exert themselves to give the Democracy control of the state governments and congress. A more deliberate and disgraceful bargain and sale, was never effected in any of our political arrangements. And yet the Democracy hope to take from the Republican party, honest and conscientious voters enough to make this desperate scheme of bad men a success. Let every Republican voter understand that the election of Greeley and Brown means the triumph of Bourbon Democracy, and that it will be so claimed and used to the fullest extent.

MR. DANIEL W. VORHEES, of Indiana, who made the fierce anti-Greeley speech in Congress just after the Cincinnati convention, has recanted. Mr. Vorhees desired greatly to be returned to Congress. In order to have this done he must preserve his standing in the Democratic party. That party is now committed, through its management, to the support of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Vorhees, therefore, hastens to put himself right on the record. He was nominated last week, and accepted the nomination in one of his customary long-winded speeches, in which he declares that Greeley is in every respect preferable to Grant. The great burthen of his speech in Congress some weeks since, was that in all particulars Grant was infinitely better than Greeley. Mr. Vorhees learns with amazing rapidity under favorable circumstances. He, however, seems to have forgotten that the Democracy are committed to the Cincinnati platform, for he announces himself as opposed to "negro suffrage," opposed to specie payments, and opposed to the payment of the National debt. This is a variation from the principles of the Dolly Varden Democracy, but it is not very material. Mr. Voorheek can change from that in six weeks if it be necessary.

WE are indebted to Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, member of congress from this district, for a neatly bound copy of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1870. It contains a large amount of useful and practical information, and represents the advance and progress of the interesting science, up to the time of its publication.

POLITICAL.

—Hartranft's success in October, means Grant's in November. October will be the decisive battle of the year, and Pennsylvania will be the battle ground.

—Two hundred and thirty-seven Democrats have turned up in Allentown who refuse to obey the dictates of the Baltimore Convention, and swallow the nauseating Greeley and Brown mixture.

—The editor of a Democratic paper in Indiana died recently. His widow assumed the editorial chair, and, like a sensible, patriotic woman, came out uncompromisingly for Grant.

—The Waynesburg *Republican* reports a poor show for Greeleyites. It says "there are not in Greene county two hundred Republicans and Democrats together" who will go for Greeley.

—Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic member of Congress from the Fourth Wisconsin District, announces that he is "unequivocally and unalterably opposed to Greeley, and in favor of Grant."

—An inquisitive chap wants to know, "How long after the success of Greeley and his rebel supporters does any sane man suppose that the pensions of Union widows and cripples will be paid without the public debt being increased by like payments to disabled rebels?"

—The Oil City *Bulletin*, always a strong Democratic paper, cannot go Greeley, and comes out fair and square for Grant. Of the two candidates, the *Bulletin* thinks Grant the best fitted for the office, and that is what tens of thousands of honest Democrats also think.

—Bolting Democratic journals are multiplying. The Terre Haute (Indiana) *Journal* and the Seymour *Democrat*, leading journals in Indiana, refuse to support Greeley. The Savannah (Georgia) *News* of the same party, says that Grant will beat Greeley 20,000 in that State.

—The Republicans of Indiana county hope to give General Grant nearly 3,000 majority in November. The *Progress* states that "the Democrats claim that they have been absolved from their allegiance to the party leaders by the action of the Baltimore Convention, and that they are at liberty to vote for whom they please."

—The *Clinton Republican* says: "We hear much of the tremendous inroads upon the Republican ranks made by Horace Greeley's nomination for President; but we see nothing of it. We have in Clinton county three Republicans who have talked Greeley quite sanco, but we do not believe the Greeley ticket will get a single Republican vote in this county."

—Buckalew's noble utterances during the war, says the Allentown *Chronicle*, were mostly of the kind to which he gave vent at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, when he said: "Fellow citizens, when I landed in New York from South America, I found that Abe Lincoln, the rail splitter of Illinois, was President, and W. H. Seward his Secretary, *I was humiliated.*"

—The Indiana *Progress* (Indiana county, Pa.,) says: "For every Republican who talks of voting for Greeley, six Democrats can be found who talk of voting for Grant or not voting at all. It would not surprise us if Indiana county gave Grant nearly 3,000 majority in November."

And again: "A number of Democrats in this county claim that the action of the Baltimore convention has relieved them from all obligations to support the ticket as members of the Democratic party; and they are now free to vote as they please, and they please to vote against Greeley. They are right. Many Democrats will now vote for Grant, others are looking forward for something to turn up at Louisville."

—The Hon. Judge Black writes to the *York Gazette*: "There are many thousands of men in the party who will refuse to be dragooned or bulled into the support of the ticket. The Greeley men had better suspend their plan of operation immediately. The longer they continue it the less likely they are to succeed in July or November." "We, the people,' the rank and file, the yeomanry of the country, cannot be driven to the polls as negroes are driven in the South by the carpet baggers and scalawags."

—The Venango *Citizen* says: Four or six Greeley Liberals in Franklin, and the same number in Oil City propose to nominate a county ticket. They pretend to be Republicans, but are hobnobbing with the Democrats, to whom they promise the major part of the nominees. We are informed by one inside the little ring that the slate is already made out; and the Democrats will be called in convention to ratify the nominations made by half-a-dozen men. Having swallowed Greeley, the leaders of the Democracy can have no trouble in taking in a few sickly Liberals out of compassion.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Connecticut, has resolved to admit female students, and to adopt the "mixed" system of education. Among the recent applications for admission to the Freshman class were three young ladies from Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, who passed excellent examinations.

THE Chinese in this hemisphere show a remarkable aptitude for adopting the practices of western civilization. In Idaho City they have a bank of their own, and no sooner had that bank been running on a sound basis long enough to accumulate a goodly pile of dollars, than its most responsible officer proved to be a defaulter in a large amount, and at last accounts the depositors were threatening to lynch him. What better evidence could we have that the Chinese can be very easily instructed in our ways.

MISS IDA GREELEY is being forced into undue prominence by the misplaced and fruitless ambition of her father. A number of young men in the Southern Border States who had served in Gen. Lee's army, propose to form a Greeley club, to be uniformed in gray, and to travel through the Northern States for campaign purposes. They intend to name themselves the "Ida Greeley Grays." Theodore Tilton thinks the project a good one. All the advantage the Greeley cause will gain by such tomfoolery it is welcome to, notwithstanding there is something appropriate about it.

A NEW danger has appeared at some of the seaside resorts. At various points, persons in bathing have been attacked by paralysis or symptoms of such disease. One or two fatal cases which have occurred within the month make it appear likely that those sufferers have gone into the water with blood overheated, with much indigested food in the stomach, and while the sun was high. All of these conditions are dangerous; and sea-bathers should be warned that bathing immediately after eating in the heat of the day, or in a state of perspiration, is to the last degree hurtful.

THE transmission of passengers and freight through Baltimore is at length to be facilitated by a tunnel, which is a very considerable undertaking. Its length will be 6,000 feet, over a mile and a quarter. It will be wide enough to accommodate a double-track railway throughout its entire length, at a grade of from thirty to forty feet below that of the streets and corners under which it passes. It is to be completed in April, 1873. Connected with this tunnel is to be an extensive open cut for the accommodation of the Union railroad. This is being blasted out of the solid rock. These works will obviate the vexatious delays of travel heretofore experienced at Baltimore.

A WONDERFUL escape is reported from Bilston, in South Staffordshire, England. A miner was shut up in a pit, where there was a tremendous fall of coal, and soon after the pit was quite flooded with water. It was thought that even if the poor fellow had escaped suffocation from the coal, his death by drowning was inevitable. Yet, after many hours imprisonment, the man was taken out alive and unhurt. He was strong enough, too, to walk home to his wife and which he insisted on being allowed to do. To those supposed bereaved ones, his appearance seemed literally that of one who had risen from the dead. Their joy and amazement may be readily conceived, since no case of deliverance, under like circumstances, was ever before known in Bilston.

THE decease of William Woodruff, the noted trainer of trotting horses in his day, and the brother of Hiram Woodruff, carries the memory of the elders back to the day when the achievements of "Topgallant" and "Edwin Forrest", and some others were the theme of popular discussion, just as those of "Flora Temple," "Dexter," "Lady Thorn," "Goldsmith Maid" and their compeers have been in recent years. It was more the practice in the "old times" however, to trot two and three-mile heats "under the saddle." It was in this style that "Topgallant" made his then great time (two miles under the saddle in five minutes, sixteen and three-quarter seconds), near Philadelphia, as early as 1831. This would not be considered a great achievement now, as it has frequently been excelled, but that was forty-one years ago, when the American trotting stock was not developed as it is now. The nearest to it was "Edwin Forrest's" single mile in two minutes thirty-one and a half seconds, at Long Island, in 1834. "Topgallant," like most of the celebrated American trotters, was a descendant of "Messenger," his sire being the well known "Hambletonian."

RIOT IN WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 22.—The strike of the mill workmen in this city has assumed a serious phase. The strikers assembled at ten o'clock this morning and moved to the upper mill yards. At the mill of Filbert & Otto police were drawn in line, when the crowd assailed them with brick-bats, charged through them, and went into the mill.

From there they went through all the mills, the men at work fleeing through the lumber piles for their lives. Several fights occurred and many were wounded. One boy was struck with a hand spike by the foreman of a mill, and is seriously wounded. The chief of police came near having his arm broken by a club. A special policeman was severely wounded by being struck on the head with an iron bar. Policeman Foresman was hit in face with a brick and badly wounded. Policeman Strycker was struck by two clubs thrown at him, and Officer Pratt had his clothes badly torn.

They then moved to the mills below the city, closing those at work. The military has been called out and are now parading the streets. The greatest excitement prevails. The strikers are to meet to-morrow morning at 9:30. Some shooting occurred about 7 o'clock this evening, but was not of a serious character.

FROM the Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday, we learn that Alderman William McMullin, of the Fourth Ward in that city, was assassinated on Monday night. The Moyamensing Hose Company celebrated its 35th anniversary, at their hose house on Eighth street, below Fitzwater.

The person that fired the fatal shot, was Hugh Marra, a man whose criminal record is well-known from his connection with the attempted assassination of Revenue Officer Brooks. From the consequences of this act, his release was more due to McMullin, than to any one else in the State, he having been pardoned by Gov. Geary only a short time since.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HON. ANDREW STEWART.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* prints a long article on the late eminent Pennsylvanian, Hon. Andrew Stewart, from which we make the following extracts:

During the last few months of his life he gave his personal attention to the labor of collecting and arranging for publication a work entitled "The American System," in which are "Speeches on the Tariff Question, and on Internal Improvements, principally delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Andrew Stewart, late member of Congress from Pennsylvania." This book had just been issued from the press, and a copy finds its way to our desk on the day of Mr. Stewart's death. It contains a "Biographical Sketch," which, although entirely too brief to satisfy even the general reader, will be perused with much interest.

Andrew Stewart was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and never lived out of it. His father, Abraham Stewart, was born in York, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Oliphant, in Chester county Pennsylvania. They emigrated while young to Fayette county, where they were married in 1789. They raised a family of children, of whom the eldest was Andrew, the subject of this notice, who was born June 11, 1791, near Uniontown. At an early age he became self-dependent; till eighteen he worked on a farm and taught a country school; afterward, to pay his way while going to school and reading law, he acted as a scrivener and clerk at a furnace. At the age of 23 he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected for three years, and when a candidate for the Senate, without opposition, President Monroe tendered him the appointment of District Attorney for the United States, which, preferring to a seat in the Senate, he accepted, but resigned it after his election to Congress in 1822. He served eighteen years, out of a period of thirty, going in and going out with the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. At the time of his death (and since the death of President Buchanan) he was the only survivor of the Seventeenth Congress. In 1848, when Mr. Stewart was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he declined a nomination for Congress, and in the convention in Philadelphia, after the nomination of President Taylor, it was left to the Pennsylvania delegation to nominate a candidate for Vice President, who, after having retired to agree upon a nominee, upon a first ballot Mr. Stewart had fourteen out of twenty-six, the remaining twelve scattering. Mr. McDowan and several others, when, without taking a second ballot to make it unanimous, the chairman of the delegation hurried back into the convention and reported that they had failed to agree, whereupon Mr. Filmore was nominated. Had the facts been correctly stated or the usual course pursued, Mr. Stewart would doubtless have been nominated, and on the death of Gen. Taylor would have succeeded to the Presidency.

On the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress recommended Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury; but being at the time confined to a sick bed, he declined the appointment, and it may be stated as a remarkable fact, true of no other man, living or dead, that Mr. Stewart served in Congress with every President before General Grant, except the first five and Taylor, who was never in Congress. He served with John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Filmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson. This fact will appear by reference to the Congressional Biographical Dictionaries. While in Congress he served on several of the most important committees, among them as Chairman of the Committee on the Tariff, and the Committee of Internal Improvements, constituting together what was called by Mr. Clay "The American System"—in the advocacy of which Mr. Stewart commenced and ended his life. This system, he always contended, lay at the foundation of the national prosperity—the one protecting the national industry, and the other developing the national resources. He called it the "political thermometer," which always had and always would indicate the rise and fall of the national prosperity.

Mr. Stewart belonged to the Democratic party up to 1828, when the party, at the dictation of the South, under the lead of Van Buren, Buchanan and others, gave up the tariff and internal improvements for office, exchanging measures for men and principles for pay. Here Mr. Stewart took an independent stand. He said he would stand by his measures, going with those who went for and against; those who went against them. He came home in the midst of the excited contest between Jackson and Adams for the Presidency, in 1828, when his constituents were known to be more than two to one for Jackson, and in a public speech declared his intention "to vote for Adams, whose friends supported his measures, whilst the Democratic party, as such, opposed them. If for this they chose to turn him out, so be it; he would never surrender his principles for office. If he did, he would be a political hypocrite, unworthy the support of any honest man; he would rather go out endeavoring to support what, in his conscience, he believed to be the true interests of his constituents and his country, than to go in, by meanly betraying them." The Democrats took up Mr. Hawkins, of Greene county, then Speaker of the Senate, and used every means to exasperate the Jackson men against Mr. Stewart; yet, with all their efforts, although Jackson had a majority of two thousand eight hundred—more than two votes to one—in his district, Mr. Stewart was elected over the Jackson candidate by a majority of two hundred and thirty-five, a result unprecedented, showing a degree of personal popularity on the one side, and of magnanimity and forbearance on the other, without a parallel in the history of elections. Mr. Stewart was afterward re-elected for four terms, when he peremptorily declined a renomination.

At the age of thirty-four Mr. Stewart married the daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Maryland, and raised a family of six children, who are all living except Lieutenant Commander William F. Stewart, who was lost on the United States steamer Oneida, on the twenty-fourth of January, 1870, being at the time executive officer of the ship, and one of the most promising officers of his age in the service. His last heroic words, on being asked to take the boat as the ship was going down, were, "No; let others take the boat; my duty is on shipboard;" and he went down with her.

Mr. Stewart carried into private life the same devotion to those principles that distinguished him in the public service; and in his eighty-second year he was found among the foremost in advocating railroad improvements, which, when completed, will make his native county one of the richest and most prosperous in the State. To show his constant zeal and restless activity in the cause of domestic industry and home manufacture, it may be stated that he erected a blast furnace (now in operation) rebuilt a glass works, has built eleven saw mills, four flouring mills, planing mills, etc., besides more than two hundred tenant and other houses; has bought and sold over 80,000 acres of land, and has between 30,000 and 40,000 acres still left, much of it in the West, and yet twenty-one years of the prime of his life were devoted to the services of his country in the State and National Legislatures.

As has been stated, the tariff and internal improvements were the great measures which engaged the attention of Mr. Stewart. There was perhaps no man in the country better acquainted with the details of the tariff than he, and certainly no one has exhibited more zeal in support of that measure. His speeches on that subject are comprehensive and exhaustive, and long since earned for him the *sobriquet* of "Tariff Andy." In April last, at eighty-one years, he addressed to Speaker Blaine, of the House of Representatives, a condensed argument on the tariff, then under discussion, which is a model of terseness, vigor and logical reasoning. He met in debate the arguments of Calhoun, Walker and other distinguished free traders, and it was said of him on one occasion, by the editor of the New York *Tribune*, that "he made one of the most successful attempts ever witnessed in Congress to annihilate the arguments of a political opponent." Henry Clay, in complimenting Mr. Stewart on the delivery of this same speech, remarked: "It is a most triumphant vindication of the protective policy."

In a speech delivered in 1828, when Mr. Stewart first undertook to demonstrate to the American farmers and laboring men that they were every year sending millions of dollars in coin to Europe to pay for foreign agricultural produce, he said: "To say that a lady carries $6 worth of bacon and beans, cabbage and kraut round her neck, converted into lace, may seem strange, and it would be equally strange to say that Western farmers in Ohio and Kentucky send their hay, grass, corn and other grain to New York and Philadelphia to pay for foreign agricultural produce." [Here Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, interposed and said: "There never was a ton of hay or a bushel of corn, or grain of any other kind, sent from Kentucky to Philadelphia or New York."] "Will the gentleman, then, tell us," said Mr. S., "what they do send?" Mr. W. replied: "They send horses, cattle, hogs." "Very well, then; you mock grass, grain, hay and other produce does a farmer put into the skin of a horse worth $100? Just $100 worth, which, thus animated with life and legs, carries this $100 worth of produce to New York, with the owner on top of it. [A laugh.] And how much of like produce does a fat ox weigh? $30 carry to the eastern market? Just $50 worth. And how much does a fat hog worth $10 carry? Just $10 worth of *corn*." Here Mr. Wickliffe sprang to his feet and exclaimed, amid much laughter: "Mr. Speaker, *I acknowledge the corn!*" This went into the papers, and, it is said, gave rise to the common saying, "*I acknowledge the corn.*"

Mr. Stewart's speeches on internal improvements were equally forcible and convincing, and were delivered with the same energy and earnestness which characterized all of his oratorical efforts. Those in behalf of the Cumberland road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, almost half a century ago, gave him a national reputation in connection with the subject of improvements by the General Government.

Mr. Stewart was a man of commanding personal presence, with robust frame, and standing six feet three or four inches in height—erect and manly. He preserved his hale and commanding appearance until within three or four years since, when he was slightly touched with paralysis of the lower limbs. His mental faculties were bright and vigorous till within a few weeks of his death, and his labors were the preparation of the book to which we have already referred, and which, incomplete as it is, forms a valuable addition to the history of the State and Nation.

[from the Toledo Blade.]

A LETTER FROM NASBY.

MR. NASBY IN BALTIMORE—THE MIXTURE HE PROPOSES TO STUMP THE COUNTRY.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE, July 8, 1872.—I am, ez a matter uv course, a delegate to the Baltimore convenshun, where I am to proudly cast my vote for the favorite uv the Democracy, Horris Greeley, the wood-chopper, of Chappaqua. I do not feel in a pertikiarly strong and healthy mood—on the contrary, I am in a condishun so dazed and bewildered, that I hardly know where I am.

I came here a Greeley man. I am a leader uv the people—a Democratic leader uv the people—and consekently have but one principle—Post Offis. Convince me that a candidate is sound on that question, and, in the words of the poet—

"ez he is mine and I am hizzen,
What kin I want beside."

Show me two candidates, one uv who is sounder than tother on the question uv post offis, and I am for that sounder one, first, last and all the time. Nothin kin shake me in this.

But it aint so with all men. There is a great mass who see suthin in politiks beside post offis, men who have pet hobbies, wich they ride vehemently and unceasingly, and who verily believe in em. I hev bin interviewed by dozens uv this most exasperatin and solewearin class for ten days. My head whirls ez dizzy ez the I been sea-sick for a week. Four minits and a half another man comes up; "Pennsylvania holds out both her hands for Greeley. The vigorous old protectionist—the man who hez fought the battle of Amerikan labor agin furrin pauper labor, alluz command the voice of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania goes for Greeley and protection! There will be no lowerin' uv tariff under Honest Old Pig Iron Horris! I hev it from his committee! Take suthin,

In about seven minnits, (before I had another drink fairly down), an Illinoy man came boomin up. "Rah for Greeley!" he yelled. "Rah for Honest old Horris! With the great Horris at the head of affairs the bloated aristocratic manufakturers uv Pennsylvany and Noo England will sing small. With the great and good agricultooral and editorial wood-chopper uv the *Triboon*, there will be no more oppression uv the farmers uv the West with tariffs and alch. I hev it from his committee. Take suthin."

In ten minutes afterward, afore that drink had gone to that bourne from wich no drinks returns, captin once, who I had taken a dozen too many and was sick at my stumick, wich wuz in my youthful days, up came a man howlin for "Greeley and specieby payments," wich he said he got from Greeley's committee, and follorin him wuz another wich howled for "Greeley and greenbacks," wich he swore he got from Greeley's committee.

Imajine me a standin at the bar at Barnum's hotel, a takin a soul-soothin nip uv my favrit bevridge, whisky-strait, with my white hat hangin gracefully on my left ear, a dreaming peacefully uv the time when Greeley shel be safe in the chair, and I shel hev my commission onct more hangin agin the wall uv the post-offis at the corners. Imagine one's being roused from a revery so delishus by a loud-mouthed cuss slapping you on the back and shoutin "Jones, my boy—take suthin." On sich occasions I alluz anser to the name uv Jones, and respond with alacrity, "Thank you—don't keer of I do." And then to hev this fellow exclaim exultinly, "What a god-send Greeley is to us! I am from Georgia. I wuz in the rebel army and wuz compelled after the war to join with my neighbors to restrain the lawless violence uv the infooriated niggers and northmen. We wuz oppress with military by the tyrant Grant, but now thank Heaven there shel be no interference with us. The great and good Horris sympathises with us. I hev it from his committee in Noo York. Take suthin."

Then five minutes after imagine me salooted by a Maine Demokrat, with suthin like this: "Wat a blessing is Greeley! With Greeley we shel hev reform and peace. Under Greeley ther will be lawlisness on the part of no ex-rebels; the kuklux will be put down by the power of the military, and the negroes will be protected in their rites. I know this will be done, for I hev it from his committee. Take suthin."

There wuz one man proudly sportin a Greeley and repudiashen badge, another with Greeley and payment of the debt in gold, and every one uv em was jubilant at the prospect uv hevin his ideas carried out, for every one uv em said he had full and positive ashoorances from his committee.

I spect I shel hev to take the stump this fall for Greeley. I do it gladly, without any ashoorances from his committee, for, uv course, he'll hev to care for his supporters, and bein cared for is jist now my principle biznis. But I shel try to confine myself to one sekshun. Ef the nashnel committee take me over much territory, I want to know exackly wat that territory is, and shel make a map uv it, and shel write on the margin uv each section precisely wat the leading interest uv its inhabitants is, and to wat pertikeler policy it will be necessary to pledge the great and good Horris. The note will run thus:

Pennsylvania—High tariff on iron and coal and sich. Protection strong—danger uv importations—drain uv gold to pay for furren manufaktures—would you, hev our horneyhanded laborers redoost to the level uv pauper labor? Never!

Illinoy—Broad fields of wheat, corn and cattle on a thousand hills. Agricultur our natural pursoot. Wood you tax the sweat uv the honest farmer of Illinoy to build up the purseproud aristocratic manufacturer uv Pennsylvany? Never!

Noo England—Tariff on cotton goods and protecktshen to the negro in the South, and the excooshen uv the laws even if military hez to be yoosed.

South Karoliny—Free trade alluz. In deestricks where there is nobody but planters, no military rool; where niggers predominate and are reasonable, milltary to protect them from the infamous Ku-Klux.

And so on. Even with sich preparashun it will be close and judgmatical work, but I kin do it. Besides, them patriots wich expect to be postmasters and sich, will alluz be on hand to post me, so that I can't make any serious mistakes.

What a beautiful thing it wood be to be a Republikin, and hev the same thing to talk in all parts of the country.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz postmaster.)

A PERILOUS SEASON.

Glorious and delightful as the summer season is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. From this cause, debility and languor are felt by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and depends on a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach has lost its power to perform the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. In its general disarrangement of the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is at fault, it regenerates it. If the nerves are troubled, it is weak, it braces and refurnishes it. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and anti-Bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the tropics it is considered, both by the people and physicians, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

MARRIED.

NOAKER—RINGWALT.—On Thursday, July 18, 1872, at Locust Point, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Wm. C. Lorentz, Mr. William Noaker, of Carlisle, Pa., to Miss Maggie A. Ringwalt.

BENNER—LAYMAN.—At the M. E. Parsonage, on the twenty-third instant, by Rev. G. T. Gray, Mr. George Benner to Miss Elizabeth Layman, all of this county.

DIED.

CLARK.—In this borough on the tenth of July, Dorcas Hamilton, daughter of James and Elizabeth Clark, aged 2 years, 1 month and 9 days.

PETERS.—In this borough, on Wednesday morning, William H. Peters, aged 13 years and 3 months.

Pain Cure. Oil.

USE

PAIN CURE OIL,

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT FOR

PAINS, SORES, WOUNDS AND LAMENESS.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

FOR RHEUMATISM, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR NEURALGIA, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR FEVER SORE, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR CHOLERA MORBUS, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR SPRAINS, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR HEADACHE, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR BRUISES, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR CORNS and BUNIONS, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR ANY SORE, USE PAIN CURE OIL.
FOR ANY LAMENESS, USE PAIN CURE OIL.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,

And we challenge the World to produce its equal.

Used Externally and Internally for

MAN AND BEAST.

Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we

WARRANT IT TO CURE.

It is not a blistering preparation, but an OIL, made from pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs, and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

McCLURE & EATON, Proprietors,
Reading, Pa.

Sold in Carlisle by J. B. Haverstick, No. 5 North Hanover street, and S. A. Haverstick, No. 10 South Hanover street, Druggists. 20feb741

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.—At the earnest solicitation of a number of friends, the undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER OF WILLS of Cumberland county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. EARNEST A. BRADY.
25jun3t2w Carlisle.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following trust accounts have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county for confirmation, on the twenty-eighth day of August next, viz:

1. The account of J. C. Stock, assignee of William Railing.
2. The account of Joseph Elcock, assignee, of John W. Mesick.
3. The account of Matthew B. Boyd, assignee of Robert Hood.
4. The account of R. Wilson and Samuel Crist, assignees of Israel Flohr.
5. The account of John Hobb, assignee of Joseph Bomberger.
6. The account of J. C. Stock, assignee of Joseph Zeigler.
7. The account of Henry Saxton, assignee, of Henry Bonholtzer.
8. The account of Philip Koontz, committee of R. P. McClure, a lunatic.

W. V. CAVANAUGH,
July 24, 1872 Prothonotary.
25jul24t*

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, at Harrisburg, Pa., for supplying the State with Printing Paper, and paper to be book paper, measuring 20 by 40 inches, and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and super-calendered.

Also, double flat cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream, and to be tub-sized. Bids will be received for each kind separately. Said proposals to be opened in presence of bidders, on THURSDAY, the first day of August, 1872, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock m. The contract to run for one year.

The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to samples, which will be furnished upon application at the office of the Superintendent.

Said proposals must be accompanied with guarantee and securities, as required by acts of tenth April, 1867, and tenth April, 1868.

JOHN McCURDY,
Superintendent of Public Printing.
Harrisburg, Pa., July 17, 1872. 25jul24t

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Carlisle, Pa., for the WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1872:

LADIES' LIST.

Beck Caroline, Dunlavey Kate, Faber Annie, Farenbaugh Jane, Gentle Barbara, Garber Margaret, Johnson Charlotte, Janey Elizabeth, Monks Sarah, McKee Mary E, Ruggles Sarah, Sheppard Henrietta, Bowers C E, Spottswood Ida, White Malin, Zell Catharine.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson Jno E, Allison Samuel, Agnew E G, Arter J S, Beckert Wm, Bowman A L, Brindle Jno, Bowers Samuel, Bigelow M, Carothers James M, Crist Andrew, Camper David, Duey Wm D, Duncan J Mason, Fisher A C, Glime Michael, Hollinger Jno, Kissinger Geo, Krehl Abram, Kumpfer Reuben, Kunkle J C, Kruger Jno, Lehman David P, Line Alexander, Longnecker Jno K, Lease Ephraim, Martin Jno, Mayberry D, Martin J A, Pindel Richard, Reeser James, Scott Walter, Sites Tobias, Storrick C W, Bowers Chas, Taylor Chas, Wetzel Henry, Walker Wm A, Wallace Geo, Zigler P.

E. D. RHEEM,
Postmistress.