

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLSBURG, PA., JULY 16, 1867.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Of Lycoming County.

For Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRICKLAND, Of Chester County.

For Supreme Judges, WILLIAM STRONG, Of Berks County, JAMES THOMPSON, Of Erie County.

Standing Committee Meeting. A meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Democratic Party of Cumberland county, will be held at MARTIN'S Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, July 25th, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

TURKEY OF THE COMMITTEE.

Carlisle, West Ward, S. H. Gould, East Ward, A. Meek, Dickinson, Charles Horner, East pennington, John Wolf, Frankford, John Sanderson, Joseph G. P. Piel, Hampden, David Hume, Lower Allen, John Young, Upper Allen, James Graham, Mechanicsburg, W. G. Houser, Millin, Wm. Henry, Monroe, James Burnett, Newville, Jacob Kinloch, Jr., Newton, Ezekiel Walker, North Middleton, James Olenchick, South Middleton, Joseph Stewart, Silver Spring, Michael Kiehl, Shippensburg, J. P. T. Blair, Shippensburg B., J. Oriswell, Jr., Southampton, L. W. Maxwell, Westpennington, Wm. G. Myers, New Cumberland, Saml. Trout.

The temporary absence of one of our Post-office clerks for several days past, has confined us to Post-office duties, to the neglect of our editorial labors. It will be absent for a week or more yet, after which we hope to find sufficient time to bestow the usual attention upon our paper.

Boy DROWNED.—On Monday evening last, a boy, aged 16 years, in the employ of Mr. Robert Noble, by the name of ERWIN, whose parents reside in Perry county, went into the Conodoguinet creek, at Fishburn's Bridge, for the purpose of bathing, and getting into deep water was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him.

ACCIDENT.—As the passenger train of cars from Chambersburg was passing through our town on Monday morning, a horse belonging to Mr. JACOB REBECK, was hitched to a small wagon, and standing in front of Mr. R.'s warehouse. As the train neared, the horse jumped and fell in front of the cars. The engine had been instantly killed. The train was stopped just as the car wheels touched the horse.

A VALUABLE MAP.—Johnson's New Illustrated and Embellished County Map of the Republics of North America, will be found advertised in our paper to-day. We have examined this beautiful and perfect map with some care, and feel warranted in pronouncing it the best of the kind ever published.

THE CROPS.—Most of our farmers are now engaged in cutting their wheat and rye, and their grain crop throughout the county, we are rejoiced to add, promises to be a good one.

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THE VALLEY SPIRIT.—J. M. COOPER, Esq., for many years the editor of the Valley Spirit, printed at Chambersburg, has retired from that prosperous establishment, and is succeeded by GEORGE H. MENEZ, Esq., who, we doubt not, will well maintain the high character the Spirit has enjoyed.

A LONG UNPAID DEBT.—"As early as the 8th of April, 1777," says Mr. Everett in the Bunker Hill oration, the other day, "it was ordered by the Continental Congress that a monument should be erected to the memory of General Joseph Warren, in the town of Boston, and one to the memory of General Mercer, in Fredericksburg, Va.

A BAD BUSINESS.—Washington letter writers state that the Architects engaged on the Capitol extension, have just discovered that the Rotunda walls are too weak to bear the new massive iron dome.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is now said that it is altogether uncertain if the President will be able to leave Washington this week for Bedford Springs or any other place.

THE MAIN LINE.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph, that the deeds for the Main Line of the Public Works, will be delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on or about the 16th, when immediate possession will be taken.

COMMEMORATION WEEK.—A great number of strangers were attracted to our town last week to witness the Commemoration Exercises of Dickinson College.

Speeches were made by members of the graduating class, the following, interspersed with music, was the order of exercises:

Statutory Addresses.—(In Latin)—Daniel S. Burns. Oration—(Second class)—Antipathy to Tyranny.—John Hays.

Essay—The Student's Dream.—E. L. Griffith. Oration—(First class)—Fame, a Legitimate Object of Pursuit.—G. W. D. Davis.

Oration—(First class)—The Domain of Thought.—V. Fricke.

Oration—(Third class)—America.—Andrew J. Wilcox. Oration—(Second class)—Veneration for Authority.—Thomas N. Conrad.

Oration—(First class)—Henry Clay.—S. J. Jones.

Oration—(Second class)—Oswald.—Cyrus I. Ditty.

Oration—(Third class)—Spanish Cruelty.—F. S. Findlay.

Philosophical Oration—The Eloquence of Rains.—W. H. Edinger.

Master's Oration—History vs. Paucity.—James F. Rosling.

Master's Oration—Times and Tides of Eloquence.—Benjamin Arbogast.

Degrees Conferred. Valedictory Addresses.—B. F. Pursell.

Some of the speeches were well written and well received by the audience; others were bad taste and exhibited little thought and less judgment.

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Justice to the Dead.

Those who have witnessed the many attacks made by the Republican press upon the public career of William L. Marcy, will now be surprised to find that they are doing his memory simple justice by ranking him as the ablest statesman of the day.

The New York Courier suggested that as he was to be buried on Wednesday, the flags on the public buildings and shipping should be placed at half-mast, as "he was emphatically one of the ablest, if not the ablest statesman of the day, and he was honest as well as able."

The Albany Journal, too, dresses its columns in habiliments of mourning, says that it inadequately expresses its sense of the greatness of the bereavement, and pays the following generous tribute to his worth:

"The country has lost, what could ill afford to spare, an estimable good citizen and an eminent gifted statesman. We know with what enlightened judgment, with what comprehensive grasp, with what surpassing ability, and with what devoted patriotism his public duties are all discharged."

"We know that during his forty years of official life, in stations of great trust and high responsibility, he was governed by the golden rule of right. We know that at all times, and under all circumstances, he was a man of inflexible integrity. Every office he received from the people was returned to them with grace by his acceptance of it, and made honorable by the manner in which he discharged it."

He was an efficient controller. He preserved the purity of the Ermine. His Senatorial role was without spot or blemish. He was an upright Chief Magistrate. He was an effective Secretary of War. And he was, in fact, in every respect, a model statesman and a man of high character.

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Constitutional Amendments.

We direct the attention of the reader to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which will be found in our advertising columns to-day. They are important, and the people will find this fall decide by direct vote whether they shall become part of the Constitution or not.

They are important, and the people will find this fall decide by direct vote whether they shall become part of the Constitution or not. If adopted, we have no doubt the State debt will soon be paid and State taxes cease. If rejected, that desirable result will never be accomplished.

Every man, therefore, who is desirous of avoiding State debts and taxation, will vote in favor of these amendments.

The First Amendment relates to the public debt, and proposes the following salutary provisions:

i. That the State Debt shall never exceed \$750,000, except in cases of war, invasion, or insurrection, or for the purpose of redeeming the present debt.

ii. A Sinking Fund shall be provided, sufficient to pay the interest on the existing State debt, and to reduce the principal \$250,000 a year.

iii. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner be pledged or loaned to any individual or corporation, nor shall the Commonwealth become a stockholder in any corporation.

iv. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt of any county, city, borough, or township, or of any corporation, unless the same was contracted to aid the State in time of war.

v. No county, city, or other municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in, or loan its credit to any company or corporation whatever.

The Second Amendment provides against the needless division of counties, by prohibiting the creation of any new county containing less than 400 square miles, and requiring the express assent of the voters of the county, to authorize any division of such county which shall cut off over one-third of its population.

This amendment also proposes some changes in the mode of apportioning the State for Representatives; the most important of which is that it will allow the city of Philadelphia (and any city with taxable population sufficient for two Representatives) to be divided into single Representative Districts.

The Third Amendment relates principally to Philadelphia, and proposes to amend the first article of the Constitution, by striking from its several sections the words which recognize the separate municipal existence of the old city of Philadelphia.

The Fourth Amendment proposes a new section to the Constitution, in which the power of the Legislature to alter, revoke or repeal any charter, of incorporation, of which of course it possesses, by virtue of its sovereignty, is to some extent limited, so as to prevent its being used to strip of its charter any corporation, without the assent of the voters of the territory.

APPEALS IN KANSAS.—The Chicago Times, a violent Black Republican paper, says that Free State men in Kansas—that is, the Black Republican portion of them, who adhere to and follow the counsels of demagogues and agitators outside of the territory—are determined to pay no tax to the territorial authority, nor recognize the validity of its acts, and that it is their determination to apply for admission into the Union next winter, under the Topeka Constitution. If this is so, there will be some lively times in Kansas, and the professed leaders in this insane movement are like the mad that "Jordan is a head sea to travel." They will be compelled to avoid Walker to submit to the laws, and if they resist, it will be at the cost of severe and summary punishment.

The period of compromise, half-way measure is passed; the insurgents in Kansas have been treated with more leniency than they deserve, and if they renew their resistance to the law, the firm men who are intrusted with its execution in the Territory will resort to the most rigorous measures for its enforcement.

Messrs. Robinson, Lane & Co., and their devoted followers, whose credulity and fanaticism are played on by the Abolition demagogues for the most wicked of purposes, would find it a very serious matter, indeed, if they should pursue the course indicated.

KNOW-NOTHING LEGISLATION.—The Know-Nothing law in a large majority in our State Legislature two years since, passed a law that no deviate or bequest made by a testator to a religious, charitable or benevolent institution, should be valid, unless the last will and testament containing the devise or bequest had been made and executed at least thirty days before the death of the testator. This charge he made that Roman Catholic priests surrounded the death beds of the members of their church, and extorted from the dying, legacies for their Churches and other religious institutions. Of course, the law was general, but the Know-Nothing put it on the statute book to meet the case of the Catholic Church. Strange enough the first place this law takes effect is in the case of a benevolent Protestant institution of learning—Weston School, Chester county. This establishment belongs to the Orthodox friends and there educate youth having membership, or a birth-right in their society, at a merely nominal price. A member of the Society of Friends, named Maxwell, recently died and left left will \$20,000 to Weston School. The testator died before the law was in force, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court and the decision is that the Weston School loses the \$20,000. One thing is certain, that the K. N. legislation has not been of much necessary value to the Society of Friends.

THE UTAH MAIL.—The Administration does not propose to trust its mails to the enemy.—The contractor for carrying the mail to Salt Lake Valley are suspended for the present. The Louisville Journal learns from Independence, that the postmaster at that place has received an official notice from the Postmaster General that the contract for carrying the mail to Salt Lake has been set aside. He is therefore ordered to withhold the mail until further orders. The contract for carrying this mail was recently let out and taken by a company of Mormons at Salt Lake City, who have already made several trips over the contract. The government always reserves the right to rescind mail contracts, by giving notice and one month's pay to the contractors. This step is another indication of the strictness with which the government intends to deal with the mail robbers and law defiers of Salt Lake City.

THE REPORTED MARCH OF U. S. TROOPS.—The rumor of the destruction of Col. Sumner's command, by Indians, is not believed.—Col. Sumner's route was by the Valley of the South Platte, and the point at which he is reported to have been defeated and all his command slain, is at least 100 miles from the nearest point on the route travelled by the emigrants who brought the story into the settlement.

SWALLOWING THE NEW COIN.—It is dangerous always, for Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg Standard, says his junior has swallowed at least a dozen since they first made their appearance; and they didn't hurt him a bit. He took the precaution, however, to convert them into candy and peanuts before the act of deglutition.—Smart Jay, that junior. Takes after his daddy.

The Late Illness of Gov. Marcy.

The Albany Argus has some particulars of the brief illness and sudden death of Ex-Secretary Marcy.

Gov. Marcy was spending a few weeks at Ballston previous to his departure with his family for Europe. On Friday, he visited Albany, calling on Mr. Coe and other friends, and stopping at Troy to see his daughter, Mrs. Marcy was visiting alone at the time of his decease. He was, however, in apparently excellent health and buoyant spirits. It is only since his death that we learn of his having been unconscious of late palpitation of the heart, but the symptoms had not alarmed him, nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends.

A letter to the Argus dated Ballston, July 4th, says:—

"He had been enjoying excellent health and spirits until last evening, when he felt somewhat fatigued. This morning he complained of a slight pain, or stitch, as he termed it—in his back. About 11 o'clock A. M., accompanied by one of our citizens he walked to the residence of Dr. R. Moore, which is about one quarter of a mile from the hotel. He did not complain of serious indisposition while at the doctor's residence, and not finding the physician at home, on being asked if a carriage should be ordered to take him to the hotel, he refused to take one, and walked back. On arriving at the hotel he requested the office clerk to send the doctor to his room, and the doctor soon arriving went up to the Governor's room, but on rapping, received no answer.

The doctor returned to the hotel office and informed the clerk, and it is supposed that the Governor had gone to visit some friends in the house. The doctor, however, after waiting a few minutes, again went up to his room, opened the door and found him on his couch with a book upon his breast, dead. He could not have been more than twenty minutes from the time he was in the hotel office until he was so found by the physician. He died, probably, of disease of the heart. His death was sudden, nor any article of apparel or furniture in the room disturbed. He had pulled off his boots and put on his slippers."

ALLEGED FORGERIES AND ARREST.—About three weeks ago forgeries were committed upon the Eastern (Pa.) Bank, and other banks in its vicinity, to the amount of about \$20,000. On Friday last a man named Howell, charged with being the author of the said forgeries, was arrested on board a ship about to sail from Boston to Europe.

The New York papers are just now laboring over a new tale of scandal about a well known citizen of position and standing in Brooklyn, running off with another man's wife. The parties, it is said, were discovered in the act of flight, and the injured husband is said to have stabbed the seducer in the carriage, in presence of his paramour. The parties are said to be respectably connected, and that great efforts are being made to hush the affair up.

Gen. Bowman, who has been editor and proprietor of the Bedford Gazette for the past twenty-five years, offers that establishment for sale. The Gazette is a staunch democratic paper, and offers profitable inducements to an enterprising young man.

Immense crops of grain are now being harvested in all of the Southern States. Thousands of acres of land which have heretofore lain waste, have this season been put under the influence of cultivation, and are now yielding a large supply of superior grain.

An intelligent Southern gentleman, who has recently been travelling in the border counties of Missouri, says the pro-slavery men have abandoned all idea of success, in the contest with the Free State men in Kansas. He says that every boat that has gone from St. Louis since the opening of navigation, has been literally loaded down with emigrants, nine tenths of whom are from the Eastern, Western and Middle States, who will vote against a slave constitution. Our informant says the "border ruffians" good humoredly admit that "the jig is up," and declare their determination to attend to their own affairs, and let Kansas take care of herself.

TURKISH SUSPICIONS.—The Turks are said to look with suspicion on American efforts to construct for building railroads in their country, while we are at the same time buying their camels to breed in our country. They say that we want to get rid of our railroads and adopt their "improvement."

Col. Denton was more seriously injured by the recent railroad accident than even he is inclined to admit. Though he continues to work, in order to keep ahead of his engagement with the publishers of the "Appendix," that which was once a labor of love has become, in consequence of this shock to his system, a toil not without suffering. His back is painful under any protracted sitting, and writing requires all the exertion of his strong will to overcome physical suffering at times.

A woman lately eloped from Ohio to Whedding, Va., with a corked leg paramour. Her husband overtook her, caught the child, and told her then that she might follow her cork-legged paramour to the end of the earth.

MODERN ELUQUENCE.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following extract from a sermon recently delivered by a Professor at Harvard University, and asks if students are safe when exposed to such language.

Viewing this subject from the cotter's standpoint of Christian exegetical analysis, and agglutinating the polysynthetic cobwebs of the absolute individuality of this city; while from that other stand-point of ineredulous cynicism, which characterizes the Xenocratic hierarchy of the Jews we are constantly impressed with the precisely antipathetic quality thereof.

THE PEARL FEVER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Some young men, near New Ipswich, N. H., recently found four pearls (taken from clays caught in some brook), one of which was thought to be worth at least \$1000. The pearl fever is high, and a messenger was despatched to Boston, Mass., with the precious gem, which proved on examination, to be worth one dollar. The excitement willed.

The Boston Traveller says: "If the Republicans succeed in electing their candidate next fall, they will be pretty sure, under the vigorous leading of Judge Wilcox to carry the Year in the Presidential election of 1869."

Yes—if Wilcox is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, such a contingency may happen.—When the Keystone forgets herself so far as to elect one wooley head, why she might give her electoral vote even to FRED DOUGLASS black man or FOWARD WHITE man.

FOR SALE.—Gen. BOWMAN offers for sale the establishment of the Bedford Gazette. The office is one of the best in the State and would find a customer. For the last 25 years the paper has been published by Gen. B., who now desires to retire.

Nearly a Horn too Much.

Mr. J. Stanley Smith, editor of the Auburn American, gives the following amusing account of his chase by and escape from a savage bull, during a recent visit to a farm in the neighborhood of Auburn, to witness a trial of mowers.

That bull was one of them. "He was monstrous of all he could eat, chase or gore. Being very much interested in the apple crop, we wandered out of the field in which the mowing was going on, into friend Shotwell's orchard. Finding handsome blooded cows were lying about, chewing their cud, and utterly indifferent as to what was going on, we wandered on from tree to tree, in the large orchard, and while critically examining some very fine looking fruit, we suddenly and rather unpleasantly started from our train of thought by the bellowing of Mr. Taurus, whose majesty had been reclining, and of whose august presence we were unwarrantedly ignorant. He raised his trunk and bellowed, and having thus manifested his hostility, and given tone, if not color to his ideas that we were an interloper, made a plunge towards us. A moment's view of our antagonist was just enough. His eyes flashed fire. He roared like a "Bull of Bashan." We did not at all fancy the style of his horns. They were as straight as needles, and about as sharp. He exhibited an unmistakable desire to employ them upon us."

Knowing that it was expected of us to report the trial going on in another field, we remembered the prior and pressing importance of our trial. We scampered. He scampered. He "made better time" than we could "bottom out." He gained on us rapidly. We went to the fence, and set up a smart run. It was neck or nothing. Rail fence twenty rods off. Bull with five rods! Tight race! No bets! Bull in high spirits! Give up! No "figure"! No such thing! Horribly! Taurus, with low branches! Clutched two of them, and lifted our precious body into the ground! Taurus arrived just as we cleared the ground! Taurus raised his trunk and bellowed! We attempted to reason with him. No sort of use. He was obstinate and hard of heart. Evidently a great scamp. We quit him. He eyed us. Good sight for both of us. Being in the newspaper line, and in favor of the earliest publication of important news, but we considered the Bull-let-in contemplated on this occasion, shocked our sense of propriety. And the fact that we are tried, illustrated our antipathy to practising the popular feat of "taking the Bull by the horns." In this case it would assuredly have been "a horn too much." So Mr. Editor he did climb the tree. The Bull to be too.

Our enemy pawed around the tree, bellowed after the manner of "Boonegoose, the Son of Thunder" glared at us, and finally turned and wandered off the scene of his operations. Thinking all was right, we slid down herberly, and "put" for the crazy old rail fence. Our descent from tree to Bull, and from tree to fence was just about as uneventful as our assault upon the movement, and at once again the chase was a hot one. But this time we dismounted the "horned erlicher," and scaling the fence, landed on the ground. The cow-boy moment that our pursuer's horns struck the top rail of the fence, sending them flying. Separated by the fence, we read the scoundrel a lecture that we hope he will never forget in his moments. We made all due allowance in his case for the hubbub of the mowing and reaping affair, but, nevertheless, concluded that he was a great scamp.

THE BROTHERS CONVICTED.—Five of the Washington rioters—all of them well-known Know-Nothing—were tried before the Washington criminal court last week, on the charge of being engaged in the riots in that city, during the holding of the session, on the 1st inst. They were all found guilty, and each sentenced to one year. Right, except that the sentence is not half severe enough.

THE EVILS OF SPECULATION.—Capitalists are running wild in speculation; and many of them engage in anything that promises profit. The most exasperating speculation is that in which they coin money out of the food of the people, by controlling the markets on particular articles through a speculative monopoly. The rise in beef, sugar, and frequently grain, to unreasonable and injurious prices, is very often to be attributed to these speculators. They buy up enough to control the market, and then fix their own prices. Communities in which such speculators operate should always organize against them, and by a concert of action, defeat their money-getting schemes. We are glad to see that this is now being done in some of the cities in the article of beef; and we would be glad to see it followed wherever the operations of such customers make it necessary to do so in self defence.

SUGAR MADE FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The following interesting piece of information we take from the New Orleans Delta of the 21st. It is the first recorded evidence we have seen of the production of sugar from the species of Chinese sugar cane so extensively planted in the United States. It has been ascertained that the cane will produce molasses only, probably because those who attempted to make sugar were not skilled in the method of producing it. But if the fact mentioned below is well authenticated, sugar is as much a product of the cane as molasses; and a better knowledge of the treatment of the plant, with improvements, which will grow out of experience, will probably make it all that is desirable in the production of that common necessary of life.

Mr. J. D. Layton, connected with the extensive sugar refinery of Belcher & Bro., of St. Louis, furnished us yesterday with samples of sugar and syrup, the product of the Chinese sugar cane, from the plantations of Col. Ives, of Terre Haute. In May, last year, Col. Ives put one-fourth of an acre under cultivation, which ripened by the first of August, producing two barrels of syrup and 15 bushels of seed. In December following, the second crop was matured. This season Col. Ives has, we learn, some 200 acres under cultivation, which he expects will be ready for cutting down in August, and will yield at least \$40,000.

In addition to this we have the following testimony from John L. Marsh, who resides at Washington, Illinois:

"I planted early in May one square rod of ground; the cane grew about ten feet high. I cut it in October, before any frost; about two-thirds of the seed was ripe when cut. I ground it immediately after cutting, in an old cylinder cast-iron mill, and I ground only a part of the cane cut, in consequence of breaking the mill. I did not measure the juice I got; but I would make to do with maple sugar, but I could not make it granulate by that process, and sent it away. In about six or eight days I looked at it and found it a very handsome article of well granulated sugar. The syrup was pronounced by all who tasted it to be good—equal to any we get from the South."