

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor, CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 26, 1867.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Mr. J. F. MAZZONI, formerly of Cumberland county, to a first class clerkship (\$1200) in the office of the Third Auditor.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—We learn that on last Thursday night, the public school house, near Bosler's Mill, in South Middleton township, was broken into, the stove thrown into the road, the benches broken, obscene language written upon the teacher's desk, and other wanton depredations committed.

THE PRICE OF BEEF AND PORK.—The price of beef and pork in our market is at the present time unreasonably high, in fact out of all proportion to the price of beef and hogs.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.—On Monday last a detachment of between fifty and sixty recruits arrived at Carlisle Barracks. These men were enlisted in the Eastern cities, where the hardness of the times and want of employment compelled hundreds of young men to don the uniform of Uncle Sam.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—H. D. BERRY, Esq., who has twice visited Japan, and resided, with his family, many months in that Empire, will deliver a Lecture, in the Court House, for the benefit of the Union Fire Company, on Thursday evening, November 26, 1867, on Japan, its Climate, Government, People, their Character, Customs, Religion, Temples, Idols, Priests, Mechanic Arts, Agriculture, and Agricultural Products, Commerce and Commercial Resources, Policy of the Government, many interesting Narratives of their peculiar customs before and after Marriage, burning and burying their Dead, Monuments and their inscriptions, besides much other information not met with in books.

SOON TO BE IN OPERATION.—We learn that the Forge for the manufacture of scrap iron, recently erected near the eastern terminus of High street, will be put in operation in a week or two. This new establishment will give permanent employment to a large number of workmen, and add much to the industry and prosperity of the borough.

THE HARD TIMES.—Everybody admits, nay feels, that the times just now are unusually hard; that money is scarce, and that Bank accommodations cannot be had. There is, however, a great diversity of opinion among men as to what produced the present untoward state of things, some attributing it to this and others to that.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—The editor of the Herald foundered like a fish in the meshes in his attempt, (for it is a mere attempt, and a sorry one at that,) to sustain the allegations he made a few weeks since, viz:—that "if there are evils in the banking system, they are chargeable to the Democratic party," for, "every bank in Pennsylvania, with few exceptions, have been ushered into existence under successive Democratic administrations."

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.—The Acting Governor of the State has taken place—that this sudden calamity has come upon them. Yes, the rich of yesterday are the poor of to-day, and without the ability or the energy to help themselves, they will now be compelled to dispense with their gilded chariots, their gaudy liveries, and their aristocratic airs, and walk the thoroughfares as honest and worthy people have been in the habit of doing.

DR. VALL'S GALVANIC OIL.—This preparation is all pain from Burns and Scalds, in from 10 to 20 minutes, by making a free application to the parts affected. Painful Sores and Swellings will be relieved in a short time by the use of this Oil.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Stern winter is rapidly approaching, nay, is already here; and the probability is that it will be a long and severe one. In every part of our vast country, there are thousands of men and women out of employment, many of them in destitute circumstances, and all of them but poorly prepared to meet the inclemency of the season.

Now, then, is the time for the humane and charitable to exert themselves and prove the sincerity of their philanthropy, not by words, but deeds, in endeavoring to mitigate the sufferings of the poor and destitute. It is "more blessed to give than to receive," and a small pittance from the abundance of their store would not impoverish them, and would make the heart of the widow and the orphan, of the homeless and the houseless, sing for joy.

There are many gentlemen of means in this community, who would willingly contribute liberally to the necessities of the destitute, if they had leisure to seek them out and become acquainted with their condition. But, overwhelmed as they are with business, and perhaps thinking it an irksome duty, they neglect it altogether, and thus the deserving poor are left to suffer in silence and obscurity.

While upon this subject, we desire to say a word or two in relation to the "Carlisle Female Benevolent Society." In years gone by, this Society was the instrument of doing much good in this community, and did a great deal in alleviating the miseries of the industrious poor. Its charity was bestowed upon worthy and deserving objects, and many very hearty yet beat in thankfulness to the noble and christian ladies who were members of that philanthropic and truly humane Society.

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THE NEXT LEGISLATURE OF THIS STATE will be strongly opposed to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars. Some very prominent gentlemen are in favor of carrying up the limit to \$25, so that paper as a currency shall not interfere with the free circulation of the highest denomination of coin. There is much reason in favor of \$25 notes as the lowest denomination of bank bills.

GOV. WALKER AND JUDGE CATO.

It will be remembered that this Judicial functionary, on the petition of the candidates for the Kansas Legislature, in the district composed of Douglas and Johnson counties, who were refused certificates of election, granted an order on Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton to show cause why a mandamus should not issue in consequence of their refusal to grant certificates to the petitioners.

Mostrova Works.—The Morning American says, we observe they are pulling up the doors, windows, gates, &c., of these Works, thus giving us the indications of a stand still. With this movement, the last hope of their starting this season, has died away in the minds of the people. Not the workmen alone feel the disastrous consequences of their stoppage, but we all have a practical demonstration of their impotence to the prosperity of Danville.

The Lancaster Examiner of the 18th instant, has the following local item. Of late, desertions from the Carlisle Barracks have been frequent, and we doubt not the two deserters just apprehended will be made an example of.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.—A military organization composed of colored residents of Boston, commanded by Louis Gault, and entitled "the Liberty Guard," made their first public appearance on Monday week, with twenty-nine muskets and a cornet band. Their appearance is said to have given great dissatisfaction to the people of Boston, a large crowd hissing, hooting, and yelling at them as they passed through the streets.

HON. JOHN H. REAGAN.—This gentleman (says the Cincinnati Enquirer) who was recently elected a Representative to Congress from Texas, went to that State eighteen years ago a poor, friendless stranger, wearing buckskin breeches and a hickory shirt. He educated himself, labored Saturdays, at night, and the hours usually devoted to rest were usually spent in toil for his schooling and the purchase of books.

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Most Important European and Indian News.

Yesterday evening, the United States Mail steamer Atlantic, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived at New York. The intelligence is a fortnight later from India, and four days' later from Europe.

The Bank of England had advanced the rate for discount to ten per cent, which had the effect of stopping the drain of gold from her vaults. The funds had declined on the announcement, but had rallied and closed, on Friday, the Atlantic sailed, at 8 1/2 to 10. There was a report that the Bank of France had failed. But this was discredited, and was supposed to have arisen from her having raised her rates of discount. The Western Bank of Scotland had stopped payment—liabilities \$50,000,000. This bank had 100 branches in various parts of Scotland, where, as well as at Glasgow, (headquarters of the bank,) great inconvenience is caused. Eventually, all its liabilities will be paid. This failure had caused a run upon other banks. The City Bank of Glasgow is stated to have stopped payment also—but we suspect that this is a mistake in the telegram, and that the Western Bank was meant.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—The Department of Commerce has issued a circular, in relation to the duties on goods imported from the United States. The liabilities are \$10,000,000. This was a very rich Glasgow house, with branches at London, Liverpool, N. York, New Orleans, and Australia. BARRICK & CO., of Glasgow and New York, had gone for \$1,500,000; also, BROADWAY & BARRETT, in the East India trade, for \$1,000,000, BEXCOCK, TWENTYMAN, & RIGGS, of London, a great silk house connected with Manchester, and New York, have also failed for \$1,500,000. In short, commercial houses, hitherto strong, were failing in all directions. The Government, though strongly urged, positively refused to interfere, by order in council, to permit the Bank of England to ease the money market, by violation of its charter.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON arrived at New York on Monday from Liverpool, bringing European news to the 4th. The attempted launch of the steamer Great Eastern commenced at noon on the 3d inst., and had moved several feet, when an accident occurred to the machinery, preventing further operations. The mismanagement of the drums caused serious injury to several workmen, one of whom died. The London Times says that operations cannot be resumed until December. In the meantime the vessel is in danger of setting. The London money market was unfavorably affected by the Bank's advances. Money was active, but the Bank continued to lose gold, giving rise to apprehensions that the Bank rate of discount would be advanced to 9 per cent. Gen. Cavaignac's funeral in Paris was a most imposing spectacle. Fifteen thousand followed the bier, and there were large detachments of troops following the procession, also many Republican leaders. It passed off quietly. There was no address at the tomb. The Belgian Ministry, though having resigned, retain their posts at the meeting of the Chambers. The Swedish diet had rejected the religious liberty bill, after several days' energetic debate. A tax upon newspapers, both local and foreign, had been imposed in Austria. It is stated, on the best authority, as questionable, whether Great Britain guarantees in the agreement made at the convention of European powers, to protect Austria in her Italian possessions, in case of an outbreak. Submarine telegraph communication between Sardinia and Austria had been established.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The steamship St. Louis arrived at New York on Monday morning with the California mails to the 20th and 21st, 170,000 in gold. Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 10th ult. The Indians attacked the settlements of Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants and carrying off all the stock and provisions. An express had arrived at Sacramento, asking aid to pursue the marauders. P. A. Burnett has been appointed Supreme Justice of California, in place of Judge Murray, deceased. Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kinds of produce. Money was in easy demand. The receipts of gold dust are quite satisfactory. The St. Louis brings home Commodore Mervine, late of the U. S. ship Independence, with a portion of her officers and crew.

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The Baltimore Frauds.

The matter of the recent election frauds in Baltimore, appealing so nearly to the security of the elective rights of the people, will be brought to the notice of Congress by H. P. Brooks, Esq., the Democratic competitor of Mr. Davis, the member elect from the fourth Congressional District of Maryland, composed of part of the city of Baltimore. The Washington Union says that his letter "discloses a mass of affairs in his district of so fearful a character as to fully warrant, we think, Congressional intervention."

Mr. Brooks says he is not entitled to the seat, but that Congress should declare it vacant and render a new election necessary, when the rights of the citizens may be better secured. In his address to his constituents he says: "My interest in it is no more than that of every individual citizen. I am satisfied that Congress has not the power to dispossess my opponent of his seat and confer it on me, nor would I accept if they had, but I believe they have the power to declare that a conspiracy existed to stifle the real voice of the people by fraud, force, and intimidation, and in accordance with that declaration to vacate the seat. In my judgment, I have ample evidence to warrant the exercise of this power."

Thousands of disfranchised citizens desire to lay their grievances before some tribunal that will rebuke the lawlessness by law, and vindicate the right of all classes of the people to a voice in their government. The trust reposed in me by their suffering brethren, and that I should give them a hearing before the people of the United States in Congress assembled in this extraordinary mode, inasmuch as they have been denied a participation in that high council in the manner contemplated by our form of government and our laws.

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Correspondence of the Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1867. DEAR BRATTON—Once more our city is being having long suffered the monotony of the "dull season." The sessions of Congress are the life of business here, and upon the departure of the members and the crowds of persons drawn together by their official pretensions, the city which disappears not until the re-assembling of the reassembling of that august body.

The sixth of December is fast approaching, and speculation is rife as to what will be done—a day that there is much that should be done, every casual observer of matters and things is fully aware. The financial difficulties, which have so prostrated the business of the country, will receive considerable attention at the hands of Congress, and we doubtless be a leading feature in the Presidential Message. Mr. Bayne's views are generally well understood, his position on the bank question having been clearly defined in his great bank speech, made while he was in the U. S. Senate.

The Kansas question will be revived, and the "freedom advocates" will again show the country into convulsions with their denunciations of "bleeding Kansas." The struggle will be a fierce one, and the safety of the Union will be once more jeopardized by the northern fanatics and southern extremists, but we have the gratifying assurance that the administration will be once more supported by the true patriots, and will place some restraint upon these denunciations and fire-eaters. It is generally conceded that the Territory will eventually be admitted as a free State, but it will not be yielded up without a severe struggle.

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Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Atlantic advices is unfavorable for breadstuffs, and the market for fresh ground, at \$5.25 a \$5.4 per bbl., and fancy brands, from \$6 up to \$7. Rye Flour is held at \$4 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat continue large, with a slightly decreased demand. In Southern red is held at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bu.; \$1.28 a \$1.32 for good white; only a few samples were sold. Rye sold at 75 cents. Corn is dull, with sales of yellow at 78 and 80 cents. Delaware Oats are in fair supply at 32 and 34 cents per bushel.

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